Szangol dolgozat

1. SuBjEct VocAbLuRaRy

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

shortcut a combination of key presses used to access common software commands quickly

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

pointer an on-screen indicator used to select displayed objects

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

barcode a pattern of lines and gaps

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

sensor an input peripheral that inputs data about the physical environment
smart home a home equipped with devices that can connect to the internet and be controlled remotely by a computer or smartphone app

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

optical zoom focusing a lens in order to zoom in on an object
digital zoom enlarging part of an image to produce the effect of zooming in

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

platters circular plates
read/write head the part of a disk drive that passes across (or floats) the platters on a very thin layer of gas above the platters
seek time the time it takes for a read/write head to locate the area on the disk where the data to be read is stored

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

backwards compatibility the ability to be used with older technology without having to be specially adapted

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

mapped linked

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

sprites on-screen graphics in a computer game, used to represent

GENERAL VOCABULARY

capacitive able to hold an electrical charge
conductive able to conduct electricity

GENERAL VOCABULARY

proximity how close something is relative to something else

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

discharge remove the electrical charge from something
toner a type of ink

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

stereo sound sound that comes from two sides (left and right)
surround sound sound that comes from four or more sides, used so that sounds from a film or television programme come from all around the viewer as they would in real life

GENERAL VOCABULARY

spatial awareness the impression of a realistic space

GENERAL VOCABULARY

capacitive able to hold an electrical charge
conductive able to conduct electricity

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

diaphragm a thin round object, especially in a telephone or loudspeaker, that is moved by sound or that moves when it produces sound
analogue representing information with continuously variable electrical signals that digital signals approximate
sound card a device built into or added into a computer to allow it to playback and record audio
VoIP Voice over Internet Protocol, which is the technology that allows people to use broadband internet connections to speak to other people, rather than using a conventional telephone

GENERAL VOCABULARY

carbon copy a copy of a document made using carbon paper (paper coated in a coloured substance that leaves traces on clean paper)

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

virtual memory space on a computer for storing instructions and programs until they are needed or being used
motherboard the circuit in a computer with connectors to which other components connect

SUBJECT VOCABULARY

data access speed how quickly data can be read from or written to media
capacity the amount of data that can be stored on media
bit (binary digit) a single unit of information with a value of either 0 or 1; eight bits equal one byte

2. Scanner types
   - Drum scanner
   - Hand scanner
   - Flatbed scanner
   - optical character Recognition
   - Magnetic ink character recognition
   - image scanner
   - light pen
3. Biometric scanner
   - Fingerprint
   - Facial
   - Voice
   - Iris

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Easier for users than passwords because biometric data cannot be forgotten	Cause privacy and security concerns because detailed personal information is stored electronically
More difficult to trick or confuse biometric scanners than some other methods	Possible to trick or confuse them
Can speed up transactions	Expensive to make and buy
Are not restricted by language barriers	Make some people feel uncomfortable

4. Card readers
   - magnetic strip
   - programmable strip
   - NFC (near field communication), RFID, Radio frequency
5. Printers
   - 3D printers: can print real life version of digital models
   - Plotter: used by a variety of professionals like architects, engineers
   - Inkjet printers: these printers use cartridges containing different coloured ink. Tiny dots of these links are sprayed onto paper.
   - Dot matrix: The print is made by hitting or impacting the paper through a ribbon of ink
   - Laser printers: They contain a rotating cylinder or drum that holds an electrical charge. A laser is used to discharge certain points on the drum and draw an image.

	SPEED	PRINTER COST	COST PER COPY	COLOUR PRINTING	QUALITY	EXAMPLES OF WHERE IT IS USED
Dot matrix	Slowest	Cheap	Low	Rare	Low	When multiple copies are required.
Inkjet	Fast	Medium	High	Yes	High	Home printing and photographs
Laser	Fastest	Expensive	Medium	Yes	Highest	High-volume printing, often used in offices

6. Data projector

DATA PROJECTOR

Data projectors are used for home entertainment, such as watching television or playing games, and for giving presentations in classrooms and business meetings. They have the following features.

- **Light bulbs:** These bulbs can have various brightness levels (measured in lumens) and are expensive to replace.
- **Resolution:** Like monitors, they use different quality screens (see page 9–10 for more about screen resolutions).
- **Zoom functionality:** The projected image can be made larger by enlarging the image using either **optical zoom** or **digital zoom**.
- **Portability:** Some smaller and lighter projectors are available, and these are easier to move around.

7. Control devices
   use:
   - valves
   - pistons
   - heaters
   - coolers
   - motors

8. Storage devices
   - Hard Disk Drives: contain hard disk media
   - Solid State Drives: contain flash storage media
   - Optical Disk Drives: contain optical disk media
9. Optical devices
   - CDs: The data is written on the disk using laser
   - DVDs: Data is written to DVDs using a shorter wavelength of red laser light.
   - Blu-ray: Violet laser is used to store data at greater density
10. Who is accountable

Algorithm	a process or set of rules to be followed in calculations especially by a computer
Fundamental	forming a necessary base or core of central importance
Framework	a system of rules, ideas, or beliefs that is used to plan or decide something
Facial recognition	technology that makes it possible for a computer to recognize a digital image of someone's face
Complemented	contribute extra features to something in a way that improves or emphasizes its quality
Disrupted	prevent something from continuing as usual or as expected
Carried out	finished doing or completed something
Overcomes	succeeds in dealing with
Liable	having (legal) responsibility for something or someone
Censoring	examining something officially and not allowing unacceptable parts of it
Stakes	something that is bet in a contest
Counsel	a legal advisor
Allegedly	according to what has been clamed
Inciting	encouraging someone to do or feel something unpleasant or violent
Dismissed	decided that something is not worth considering
Revived	brought back to life