I - TRUE or FALSE

True	1. Higher temperatures and longer power-off time will shorten cell life of CMOS battery.
True	2. The BIOS software is built into the PC, and is the first software run by a PC when powered on.
True	3. BIOS parameters can be configured by the user through the BIOS/CMOS setup program.
True	4. Power-on self-test (POST) is a process performed by firmware or software routines immediately after many digital electronic devices are powered on.
True	5. POST beep codes vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
True	6. In a computer, an **interrupt request** (or **IRQ**) is a hardware signal sent to the processor that temporarily stops a running program and allows a special program, an interrupt handler, to run instead.
True	7. The CPU sometimes called "Processor" actually functions as the "Brain" of the computer. It interprets and execute program commands and processes data stored in memory.
True	8. USB was designed to standardize the connection of computer peripherals, such as keyboards, pointing devices, digital cameras, printers, portable media players, disk drives and network adapters to personal computers, both to communicate and to supply electric power.
True	9. The fundamental purposes of the BIOS are to initialize and test the system hardware components, and to load a boot loader or an operating system from a mass memory device.
True	10. When you turn ON the computer, it will first run through POST, a series of software-controlled diagnostic test. The POST checks system memory, the motherboard circuitry, the display, the keyboard, the diskette drive, and other I/O devices.
True	

	11. Cables, power connectors and audio connectors are designed so that they can only be inserted in one direction. Usually the first position of the power cables are labeled red in color.
True	12. It is recommended that the SATA hard drives be connect to SATA connectors, and IDE device to IDE connectors, for better system efficiency.
True	13. To prevent component damage, do not power up the system until the installation is complete
True	14. Due to power concerns, it is recommended that a power supply delivering large amount of power to be used. If an insufficient power supply is used, the result may be an unstable system or a system that is unstable to boot
True	15. Thermal compound (*heatsink jelly*, *heatsink compound*, *thermal gunk, silicon compound*) is a sticky paste which is placed directly onto the CPU. This compound allows for the heatsink to placed directly to the CPU

II- IDENTIFICATION (Acronyms)

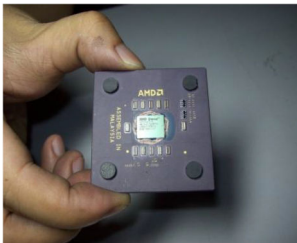| IDENTIFICATION (ACRONYMS)	ANSWERS
1. USB – Universal Serial Bus	
2. CPU – Central Processing Unit	
3. BIOS – Basic Input/ Output System	
4. CMOS – Complimentary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor	
5. AGP – Accelerated Graphics Port	
6. IDE – Integrated Development Environment	

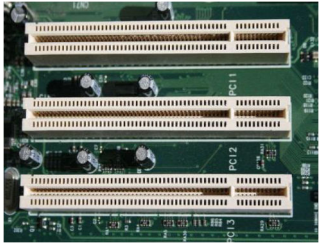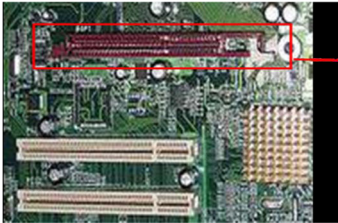| |
|---|
| 7. PCI – Peripheral Component Interconnect |
| 8. ALU – Arithmetic Logic Unit |
| 9. CU – Control Unit |
| 10. KB – Kilo Bytes |
| 11. MB – Mega Bytes |
| 12. GB – Giga Bytes |
| 13. POST – Power on Self Test |
| 14. SATA – Serial Advanced Technology Attachment |
| 15. RAM – Random Access Memory |

III- IDENTIFICATION

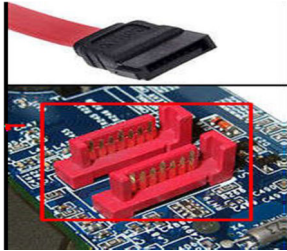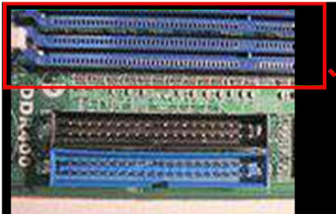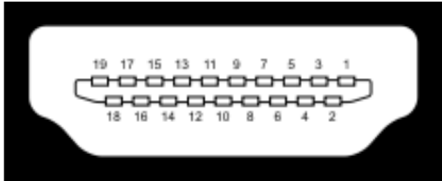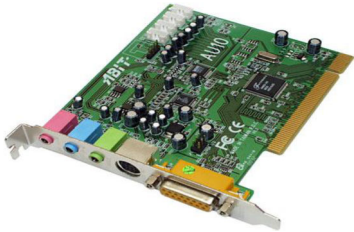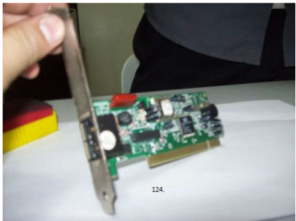|	
Computer	1. The basic unit of information in computing and digital communications.
Keyboard	2. It is used to represent a single alphanumeric character, punctuation mark, or other symbol.
American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)	3. A computer network that covers a relatively smaller area, such as in building or enterprise.
Read Only Memory (ROM)	4. It is a non volatile memory used to store permanent programs used in certain computer components.
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM)	5. A special type of PROM that can be erased by exposing it to an electrical charge.

Industry Standard Architecture (ISA)	6. It is a standard bus (computer interconnection) architecture that is associated with the IBM AT motherboard. It allows 16 bits at a time to flow between the motherboard circuitry and an expansion slot card and its associated device.
Extended Industry Standard Architecture (EISA)	7. It is a standard bus (computer interconnection) architecture that extends the ISA standard to 32-bit interface.
Hard Disk	8. A disk contains the core file of an operating system and is used to boot up the operating system.
Device Driver	9. It is a special set of instructions that allows the computer's operating system to communicate with devices such as VGA, audio, printer or modem.
File Allocation Table (FAT)	10. It is a computer file system architecture now widely used on many computer systems and most memory cards, such as those used with digital cameras. It was also commonly used on hard disks throughout the DOS and Windows 9x eras, but its use on hard drives has declined since the introduction of Windows XP, which primarily uses the newer NTFS.
New Technology File System (NTFS)	11. It is the standard file system of Windows NT, including its later versions Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008,Windows Vista, and Windows 7.
Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE)	12. A type of disk-drive interface widely used to connect hard disks, CD-ROMs and tape drives to a PC, in which the controller electronics is integrated into the drive itself, eliminating the need for a separate adapter card.
Personal System/2 (PS/2) Port	13. A type of port developed by IBM for connecting a mouse or a keyboard to a PC. The PS/2 port supports a mini DIN plug containing just 6 pins.
Computer Hardware Clock Tick	14. It is the smallest unit of time recognized by the device.

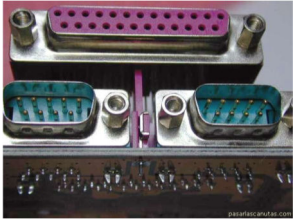|	
Southbridge	15. Also called the memory controller hub.
Northbridge	16. Also called the I/O controller hub .
Interrupt Request (IRQ)	17. It is a hardware signal sent to the processor that temporarily stops a running program and allows a special program, an interrupt handler, to run instead.
Bluetooth	18. It refers to a worldwide standard for wireless exchange of data between two devices. Connections can be point-to-point or multi-point. The maximum range is 10 meters to 60 meters. Data can be exchange at a rate of 1 megabit per second.
Integrated Circuit (IC)	19. A collection of integrated chips designed to perform one or more related functions.
Chipset	20. It is a set of electronic components in an integrated circuit that manages the data flow between the processor, memory and peripherals.

Nr	Images	Answers
1		Intel Processor
2		AMD Processor

3		Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Slot
4		Random Access Memory (RAM)
5		Expansion Slot
6		Serial Advance Technology Attachment (SATA) Slot
7		Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE) Cable
8		Memory Slot

9		Universal Serial Bus (USB) Port - Standard A - Standard B
10		Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) Battery
		ATX Shield
		ATX Motherboard
		Mother Board Diagram
		Video Card

		GPU Connector
		HDMI Connector
		Computer Case
		PCI Express Card
		Modem
		Mouse

		Hard Drive
		CPU Fan
		Keyboard
		SATA Cable
		IDE Cable
		Game/MIDI Port

		Parallel Port and Serial Port
		Computer Set
		USB Sign