

Across

3. Case that contains electronic components of the computer.

5. Memory chips which are used to permanently store data and instructions (such as BIOS).

9. Adapter card that enhances the music-generating capabilities of a computer.

10. Rectangular opening in the system unit that is used to hold disk drives.

12. Component that interprets and carries out the basic instructions that operate a computer.

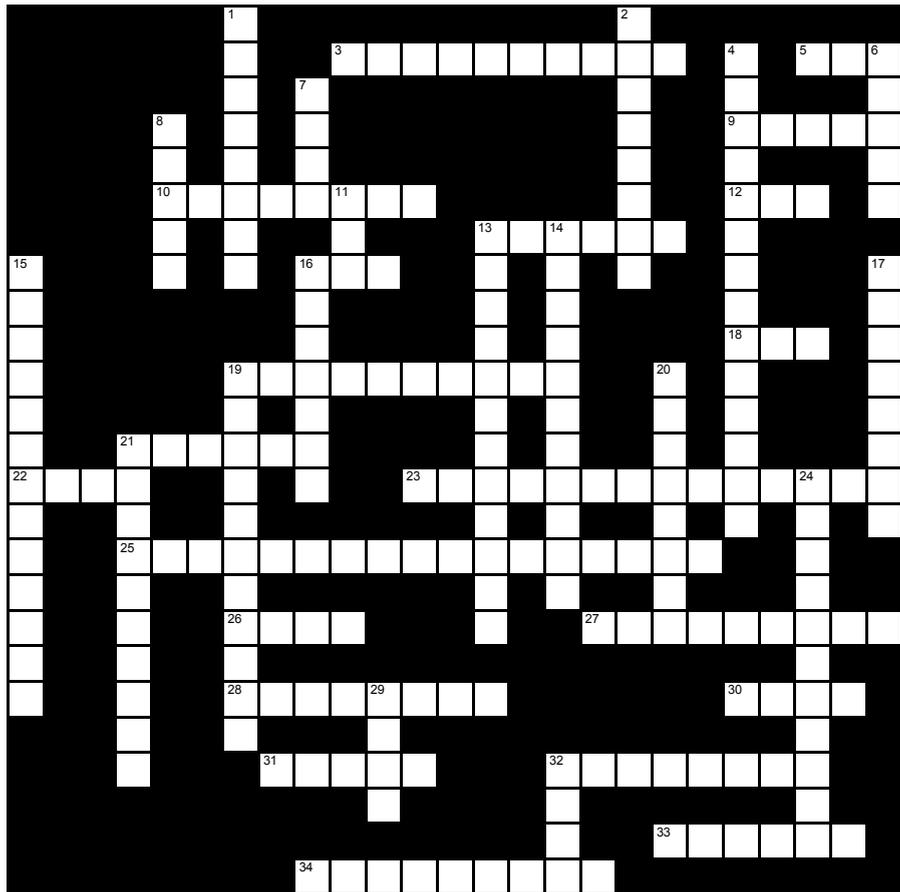
13. Component that stores the current program in use and its data.

16. Port that can connect up to 127 different devices together with a single connector.

18. Main memory that loses its contents when the power is turned off to the computer.

19. The time it takes the processor to read data and instructions from memory.

21. Used primarily to enable notebook computers to wirelessly access the internet.



22. Processor used by high-performance PC's (sometimes referred to by Dual or Quad).

23. Term used to describe a personal computer processor chip.

25. It contains many microscopic pathways capable of carrying electrical current.

26. Small piece of semiconducting material on which integrated circuits are etched.

27. One billion ticks of the system clock per second.

28. A high-speed temporary storage location used by a processor.

30. Term sometimes used to identify audio and video ports on a computer.

31. Portable, nonvolatile memory that can be erased electronically and rewritten again.

32. Method of processing that uses multiple processors simultaneously to work on a problem.

33. Computer number system that has just two unique digits, 0 or 1.

34. A type of wireless technology that uses radio waves to transmit data over short distances between two devices.

Down

- 1.** Term to describe memory that loses its contents when the power is shut off to the computer.
- 2.** Port, previously called IEEE 1394, is used to connect digital video devices to a computer.
- 4.** The chip that allows the disk drives to communicate with the computer.
- 6.** Device that converts a digital signal to an analog signal, and allows a computer to communicate over telephone lines.
- 7.** Eight (8) bits grouped together as a unit.
- 8.** Adapter card that converts images onto a computer monitor.
- 11.** A data connection between two or more components in a computer (address, data, or local).
- 13.** Time it takes the CPU to fetch, decode, execute and store an instruction.
- 14.** The main circuit board in the system unit that contains the CPU, memory, and expansion slots.
- 15.** Method that uses a unit. continuous flow of fluid to cool the processor chip.
- 16.** Coding scheme (not ASCII) that uses 16 bits and is capable of representing the alphabets of all modern languages.
- 17.** Programmed on ROM chips, software that controls hardware devices.
- 19.** A circuit board with specific functions that augment the computer's basic functions.
- 20.** Process of translating a program's instructions into signals the computer can execute.
- 21.** A device (such as a monitor, printer, or keyboard) that connects to the system unit.
- 24.** A type of architecture that allows processors to execute more than one instruction per clock cycle.
- 29.** High-speed parallel port used to attach peripherals like disk drives, also know as Small Computer System Interface).
- 32.** Interface point through which external devices are connected to a system