	terms	definitions	examples	pronunciation
	Unit 6 Network (49)			
1	**access point (phr)**	a piece of computer equipment that allows computers to be connected together without wires to share information	The reason for such an error is incorrect **access point**	/ˈæksɛs/ /pɔɪnt/
2	**analog signal (phr)**	An analog signal is a continuous wave denoted by a sine wave and may vary in signal strength (amplitude) or frequency (waves per unit time).	In 1978, Intel released the 2920 as an "**analog signal** processor".	/ˈænəlɒg/ /ˈsɪgnl/
3	**bandwidth (n)**	a measurement of the amount of information that can be sent between computers, through a phone line	Information technologies double their capacity, price performance, **bandwidth**, every year.	/ˈbændwɪdθ/
4	**bridge (n)**	connects networks and sends packages of data between them	a **bridge** is a device that connects two LANs (local area networks), or two segments of the same LAN.	/brɪdʒ/
5	**channel (n)**	a television station	MBC Every 1 - Entertainment **channel** for both Variety Programs.	/ˈtʃænl/
6	**compatible (adj)**	able to be used with a particular type of computer, machine, device, etc.	This software may not be **compatible** witholder operating systems.	/kəmˈpætəbl/
7	**computer system (phr)**	a complete computer including the operatingsystem (= main software) and equipment that makes it work	Icinga is an open-source **computer system** and network monitoring application.	/kəmˈpjuːtə ˈsɪstɪm/
8	**computing (n)**	the study or use of computers / the activity, study, or job of using computers	But quantum **computing** could change the world.	/kəmˈpjuːtɪŋ/
9	**creation (n)**	the act or process of making, producing, or building something, or something that has been made, built, or produced	The government should be concentrating on job **creation**, not on cutting benefits for the unemployed.	/kri(ː)ˈeɪʃən/

10	**data transfer (phr)**	Data transfer or transfer is any information that is transferred from one location to another through some communication method	In point of fact, electronic **data transfer** is a basic requirement for use of our current databases.	/ˈdeɪtə ˈtrænsfə/
11	**dial-up (n)**	A dial-up is a connection that is established using a modem.	You know, **dial-up** was a pretty impressive invention at the time.	/ˈdaɪəl-ʌp/
12	**digital signal (phr)**	a signal that can be represented as a sequence of discrete (digital) values.	Set to output audio with the original **digital signal** prioritized.	/ˈdɪdʒɪtl ˈsɪgnl/
13	**download speed (phr)**	The number of bytes per second that data travels from a remote or local server to the user's computer	I have a problem with the network **download speed**.	/ˌdaʊnˈləʊd spiːd/
14	**equipment (n)**	the things that you use for a particular activity	Emergency **equipment** can be airborne within 24 hours.	/ɪˈkwɪpmənt/
15	**fax machine (phr)**	a device or system used to send and receive documents in electronic form along a phone line	I'll send you the agenda by **fax**	/fæks məˈʃiːn/
16	**gateway (n)**	something in a system that allows you to use its other parts	The site's aim is to provide a central **gateway** for e-commerce services	/ˈgeɪtweɪ/
17	**gigabit (n)**	Abbreviated as Gb, a gigabit is a method of measuring data transmission.	A **gigabit** is equal to 109 or 1,000,000,000 bits.	/gigabit/
18	**hub (n)**	channels incoming data, shares the bandwidth among the devices present on a network	You cannot connect a USB device via the USB **hub**.	/hʌb/
19	**incoming data (phr)**	data that is entered by a user or program that is received from other sources	Serial programs operate on the **incoming data** characters or packets sequentially, one at a time.	/ ˈɪnˌkʌmɪŋ ˈdeɪtə/
20	**kilobit (n)**	A value of measurement	a **kilobit**, kbit, or Kb is equal to 1,000 bits.	/ˈkɪləˌbɪt/
21	**latency (n)**	Latency is the time required for a computer on a network to respond to a request. The lower the number, the faster the response.	Network **latency** experienced by users in selected countries	/ˈleɪtənsi/

22	**measurement (n)**	the size, shape, quality, etc. of something, which you discover by measuring it	In computers, **measurements** are constantly occurring and determining the computer's function.	/ˈmɛʒəmənt/
23	**megabit (n)**	Abbreviated as Mb (lowercase b) or Mbit, a megabit and is 1,000,000 (106) bits. It measures a quantity of data. When divided by a unit of time, such as seconds, it measures the rate that data is transferred.	For example, "100 Mbps" represents 100 **megabits** per second, which is one possible speed of a network card.	/Megabit/
24	**modem (n)**	modem or broadband modem is a hardware device that connects a computer or router to a broadband network.	A broadband **modem** is an external device that connects to your computers and other network devices using either a network cable or over a wireless connection.	/ˈməʊdəm/
25	**modulate (v)**	modulate is a method of changing a signal before it's sent or when it's received.	If your TAB turns red and the screamer isn't disabled, you need to **modulate** the signal.	/ˈmɒdjʊleɪt/
26	**network connectors (phr)**	A connector is a device that terminates a segment of cabling or provides a point of entry for networking devices such as computers, hubs, and routers.	In the **Network** Settings screen of this **connector**, you'd likely specify a different IP address for a different smart host.	/ ˈnɛtwɜːk/ / kəˈnɛktəz/
27	**network interface card (phr)**	A NIC is a computer expansion card for connecting to a network (e.g., home network or Internet) using an Ethernet cable with an RJ-45 connector.	A **network interface card** (NIC) is a hardware component without which a computer cannot be connected over a network.	/ˈnɛtwɜːk ˈɪntəˌfeɪs kɑːd/
28	**package (n)**	With software, a package is a module that can be added to any program to add additional options, features, or functionality.	Select your **data package** and get access to the Internet.	/ˈpækɪʤ/

29	**printer (n)**	A printer is an external hardware output device that takes the electronic data stored on a computer or other device and generates a hard copy of it.	I only wrote that poem to test my **printer**.	/ˈprɪntə/
30	**range (n)**	When referring to a spreadsheet, the range or cell range is a group of cells within a row or column.	The currently selected **range** in the spreadsheet is the default.	/reɪndʒ/
31	**repeater (n)**	a device that receives and delivers signals; it sends the digital signals further on in the network	The Wifi, should give a more stable, since its operation depends only **repeater**.	/rɪˈpiːtə/
32	**router (n)**	a piece of electronic equipment on a computer network that controls the movement of information around the network; it connects networks that use the same protocol	If the protocols don't match, the **router** won't work.	UK /ˈruː.tər/ US /ˈraʊ.t̬ɚ/
33	**scanner (n)**	a device that changes images or text into electronic form.	The RFID scanner read the chips on every credit card in his wallet.	/ˈskænə/
34	**signal strength (phr)**	Signal strength is a measure of how well data is transmitted	The ability of a cellular system to use **signal strength** to choose channels and split cells into smaller units also helps expand channel capacity.	/ˈsɪgnl strɛŋθ/
35	**switch (n)**	a switch is a hardware device that filters and forwards network packets, but is often not capable of much more.	It's got a powerful **switch**, good range of signal.	/swɪtʃ/
36	**transmitter (n)**	transmitter or radio transmitter is an electronic device which produces radio waves with an antenna.	They stole cameras and electrical equipment and broke the station supports and the **transmitter.**	/trænzˈmɪtə/
37	**wireless access point (phr)**	a device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wireless network	Using your PSP system and a **wireless access point,** you can connect to the PS3 system that is located within your home via the Internet.	/ˈwaɪələs ˈæksɛs pɔɪnt/

38	*** corporation (n)**	a large company or group of companies that is controlled together as a single organization	HP is a United States information technology **corporation** headquartered in California.	/ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃən/
39	*** market share (phr)**	the number of things that a company sells compared with the number of things of the same type that other companies sell	The company has increased its **market share**	/ˈmɑː.kɪt ʃeər/
40	*** organization (n)**	a group of people who work together in an organized way for a shared purpose	He didn't want to be involved in the **organization** of/for the conference, although he was willing to attend and speak.	/ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃən/
41	**** Cat 6 (Category 6 cable)**	is a standardized twisted pair cable for Ethernet and other network physical layers that is backward compatible with the Category 5/5e and Category 3 cable standards.	**Category 6 cable** supports runs up to 55 meters.	/ˈkætɪgəri 6 ˈkeɪbl/
42	**** CCTV (closed-circuit television)**	a system that sends television signals to a limited number of screens and is often used in shops as protection against thieves	Three Security Guards would primarily monitor the **closed-circuit television** around the clock;	/kləʊzd-ˈsɜːkɪt ˈtɛlɪˌvɪʒən/
43	**** DSL (digital subscriber line)**	a system for sending and receiving information at high speeds over ordinary telephone lines	Asymmetric **digital subscriber line** is gradually being introduced.	/ˌdiː.esˈel/ /ˈdɪdʒɪtl səbˈskraɪbə laɪn/
44	**** Gbit/m (gigabits per minute)**	is a method of measuring how much data is being transmitted per minute	Gigabits Per Hour and Gibibits Per Minute both are the units of data transfer rate.	/gigabits pɜː ˈsɛkənd/
45	**** kbit/s (kilobits per second)**	is a unit of measurement for the speed of data transmission; 1 kbps is 1,024 bps	The ITU defines broadband as Internet speed that provides the user with a downstream speed of no less than 256 **kilobits per second** (Kbit/s)	/ˈkɪləˌbɪts pɜː ˈsɛkənd/

46	** LAN (Local Area Network)	a system that connects computers to each other within a building or organization	One personal computer of the **local area network** had been established in order to service the whole process.	/'ləʊkəl 'eərɪə 'nɛtwɜːk/
47	** Mbit/s (megabits per second)	a measurement used to determine the amount of data (megabits) being transmitted per second and is smaller than MBps	I read somewhere that NASA is sending data to the Moon at 662 **megabits per second**	/megabits pɜː 'sɛkənd/
48	** POP (post office protocol)	is one of the most commonly used protocols used to receive e-mail on many e-mail clients	POP3 (**Post Office Protocol Version** 3) - used by a e-mail application for downloading messages from a mail server	/pəʊst 'ɒfɪs 'prəʊtəkɒl/
49	** WAN (Wide Area Network)	a computer network that covers large areas	Expansion of connectivity of a **wide area network** was developed, enabling connections to provide e-mail and Internet services to the provincial regions of the country.	/waɪd 'eərɪə 'nɛtwɜːk/

translation
точка доступу
аналоговий сигнал
пропускна здатність
міст
канал
сумісний
комп'ютерна система
обчислення
створення

передача даних
комутована лінія зв'язку
цифровий сигнал
швидкість завантаження
обладнання
факс
шлюз
гігабіт
хаб (концентратор)
вхідні дані
кілобіт
затримка

вимір
мегабіт
модем
модулювати
мережевий з'єднувач
мережева плата
пакет даних

принтер
діапазон
повторювач
маршрутизатор, роутер
сканер
потужність сигналу
перемикач
трансмітер
бездротова точка доступу

корпорація
ринкова частка
організація
Кабель 6 категорії
система охоронного відеоспостереження
цифрова абонентська лінія
гігабіт на хвилину
кілобіт в секунду

Локальна мережа
мегабіт в секунду
протокол поштового офісу
Широкосмугова мережа