



Use the links below to answer the questions from this assignment. You will email your answers to me (use the information at the end of the assignment).

Hopefully, you will gain enough knowledge to troubleshoot your computer at school or home. By understanding how a computer works, you will also be able to determine what the trouble is when something goes wrong.

Start your search for knowledge by clicking [here](#).

1. What does CPU stand for?
2. What year was the first microprocessor introduced?
3. How much faster are Pentium III processors than 8088 processors?
4. What is the trend for the number of transistors found on a chip?
5. What is the trend for the size of the wire on a chip?
6. What does RAM stand for?
7. What does ROM stand for?
8. What is the difference between RAM and ROM?
9. In a PC, the ROM is called ____?

Look at the [Processor Hall of Fame](#) to answer the following questions.

10. Which processor was the first to achieve multi-tasking (the ability to run multiple programs at the same time).
11. Which chip was the first to offer a built-in math co-processor?
12. What chip is the latest to be introduced by Intel? How many transistors are on the chip?

Next, let's look another hardware device, [the mouse](#).

13. What part of the mouse is in contact with the desk and detects movement?
14. How is the movement detected by the mouse (analog information) into digital information the computer can use?
15. On most modern PC's, the mouse is connected to the PC using what type of connector?

RHP Computer Applications Class

1-3 How PC Hardware Works

Name _____



16. How many reports can the mouse send to the computer each second?

Now it's time to learn about [the monitor](#).

17. What technology is used on most desktop displays?

Email me your answers to rhp@denovodental.com. The subject should be **Compapp 1-3 lastname**.