

ENGLISH

108/2024

MATTERS



THE IT CROWD

DODATEK

ENGLISH MATTERS

Isn't it amazing how much our lives have changed since the release of the Altair 8800 in 1974, the world's first personal computer? We sometimes take that shift for granted, but it has been seismic.

Now, with millions of us working in the IT services industry and many more relying on some form of tech at work and home, being fluent in the language of IT is crucial.

In this guide, Paul Martin codes in the terms you need to know if you want to join the IT crowd.

to rely on sth | polegać na czymś

Poradnik językowy jest bezpłatnym dodatkiem do English Matters nr 108/2024.

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The Classics

You cannot beat the old-school. The terms listed in the glossary are now very familiar essential IT terms, but at one time they were new words (neologisms) brought to life during the early digital revolution.

Algorithm	In the IT sense, a set of rules or instructions given to a computer to help it <u>perform</u> a specific task.
Backup	A copy of data <u>stored</u> separately from the original to protect against <u>data loss</u> .
Bandwidth	The amount of data that can be transmitted over an internet connection <u>in a given amount of time</u> .
Bit	The most basic unit of information in computing, representing a binary state of 0 or 1.
Bug	An error or <u>flaw</u> in software that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result.
Byte	A group of eight bits, often used to represent a single character of text.
Compiler	A program that translates code written in a high-level programming language into machine code that a computer's processor can <u>execute</u> .
Cookie	A small piece of data stored on the user's computer by a <u>web browser</u> while browsing a website, used to remember information about the user.

digital | cyfrowy
to perform sth | wykonywać coś
stored | przechowywany
data loss | utrata danych

in a given amount of time | w danej ilości czasu
flaw | usterka
to execute sth | wykonywać coś
web browser | przeglądarka internetowa

Crash	An unexpected <u>failure</u> of a software program or system, causing it to stop functioning properly.
Database	An organised collection of data that can be easily accessed, managed and <u>updated</u> .
Debug	The process of finding and <u>fixing bugs</u> or errors in software.
Download	The act of transferring data from a <u>remote</u> system to a local system.
Firewall	A security system that controls <u>incoming</u> and <u>outgoing</u> network traffic based on predetermined security rules.
<u>Firmware</u>	Software that is permanently programmed into a hardware device.
Glitch	A small and <u>temporary</u> fault in a system, often causing <u>minor</u> problems.
Hardware	The physical components of a computer system, such as the processor, memory and <u>storage devices</u> .
Log	A record of events or processes that have occurred within a system, often used for monitoring and <u>troubleshooting</u> .

failure | usterka
updated | z/aktualizowany
to fix sth | naprawiać coś
bug | *tu*: błąd w kodzie programu
remote | zdalny
incoming | przychodzący
outgoing | wychodzący
firmware | mikrooprogramowanie,
oprogramowanie wbudowane

temporary | czasowy
minor | mniejszy
storage device | urządzenie do
przechowywania
troubleshooting | diagnozowanie
i usuwanie usterek

Mainframe	A large, powerful computer used primarily by large organisations for critical applications, <u>bulk data processing</u> and <u>enterprise resource planning</u> .
Memory	The component of a computer that stores data and programs temporarily while they are being used.
Modem	A device that <u>passes on</u> signals for data transmission over telephone lines or other communication media.
Operating System (OS)	Software that manages computer hardware and provides common services for computer programs.
Personal Computer (PC)	A general-purpose computer designed for individual use.
Pixel	The smallest unit of a digital image or display, representing a single point in a graphic.
Script	A set of commands or instructions written in a scripting language to automate tasks or processes.
Server	A computer or system that provides resources, data, services, or programs to other computers, known as clients, over a network.
Software	Programs and operating systems that run on computer hardware and perform various tasks.
Spam	<u>Unsolicited</u> and often irrelevant or inappropriate messages sent over the internet, typically to a large number of users.

bulk data processing | przetwarzanie dużych zbiorów danych
enterprise resource planning | planowanie zasobów przedsiębiorstwa

to pass on sth | przekazywać coś
unsolicited | niezamawiany, niepożądany

Terminal	A device or program that <u>allows</u> a user <u>to</u> communicate with a computer, typically <u>via</u> a keyboard and display screen.
User Interface (UI)	The <u>means</u> by which a user interacts with a computer, software or application.
Workstation	A high-performance computer designed for technical or scientific applications.

to allow sb to do sth | pozwolić komuś
na z/robienie czegoś

via sth | poprzez coś
means | środek, środki, sposób

Trending

IT is an area that evolves rapidly, with people working in the field of software development continuously having to school up on the latest technologies and developments in order to remain relevant. Here are some of the terms that have become common over the past decade or so.

5G	The fifth generation of mobile network technology, offering faster speeds and more <u>reliable</u> connections for mobile devices.
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	The simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think and learn.
<u>Augmented Reality (AR)</u>	An interactive experience where real-world environments <u>are enhanced with</u> computer-generated information.
Big Data	Large and complex <u>data sets</u> that <u>require</u> advanced methods to store, process and analyse.
<u>Blockchain</u>	A decentralised <u>ledger</u> of all transactions across a network, used primarily in <u>crypto-currency</u> .
<u>Cloud Computing</u>	Storing and accessing data and programs over the internet <u>instead of</u> on local hardware.

reliable | na którym można polegać

augmented reality | rzeczywistość rozszerzona

to be enhanced with sth | być ulepszonym o coś

data set | zestaw danych

to require sth | wymagać czegoś

blockchain | łańcuch bloków, technologia łańcucha bloków

ledger | rejestr

cryptocurrency | kryptowaluta

cloud computing | chmura obliczeniowa, przetwarzanie w chmurze

instead of sth | zamiast czegoś

Cryptocurrency	A digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security and operates <u>independently</u> of a central bank.
Cybersecurity	The practice of protecting systems, networks and programs from digital attacks.
Deep Learning	A <u>subset</u> of machine learning (see below) involving <u>neural</u> networks with many <u>layers</u> that analyse various factors of data.
Internet of Things (IoT)	The network of physical objects <u>embedded with</u> sensors and software to connect and <u>exchange</u> data with other devices over the internet.
Machine Learning	A subset of AI that involves the use of algorithms and statistical models to <u>enable</u> computers <u>to</u> learn from and make predictions or decisions based on data.
Quantum Computing	A type of computing that <u>takes advantage of</u> quantum <u>phenomena</u> to perform operations on data at speeds and scales <u>unattainable</u> by classical computers.

independently of sth | niezależnie od czegoś

subset | podzbiór

neural | neuronowy

layer | warstwa

embedded with sth | wyposażony, zaopatrzony w coś

to exchange sth | wymieniać się czymś

to enable sth to do sth | umożliwić czemuś z/robienie czegoś

quantum computing | komputer kwantowy

to take advantage of sth | korzystać z czegoś

phenomenon | zjawisko

unattainable | nieosiągalny

<u>Ransomware</u>	A type of <u>malicious</u> software designed to block access to a computer system until a sum of money is paid.
Virtual Reality (VR)	A simulated experience that can be similar to or completely different from the real world, often used for gaming or training.
Virtualisation	Creating a virtual version of something, such as a server or storage device, to <u>improve</u> efficiency and scalability.
<u>Wearable Technology</u>	Electronic devices worn on the body that often connect to other devices or networks to <u>share</u> data.

ransomware | oprogramowanie szantażujące, oprogramowanie wymuszające okup
malicious | złośliwy
to improve sth | polepszać coś

wearable technology | odzież lub akcesoria zawierające zaawansowane technologicznie gadżety
to share sth | dzielić coś, dzielić się czymś

Old and New**Fill the gaps with the correct combination of words.**

1. The company's new _____ system helps protect against _____ attacks by monitoring and controlling incoming and outgoing network traffic.	A. Virtualisation, Servers
2. With the rise of _____, managing a large _____ efficiently has become more critical than ever.	B. Internet of Things (IoT), Hardware
3. After discovering a _____ in the software, the development team had to _____ the code to find and fix the issue.	C. Firewall, Ransomware
4. Implementing _____ technology has revolutionised how our _____ operate, allowing for more efficient data processing and storage.	D. Big Data, Database
5. The integration of the _____ into everyday _____ components has led to smarter and more connected devices.	E. Bug, Debug
6. By deploying _____ techniques, the _____ can now predict user behaviour and optimise performance in real-time.	F. Deep Learning, Operating System (OS)

1. C, 2. D, 3. E, 4. A, 5. B, 6. F

Crossover

Some IT words have crossed over into common language, taking on an idiomatic meaning, often in business contexts:

■ Bandwidth

When used idiomatically, this word refers to a person's ability to handle information or tasks. People often use it when they feel overwhelmed.

- “Can you help me with this new project”?
- “Sorry, I just don't have the bandwidth to take on anything else right now”.

■ Hardware

You can use the word hardware to refer to any physical tools or equipment needed to complete a task.

- “Do we have everything we need for the presentation?”
- “Yes, all the hardware is set up and ready.”

■ Download

This word refers to acquiring information or getting up to speed on a topic.

- “What's the latest on the project?”
- “Give me a moment to download all the details and I'll fill you in.”

to cross over into sth | przeniknąć do czegoś

to handle sth | zajmować się czymś, radzić sobie z czymś

to feel overwhelmed | czuć się przytłoczonym

byte-sized | skrótowy

physical | materialny; fizyczny

to fill s-b in | wprowadzić kogoś (w coś)

Working in IT

If you have a career in IT, or are seeking one, you'll want to be familiar with some of the following ideas and terms.

■ Agile Methodologies

- Agile is a way to manage projects by breaking them into small pieces and working on them in short cycles. Teams work together closely and adjust as needed to improve and deliver working software quickly.
- Scrum is a method within Agile. It uses short work cycles called sprints (usually two weeks) where teams focus on specific tasks. Important roles include the Scrum Master (team coach), Product Owner (task manager), and Development Team (task doers). Regular meetings include planning sessions, daily check-ins, reviews, and feedback sessions.
- Kanban is an Agile method that uses a visual board to manage tasks. It helps teams see what needs to be done, what is in progress, and what is finished, making it easier to spot and fix any delays.

■ Project Management and Development Processes

- Waterfall: A straightforward approach to software development where each step is completed one after another in a specific order. The process includes gathering requirements, designing, building, testing, deploying and maintaining the software. You can't move to the next step until the current one is finished, making it less adaptable to changes compared to Agile methods.
- DevOps: DevOps is a way of working that blends software development and IT operations to make software development faster and better. It focuses on continuous improvements and quick updates.

familiar with sth | zaznajomiony
z czymś

to adjust | dostosowywać się

within X | w obrębie X

to focus on sth | skupiać się na czymś

to include sb | obejmować kogoś

straightforward | bezpośredni; jasny

approach to sth | podejście do czegoś

to blend sth | mieszać coś

improvement | polepszenie

- Continuous Integration (CI): CI is when developers frequently merge their code changes into a shared project. Automated tests run each time to make sure nothing is broken.
- Continuous Delivery (CD): CD builds on CI by automatically sending new code to testing or live environments after it's built. This means the software is always ready to be released.

■ IT Infrastructure and Operations

- Cloud Computing: This is like renting computers and storage space over the internet instead of buying your own. You can use these online services for various tasks like running software, storing files or managing databases. Examples include Google Drive for storage and Microsoft Office 365 for software.
- Virtualisation: Imagine you have one physical computer, but you split it into several smaller virtual computers that can do different tasks independently. This helps in using the computer's power more efficiently and flexibly.
- Containerisation: Think of this as putting a program and everything it needs to run into a box. This box can then be moved around and run on any computer without worrying about compatibility issues.

to merge sth into sth | łączyć coś, scalać
coś
released | opublikowany, wypuszczony
na rynek/w obieg

instead of sth | zamiast czegoś
to split sth into sth | podzielić coś na coś
efficiently | skutecznie
flexibly | elastycznie

Job Seekers**Fill the gaps from these CV fragments.****Agile Methodologies**

A. Scrum

B. Kanban

C. Scrum
MasterD. Product
Owner

Candidate: "I have extensive experience with Agile methodologies, particularly _____ [1]. In my last role, I was a _____ [2], where I facilitated daily stand-ups, sprint planning, and retrospectives. I also worked closely with the _____ [3] to ensure our backlog was well-groomed and prioritised. I have never worked with _____ [4] but I am attracted by its visual element"

Answers: 1. A, 2. C, 3. D, 4. B

Project Management and Development Processes

A. Agile

B. Continuous
Integration (CI)C. Continuous
Delivery
(CD)

D. Waterfall

Candidate: "While _____ [1] is great for projects with well-defined requirements, I've found that _____ [2] allows for more flexibility and adaptability. I also implemented _____ [3] and then _____ [4] practices to streamline our development and deployment processes."

Answers: 1. D, 2. A, 3. B, 4. C

IT Infrastructure and OperationsA.
Containerisation

B. Virtualisation

C. Cloud Computing

Candidate: "My expertise includes working with _____ [1] to provide scalable and flexible computing resources for our projects. I've also utilised _____ [2] to maximise the efficiency of our hardware, and implemented _____ [3] to ensure our applications are portable and consistent across different environments."

Answers: 1. C, 2. B, 3. A

IT Actions

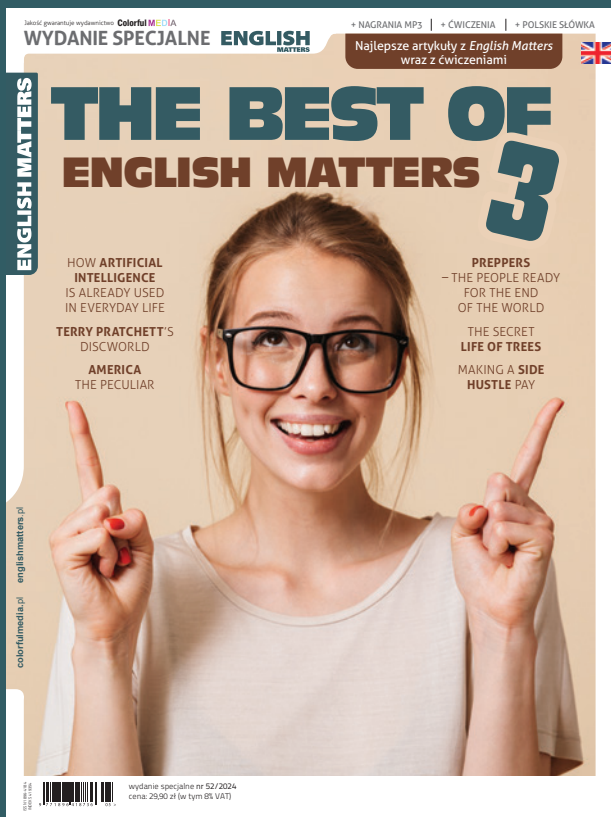
Familiarise yourself with some of these key IT verbs by pairing them with a noun and a task description.

Pair the action with the task

1. Install Software	A. Convert source code into executable programs.
2. Monitor Server	B. Apply the latest patches to critical software.
3. Backup Files	C. Apply protocols to secure sensitive data.
4. Compile Program	D. Create duplicates of important files to prevent data loss.
5. Access Database	E. Set up the required program on the designated systems.
6. Debug Code	F. Retrieve and manage stored information as needed.
7. Update System	G. Continuously check performance and address any issues.
8. Encrypt Data	H. Identify and fix errors to improve functionality.
Answers: 1. E, 2. G, 3. D, 4. A, 5. F, 6. H, 7. B, 8. C	

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