ENGLISH FOR IT – MIDTERM PRACTICE - ANSWER KEY

LO 1 - VOCABULARY

What do these common IT initialisms stand for?

1. **DTP**: Desktop Publishing
2. **LED**: Light Emitting Diode
3. **HDMI**: High-Definition Multimedia Interface
4. **POS**: Point of Sale
5. **ROM**: Read-Only Memory
6. **WIMP**: Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointer
7. **CPU**: Central Processing Unit
8. **BIOS**: Basic Input/Output System
9. **GUI**: Graphical User Interface
10. **ASCII**: American Standard Code for Information Interchange
11. **OCR**: Optical Character Recognition
12. **LCD**: Liquid Crystal Display
13. **WIMP**: Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointer
14. **VoIP**: Voice over Internet Protocol
15. **FLOPS**: Floating Point Operations Per Second
16. **MIPS**: Million Instructions Per Second
17. **DVD**: Digital Versatile Disc
18. **USB**: Universal Serial Bus
19. **JPEG**: Joint Photographic Experts Group
20. **DPI**: Dots Per Inch
21. **AMOLED**: Active Matrix Organic Light Emitting Diode
22. **OLED**: Organic Light Emitting Diode
23. **LCD**: Liquid Crystal Display
24. **PSU**: Power Supply Unit
25. **SDRAM**: Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
26. **SSD**: Solid State Drive
27. **HDD**: Hard Disk Drive
28. **CD**: Compact Disc
29. **MOOC**: Massive Open Online Course
30. **DBMS**: Database Management System

Sample vocabulary - definitions

1. **Stylus** – A pen-like device used to interact with touchscreen devices or graphics tablets for precision input.
2. **Imagesetter** – A high-resolution device used in the printing industry to output text and images onto film or paper for making printing plates.
3. **Laser printer** – A type of printer that uses a laser beam to produce high-quality text and graphics by bonding toner to paper.
4. **Power supply unit (PSU)** – A hardware component that converts electrical power from an outlet into usable power for a computer's internal components.
5. **Mainframes** – Large, powerful computers used primarily by large organizations for bulk data processing and critical applications.
6. **Peripherals** – External devices connected to a computer to add functionality, such as keyboards, mice, and printers.
7. **Spreadsheet** – Software that allows users to organize, analyze, and store data in a grid format using cells, rows, and columns.
8. **Motherboard** – The main circuit board of a computer that connects and allows communication between various components, including the CPU, RAM, and expansion cards.
9. **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** – The primary component of a computer that performs most of the processing tasks and runs the operating system and applications.
10. **Databases** – Organized collections of data that can be easily accessed, managed, and updated.
11. **Word processor** – A software application used for creating, editing, formatting, and printing text documents.
12. **Product key** – A unique code that verifies the authenticity of software and is required for installation or activation.
13. **Ink-jet printer** – A type of printer that sprays tiny droplets of liquid ink onto paper to create text and images.
14. **Back up** – The process of copying and storing data to protect against loss or damage.
15. **Proprietary software** – Software or hardware that is owned by a company and has restrictions on use, modification, and distribution.
16. **Thermal printer** – A type of printer that uses heat to transfer an image onto paper, often used for receipts and labels.
17. **Open source software** – Software with source code that is freely available for anyone to view, modify, and distribute.
18. **GUI (Graphical User Interface)** – A visual interface that allows users to interact with a computer using graphical elements such as icons and buttons.
19. **Megabyte (MB)** – A unit of digital data equal to approximately 1,024 kilobytes or 1 million bytes.
20. **Dedicated keys** – Keys on a keyboard that have specific functions, such as volume control or launching applications.

21. **Terabyte (TB)** – A unit of digital data equal to approximately 1,024 gigabytes or about 1 trillion bytes.
22. **Scroll bar** – A graphical element that allows users to move vertically or horizontally through content on a display.
23. **Field** – A single piece of data within a database record, such as a name or phone number.
24. **Primary key** – A unique identifier for a record in a database table that ensures each entry is distinct.
25. **SATA (Serial Advanced Technology Attachment)** – An interface used for connecting storage devices like hard drives and SSDs to the computer's motherboard.
26. **Pinch/ Spread** – A gesture used on touchscreen devices where two fingers are used to zoom in or out.

Sample vocabulary – sentence use

1. High-performance **expansion cards** are used to enhance the capabilities of a computer, such as its graphics or sound.
2. The **standard toolbar** provides quick access to common commands in many software applications.
3. Each **record** in a database contains all the data related to one entity, like an individual customer's order.
4. Applying consistent **formatting** to documents can improve their visual appeal and clarity.
5. Developers often choose **open source software** for its flexibility and cost-effectiveness.
6. To send an email, make sure to include the **at sign** in the recipient's address.
7. A **plotter** is a type of printer used for producing large-scale images such as blueprints or engineering drawings.
8. In database design, a **field** represents a single piece of data, such as a customer's name.
9. The speed of a CPU is measured in **gigahertz**, indicating how many cycles it can complete per second.
10. The **row** in a spreadsheet table runs horizontally, while the **column** runs vertically.
11. In a spreadsheet, a **cell** is the intersection of a **row** and a **column**, where data is stored.
12. **Formulae** are essential in a spreadsheet for performing automatic calculations based on data.
13. A **relational database** stores data in structured tables that can be linked by common fields, making it easy to manage and query large amounts of related information.

LO 2 – GRAMMAR

1. GERUNDS/ INFINITIVES

---

1. He remembers **locking** the door before leaving.

2. I forgot **to buy** the tickets for the concert.

3. They regret **telling** him the secret.

4. She tried **to learn** French last year, but it was difficult.

5. We stopped **working** to have lunch.

2. MODALS

TEACHER: What are you doing here? You are not supposed to be here.

STUDENT: Sorry, I know students **must not / should not** not go into the staffroom, but I really need to speak with Mr. Donovan.

TEACHER: Well, you **needn't** have come in here to talk to him. It wasn't really necessary. You could have gone to the principal's office and asked him to call Mr. Donovan. Actually, that's what you **should / ought to** have done.

STUDENT: I'm sorry, I wasn't thinking straight. I really **have / need** to talk to him urgently.

TEACHER: Well, you **had better** think straight the next time, OK? Now, if you want to talk to Mr. Donovan, you don't **need to / have to** to go to the principal's office. I'll call him myself. And, please, you **need / have to/ ought** to take that chewing gum out of your mouth. You know that

chewing gum is not allowed on school premisses. You **had** better not do it again, or I'll have to send you to detention.

STUDENT: OK, Mr. Harris. Thanks.

3. RELATIVE CLAUSES - MERGING

1. The police arrested the man. He murdered his wife. The police arrested the man who murdered his wife.

2. I can't remember the name of the street. I lost my passport there. I can't remember the name of the street where I lost my passport.

3. Where are the shoes? I bought them yesterday. Where are the shoes (that, which) I bought yesterday.

4. The book is very interesting. I borrowed it from the library. The book (that, which) I borrowed from the library is very interesting.

5. I'll never forget the day. I got my first bike on that day. I'll never forget the day (when) I got my first bike.

6. This is the man. His dog bit me. This is the man whose dog bit me.

7. The pupils missed the test. They came late. The pupils who came late missed the test.

8. This is my boyfriend. His father works at Macy's. This is my boyfriend whose father works at Macy's.

9. That man is a politician. I forgot his name. That man, whose name I forgot, is a politician.

10. I'll show you the church. I got married there. I'll show you the church where I got married

11. Mr Reynolds had to do all the work himself. His secretary left a few days ago. Mr Reynolds, whose secretary left a few days ago, had to do all the work himself.

4. PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. You can't see Jimmy now. He is having a bath. (HAVE)
2. He never goes to the theatre. (NEVER GO)
3. Anne makes all her clothes herself. At the moment she is making a dress for a fancy dress party (MAKE, MAKE).
4. He usually has coffee for breakfast, but today he's having tea (HAVE, HAVE).
5. I can't go home now because it's raining, and I don't have an umbrella. (RAIN, NOT HAVE).
6. In Britain women normally don't wear hats. (NOT WEAR)
7. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west (RISE, SET)
8. Who is making that terrible noise outside? – It's Dad. He's mowing the lawn. (MAKE, MOW)

5. PAST SIMPLE VS PAST CONTINUOUS

1. While the policeman was looking out of the window, he noticed that a blue SUV was parking down the road. (LOOK, NOTICE, PARK)
2. I was working on my report when the phone rang. My wife wanted to know when I was coming home. (WORK, RING, WANT, COME)
3. He was walking down the street when he saw his old schoolteacher on the other side. (WALK, SEE)
4. During the time I was spending in South Africa I never saw a serious crime. (SPEND, SEE)
5. While they were having lunch at the new restaurant, a journalist came up to them and wanted to ask a few questions. (HAVE, COME, WANT)
6. The farmer supplied the whole neighbourhood with fruit and vegetables. (SUPPLY)
7. The hairdresser locked up her shop, got into the car and drove home. (LOCK, GET, DRIVE)
8. My brother tried to contact me at the office, but he couldn't reach me because I was having lunch with a customer. (TRY, CANNOT REACH, HAVE)
9. Jack tripped over the carpet because he wasn't paying/ didn't pay attention to where he was going. (TRIP, NOT PAY, GO)
10. Where were you going when I came across you yesterday? (YOU GO, COME)

6. COMBINATION OF PRESENT AND PAST SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

John: You know, Jack has been in the flat for five months now. What (1) ** do you think** of him?
Josh: Well, actually, I (2) **am getting** really fed up with him. I mean, he (3) **is always taking** my food from the fridge and (4) **never does** any cleaning! It's not fair. We should ask him to leave.
Josh: Let's not do that. He (5) **has** some good points too.
John: I can't think of any!
Josh: Well, he (6) **usually pays** the rent on time.
John: Usually, but not always! Last month he (7) **paid** a full week after the rent (8) **was** due!
Josh: Calm down. I'll talk to him. He (9) **seems** happy here and he probably (10) **doesn't even see** these things as a problem.
John: Maybe you're right.