Computer Hardware

In this unit you are going to learn about

- different types of technological devices
- computers
- computer hardware

Lesson 1
Warm- up

Activity 1a:

Look at the words and pictures. Write down the names of the devices.

....

....

....

mainframe computers
DVD player type writer
e-book digital cameras palmtop smart phone
walkman laptop netbook
blu ray player cam-corder drawing pad
mp3 Players calculator CD player tablet
VHS player mobile phone commodore 64 PC
personal digital assistants game consoles
voice recorder

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Activity 1b:

....

Answer the following questions. Write your answers in the spaces below.

1. Look at the word cloud above and the pictures around it. Which of these devices do you use in your daily lives?
_____

2. Which one do you think is the most useful?
_____

3. Do you use any of them for doing research for your school work? If so, which?
_____

Activity 2:

Look at the mind map and write your answers

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What do you use your computer for?

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Internet

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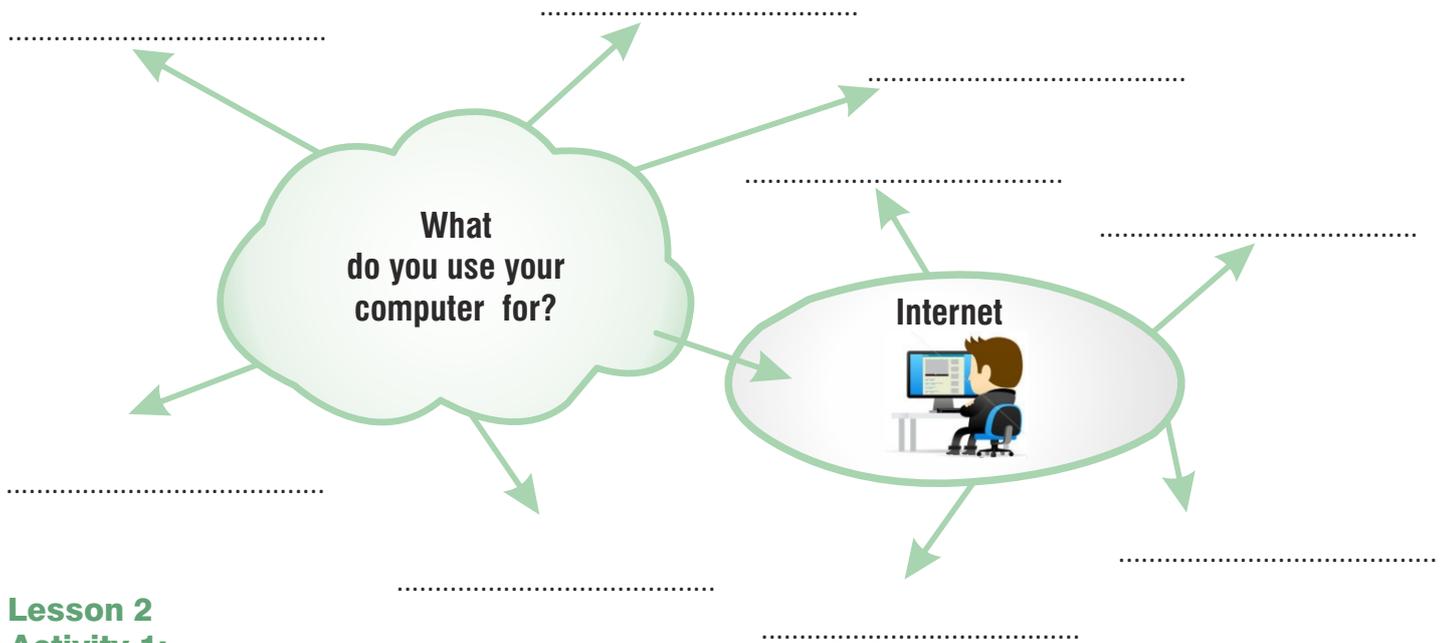
Lesson 2
Activity 1:

Old technology

Have you got any of these devices at home? If so, which? Tick them.

Activity 2:

Think of five or six major developments in computer history. First discuss with your partner.

1 _____   4 _____

2 _____   5 _____

3 _____   6 _____

Did you know that . . .

the first computer was produced in 1948?

the ancestor of the computer is the abacus?

the first computer was as big as a room?

the first mouse was used in 1964?
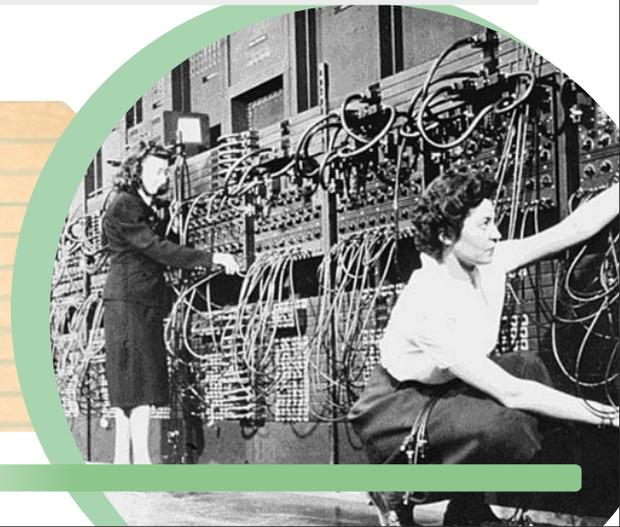
Lesson 3

Activity 1:

The following jumbled pictures show a short history of the computer. Re-order them by writing 1-5 in the spaces provided.
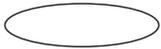
abacus	UNIVAC	Grid	IBM PC	ENIAC
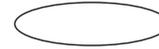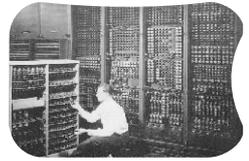
Some important abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
RAM:	Random access memory
CPU:	Central processing unit
HDD:	Hard-disk drive
BIOS:	Base input output system
CD-ROM:	Compact disc read-only memory
ROM:	Read-only memory

The main components of a computer
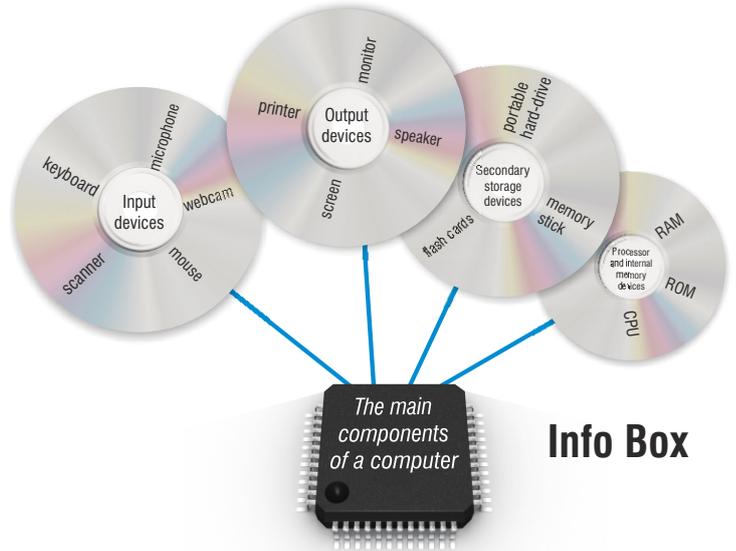
Info Box

Activity 2:

Look at the words in the bubbles. Then number the parts of the computer in 1-10.

◯ webcam ◯ mouse ◯ keyboard ◯ monitor ◯ printer ◯ speaker ◯ scanner ◯ CD-ROM

◯ flashcard ◯ memory stick
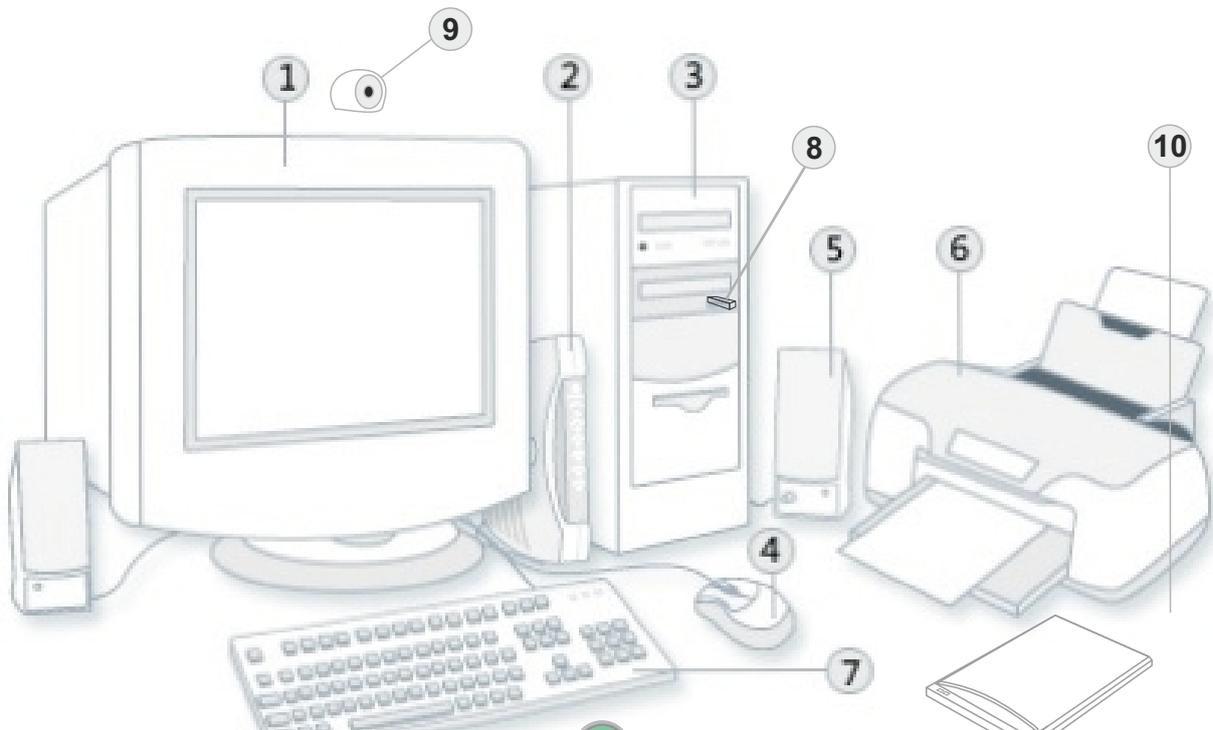
Activity 3:

First read the sentences about computer hardware. Then decide whether they are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. A memory stick is used for connecting to the internet ☐
2. A speaker is used for listening ☐
3. A mouse is used for recording information ☐
4. A keyboard is used for entering text and characters ☐
5. A printer is used for drawing images ☐
6. A monitor is used for showing information from the computer ☐
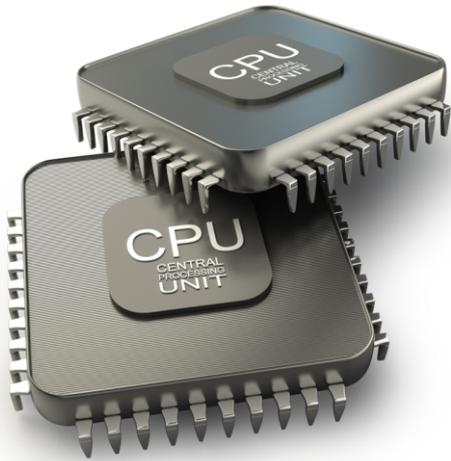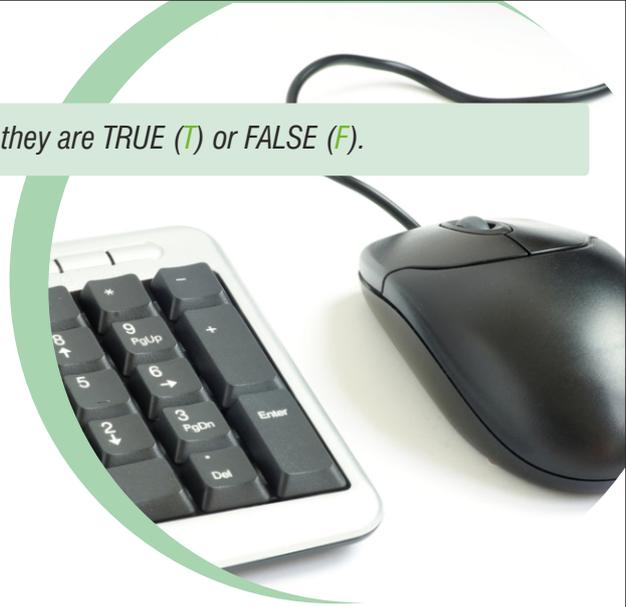
Activity 4:

Write the Turkish meaning of the four words below.

★ **Turkish**

random: _____

access: _____

base: _____

compact: _____

Activity 5:

Look at the mind map below and write the different types of computers.

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desktop PC
....

....

**Types
of Computers**

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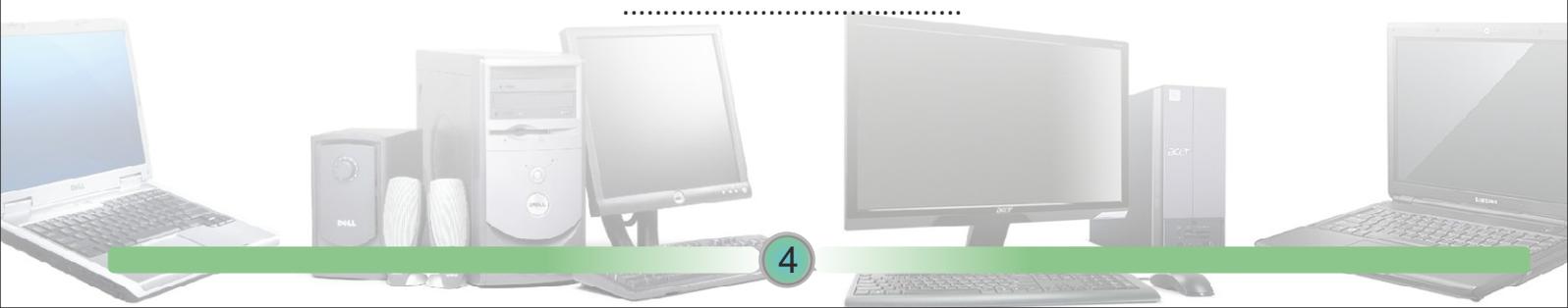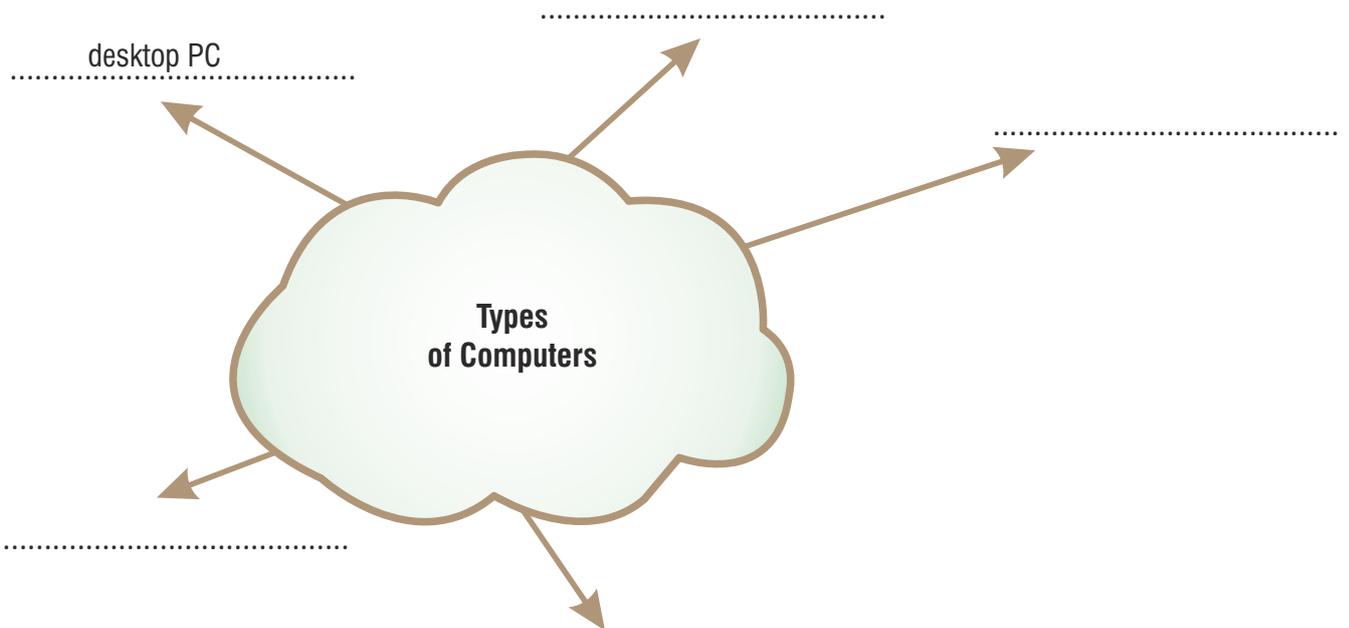
Activity 6:

First look at the hardware elements below. Then write them under the correct heading in the table.

webcam   keyboard   mouse   monitor   hard-drive   memory stick   printer   speaker   scanner   flashcard   CD-ROM

Input devices	Output devices	Secondary storage devices	Processor and internal memory devices

Activity 7a.

Tick one electronic device below that you prefer to use?
Write three advantages and three disadvantages of your chosen electronic device.

Advantages	Disadvantages
•	•
•	•
•	•

Activity 7b.

Now share your answers from 7a.

Lesson 4

Activity 1a:

Look at the earliest and latest versions of the Apple computer. What differences are there between them? Make a note of them.

Activity 1b:

Read the three paragraphs below and then match them with the logos.

1

The Newton Crest
The first Apple logo was designed in 1976 by Ronald Wayne. The logo shows Isaac Newton sitting under a tree, an apple hanging dangerously above his head.

....

2

The rainbow logo 1976-1976)
Not surprisingly, the logo lasted only a year before Steve Jobs asked graphic designer Rob Janaff to come up with something a little bit more modern. The 'bite' in the Apple logo was originally designed so that people would know that it represented an apple, not a tomato, and the rainbow stripes of the logo were used to humanize the company.

Steve Jobs
1955-2011

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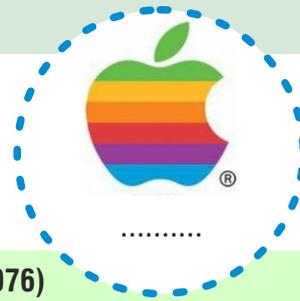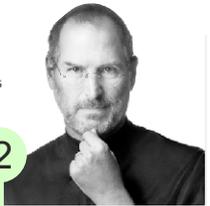
3

The Monochrome logo (1988-present)

One of the most recognizable logos in the world wasn't created simply because Steve Jobs always wanted to change things. When Jobs returned to Apple in 1997, the company was losing money and Jobs realized that the Apple logo could be used to help the company.
If the shape of the Apple logo was easy to recognize, why not put it where people could see it?
Placing a large rainbow Apple logo on top of the original Bondi Blue iMac would have looked funny, childish and out of place. So, instead of placing the rainbow coloured Apple logo on its products, Apple began placing large, monochrome logos on them.

Bondi Blue iMac

Activity 1c: Logo Design

Imagine you are graphic designers. Design the fourth generation Apple logo together.

Steve Jobs
1955-2011
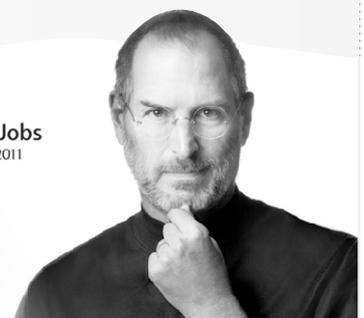
Self-Assessment

m_m_ry   st_ck

m _ _ s _

pr _ nt _ r

sp _ _ k _ rs

h _ rd-d _ sk

w _ b c _ m

m _ n _ tr

s c _ nn _ r

k _ yb _ _ rd

l _ pt _ p

① ② ③ ④

B Match the types of computers (1-3) with the qualities (a-c) given.

1. PC _____   a. a computer that is only as big as your hand
2. laptop _____   b. a general-purpose computer with separate monitor, keyboard, mouse
3. netbook _____   c. a small handheld computer with a touch screen

C Look at the names of the devices on the 'post-it'. Then write the names of the input and output devices in the spaces below. (You can use a device more than once.)

Graphics tablet **webcam**
CD-ROM drive
LCD screen speakers
microphone mouse
printer **Hard-disk drive**
Touch-screen

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Output devices

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Input devices

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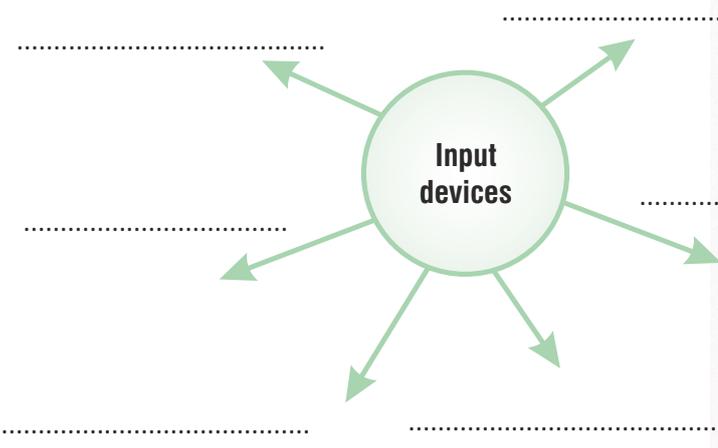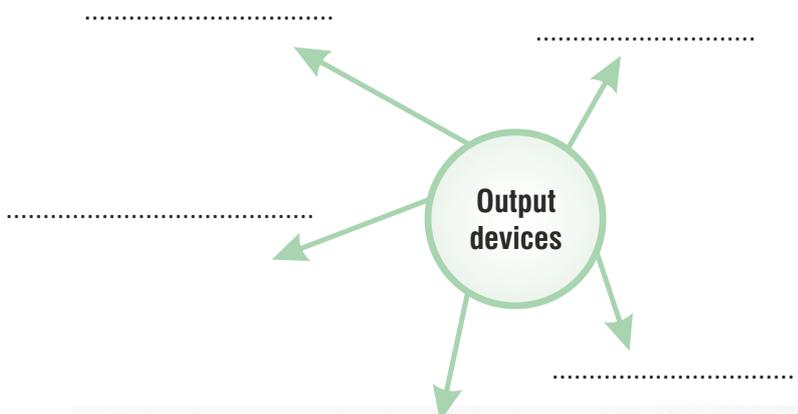
D   *Can you think of four differences between a tablet and a laptop computer?*

1

2

3

4

ASSIGNMENT - HOME WORK
Imagine you are going to invent a new computer. What does it look like and what can it do? Prepare a poster of your new design. Be as creative as possible! You are going to present your design in the next lesson.