abort	To terminate an action while it is being executed by the program.
affine transformation	A transformation (as a rotation or uniform stretching) that carries straight lines into straight lines and parallel lines into parallel lines but may alter distances between points and angles between lines.
alignment	The correct positioning of characters in horizontal lines and vertical columns.
baseline	The base of a line of text characters. Certain characters, such as "p,'" extend below the baseline.
bitmap	A representation of any graphical entity as an array of bits. Zeros are white, ones are black.
break	A state entered by Lisp during error processing that allows you to recover from the error by typing commands in a break window. If you don't know what to do with a break, type ↑ after the prompt to abort the operation, then start over.
caret	A blinking shape, often a ⋏, indicating where keyboard characters will appear when typed.
cursor	A small character (usually an arrow ↖) on the display screen that tracks the motion of the mouse and lets you reposition the caret. It is sometimes called the mouse cursor. The cursor can change shape under certain conditions. An hourglass shape indicates that a process is going on. A small box, or icon, representing the mouse requires a confirmation response before a selected process is performed.
control point	A position that helps to determine the location and shape of a sketch element. Each element has one or more control points.
dashing	The property of a line that causes it to be dashed. Lines, boxes, polygons, curves, circles, ellipses, and arcs can have dashing properties.
default	An action taken (or value specified) unless another action is specified by the user.
default properties	The properties an element has when it is first added to a sketch. These properties can be changed, or reset, using the **Defaults** command.
directory	A set of one or more files stored together in the same place on a device.
DISPLAYFONTDIRECTORIES	The Lisp variable that defines the file servers and directories on which Sketch, TEdit, and other packages look for fonts. You can find out what your display font directories are by typing DISPLAYFONTDIRECTORIES at the prompt in your Lisp Executive window. To add a font directory, reset the variable by typing (SETQ DISPLAYFONTDIRECTORIES '({*FILESERVER1*}<*DIRECTORY1*>*FILENAME1* {*FILESERVER2*}<*DIRECTORY2*>*FILENAME2*. . .)).
endpoint	Either of the two points marking the ends of a line segment.

Exec	The executive window that contains the cursor at initialization. As of the Lyric release, there are Exec windows for Common Lisp, Xerox Common Lisp, and Interlisp.
extension	Appended to a file name, the extension usually indicates what type of file it is. The extension is separated from the file name with a period; the version number is separated from the extension by a semicolon. Sketch files have the extension ".sketch" followed by a version number.
file server	A computer on the network that provides a file storage and retrieval service.
filling	A pattern that can be used to fill a box or text box.
font family	A complete assortment of letters, numbers, punctuation marks, etc., of a given design, such as Modern or Classic.
font size	The distance from the top of the highest character in a font to the bottom of the lowest.
function	A Lisp procedure that carries out a series of steps to produce some result. A function has a name and zero or more arguments on which it does its work.
grid	The network of horizontal and vertical lines on which sketch control points are placed.
hard copy	The physical copy (on paper) of an on-screen document.
icon	An on-screen pictorial representation, usually of a shrunken window.
image object	A graphic image, such as a Sketch drawing, bit map, or rule.
initialization file	A file that is loaded when Interlisp is first started, and which usually customizes your Lisp environment according to your tastes and the idiosyncracies of your site.
justification	The uniform spacing of words in a line, so that the line comes out even at the margin.
major radius	The distance from the center of an ellipse to the farthest point.
minor radius	The distance from the center of an ellipse to the nearest point.
mode	A particular functioning arrangement or condition of a computer.
Lisp	Interactive, recursive programming language widely used for artificial intelligence applications. Short for "List Processing."
menu	A collection of text strings, buttons, or icons generally used to present a set of possible actions for user selection.
mouse	Pointing device equipped with buttons. Your 1186 workstation may have a two-button or three-button mouse. Sometimes referred to as the optical pointer.
NIL	In Lisp, NIL is a special litatom that translates to "false."
number pad menu	A calculator-style menu in which numbers can be entered to specify such values as line thickness.

position	As a Lisp data type, a pair of display coordinates, in the form (XCOORD . YCOORD).
prompt window	The black window that appears at the top of your screen in a Xerox Lisp environment. It is used to display Executive process information. This window can be moved, shaped and temporarily closed.
property	A characteristic of a sketch element that determines how it looks. Each element has a set of properties. For example, a text element can have bold and italic properties.
reflect	To copy a sketch element reversed, as in a mirror.
region	As a Lisp data type, a set of numbers describing a rectangular region of the display, in the form (LEFT BOTTOM WIDTH HEIGHT). If you want to know the region corresponding to any particular rectangular area on the screen, type (GETREGION) in the executive window, then shape the rectangle as desired.
scale	To reduce or enlarge part or all of a sketch.
screen point	A single point on the display. A screen point is 1/72 of an inch.
similarity transformation	A transformation (e.g., scaling) that preserves geometric similarity of images (shapes stay the same).
sketch element	A design element, such as text, a line, a box, a curve, a circle, or an ellipse, that helps to make up a sketch.
sketch window	The window within which a sketch is displayed.
splined curve	A smooth curve drawn through a series of points. The name is based on the flexible architect's spline, a tool used for drawing curves by hand.
sysout	A frozen version of a Xerox Lisp environment. It contains all the information needed to initialize virtual memory when Lisp is started.
text box	A rectangular sketch element that holds text.
value	A word or a number that a variable is set to.
vertex	A point (as of a polygon) that terminates a line or curve, or forms the intersection of two or more lines or curves.
window	A defined area within a display screen that can be used as a working space. Multiple windows can overlay one another.
zoom	To automatically expand or shrink part of a sketch.
zoomed view	A display of a sketch that has been expanded or shrunk.