



# Bootcamp

## The World of Information Technology IT (2)

Session 4  
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UT TALENTOTECH

# Desarrollo Web Full Stack - Avanzado

Módulo 1. Welcome / Famous People in IT

Módulo 2. Jobs in IT

Módulo 3. The World of Information Technology IT (1)

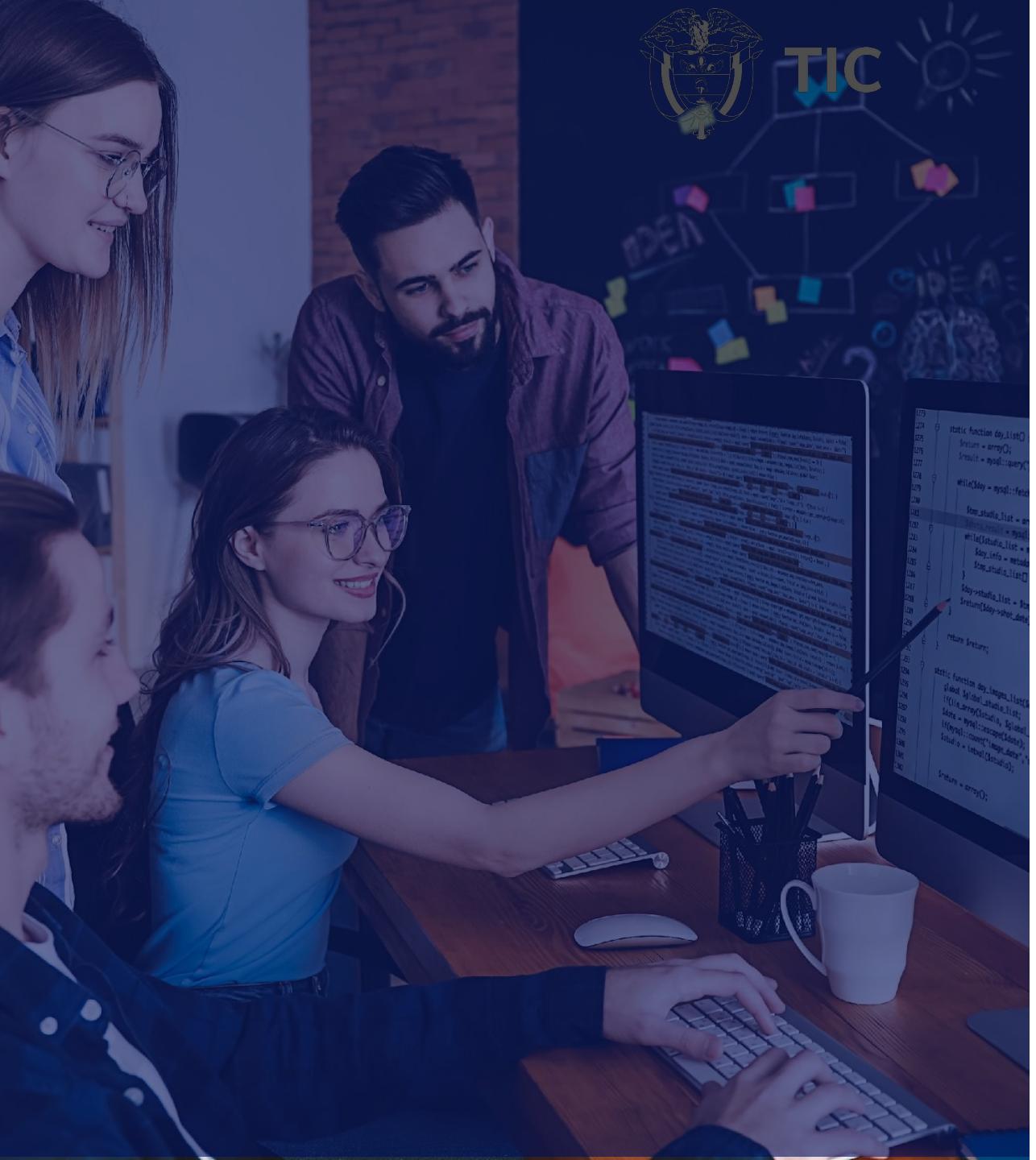
Módulo 4. The World of Information Technology IT (2)

Módulo 5. Roles and Tasks in an IT Company

Módulo 6. Virtual calls

Módulo 7. Daily meetings

Módulo 8. CV (Curriculum Vitae) (1)

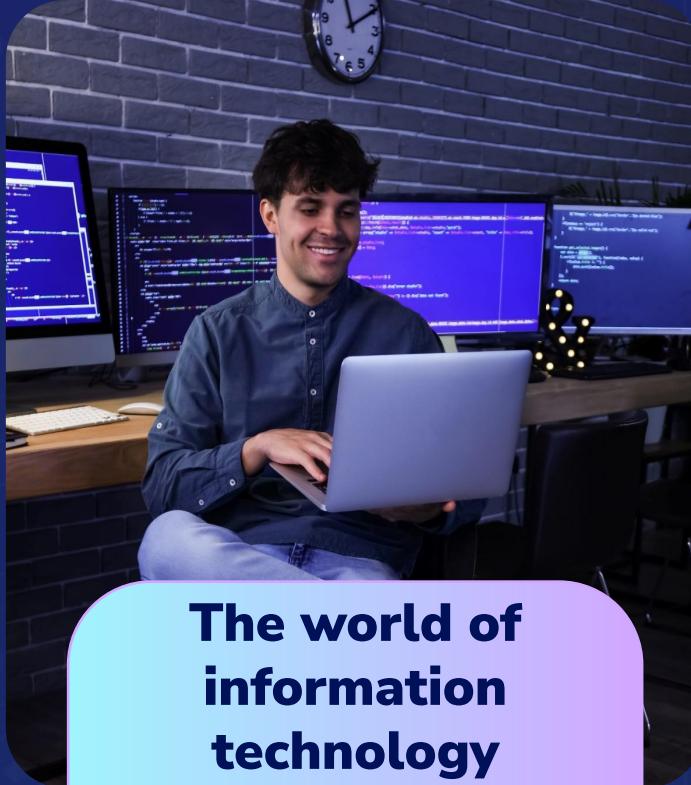


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**The world of  
information  
technology**

# Objectives:



## The world of information technology

Recognize and  
effectively use word,  
pronoun and  
determiner formations



## Watch the video and answer the questions

1. What is programming?
2. What components do computers use and what is the main language of computers?
3. What does Assembly do?
4. What is Scratch?
5. What are some examples of high-level programming languages mentioned in the video, and why are they preferred over low-level languages
6. Is HTML a programming language? What is it used for?

## Key words

- Programming language
- Sequence of instructions
- Application domain
- Coding basics
- Syntax
- Machine Code
- Statements
- Client-server application
- Script
- Time-consuming

**Give Spanish equivalents and remember the meaning of key words and phrases.**

**Use Wordreference/Deepl if needed.**



# Formation of technical phrases in IT

The fast-paced world of IT demands clear and concise communication. Technical phrases are formed using several methods to achieve this, with prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations being the most common. Here's a breakdown:

## 1. Affixation (Prefixes & Suffixes):

**Prefixes:** These are syllables added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. For example: "reboot" (restarting a computer), "download" (transferring data from a server), "preview" (seeing something before it's final).

**Suffixes:** These are syllables added to the end of a word to create a new word or change its part of speech. Examples: "firewall" (a security barrier), "package" (a collection of software), "connect" (to establish a link).

# Formation of technical phrases in IT



TIC

## Acronyms and Initialisms:

**Acronyms:** These are formed by taking the first letters of multiple words and pronouncing them as a new word. Examples: "**RAM**" (Random Access Memory), "**USB**" (Universal Serial Bus), "**GPU**" (Graphics Processing Unit).

**Initialisms:** Similar to acronyms, but pronounced as individual letters. Examples: "**API**" (Application Programming Interface), "**HTML**" (Hypertext Markup Language), "**VPN**" (Virtual Private Network).

# Reading Activity

- Read and write 3 things you have learned from the article that you want to remember, and exchange information with your classmates.

Example:

I learned that the Mississippi River is the longest river in North America.

It is home to more than 300 different types of animals.

The name "Mississippi" is from a Native American word that means "big river."

## EXERCISE



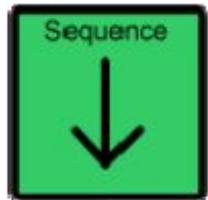


## Information Technology

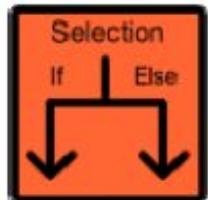
1. What is the definition of Information Technology as mentioned in the video?
2. Where is Information Technology applicable, give examples?
4. What are some examples of tangible devices (hardware) used in Information Technology?
5. What are the 2 main groups of intangible software.
6. What are some potential job opportunities in the field of Information Technology?

# Elements of programming. Control Structures.

## Program Flow of Control



Sequence is composed of a) statements which are executed one by one from top to bottom. Sequence is the b) default flow of control for many programming languages. All of the programs illustrated so far have used this flow of control for their execution.



Selection is used c) to alter the flow of control when a choice needs to be made between two or more actions. Often the choice is based on the state of some d) variables in the program. This control structure is commonly specified using the keywords **If** and **Else**.

Use the correct word to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

**variables**

**a single logical operation**

**default**

**a subprogram**

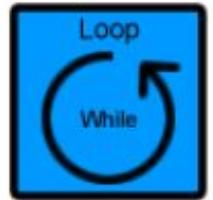
**a series of statements**

**a test**

**to alter**

**while**

## Elements of programming. Control Structures.



Loop is a control structure that causes a set of statements to be executed repeatedly. With each loop iteration, e) **to test** is performed to determine whether the loop should continue or end. Often this control structure is specified using the key word f) **while**.



Subprograms are a way of grouping statements that provide g) **a single logical operation**. An example subprogram might be SquareRoot which could find the square root of a number and return the result to the main program. The keyword Call indicates h) **a subprogram**.

Use the correct word to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

**variables**

**a single logical operation**

**default**

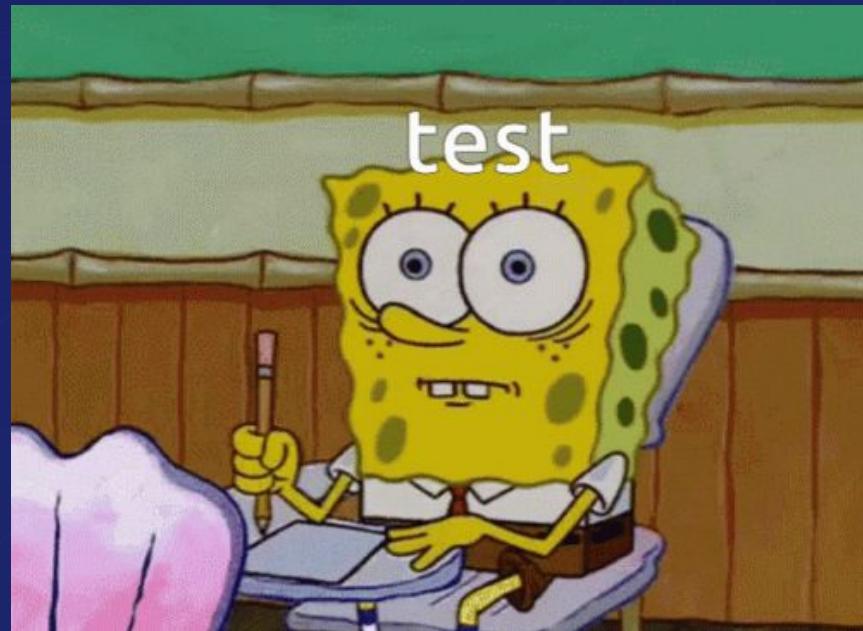
**a subprogram**

**a series of statements**

**to test**

**to alter**

**while**



**TEST YOUR  
KNOWLEDGE**





TIC

¡Gracias!

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