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 1.

shell - an interactive display that processes commands
program - a set of coded instructions contained in a file
process - a set of coded instructions running on the computer
option - an argument consisting of a dash and character which modifies what the command does
argument - anything that follows a command
standard input - the file where a program normally looks for input
standard output - the file where a program normally sends output
grave accent - also called backquotes, enclose commands that the shell should run
redirection - changing the standard input or output for a program or process
pipe - the vertical bar "|" character, connects the output from one program to the input of another
tee - allows a process output to be piped into a file "tee filename" and another program
filter - takes an input, transforms the data, and sends the results to the output
metacharacter - a character that functions as a command
wildcard - characters that can stand for other characters
quote - used to contain strings
background process - a process running while the user works on something else
foreground process - the process the user is interacting with
process id number - the number assigned to a running process
PID - (Process Identification) the number assigned to a running process
job number - another number assigned to a running process, used in C, TC, Korn, and Bash shells
job control - the ability to run processes in the background or kill them

 2.

echo * - outputs the name of each file/dir in the current dir
echo /* - outputs the names of each file/dir in the root
echo * - outputs the character *
echo "*" - outputs the character *
echo - outputs nothing
echo */* - ouptut everything in the sub directories
rm * - removes all files in the current directory

 3.
  cat *ing
 4.
  ls *[Xx]*
 5.
  cat *o*
 6.
  cat b?ack*