UNIT 1
barcode (n): a sequence of vertical parallel lines used to give items a unique identification number.
barcode reader (n): an optical input device that uses the reflection of a light beam to read barcode labels.
calculate (v): to discover a number or amount using mathematics or with a piece of equipment such as a calculator.
computer (v): a machine that stores programs and information in electronic form and can be used for a variety of processes, for example writing, calculating, and communicating on the Internet.
computing (n): the theory and practice of computers.
control (v): to make a machine, system, vehicle etc. move or operate in the way that you want it to.
memory (n): the part of a computer system that is used for storing programmes and data.
programme (n): a set of instructions written in a computer language that control the behaviour of a computer.
software (n): the programmes and data used in a computer.

UNIT 2
mainframe (n): the largest and most powerful type of computer. It is operated by a team of professionals.
multimedia (n): the combination of texts, graphs, animation, sound and video.
notebook (n): a portable computer that is about the same size as a piece of writing paper.
laptop (n): the largest type of portable computer.
handheld (n): a small portable computer that can be held in one hand.
PC (n): abbreviation for an IBM type of personal computer; although sometimes used for other types of computer.
minicomputer (n): a computer that is slightly less powerful and a little smaller than a mainframe.
monitor (n): the main output device used to display the output from a computer on a screen.
modem (n): an electronic device for converting signals to enable a computer to be connected to an ordinary telephone line.

UNIT 3
byte (n): a unit of capacity (which is information or computer storage); it is made up of eight bits and stores one character (e.g. a letter, a number, etc.)
kilobyte (KB) (n): a unit of capacity; it is measured as either 1,024 bytes ($2^{10}$), or 1,000 bytes ($10^3$) and symbolized by KB
megabyte (MB) (n): a unit of capacity, it is equal to either exactly one million bytes or, in some cases, 1,048,567 bytes, or more rarely, 1,024,000 bytes
 gigabyte (GB) (n): a unit of capacity; it refers to 1,024 MB, or 1,048,576 Kbytes.
megahertz (MHz) (n): a unit of frequency equal to 1 million cycles per second.
motherboard (n): the main electronic circuit board inside a computer that holds and connects together all the main electronic components.
port (n): a connector at the back of a system unit of a PC that is used for connecting external devices to the CPU.
RAM (n): acronym for random access memory – memory that can be read and written to by the processor.
ROM (n) acronym for read only memory.
cashe memory (n): high speed memory used to speed up a computer.
expansion card (n): an electronic circuit board used for adding facilities to a computer.

UNIT 11
LAN: acronym for local area network.
WAN: acronym for wide area network.
rings/bus/star topologies: a physical layout of a network where all the computers are connected in a closed loop.
hub (n): an electronic device at the centre of star network topology.
server (n): a main computer that provides a service on a network.
password (n): a secret code used to control access to a network system.
network (n): a combination of a number of computers and peripheral devices connected together.
UNIT 13
router (n): an electronic device that links different networks or parts of a network.
email (n): the common name for electronic mail, i.e. messages sent electronically using a computer.
newsgroup (n): an Internet discussion group made up of people with a common interest who use an area on a server computer to display messages about their interest.
Internet service provider (ISP) (n): an organisation that provides Internet connections for a fee.
UFO: unidentified flying object: an (apparently) flying object whose nature is unknown.

UNIT 14
browser (n): a programme used for displaying webpages.
download (v): to copy a file from a server to a client computer in a network.
search engine (v): a programme designed to find information on the World Wide Web according to data entered by the user.
title bar (n): a narrow strip across the top of a window in a WIMP that indicates what is inside the window.
menu bar (n): a row of icons on a display screen that open up menus when selected.
toolbar (n): a row of icons displayed on a screen that start common programme functions when clicked with a mouse.
address box (n): the area in a web browser programme where the web address is displayed.

UNIT 23
robot (n): a mechanical device controlled by a computer.
robotics (n): the study of robot systems.
three-dimensional (or 3-D) (adj): In computers, 3-D (three dimensions or three-dimensional) describes an image that provides the perception of depth.
virtual reality (n): a simulated three dimensional environment that surrounds the user and is generated by a computer.
smart card (n): a plastic card containing a processor and memory chip. It can be used to store large amounts of confidential data.

UNIT 24
disabled (adj): unable to use part of their body or brain because of injury or disease.
implant (n): an object that doctors put into someone’s body during a medical operation.
online (adj), (preposition): connected to a system and able to be used.
PIN (n): abbreviation for personal identification number.

UNIT 26
activate (v): to make a piece of equipment or a process start working.
dormant (adj): not active or developing right now, but may become active or develop in the future.
hacking (n): the practice of breaking into computer systems and changing data without permission.
pirating (n): illegally copying software programmes.
prevention (n): the act of stopping something from happening.
virus (n): a programme written deliberately to damage data or cause a computer to behave in an unusual way.
anti-virus programme (n): a set of programmes used to detect, identify and remove viruses from a system.

UNIT 27
system analyst (n): a person who studies a system to determine how it can be computerised.
programmer (n): a person who writes computer programmes.
technical sales manager (n): a technical sales manager is responsible for overseeing sales programs within a company. He acts as the team leader for sales teams and ensures professional development of the team
network support engineer (n): a network support engineer focuses on the maintenance of an existing corporate network, either as part of the organisation's internal IT support team or as technical support staff of a third-party network technology provider.
hardware engineer (n): a person involved with the design, implementation and testing of hardware (circuits, components, systems, etc.)
software designer (n): a person who designs and writes and tests computer programmes.