Temas del segundo parcial de Inglés

Los temas que tenemos que saber (por simple inspección ocular y según charlamos en el grupo) son, cómo máximo, los siguientes:

* Sentence analysis
  + Articles, Nouns, Adjetives, Verbs, Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions, **Defining relative Clause** (si hacemos *Defining relative clause* somos cracks, según la profe suma XP (?)).
* Explanation of the PC and their parts:
  + Arithmethic Logic Unit
  + Control Unit
  + PC Peripherals (Keyboard, Mouse, Speakers, Monitor, etc).
* Databases (Unit 4)
* E-commerce (Unit 5)
* Network systems (Unit 6)

Resúmen

Sentence Analysis

* Articles: defines a noun in time, gender, number or space. For example: “the”, “a” / “an”, “he”, “she”, “it”. + info: <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/articles/>
* Nouns: It’s an object or name. For example: “**Chiqui**”, “**Computer**”, “**Book**”, etc.
* Adjetives: defines the attributes of the noun. For Example: “She is a **smart** girl”, “It was a **delicious** dinner”, “A **bad** idea”.
* Verbs: defines the type of an action. For example: “He’s **running** to nowhere”, “They **play** Airsoft”.
* Prepositions tell us where or when something is in relation to something else. For example: “I’m going **to** the office”, “Your notebook it’s **on** the kitchen table”.
* Adverbs: modify the verb and tells us what way someone does something. Adverbs often end in -ly. For example: “**Fortunately**, she recorded Sacachispas’ win”, “Chiqui is **very** tall”, “My car didn’t run **badly**”.
* Conjunctions / Connectors: generally connects two clauses, For example: “**For**”, “**And**”, “**Nor**”, “**But**” / “**Because**”, “**Or**”, “**Yet**” and “**So**”. Regla memotécnica >> FANBOYS.
* Defining relative clause: give us essential information about someone or something, in order to understand what or who is being referred to. This definition usually comes after the noun that’s describes. For example: “They’re the people **who want to buy our house**”, “They’re the people **she met at Jon’s party**”, “Here are some cells **that have been affected**“. Atention: the comma brokes this.

Explanation of the PC and their parts

* Arithmethic Logic Unit: Is an electronic circuit which realize arithmetical operations in binary code. This’s in contrast to a floating point unit, which operates with decimal numbers. It’s integrated in CPUs, FPUs and GPUs. A simple GPU may contain multiple ALUs.

The input of the ALU is the data which will be operated (operants) and an extra code which indicates the type of operation to be realized.

* Control Unit: Is an electronic circuit that controls the internal and external comunication relative to the processor. Translates and manages memory access, time signals, instructions, etc; And guarantee that the output instructions of the CPU are correctly performed, otherwise propose corrections.
* No, no voy a explicar que es un teclado/mouse/etc porque está en uno de nuestros prácticos y fue la mitad del primer parcial. Calculo que no lo va a tomar…

Databases (Unit 4)

* What’s data collection? Is the systematic approach to gathering and measuring information from different sources.
* What’s data coding and data validation? Is the refinement of the data: assings labels to the important data and removes what’s not necesary or provide corrections.
* What’s data entry? Is the action of enter data to the database system.
* What’s data tabulation? Is the action of sort out data into categories.
* What’s data sorting? Is the process that involves arranging the data in order.

E-commerce (Unit 5)

Network Systems (Unit 6)

* LAN: a fast internal connection throught computers in a reduced geographical space (for example, a department).
* MAN: is a connection between 2 or more LANs at high speed. The limit distance is 50 kilometers or less.
* WAN: the WAN most popular is Internet, which has almost entire world in it (está bien redactado esa frase?) and the speed depends of your Internet company and the external servers (relative to your LAN or MAN).
* VPN: it’s a Virtual Private Network. Your real IP is masked with a new IP provided for the city where the VPN it is. You can connect with the VPN to enter in secure LAN-Like network.
* Remote connection: There are many remote softwares which have the ability to controll another device like your remote controls the TV. In other words, it give you the posibility to control a PC or other device from the distance (you could stay in Argentina while control a server in Canada).