Computer Basics Vocabulary

1. **Application Software**
   Application software is a type of software that includes programs that help people do certain tasks.

2. **Binary Code**
   Binary code is language a computer can understand. Binary code is made up of a series of ones and zeros.

3. **Boot**
   Boot is the process of starting or resetting a computer.

4. **Byte**
   A byte stands for a single character of data. A Gig, or gigabyte (GB) equals 1,000,000,000 bytes of data.

5. **Central Processing Unit**
   The central processing unit, or CPU, is a silicon chip that processes data and carries out instructions given to the computer. The central processing unit is also known as the microprocessor.

6. **Compact Disc**
   A compact disc (CD)is an optical storage device that uses laser technology to store information. It is read by a CD-ROM drive in a computer and can hold the equivalent of 500 floppy disks.

7. **Computer**
   A computer is a device that can store, retrieve, manipulate and process data to produce an outcome.

8. **Floppy Disk**
   A floppy disk is a magnetic, non-rigid storage device that can be used to store data and transport it to another computer. It is encased in a plastic sleeve to protect its data.

9. **Graphical User Interface**
   A graphical user interface, or GUI, allows people to select text, icons, and menu items on the computer screen to choose commands and files and to start application software. It makes computers user friendly.

10. **Hard Drive**
    A hard drive is a storage device that reads and writes data to and from a round, rigid disks in the computer.

11. **Hardware**
    Hardware is the physical equipment of a computer. Hardware includes input devices, the central processing unit, output devices, and memory. The main parts are the central processing unit (CPU), the monitor, the keyboard, and the mouse.

12. **Headphones**
    Headphones are an output device that produces sound.

13. **Information Technology**
    Information Technology is the use of technology tools, including computer systems and telecommunications, to input, store, process, and communicate information. Information Technology is also referred to as IT

14. **Input Device**
    An input device is a device through which a computer takes in information. Input devices include keyboards, mouse devices, and scanners.

15. **Keyboard**
    A keyboard is an input device that is used to type text and commands into a computer.

16. **Modem**
    A modem is a device or type of expansion card that sends and receives information via a telephone to and from a computer.

17. **Monitor**
    A monitor is an output device that displays text, objects, graphics, photographs, video, and animation on a screen.

18. **Mouse**
A mouse is a hand-held pointing device that controls the cursor.

19. **Network**
A network is two or more computers linked together to share files, software, and resources, such as printers.

20. **Operating System**
An operating system is the most important type of system software that manages how a computer's hardware and the central processing unit communicate, manages files, and runs application software.

21. **Output Device**
An output device is a device through which a computer sends out information. Output devices include monitors, printers, and speakers and headphones.

22. **Peripherals**
Additional components besides the main parts of the computer such as printers and scanners.

23. **Printer**
A printer is an output device that transfers information to a hard copy, such as paper or a transparency.

24. **Processing**
Processing is a basic computer function that refers to when a computer uses information.

25. **Program**
A program can also be called an application or software. Programs are a series of ordered instructions that can be done by a computer.

26. **Random Access Memory**
Random access memory, or RAM, is a number of silicon chips inside a computer that hold information that is being used by the central processing unit as long as the computer is turned on. Also known as short-term memory, it forgets everything it knows when the computer is turned off.

27. **Read Only Memory**
Read only memory, or ROM, is the small bit of memory that stays in the computer when it is turned off. It is ROM that lets the computer "boot up" or get started. ROM holds the instructions that tell the computer how to begin to load its operating system.

28. **Scanner**
A scanner is an input device that is used to change images into information that a computer can read.

29. **Software**
Software is a set of instructions that makes computer hardware work. Software is also known as programs or applications.

30. **Storage**
Storage is a basic computer function that refers to when information is saved in a computer..