

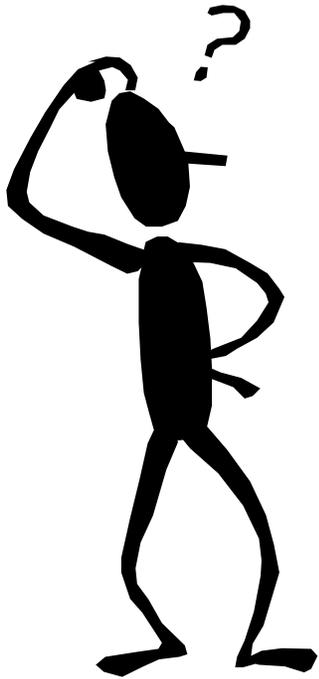


# PC Gross Anatomy Review

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** The following screens contain a series of questions and answers you should know about this subject. Read the stem of the question, review your notes, and then write down the answer the question. The correct answer can be found on the next screen. Review and compare your answer with mine. If they match... Great! If they don't... You have some studying to do before you take the module exam.

The first version of the \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced in 1971.



**More sophisticated than other integrated circuits of the day, the microprocessor is a complete computational unit fabricated onto a single chip. Although integrated circuits had been on the scene for many years, the first microprocessor was developed in 1971.**



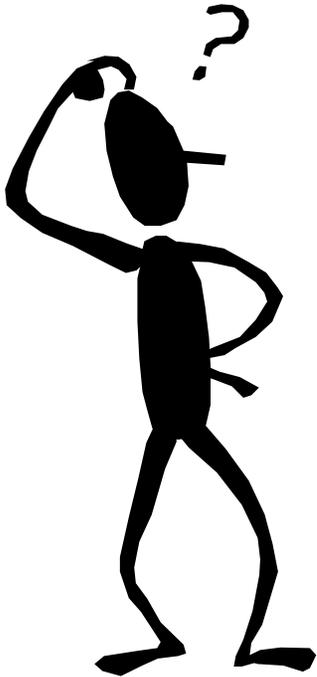
The drive motor of this device is precisely controlled to rotate between at a variable speed between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ RPM.



**The CDROM drive doesn't act like hard disk, floppy, or Zip drives. These drives spin the media at a fixed speed. The CDROM has to rotate at different rates (200 to 500 RPM) to accommodate the collection of data from it.**



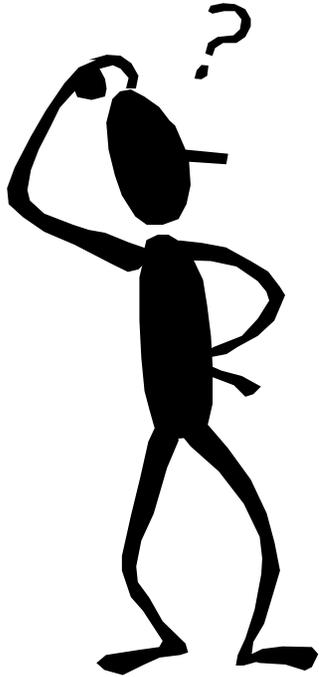
**LPT1 is a parallel port used for what type of device?**



**The computer uses ports to communicate with external devices like modems and printers. COM1 and COM2 are serial communication ports often connected to external modems. LPT1 is a parallel port typically connected to a line-printer (LPT). LPT1 indicates line-printer 1 which of course is a parallel printer.**



The first thing the BIOS does, is check the information stored in a tiny amount of RAM called the \_\_\_\_\_ (CMOS).



**The CMOS information can be changed to reflect the detailed configuration of the computer using the setup feature. Information like date and time, processor speed, and hardware configuration are stored in this integrated circuit. CMOS stands for Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor and is very sensitive to static electricity.**



**BIOS is an acronym standing for \_\_\_\_\_.**



**This chip makes sure all other chips, drives, and ports function together. BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output System.**



The \_\_\_\_\_ (AGP) is a special designed port for the demands of 3-D graphic interface cards.



**The Accelerated Graphics Port (AGP) is a high-speed video adapter. It's ability to directly access main memory makes this interface card especially fast and excellent for computer games.**



**What type of expansion board facilitates connection to a computer network?**



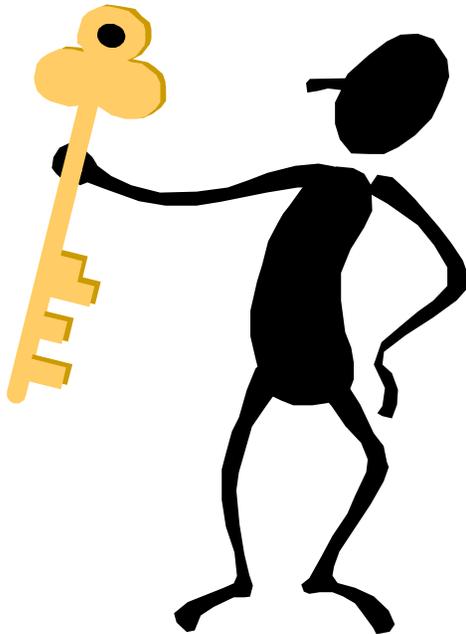
**NIC stands for Network Interface Card. The NIC connects the computer to the internet or local area network using either Ethernet or Token Ring media.**



The ATX power supply connector is a 20-pin male header that connects the \_\_\_\_\_ unit directly into the motherboard.



**The ATX power supply connector provides power directly to the motherboard. It provides all DC voltages the motherboard needs to operate.**



**What are half-size expansion slots found on the mainboard sometimes called?**



**The ISA interface slot is comprised of two separate circuit board connectors. Expansion slots where only one of the connectors are present are called half-size... or 8-bit slots.**



The number of \_\_\_\_\_ in a microprocessor has a huge effect on its processing power.



**More transistors allow pipelining architecture to overlap instruction execution. Pipelining allows multiple processes to happen at the same time speeding up execution of the microprocessor's commands.**

