Information Technology Vocabulary - III

Fill in the blanks in each sentence using appropriate forms of the vocabulary words in the box at the bottom of the page.

1. You can select small _____ instead of large ones in order to fit more on the _____.
2. UNIX and its variants and clones are the most popular _____ for web servers.
3. You can _____ and _____ on the functions you want, or you can invoke them with _____.
4. High-end _____ are designed to be much more performant than ordinary desktops.
5. She has her computer configured to start a _____ after fifteen minutes of inactivity.
6. Click on the _____ marked CANCEL if you want to leave the dialog without changing anything.
7. He called the _____ after getting only a few beeps in _____ again and again during a boot.
8. Using proper authentication and encryption on wireless links helps protect against _____.
9. Higher rotational speeds allow newer disks to reduce _____ by diminishing _____.
10. _____ RAM is a lot faster than _____ RAM, and it doesn't lose information when the power cycles.
11. These new _____ processors contain two complete CPUs in a single chip package.
12. If you don't want the game to start when you insert the CD, turn off _____ on the drive.
13. Some file systems gradually lose performance as the allocated disk space becomes _____.
14. The _____ should be at least as large as physical memory.
15. These _____ processes are _____ out when they are not actively processing requests.
16. This connector's _____ don't match those of the connector on the _____ of her PC.
17. There isn't enough current available on the 12-volt _____ to keep all these devices powered.
18. Every other pin on this connector is _____ to reduce crosstalk.
19. The only way to find out exactly who was visiting the site that day is to analyze the _____.
20. Photoshop allows you to manipulate _____ graphics, such as photographs.
21. Many illustrators use Freehand or Illustrator to create _____ vectorized graphics.
22. Some people suspect that this _____ leaves _____ in its software just to generate support revenue.
23. Just _____ on the icon to start the program directly.
24. A right-click on the document window will bring up a _____.
25. Most IDE drives are connected to the motherboard by _____ cables with pin 1 marked at one edge.
26. This game is practically impossible to play enjoyably unless you have a good _____ on the PC.
27. PostScript is a language that makes extensive use of a LIFO _____ for handling of operands.
28. Many software products are made vulnerable to attack by undetected _____.
29. You can sort through spam more easily by setting up automatic _____ in your e-mail program.
30. Advanced video cards are often rated in terms of the number of _____ they can display per second.

POST	access time	autorun	backpanel	bitmap
buffer	bug	button	click	context menu
daemon	double-click	dual-core	dynamic	filter
fragment	ground	helpdesk	icon	joystick
latency	log	operating system	overflow	paging file
pin	point	polygon	rail	ribbon
scale	screen saver	stack	static	swap
toolbar	vendor	wardrivers	workstations	hot key

Information Technology Vocabulary - III / Key

Fill in the blanks in each sentence using appropriate forms of the vocabulary words in the box at the bottom of the page.

1. You can select small **icons** instead of large ones in order to fit more on the **toolbar**.
2. UNIX and its variants and clones are the most popular **operating systems** for web servers.
3. You can **point** and **click** on the functions you want, or you can invoke them with **hot keys**.
4. High-end **workstations** are designed to be much more performant than ordinary desktops.
5. She has her computer configured to start a **screen saver** after fifteen minutes of inactivity.
6. Click on the **button** marked CANCEL if you want to leave the dialog without changing anything.
7. He called the **helpdesk** after getting only a few beeps in **POST** again and again during a boot.
8. Using proper authentication and encryption on wireless links helps protect against **wardrivers**.
9. Higher rotational speeds allow newer disks to reduce **access time** by diminishing **latency**.
10. **Static** RAM is a lot faster than **dynamic** RAM, and it doesn't lose information when the power cycles.
11. These new **dual-core** processors contain two complete CPUs in a single chip package.
12. If you don't want the game to start when you insert the CD, turn off **autorun** on the drive.
13. Some file systems gradually lose performance as the allocated disk space becomes **fragmented**.
14. The **paging file** should be at least as large as physical memory.
15. These **daemon** processes are **swapped** out when they are not actively processing requests.
16. This connector's **pins** don't match those of the connector on the **backpanel** of her PC.
17. There isn't enough current available on the 12-volt **rail** to keep all these devices powered.
18. Every other pin on this connector is **grounded** to reduce crosstalk.
19. The only way to find out exactly who was visiting the site that day is to analyze the **logs**.
20. Photoshop allows you to manipulate **bitmapped** graphics, such as photographs.
21. Many illustrators use Freehand or Illustrator to create **scalable** vectorized graphics.
22. Some people suspect that this **vendor** leaves **bugs** in its software just to generate support revenue.
23. Just **double-click** on the icon to start the program directly.
24. A right-click on the document window will bring up a **context menu**.
25. Most IDE drives are connected to the motherboard by **ribbon** cables with pin 1 marked at one edge.
26. This game is practically impossible to play enjoyably unless you have a good **joystick** on the PC.
27. PostScript is a language that makes extensive use of a LIFO **stack** for handling of operands.
28. Many software products are made vulnerable to attack by undetected **buffer overflows**.
29. You can sort through spam more easily by setting up automatic **filters** in your e-mail program.
30. Advanced video cards are often rated in terms of the number of **polygons** they can display per second.

POST [7]	access time [9]	autorun [12]	backpanel [16]	bitmap [20]
buffer [28]	bug [22]	button [6]	click [3]	context menu [24]
daemon [15]	double-click [23]	dual-core [11]	dynamic [10]	filter [29]
fragment [13]	ground [18]	helpdesk [7]	icon [1]	joystick [26]
latency [9]	log [19]	operating system [2]	overflow [28]	paging file [14]
pin [16]	point [3]	polygon [30]	rail [17]	ribbon [25]
scale [21]	screen saver [5]	stack [27]	static [10]	swap [15]
toolbar [1]	vendor [22]	wardrivers [8]	workstations [4]	hot key [3]

Information Technology Vocabulary - III / Glossary

access time /ˈækˌsɛs taɪm/ *n* [C] **:** the time required to access a given item of information selected at random and stored in a random-access device (such as RAM or disk) — **access times** /ˈækˌsɛs taɪmz/

autoplay /ˈɒˌtoˌpleɪ/ *n* [M] **:** *Windows* automatic invocation of a program or automatic playing of multimedia content when a CD or other removable storage device is inserted into a computer; AUTORUN

autorun /ˈɒˌtoˌɹʌn/ *n* [M] : AUTOPLAY

backing store /ˈbækɪŋ stoɹ/ *n* [M and C] **:** PAGING FILE

backpanel /ˈbækˌpæn.l̩/ *n* [C] **: 1.** an area at the back of a computer that groups connectors connected to the motherboard **2.** BACKPLANE

backplane /ˈbækˌpleɪn/ *n* [C] **: 1.** a frame at the back of a mainframe CPU or other computer component that carries plugboard, wire-wrap, or other connections between components **2.** BACKPANEL

bitmap[1] /ˈbɪtˌmæp/ *n* [C] **:** an image represented as a regular rectangular array of pixels

bitmap[2] /ˈbɪtˌmæp/ *vt* **:** to display as an array of pixels — **bitmapped** /ˈbɪtˌmæpt/

buffer /ˈbʌ.fɚ/ *n* [C] **:** a temporary storage area in memory

bug /bʌg/ *n* [C] **:** an error in the design or coding of a program

button /ˈbʌt.n̩/ *n* [C] **: 1.** a switch that is operated by pressing it with a fingertip **2.** *Windows* a control window that is used primarily to graphically simulate a mechanical button and is activated by a mouse click

click[1] /klɪk/ *n* [C] **:** *Windows* activation of a control effected by placing the pointer sprite over the control and pressing a button on the pointer, or the equivalent

click[2] /klɪk/ *vt* **:** to activate via a CLICK[1]; also **click on**

context menu /ˈkɑnˌtɛkst ˈmɛnˌju/ *n* [C] **:** *Windows* a menu that appears when the alternate pointer button is pressed and is specific to the window in which the pointer cursor is position; POP-UP MENU — **context menus** /ˈkɑnˌtɛkst ˈmɛnˌjuz/

daemon /ˈdi.mən/ *n* [C] **:** in Multics®, UNIX®, and some other operating systems, a system service process that is usually disconnected from any physical terminal and runs continuously; *sendmail ~*

double-click /ˈdʌ.bl̩ klɪk/ *n* [C] **:** *Windows* two rapid CLICKS in succession, treated as a single event by the operating system — **double-clicks** /ˈdʌ.bl̩ klɪks/

dual-core /dul koɹ/ *adj* **:** incorporating two largely independent microprocessors in a single chip package

dynamic /ˌdaɪˈnæˌmɪk/ *adj* **: 1.** (random-access memory) requiring constant reading and refreshing to avoid information loss; VOLATILE **2.** constantly changing or subject to change

filter /ˈfɪl.tɚ/ *n* [C] **: 1.** a software construct that selectively allows processing or passage of only certain information items presented to it, *especially* such a construct used to analyze and sort electronic mail **2.** a passive hardware device that removes dust from the air (as in front of a fan)

fragment[1] /ˈfræg.mn̩t/ *n* [C] **:** an area of memory, disk space, etc., separated from a larger block by repeated allocation and deallocation

fragment[2] /ˈfrægˌmɛnt/ *vt* **:** to separate into disjoint areas by repeated allocation and deallocation

ground /gɹaʊnd/ *n* [C and M] **:** electrical connection to a large and electrically neutral mass, such as the Earth or the metallic chassis of a device

helpdesk /ˈhɛlpˌdɛsk/ *n* [C] **:** an internal department within an organization that provides technical assistance to the user community

hot key /hɑt ki/ *n* [C] **:** a keystroke or combination of keystrokes on a keyboard that invokes a specific, complex function and is often user-configurable — **hot keys** /hɑt kiz/

icon /ˈaɪˌkɑn/ *n* [C] **:** a small graphic element in many graphic user interfaces that represents an application, a function, etc.

joystick /ˈd͡ʒɔɪˌstɪk/ *n* [C] **:** an input device in the form of a stick that can be tilted, rotated, or twisted by the hand

latency /ˈleˌtənsi/ *n* [M] **:** the time required for a device to respond, *especially* the time required for a disk drive platter to rotate to a specific position

log /lɒg/ *n* [C] **:** a usually automated chronological record of events in electronic or paper form

non-volatile /nɑn ˈvɑ.lə.tl̩/ *adj* **:** not losing information when power is interrupted; *cf.* VOLATILE

operating system /ˈɑ.pɚˌe.tɪŋ ˈsɪs.tm̩/ *n* [C] **:** software that runs continuously in a computer and handles various housekeeping and security functions, such as management of physical input and output and user authentication

overflow /ˈo.vɚˌflo/ *n* [C] **: 1.** data transfer that continues beyond the boundary of a BUFFER **2.** an arithmetic operation that generates a result outside the magnitude or capacity of a calculating unit

paging file /ˈpeˌd͡ʒɪŋ faɪl̩/ *n* [C] **:** a disk file that provides non-volatile storage of virtual pages swapped out from main memory, in a virtual-memory system; BACKING STORE; SWAP FILE — **paging files** /ˈpeˌd͡ʒɪŋ faɪl̩z/

pin /pɪn/ *n* [C] **:** a simple electrical connector consisting of a thin, stiff, bare wire intended to fit into a corresponding socket

point /pɔɪnt/ *vt* **:** *GUI* to specify or indicate by placing the cursor over: *~ and click*

polygon /ˈpɑˌliˌgɑn/ *n* [C] **:** a multisided two-dimensional graphic element that is often generated and manipulated in hardware by advanced video display devices

pop-up menu /pɑp ʌp mɛnju/ *n* [C] : **1.** a menu that appears when a user input triggers its appearance **2.** CONTEXT MENU — **pop-up menus** /pɑp ʌp mɛnjuz/

POST /poʊst/ *abbrev* **:** POWER-ON SELF-TEST

power-on self-test /ˈpaʊ.ɚ ɑn sɛlf tɛst/ *n* [C] **:** an internal system check that is carried out by a PC immediately after the power is turned on — **power-on self-tests** /paʊɚ ɑn sɛlf tɛsts/

rail /rel/ *n* [C] **:** a wire or other conductor within a computer that supplies substantial operating power to certain computer components: *the twelve-volt ~ of the power supply*

Information Technology Vocabulary - III / Glossary

ribbon /ˈɹɪ.bn̩/ *adj* **:** (a cable) having a flat, thin cross-section

scale /skel/ *vt* **:** to change the size of without altering any other characteristics

scalable /ˈskel.ə.bl̩/ *adj* **:** readily scaled

screen saver /skɹin ˈse.vɚ/ *n* [C] **:** a program that displays a continuously changing image on the monitor of a computer that is not in use, in order to avoid damaging to the monitor resulting from display of a single static image over a long period — **screen savers** /skɹin ˈse.vɚz/

stack /stæk/ *n* [C] **:** a software construct that stores information temporarily with automatic allocation of space, usually in last-in first-out order

static /ˈstæˌtɪk/ *adj* **:** not changing or requiring regular refreshing; NON-VOLATILE

swap /swɑp/ *vt* **:** to move to or from a PAGING FILE, BACKING STORE, or SWAP FILE

swap file /swɑp faɪ̯l/ *n* [C] **: 1.** a disk file used to hold programs or processes temporarily removed from main memory by a swap operation **2.** PAGING FILE; BACKING STORE — **swap files** /swɑp faɪ̯lz/

toolbar /ˈtulˌbɑɹ/ *n* [C] **:** *Windows* a set of icons in a row or column providing access to various utility functions

vendor /ˈvɛn.dɚ/ *n* [C] **:** a company that sells hardware or software products

wardriver /ˈwoɹˌdɹɑɪ̯.vɚ/ *n* [C] **:** someone who drives from place to place looking for unsecured wireless hot spots with the intent of using the hot spots illegitimately

workstation /ˈwɝkˌste.ʃn̩/ *n* [C] **:** a high-end desktop computer designed for intensive use by sophisticated users: *an engineering ~*