

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Anatomy of the Computer

1. **Monitor**- Area where things are viewed. Hardware device.

5. **Expansion Cards**- Give the computers extra functions. Examples include sound, video, and modem cards.

6. **R.A.M.**- Random Access Memory. Short term or temporary memory. Is *volatile*, meaning that it loses its content when the power is turned off.

4. **CPU**- Brain or control center of the computer. Fetches, decodes, and executes information.

3. **Motherboard**- Backbone of the computer. Holds the CPU and all of the other circuitry.

12. **USB Drive**- Storage device that connects to the USB. Also, called a jump drive or thumb drive.

11. **CD-RW/DVD-R Drive**- Reads and writes information to CD and reads DVDs. CDs can store 750MB and DVDs can store up to 8.4GB (dual layer- 4.6GB single layer).

8. **Floppy drive**- Can read and write it floppy disks. This is a hardware device that makes storing information portable.

2. **Power supply**- Cools the computer and gives power to the computer.

9. **Hard drive**- A type of R.O.M. memory or long term memory. Divided into gigabytes. Holds most of the programs and files on your computer

10. **Mouse**- Moves the cursor. Important to the Graphical User Interface (G.U.I.). Input device.

7. **Keyboard**- Hardware device used to input information.

## Other Important Terms

**Input Device**- device used to put information into the computer. Examples: scanner, keyboard, mouse

**Output Device**- device used to put information out of the computer. Examples: monitor & printer

**Memory**- there are two types of memory RAM and ROM. RAM is short-term memory and ROM is long-term memory.

13. **Scanner**- An input device used to transform hard copies to digital files.

