Year 8 Computing Vocabulary List

(Tier 2 and Tier 3)

Files and Folders - A folder is a digital container for storing other folders and individual files such as a word processed document or a presentation

Attachments - A computer file such as an image or a presentation sent with an email

Online safety - Knowing how to stay safe when using the Internet

Cyberbullying - Bullying which takes place online through email, text or social networks

Online grooming - Process of using the Internet to prepare a child for illegal sexual activity or abuse or radicalisation

Personal data - Information held digitally about a person that could be identified from that data

Netiquette - A way of behaving especially when using email or social networking

Digital footprint - The digital trail or traces left by a person when using the internet

Sexting - The action of sending or receiving messages or images of a person of a sexual nature. It is illegal to make, send or store, if sent, any images of a person under the age of 18

Malware - Malware is an umbrella term given to a variety of hostile software programs specifically written to cause damage or steal data such as a virus, or spyware

Copyright - The legal right to control the uses of intellectual property such as music or art, which prevents the copying or reproducing of intellectual property without permission.

Data Protection Act - Act of parliament controlling how organisations, businesses and government use personal data

Computer Misuse Act - Controls the unauthorised access to computers with an intent to commit a crime

Icon - An onscreen image representing a program or folder

Desktop - The first screen presented to a user on a computer usually containing icons and menus

Digital - Information stored using 1s and 0s (binary)

Word processor - A program allowing the manipulation of text on a screen. The text can be formatted – make bold, size increased, colour added – along with many other tools. Has replaced the old fashioned typewriter

Presentation - Program enabling the user to create simple slideshows or complex presentations

Layout - The arrangement of text, graphics and other digital media on a digital product

Content - The information presented in a digital product such as the text, the choice of images and other media used with a purpose for a specific audience.

Audience - The target at whom a digital product is aimed which may be identified by gender, age, location, economic means or life style

Purpose - The reason for creating a digital product

Spreadsheet - A software program presented in table format which allows the entry, analysis and manipulation of data. Often used to 'model' situations by testing 'what if' scenarios.

Cell, Column, Row - The names given to the individual 'boxes' on a spreadsheet and the vertical and horizontal divisions of cells on a sheet

Cell range - Where data in more than one continuous cell is selected the range is known from the top left cell to the bottom right cell separated by a colon eg B5 -F8

Computer - An electronic device that stores and manipulates information

Input - Process of putting data into a computer

Input device - A piece of hardware called a peripheral, that enables data to be entered into a computer for processing

Keyboard - An input device enabling data to be entered into a digital devices— usually a QWERTY keyboard taking its name from the first 6 keys on the top left row

Mouse - A handheld input device used to select actions on a computer monitor

Microphone - An input device for entering sound into a device

Scanner - An input device which turns a paper copy to a digital one

Output - Methods of getting digital data out of a computer after processing

Output device - A piece of hardware called a peripheral that enables data to be taken out of a computer after processing

Monitor - An output device which displays data on a screen

Printer - An output device turning digital data into a hard copy on paper

Speakers - An output device relaying digital sound from a computer

Headphones - An output device relaying digital sound to an individual

Projector - An output device displaying content of a monitor on a large screen

Process - The actions taken by a program to manipulate data

Algorithm - Step by step set of rules that can be followed in order to solve a problem

Pseudocode - An artificial and informal text language that helps programmers develop algorithms

Instruction - A command that is given in order for a computer to do something

Sequence - Placing a set of instructions in an order

Procedure - Naming a sequence so that all the instructions will be executed when the name is entered

Flow chart - A tool to design an algorithm using a series of pre-defined symbols and arrows

Decision - Usually based on Boolean logic of either Yes or NO or TRUE or FALSE enables a flowchart or algorithm to branch depending upon conditions – Is it raining? YES then I will take my coat, NO then I will wear only a shirt

website - A collection of connected web pages

HTML - HyperTextMarkupLangauge – the language used to create the content of web pages

<Tags> </Tags> - The basic formatting tools of HTML, tags contain the content such as text, images, links of a web page and also some of the style of the page

CSS - CascadingStyleSheet – used to format the style of web pages in conjunction with HTML. Used to define the type of font, its size and colour, heading, alignment , background colour etc.

Network - A computer network enables computers joined to the network to share data and devices

Motherboard - A printed circuit board in a computer that holds most of the important circuitry to run the computer

Operating system - A software system that manages the hardware and other software programs used by the computer

Memory - General term given to different components that make up the ability of a computer to store information for immediate or later use

RAM/ROM Random Access memory and Read-Only memory - Known as the computer main store. ROM contains the information needed to start the computer and is burned to a chip at manufacture. It is non-volatile which means it cannot be changed by the user. RAM is the fast temporary memory used to hold applications and data while the computer is working. Data stored in RAM is lost when the computer loses power and is known as volatile

CPU - Central Processing Unit is the 'brains' of a computer where most calculations occur and where instructions given to the computer are carried out