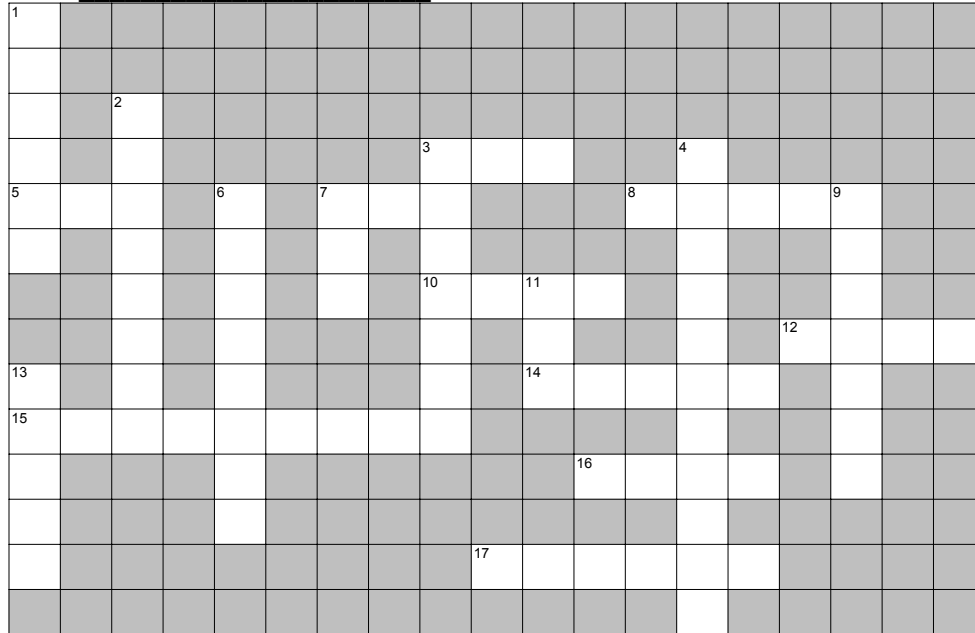


How PC's Work – An Introduction

Name _____



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Across

3. This is the "brain" of a computer.
5. Personal Digital Assistant
7. _____ computers have the potential to take computing to new levels, picking up where Moore's Law leaves off. There are several advantages to using _____ instead of silicon:
8. This is the standard method of connecting to the Internet.
10. This is large-capacity disk is permanent storage used to hold information such as programs and documents.
12. A type of ROM that is used by the computer to establish basic communication when the computer is first turned on
14. _____'s Law is named after Intel founder Gordon _____, who predicted in 1965 that microprocessors would double in complexity every two years.
15. The _____ system is a program that controls your computer. Windows is an example of this.
16. This is the "geek" term for when a computer starts.
17. This is very fast storage used to hold data. It has to be fast because it connects directly to the microprocessor.

Down

1. The most common form of removable storage, floppy disks are extremely inexpensive and easy to save information to.
2. _____ computers built into our clothing and jewelry will be with us everywhere we go.
3. The storing of frequently used data in extremely fast RAM that connects directly to the CPU
4. This is the main circuit board that all of the other internal components connect to.
6. The _____ is the primary device for entering information into the computer.
7. (digital versatile disc, read-only memory) ROM is similar to CD-ROM but is capable of holding much more information, and can play movies.
9. Primary output device.
11. Memory used to temporarily store information that the computer is currently working with.
13. The _____ is the primary device for navigating and interacting with the computer