

**Escuela de Educación
Técnico Profesional
N° 602 “Gral. San Martín”**



Unidad Curricular: Lengua Extranjera INGLÉS

Ubicación en el Diseño Curricular: 4º Año A- INFORMÁTICA (Ciclo Superior)

Campo de Formación: Formación Técnico Específica

Carga horaria semanal: 3 hs Cátedra

Régimen de cursado: Anual

Profesor: Marcela Galván

Ciclo lectivo: 2020

Correo de entrega de actividades: kingdomdiez@gmail.com



TASK 1: A continuación tienes un glosario (a modo de diccionario) de expresiones y acrónimos informáticos, ordenados alfabéticamente.

Tu tarea consistirá en traducir todas las expresiones del glosario, aunque no las definiciones de las mismas, en esta oportunidad.

Ejemplos:

- 3G network: red de trabajo 3G
- Account activity: actividad de cuenta
- -----
- ----- (hasta finalizar el glosario)

TASK 2: Traduce la definición de cinco expresiones del glosario que elijas.

Resuelve los TASKS en un archivo WORD y envíalo al correo kingdomdiez@gmail.com

Las entregas pueden realizarse hasta el 27 de marzo de 2020 para su devolución.

See you soon, Teacher Marcela

Glossary

- 3G network [N-COUNT-U7] A **3G network** is a wireless network that sends and receives data very quickly.
- AAC [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **AAC** is a music file format that is of higher quality than MP3.
- account activity [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Account activity** is a withdrawal, deposit or transfer in a bank account.
- account alert [N-COUNT-U11] An **account alert** is a service that notifies bank customers of suspicious activity.
- accuracy [N-COUNT-U10] **Accuracy** is how correct a GPS's measurement is.
- acquisition time [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Acquisition time** is how long a GPS takes to determine location.
- active matrix display [N-COUNT-U14] An **active matrix display** is a type of screen that produces high quality, clear images.
- actuator [N-COUNT-U13] An **actuator** is a piece of equipment that uses energy to make a robot move.
- agent [N-COUNT-U15] An **agent** is a computer that observes and reacts to the conditions in a certain environment.
- algorithm [N-COUNT-U15] An **algorithm** is a rule or set of rules that provides steps to take or questions to ask in order to solve a problem.
- antivirus software [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Antivirus software** is a program that locates and eliminates computer viruses.
- app [N-COUNT-U7] An **app** is an application with a specific function that you download onto your phone.
- array [N-COUNT-U4] An **array** is a group of disk drives that are connected and used as a single unit.
- Artificial Intelligence [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Artificial Intelligence** is the branch of science that seeks to create computers and robots that can reason, learn and solve problems independently.
- Assembler [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Assembler** is a low level programming language that translates between computer programs.
- attachment [N-COUNT-U8] An **attachment** is a file sent as part of an email.
- automatic document feeder [N-COUNT-U5] An **automatic document feeder** (ADF) is a device that feeds multiple pages into a scanner.
- autonomous [ADJ-U13] A robot that is **autonomous** can operate on its own without help from humans.
- avatar [N-COUNT-U9] An **avatar** is an image in a computer game that represents a person.
- bank fraud [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Bank fraud** is a crime in which someone uses bank funds without permission.
- barcode [N-COUNT-U8] A **barcode** is an arrangement of lines and spaces that represent data.
- BASIC [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **BASIC** is a high level programming language that was invented in the 1960s and is declining in popularity.
- bill pay [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Bill pay** is a service provided by banks that allows customers to automatically pay bills online.
- bit [N-COUNT-U1] A **bit** is the smallest unit of computer data.
- bit size [N-COUNT-U1] A computer's **bit size** measures the number of bits that the CPU can access at once.
- bitmapped graphic [N-COUNT-U14] A **bitmapped graphic** is an image that is made up of many small points.
- bitrate [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Bitrate** is a measurement of the amount of data that is processed.
- black and white [ADJ-COUNT-U14] An image or picture that appears only in black, white, and varying shades of gray is **black and white**.
- blog [N-COUNT-U9] A **blog** is a website where a person writes posts about his or her feelings, thoughts, activities, etc.
- Bluetooth [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Bluetooth** is a wireless network that connects your phone with other devices, such as a computer.
- boolean operator [N-COUNT-U12] A **boolean operator** narrows a database search with words like "and," "or" and "not."
- broadband [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Broadband** is a system that allows computers to transfer large amounts of information.

bus speed [N-COUNT-U1] A computer's **bus speed** measures how many times the CPU can access a group of bits per second. This is measured in MHz.

C [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **C** is a programming language that is used to program operating systems.

C# [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **C#** is a programming language that was invented as an alternative to Java.

C++ [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **C++** is a programming language that adds object-oriented programming capabilities to C.

calibration [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Calibration** is the act of adjusting printers and scanners to display colors correctly.

call waiting [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Call waiting** is a feature of some cell phones. It alerts you that someone is calling while you are on the line with someone else.

caller ID [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Caller ID** is a feature of some cell phones that tells you the name and number of the person calling you.

capacity [N-COUNT-U6] **Capacity** is the amount of space an MP3 player has to store files.

cartography [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Cartography** is the art of mapmaking.

case based reasoning [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Case based reasoning** is the process of using information from previous experiences to solve new problems.

catalog [N-COUNT-U12] A **catalog** is an inventory of books in a library.

CCD [N-COUNT-U5] **CCD** (charge-coupled device) is a light-sensitive chip that is used when capturing digital images.

CD-R [N-COUNT-U4] A **CD-R** is a blank CD that can have information written on it only once.

CD-RW [N-COUNT-U4] A **CD-RW** is a blank CD that can have information written on it multiple times.

cell phone [N-COUNT-U7] A **cell phone** is a wireless phone that sends and receives data at a certain frequency of energy.

cognitive scientist [N-COUNT-U15] A **cognitive scientist** is a person who studies the mind and thought processes.

compiler [N-COUNT-U15] A **compiler** changes human-readable source code into machine code that a CPU can understand.

computer language [N-COUNT-U15] A **computer language** (also known as a programming language) is used by computer programmers to create instructions that a computer can understand.

computer vision [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Computer vision** is the field and technology of making computers that have the ability to see.

consciousness [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Consciousness** is the state of being aware of oneself and one's actions.

coordinates [N-COUNT-U10] **Coordinates** are groups of numbers that describe location.

CPU [N-UNCOUNT-U15] A **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** is the part of a computer that handles most of the processing of files and data.

data compression [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Data compression** is the process of storing information using less storage space by reducing the number of bits it takes up.

data plan [N-COUNT-U8] A **data plan** is a contract from a cell phone service provider that states what online services are available on a cell phone and how much that transfer of data will cost.

decode [V-T-U6] To **decode** a file is to return it to its original format.

dial-up [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Dial-up** is an Internet connection using a modem and regular telephone lines.

digital [ADJ-U6] If a file is **digital**, it is stored electronically as a series of ones and zeros.

digital camera [N-COUNT-U5] A **digital camera** is a device that records images to be looked at on a computer.

digital zoom [N-COUNT-U5] **Digital zoom** is how a digital camera increases the display size of an image subject, reducing image quality.

Glossary

- DIMM [N-COUNT-U1] A **DIMM** (Dual Inline Memory Module) is a newer type of memory module. It sends 64 bits of data to the CPU.
- dock [N-COUNT-U6] A **dock** is a device that connects an MP3 player to a computer.
- download [V-COUNT-U14] To **download** something is to transfer a file or program from the Internet to a personal computer or device.
- DPI [N-COUNT-U5] **DPI** (dots per inch) is the number of dots used per inch to create an image.
- drive power [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Drive power** is the energy that makes a robot move.
- driver [N-COUNT-6] A **driver** tells a device how it should communicate with a computer.
- DSL [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **DSL** (digital subscriber line) is a high-bandwidth connection using normal telephone lines.
- dynamic model [N-COUNT-U13] A **dynamic model** is a mathematical model of the forces that allow a robot to move.
- ebook [N-COUNT-U12] An **ebook** is a book that is available online.
- ejournal [N-COUNT-U12] An **ejournal** is a scholarly publication that is published online.
- electronic funds transfer [N-COUNT-U11] An **electronic funds transfer** is the act of moving money from one account to another by using a computer.
- electronic statement [N-COUNT-U11] An **electronic statement** is a summary of account activity that is viewable on a computer, but not on paper.
- elevation [N-COUNT-U10] **Elevation** is the height of something above sea level.
- email [N-COUNT-U8] An **email** is an electronic message sent from one user to another.
- enabling device [N-COUNT-U13] An **enabling device** is a device that a person activates to allow a robot to move.
- end-effector [N-COUNT-U13] An **end-effector** is the hand or tool at the end of a robot's manipulator. It is the part of the robot that moves or picks up objects.
- EPC [N-COUNT-U8] An **EPC** (electronic product code) is a number used to identify specific individual items.
- equality constraint [N-COUNT-U13] An **equality constraint** is a value that specifies the end-effector's position and movements.
- ergonomic[ADJ-COUNT-U14] Something that is **ergonomic** has been designed to prevent injury from using it repeatedly.
- EZproxy [N-COUNT-U12] **EZproxy** is a library server program that allows remote users to access the library's electronic materials.
- failure [N-COUNT-U4] A **failure** occurs when a disk drive malfunctions and the data stored on it cannot be accessed.
- feed [N-COUNT-U9] A **feed** is a format that lets you easily read updated news about something.
- flash memory [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Flash memory** is a data storage medium that is used with digital cameras.
- floppy disk [N-COUNT-U4] A **floppy disk** is a flexible magnetic storage disk encased in a square plastic shell that is used to transfer data.
- forum [N-COUNT-U9] A **forum** is a website where people can discuss a certain topic.
- freeze [V-I-U6] To **freeze** is to become unresponsive and stop functioning.
- gaming [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Gaming** is the activity of playing games online on a computer.
- gigabyte [N-COUNT-U6] A **gigabyte** is a unit of measurement of hard drive capacity.
- GPS [N-COUNT-U10] **GPS** (Global Positioning System) is a collection of 24 satellites that give accurate position and navigation data to people all over the Earth.
- handle [N-COUNT-U9] A **handle** is a name that a person creates to access an account on a computer or website.
- hard drive [N-COUNT-U1] A **hard drive** is a device in a computer that stores all of its information permanently.



heuristic [N-COUNT-U15] A **heuristic** is a type of algorithm designed to find a suitable solution to a problem when no perfect solution or answer is known.

hotspot [N-UNCOUNT-U3] A **hotspot** is a location (like an airport or a cafe) that provides wireless Internet access to users.

identity theft [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Identity theft** is the crime of using other people's personal information to take their money or buy items in their name.

index [N-COUNT-U12] An **index** is a categorical list of books in a library.

inkjet printer [N-COUNT-U5] An **inkjet printer** is a device that uses ink to produce documents and images on paper.

instant message [N-COUNT-U8] An **instant message** is a text-based conversation in real time.

integrity [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Integrity** is a device's ability to perform consistently without error.

ISP [N-COUNT-U3] An **ISP** (Internet service provider) is a company that provides Internet access.

Java [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Java** is an object-oriented programming language.

joint [N-COUNT-U13] **Joints** are the places where the parts of a robot connect. They allow the robot's parts to rotate.

laser printer [N-COUNT-U5] A **laser printer** is a device that produces documents and images on paper with a laser beam.

latitude [N-COUNT-U10] **Latitude** is an object's location north or south of the Equator.

license restriction [N-COUNT-U12] A **license restriction** limits who can use a library's electronic resources.

link [N-COUNT-U9] A **link** is a word or set of words on a website or document. When you click on it, it takes you to a different website.

linker [N-COUNT-U15] A **linker** takes the machine code created by a compiler and makes it into an executable file.

lithium-ion battery [N-COUNT-U7] A **lithium-ion battery** is battery in cell phones that is small, light, and lasts a long time.

lockout [N-COUNT-U11] A **lockout** prevents people from accessing a bank account when the password is entered incorrectly too many times.

longitude [N-COUNT-U10] **Longitude** is an object's location east or west of the Prime Meridian.

machine code [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Machine code** is made up of the instructions that a CPU can process.

machine learning [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Machine learning** is a field of study concerned with creating algorithms that computers can use to learn from their experiences.

magnetic tape [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Magnetic tape** is a long, narrow piece of magnetized plastic that is used for storing information.

manipulator [N-COUNT-U13] The **manipulator** is the arm of a robot. The end-effector sits at the end of it.

MB [N-COUNT-U1] A **MB** (megabyte) is a unit of measurement that measures how much information a computer stores.

media [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Media** are the forms of mass communication available at the library, including images, films and periodicals.

megapixel [N-COUNT-U5] A **megapixel** is a measurement of image size.

memory storage density [ADJ-U4] **Memory storage density** is the amount of data that can be contained within a given computer storage device.

MHz [N-COUNT-U1] A **MHz** (megahertz) is a unit of measurement that measures the speed of a CPU.

MMORPG [N-COUNT-U9] A **MMORPG** (Massive Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game) is a type of online computer game in which many people interact with each other in a virtual world.

model based reasoning [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Model based reasoning** is the process of making conclusions by examining cause and effect relationships.



modem [N-COUNT-U3] A **modem** is a device that allows computers to send and receive information over phone lines.

motherboard [N-COUNT-U1] A **motherboard** is the circuit board in a computer. It holds the CPU and all attachments.

MP3 [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **MP3** is the standard format for digital audio files.

multi-thread [V-I-U2] To **multi-thread** is to use a computer to execute several threads of execution simultaneously.

navigation [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Navigation** is the act of creating a route to a destination.

offline [ADJ-U14] If something is available **offline**, it can be used when an electronic device is not connected to the Internet.

online banking [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Online banking** is a service that allows people to manage finances on the Internet.

optical zoom [N-COUNT-U5] **Optical zoom** is the use of the camera lens to make an image appear larger, retaining image quality.

paging file [N-COUNT-U1] A **paging file** is the area on the hard drive where the computer stores data that doesn't fit in the RAM.

pattern recognition [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Pattern recognition** is the process of classifying objects by examining their visual appearance.

PDA [N-COUNT-U8] A **PDA** (personal data assistant) is a small, handheld computer.

PDF reader [N-COUNT-U14] A **PDF** reader is a program that can open and display text or images.

pendant [N-COUNT-U13] A **pendant** is a device that a person uses to control and guide a robot's movements.

PIN [N-COUNT-U11] A **PIN** (Personal Identification Number) is a number assigned to bank account holders that helps banks identify the holder and maintain security.

playlist [N-COUNT-U6] A **playlist** is a list of songs created by an MP3 player user.

position [N-COUNT-U10] A **position** is an object's exact location.

post [N-COUNT-U9] A **post** is a message or news item on a website.

profile [N-COUNT-U9] A **profile** is a webpage on a social networking site with personal or identifying information.

publications [N-COUNT-U14] A **publication** is book or magazine that a publishing company releases to the public.

RAID [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **RAID** is a method for combining multiple disk drives into a single storage unit that can increase computer performance dramatically.

RAM [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **RAM** (Random Access Memory) is a form of computer data storage. It is a physical device that holds data temporarily.

reflow [N-COUNT-U14] **Reflow** is a process that allows images or text to fit screens that are different sizes.

remote access [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Remote access** is the ability to use online library resources from outside the library.

ringtone [N-COUNT-U7] A **ringtone** is a sound or song that a cell phone plays when someone calls it.

robot [N-COUNT-U15] A **robot** is a moving machine that can complete tasks automatically.

robotics [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Robotics** is the scientific study of robots and their structure and movement.

SATA [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **SATA** is an interface for connecting storage devices to a computer system.

scan [V-T-U8] To **scan** a product is to use a laser to read bar codes and convert them to electronic signals.

serial robot [N-COUNT-U13] A **serial robot** is a robot that consists of a single series of joints linked together.

SIMM [N-COUNT-U1] A **SIMM** (Single Inline Memory Module) is an older type of memory module. It sends up to 32 bits of data to a CPU.

Site key [N-COUNT-U11] A **site key** is a security system that lets the bank and the account holder verify their identities to one another in online transactions.

site license [N-COUNT-U12] A **site license** allows users to access software regardless of their location.

smartphone [N-COUNT-U8] A **smartphone** is a cellular phone that also functions like a PDA.

social networking [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Social networking** is the activity of socializing online with other people. This takes place on social networking sites, forums, blogs, etc.

spam [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Spam** is unwanted email, like advertisements, sent to large groups of people. Some email providers direct spam to special folders so that users do not have to see or open it.

SSL connection [N-COUNT-U11] An **SSL** (Secure Sockets Layer) **connection** is a connection between two servers that encrypts information so that no one else can monitor or access the information exchanged.

sub-pixel rendering [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Sub-pixel rendering** is a process that increases the clarity of text on certain displays.

subscription [N-COUNT-U12] A **subscription** is the agreement to use something, often requiring a fee.

system requirements [N-COUNT-U14] **System requirements** are the hardware or software needed to run a program.

T-1 [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **T-1** is a type of line used by businesses that connects many users at once to the Internet.

T-3 [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **T-3** is a powerful line made of 28 T-1 lines.

text [V-T-U8] To **text** someone is to send them a text message.

text message [N-COUNT-U7] A **text message** is a short, written message that a person sends to and from a cell phone.

touchscreen [N-COUNT-U7] A **touchscreen** is a display on some cell phones that you tap to access its features and applications.

transparency adapter [N-COUNT-U5] A **transparency adapter** is a device that is used with a scanner to capture see-through documents like slides.

UPC [N-COUNT-U8] A **UPC** (universal product code) is a 12-digit number used to identify consumer items.

upgrade [V-T-U3] To **upgrade** is to improve something, like a computer program or a type of service.

upload [V-T-U6-U14] To **upload** a file is to transfer it from a computer or device to the Internet or to another device, such as an MP3 player.

USB flash drive [N-COUNT-U4] A **USB flash drive** is a portable flash memory system that uses a USB interface to connect to a computer and transfer information.

virtual memory [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Virtual memory** is a method of computer data storage. The computer stores data on its hard drive instead of in the RAM.

virtual world [N-COUNT-U9] A **virtual world** is an online world where you can meet and interact with other people or computer players.

voice activation [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Voice activation** is a feature of some cell phones that lets you dial a number by voice instead of by hand.

voicemail [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Voicemail** is a feature that lets you listen to or leave an electronic spoken message on a cell phone.

VPN [N-COUNT-U12] A **VPN** (virtual private network) is a way to encrypt a connection when you use remote access.

waypoints [N-COUNT-U10] **Waypoints** are locations that you can mark or record in your GPS.

Wi-Fi [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Wi-Fi** (Wireless Fidelity) is a type of connection using wireless signals instead of a physical connection.

wireless router [N-COUNT-U3] A **wireless router** is a device that forwards data as a wireless signal.

zip drive [N-COUNT-U4] A **zip drive** is a removable disk storage system that is typically used to transfer data.

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See you soon, Teacher Marcela