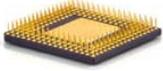


## Parts of a Computer

Name	Process	Description	Picture
<b>Monitor (screen)</b>	<b>Output</b>	Displays visually the information the user has accessed.	
<b>Printer</b>	<b>Output</b>	Allows you to print a hard (paper) copy of what was on the screen	
<b>Processor</b>	<b>Processing</b>	Located inside the computer, the processor is like a part of the brain of the computer. It takes information and decides how to store it and recall it.	
<b>Keyboard</b>	<b>Input</b>	Allows you to type into the computer or move letters, symbols or cursor (which is a pointer that tells you where you are on the computer screen).	
<b>Mouse</b>	<b>Input</b>	Allows you to move a cursor on the screen to access programs or documents you would like to use.	
<b>Modem</b>	<b>Input and Output</b>	This device allows you to connect to the Internet. Modems can be internal or external. An internal modem is located in the computer and an external modem is a unit that is outside the computer.	
<b>Memory (RAM)</b>	<b>Short-term storage</b>	Located inside the computer, memory allows you to run programs and open files faster.	
<b>Floppy Disks</b>	<b>Long-term storage</b>	Older computers used floppy disks as a way of storing a small amount of data from a computer. Floppy disks can be taken with you.	
<b>Hard Disk Drive</b>	<b>Long-term storage</b>	Located inside the computer, the hard drive is the primary storage unit of a computer. it acts like a filing cabinet, holding large amounts of data and documents created by the computer user. It is where software programs are stored.	
<b>DVD or CD</b>	<b>Long-term storage</b>	Is newer than a floppy disk and holds significantly more data	
<b>Flash Drive also known as Jump Drive or Travel Drive</b>	<b>Long-term storage</b>	Holds information like a DVD/CD drive. These drives are small enough to attach to your key ring and can travel with you like a mini-hard drive.	

