1. Choose the only correct answer

I _____ (never/ be) to the USA. I _____ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.

2. He _____ (live) in this street all his life.

3. His father _____ (come back) to London last Sunday.

4. Yan _____ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.

5. He _____ (send) his letter yesterday.

6. They _____ (just/ buy) some postcards.

7. I ... this place.

8. What books by Charles Dickens ... into Belarussian?

9. Who ... animals?

10. This city ... by many people.

11. Who ... in the book?

12. Our house ... of wood.

13. _____ you see anything in this dark room?

14. Kate_____ speak English.

15. Mike is getting ready for his exams so he_____ to read a lot of books.

16. Hardware

17. software

18. central processing unit

19. storage devices

20. ROM

21. bus

22. expansion slots

23. motherboard

24. wireless connectivity

25. hard disc

26. computer brain

27. expandable memory

28. webcam

29. graphics tablet

30. input devices

31. What is inside a PC system?

The nerve centre of a PC is _____, also called the CPU, or _____. This is built into a single chip, which executes program instructions and coordinates the activities that take place within the computer system. The chip itself is a small piece of silicon with a complex electrical circuit called _____. The processor consists of three main parts:

_____examines the instructions in the user's program, interprets each instruction and causes the circuits and the rest of the components – monitor, _____, etc. – to execute the functions specified.

_____ (ALU) performs _____ (+, -, etc.) and logical operations (AND, OR, NOT).

_____are high-speed units of memory used to store and control _____. One of the registers (the program counter, or PC) keeps track of the next _____ to be performed in the main memory. The other (the instruction register, or IR) holds the instruction that is being executed.

Put the phrases in the correct order to complete the text.

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Put the phrases in the correct order to complete the text.

One of the registers (the program counter, or PC) keeps track of the next _____ to be performed in the main memory.

41. Read the passage.

RAM and ROM

The programs and data which pass through the processor must be loaded into the main memory. Therefore, when the user runs a program, the CPU looks for it on the hard disk and transfers a copy into the RAM chips. RAM (random access memory) is volatile – that is, its information is lost when the computer is turned off. However, ROM (read only memory) is non-volatile, containing instructions and routines for the basic operations of the CPU. The BIOS (basic input/output system) uses ROM to control communication with peripherals.

RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

The programs and data must be loaded into the main memory in order to be processed.

42. Read the passage.

RAM and ROM

The programs and data which pass through the processor must be loaded into the main memory. Therefore, when the user runs a program, the CPU looks for it on the hard disk and transfers a copy into the RAM chips. RAM (random access memory) is volatile – that is, its information is lost when the computer is turned off. However, ROM (read only memory) is non-volatile, containing instructions and routines for the basic operations of the CPU. The BIOS (basic input/output system) uses ROM to control communication with peripherals.

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Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

When the user runs a program, the CPU looks for it on the hard disk and transfers a copy into the RAM chips.

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RAM (random access memory) is volatile

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ROM (read only memory) is non-volatile, containing instructions and routines for the basic operations of the CPU.

45. Read the passage.

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RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

The BIOS (basic output system) uses RAM to control communication with peripherals.

46. Read the passage.

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RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

Computer peripherals are the devices you use to expand your system's functionality and are not essential for the computer to work.

47. Read the passage.

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RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

While the motherboard and CPU have small amounts of built-in memory, alone, they are not enough to utilize most of the computer's capabilities.

48. Read the passage.

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RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

ROM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips

49. Read the passage.

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RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

Extra chips are usually contained in small circuit boards.

50. Read the passage.

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RAM capacity can be expanded by adding extra chips, usually contained in small circuit boards called dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs).

Identify if the statements below are TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

Extra chips contained in small circuit boards are called single in-line memory modules (DIMMs).