



The background features several flowing, wavy bands of color. At the top, a thick band of red and orange flows from left to right. At the bottom, there are more complex, layered waves in shades of red, orange, and yellow, creating a sense of movement and depth. The central area is a plain white background where the text is located.


# INPUT DEVICES


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- Read the definition and specify the defined word


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- A set of keys on a terminal of computer including the standard typewriter keys, function keys and several special keys

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- Units of hardware, which allow the user to enter information into the computer.


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- An input device used to specify the position of the cursor or to make choices from menus.


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- An input device with flat surface and a sensitive panel that registers the touch of a finger as an input.


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- An input device that can retrieve stored information from a magnetic card either by holding the card next to the device or swiping the card through a slot in the device.


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- An input device that is found on the majority of portable computers, and now also available with some external keyboards, that allow you to move the mouse cursor without the need of an external mouse.




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- A hardware input device commonly used with computer games, such as flight simulation games, that allow a player to fly up or down, or back or forth by pulling or pushing the device.


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- A hardware input device that allows computer users to input audio into their computers.

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- An input device that works like an upside-down mouse. The onscreen pointer is moved with a thumb or finger. It requires less arm and wrist motion.

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- An input device that reads the image and converts the printed text or picture into electronic codes that can be understood by the computer.

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- To select a block of text or an object with the mouse button and then move the mouse while keeping the button pressed down

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- To press and release the left button on a mouse


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- If you want to convert a square into a rectangle, you \_\_\_\_\_ one corner of the square and stretch it into a rectangle.

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- Rapidly press and release the mouse button twice.



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- The keys that represent letters and numbers, as arranged on a typewriter

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- The keys that appear at the top of the keyboard and can be programmed to do special tasks.


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- The keys that are used to issue commands or to produce alternative characters, e.g. the *Ctrl* key or the *Alt* key.

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- A long key at the bottom of the keyboard. Each time it is pressed, it produces a blank space.

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- This key moves the cursor to the beginning of a new line. It is also used to confirm commands.

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- It removes the character to the left of the cursor or any selected text.

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- This key produces UPPER CASE characters.

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- This key produces UPPER CASE letters, but it does not affect numbers and symbols.




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- These keys are used to move the cursor, as an alternative to mouse

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# DISPLAY SCREENS


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- The smallest unit on a display screen or bitmapped image (usually a coloured dot).

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- The maximum number of pixels in the horizontal and vertical directions on the screen; also refers to the number of pixels per inch

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- An expansion card that processes images and sends the video signals to the monitor; also called video graphics board.

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- The width of the screen divided by its height


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- The number of bits used to hold a colour pixel; this determines the number of colours that monitor can display.

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- A display that generates images by a plasma discharge, which contains noble, noble-harmful gases. It allows for larger screens and wide viewing angles.





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- The units of hardware, which display the results produced by the computer.


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- The viewing area of a monitor measured diagonally, in inches.

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- The amount of light produced by an LCD monitor, measured in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  (candela per square meter).

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- Thin-film LED displays that don't require a backlight to function.

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- A flat screen display made of two glass plates with a liquid crystal material between them. The crystals block the light in different quantities to create the image.

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- In a colour monitor, electron beams energize the phosphor dots on the screen surface, causing them to emit coloured light from which the picture is formed.

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- The study of how people interact safely and efficiently with machines and their work conditions.