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# Inside a computer

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## A. Processors and memory

**chips**                      **dual core**                      **megabytes**                      **megahertz**  
**motherboard**                      **processor**                      **speed**                      **upgraded**

The "brain" of a computer is the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Most of these are made by Intel and AMD, and are sometimes referred to as "<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_". The fastest processors are <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which means that there are two processors working together. The <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of a processor is measured in <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which is usually written as MHz.

A computer's memory is measured in <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. If a computer has 1,024 megabytes of memory, and the memory type is SDRAM, this is written as 1,024 MB SDRAM, and is pronounced "a thousand and twenty-four megabytes ess-dee-dram".

The processor and memory modules are located on the <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Changing a computer's processor is not generally practical, but the memory can usually be <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

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## B. Power

**disconnect**                      **fan**                      **mains electricity**  
**overheating**                      **shock**                      **spikes**  
**supply**                      **surge protector**                      **transformer**

1. Laptops are powered by batteries or \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mains electricity is converted to lower voltage by a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ protects electronic equipment from damage caused by power \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you remove the cover from a computer, make sure you \_\_\_\_\_ the electricity \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise, you may get an electric \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The computer is cooled by a \_\_\_\_\_. This prevents the processor from \_\_\_\_\_.

