

## Computer Repairs Course

### Test 2

Match the **LETTER** of the following terms with the correct Statements below.

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| A. Frontside bus ( <i>FSB</i> )<br>C. CMOS ( <i>Complimentary Metal Oxide Semi-conductor</i> )<br>E. SECC ( <i>Single Edge Contact Cartridge</i> )<br>G. SRAM ( <i>Static Random Access Memory</i> )<br>I. Backside bus ( <i>BSB</i> )<br>K. CD-R ( <i>Compact Disk – Recordable</i> )<br>M. AGP ( <i>Accelerated Graphics Port</i> )<br>O. PCI ( <i>Peripheral Component Interconnect</i> )<br>Q. DDR ( <i>Double Data Rate</i> )<br>S. CD-RW ( <i>Compact Disk – Rewritable</i> )<br>U. Hard Disk Drive ( <i>HDD</i> )<br>W. Motherboard<br>Y. DRAM ( <i>Dynamic Random Access Memory</i> )<br>AA. Non-Integrated<br>CC. Chipset<br>EE. ATX ( <i>Advanced Technology Extended</i> )<br>GG. SoDIMMs ( <i>Small Outline Dual Inline Memory Modules</i> )<br>II. BTX ( <i>Balanced Technology Extended</i> )<br>KK. $\mu$ DIMMs ( <i>Micro Dual Inline Memory Modules</i> )<br>MM. NLX ( <i>New Low-profile Extended</i> ) | B. Voltage Regulator Module ( <i>VRM</i> )<br>D. ISA ( <i>Industry Standard Architecture</i> )<br>F. PCIe ( <i>Peripheral Component Interconnect Express</i> )<br>H. Synchronous DRAM<br>J. PGA ( <i>Pin Grid Array</i> )<br>L. Clock Frequency<br>N. DVD ( <i>Digital Versatile Disk / Digital Video Disk</i> )<br>P. Memory Card ( <i>Secure Digital and Multi-Media Card</i> )<br>R. ROM ( <i>Read Only Memory</i> )<br>T. Mini-DIN 6<br>V. Memory ( <i>RAM</i> )<br>X. Integrated<br>Z. DDR <sub>2</sub> ( <i>Double Data Rate x 2</i> )<br>BB. DVD Burning<br>DD. CPU ( <i>Central Processing Unit</i> )<br>FF. LGA 775<br>HH. BIOS Chip ( <i>Basic Input Output System</i> )<br>JJ. Transistors ( <i>digital switches</i> )<br>LL. $\mu$ ATX ( <i>Micro Advanced Technology Extended</i> )<br>NN. Rambus DRAM |
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Fill in the Blank space with the correct **LETTER**.

1. The two major types of system boards are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The spine of the computer is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the brain of the computer is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is less commonly referred to as the planar board.
4. Name the four types of system board form factors? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a collection of chips or circuits that perform interface and peripheral functions for the processor.
6. The signal pathways between the CPU and main memory occur over what is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of signal pathways between the CPU and Level 2 cache memory.
8. Name (4) four main types of expansion slots used in computers today? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The most common keyboard and mouse connection is the PS/2 port, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ expansion slot is almost always used for high-speed, 3D graphics video cards.
11. Laptop memory comes in small form factors known as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Socket T, also called \_\_\_\_\_, can be fitted with a Pentium 4 or a Celeron D processor.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ Chip contains the basic software that tells the processor how to interact with the rest of the hardware in the computer and more advance one have the \_\_\_\_\_ memory built-in to save settings.
14. Your PC has to keep certain settings (*date and time, hard drive configuration*) when it's turned off and unplugged. It is stored in a special memory chip called the \_\_\_\_\_ and is powered by the \_\_\_\_\_ Battery.
15. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is a chip consisting of an array of millions of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Most CPUs use either the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ form factor.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ is essentially a PGA-type socket on a special expansion card.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the circuitry that sends a standard voltage level to the portion of the processor that is able to send a signal back to the VRM concerning the voltage level the CPU needs.
19. The speed of the processor is generally described in \_\_\_\_\_ (MHz or GHz).
20. As the computer's CPU works, it stores information in the computer's \_\_\_\_\_ and the more \_\_\_\_\_ a computer has, the faster it will operate.
21. The (4) four major types of computer memory are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
22. There are (4) four popular implementations of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) these are: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ motherboard design style is the most popular.
24. DRAM access times come in at 60ns (*nanoseconds*) or more; \_\_\_\_\_ has access times as fast as 10ns.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ are used for permanent storage and quick access and can hold more information than other forms of storage.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ drives are essentially optical drives that allow users to create (*or burn*) their own CD-ROMs.
27. Common names for the variations of \_\_\_\_\_ technologies include DVD+R, DVD+RW, DVD-R, DVD-RW, DVD-RAM, DVD-R DL, and DVD+R DL.
28. A \_\_\_\_\_ can store in addition to movies: audio files, word documents and digital photos.
29. With \_\_\_\_\_, it's not a matter of "if they fail" but is a matter of "when they fail".
30. These more modern electronics, example phones and cameras, use some form of removable \_\_\_\_\_ to store images permanently or until they can be copied off or printed out.