Computer Components:

(1) **Scanner**: An input device that can convert the contents of a paper document into a digital image that can be stored in the computer.

(2) **CPU (Central Processing Unit) or the processor**: The "brain" of the computer where programs are run. It is one of the most expensive parts of the hardware. Modern CPUs can perform multiple tasks simultaneously.

(3) **RAM (Random Access Memory)**: The computer’s high-speed, short-term memory. It temporarily stores data and instructions for programs that run on the computer.

(4) **Expansion Cards**: Circuit boards that can be inserted to add functionality to a computer system (for example: network, sound, or video cards).

(5) **Power Supply**: Converts electricity from the wall into the form that the other computer components use.

(6) **Optical Drive**: An input/output device that reads data from and writes data to CDs and DVDs.

(7) **Hard Drive**: An input/output device that serves as the long-term storage memory of the computer. There are two primary kinds: mechanical drives that use a mechanical arm to read and write data on a rotating disk, and "solid state" drives that have no moving parts.

(8) **Motherboard**: A circuit board that holds and connects various components of the computer and allows their communication.

(9) **Speaker**: An input/output device that outputs sound from the computer.

(10) **Monitor**: An input/output device that displays information visually. Generally, monitors are output devices where the computer visually displays information. **Touchscreens** combine the functions of output and input.

(11) **Keyboard**: An input device on which the user can type to communicate with the computer.

(12) **Mouse**: An input device that allows the user to interact with visual objects displayed on the monitor.

(13) **External Hard Drive**: An input/output device that serves as an extra hard drive used for additional or backup storage.

(14) **Printer**: An output device that can transfer digital data onto paper.