Lesson 4

A.

1. Parallel communication, printing cable
2. Replaced by
3. Transferspeeds
4. Advantage, is running
5. Commands
6. Receives, translates, prints
7. Ink cartridges, manufacturer
8. Resolved, modifications
9. Moist, dirty, worn out
10. Symbols
11. Avoid touching
12. Rebooting

B.

1. Determines
2. Sheets of paper, labels
3. Paints, chemicals and inks
4. Is turned off
5. Consult the printer’s manual
6. The area, dirt
7. Free of dust
8. Stop printing, incomplete pages
9. Sensitive to
10. The source

C.

1. Misprinting: c.
2. Printer time-out: b.
3. Corrupt print files: a.
4. Network printer offline: d.

D.

1. Older printers connect to the host computer by way of a DB-25F female-port cable on the back of the computer attaching to a male-port DB-25F printer connector. Most new printers connect using a type B USB connector with a type A USB connector plugging into the computer. Printers can attach to a network through a network interface card (NIC).
2. Firstly, you click Start/Setting/Control Panel. Then, you select the printers icon. After that, you right click on the printer that is to be shared and select Sharing. Once you do that, a menu opens. In this menu, select the Shared As radio tab button, give the printer a sensible name (for instance: Human Resources Department Printer). Be sure to check the List in Directory button to make finding the printer for other nodes easier. In the General Tab, you can write in the printer location and make comments. The advanced tab allows you to change various options, and the Security Tab lets you set up permissions for various users.
3. Printer Interface software allows the computer to successfully communicate with the printer.
4. Two notable elements of printer interface software are Page Description Language (PDL) and driver software.
5. To remove dust inside a computer you should use either a small, soft-haired brush or a specially-made vacuum cleaner.