

# Technology and Internet Vocabulary

## Worksheet

Technology and internet vocabulary includes hardware (CPU, RAM, storage), software (applications, operating systems), networking (Wi-Fi, broadband, server), and cybersecurity terms (encryption, firewall, malware). These words describe how digital systems work.

## Questions

1. What does CPU stand for?  
A) Central Program Unit  
B) Central Processing Unit  
C) Computer Power Utility  
D) Central Photo Union
2. What is an operating system?  
A) A type of CPU  
B) Software that manages hardware and runs applications  
C) A web browser  
D) An internet provider
3. What does VPN stand for?  
A) Virtual Private Network  
B) Very Personal Network  
C) Verified Public Network  
D) Virtual Protocol Net
4. What is malware?  
A) Slow internet  
B) Harmful software that damages or steals data  
C) A type of server  
D) A browser feature
5. What is the difference between RAM and storage?
6. Define cloud computing and give an example.
7. What is cybersecurity and name three threats.
8. Define: What is an IP address?
9. Define: What is a firewall?
10. Define: What is bandwidth?

## Answer Key

1. B) Central Processing Unit — CPU = Central Processing Unit; it's the 'brain' of the computer.
2. B) Software that manages hardware and runs applications — An OS (Windows, macOS, Linux) controls all hardware and lets you run programs.
3. A) Virtual Private Network — VPN = Virtual Private Network; it encrypts your internet connection for privacy.
4. B) Harmful software that damages or steals data — Malware (viruses, trojans, ransomware) is malicious software created to harm devices or users.
5. RAM (memory): temporary, fast, used while running programs; data lost when powered off  
Storage (hard drive/SSD): permanent, slower, keeps data even when off
6. Cloud computing: accessing data and programs via the internet from remote servers (not locally on your device). Example: Gmail, Google Drive, Microsoft 365 — all data stored on company servers.
7. Cybersecurity: protecting digital systems from unauthorized access. Threats: 1. Phishing (fake emails), 2. Malware (harmful software), 3. Brute force (guessing passwords)
8. A unique numerical identifier for every device on the internet (e.g., 192.168.1.1).
9. A security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic.
10. The maximum rate of data transfer over a connection, measured in Mbps or Gbps.

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