**Vocabulary #3**

**Alternating currents:** voltage or current that changes polarity or direction, respectively, over time.

**Amperes:** unity of intensity of electrical current.

**Bachelors degree:** title or honorary that is given to someone who finishes superior education, meaning, university.

**Calculus:** branch of mathematics which helps us understand changes between values that are related by a function.

**Celsius:** unit of measuring temperature. It’s reference point is when the water starts to boil and when the water freezes.

**Centimeters:** unit of measuring distance. Equivalent to 0.01 meters.

**Chemical energy:** energy produced by chemical reactions.

**Computer architecture:** structure of a computer that is in way compound. It defines how it works along with some elements. Common architecture is the Von Neumann.

**Conduct:** organize or perform a particular task.

**Conductors:** materials that are easily to conduct electricity, heat or generally, energy.

**Conservation of energy (law):** law that states that energy can’t be created, destroyed but transformed.

**Convert:** change from one state to other.

**Currents:** is the amount of flow of electrical charge that is flowing in a material.

**Decimal:** representation of numbers that are smaller than or between unities.

**Degrees:** symbol that represent degrees of arcs. In unit, is a temperature unit.

**Denominator:** bottom part of a fraction that represents the total quantity.

**Direct currents:** voltage or current that doesn’t change polarity or direction, it stays static.

**Electrical energy:** energy in the form of electrical current, which is in cause by electrons in flow.

**Electrical engineering:** branch of engineering that deals with the technology of electricity.

**Electrical power:** rate, per unit time, at which electrical energy is transferred by an electric circuit.

**Electricity:** close circuit of flow of electrons in a conductor.

**Electrons:** particles that have a negative charge.

**Energy:** capacity of doing work.

**Fahrenheit:** unit of measurement of temperature which like Celsius, uses the point of water boiling and freezing to measure.

**Foundation:** start of main building blocks of something.

**Fractions:** representation of the division operation.

**Friction:** is the resistance to motion of one object moving relative to another.

**Grams:** unit of measurement of weight. Equivalent to 0.001 kilograms.

**Hardware design:** process in which engineers conceptualize hardware structure and components.

**Heat energy:** energy in the form of heat, temperature.

**Inch:** unit of measurement of distance. Equivalent to 25.4 millimeters.

**Kilogram:** unit of measurement of weight. Equivalent to 1000 grams.

**Kinetic Energy:** energy in the form of movement.

**Mathematics:** the science of structure, order, and relation that has evolved from counting, measuring, and describing the shapes of objects.

**Negative charge:** state in which a conductor has more negative charges (electrons) than positive charge (protons).

**Numbers:** representation of quantity.

**Numerator:** upper side of a fraction in which indicates the amount selected.

**Ohms:** unit of measurement of electrical resistance.

**Ounce:** unit of measurement of weight. Equivalent to 0.0353 grams.

**Out of:** way to say a fraction representation.

**Percent:** symbol that represent a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100.

**Percentage:** number of ratio of a fraction of 100.

**Physics:** is the study of the basic principles that govern the physical world around us.

**Point:** dot, in a particular location.

**Polarity:** is a separation of electric charge leading to a molecule or its chemical groups having an electric dipole moment

**Positive charge:** state in which a conductor has more positive charges (protons) than negative charge (electrons).

**Potential energy:** energy held by an object caused by its position relative to other objects, electrical charge, or stresses within itself.

**Pound:** unity of measurement of weight. Equivalent 2.2 pounds equals 1 kilogram.

**Programming:** discipline that studies the design and codification of algorithms in computational systems.

**Reduce:** to decrease something.

**Releases:** to expulse something.

**Resistance:** property of a conductor in which reduces the amount of something flowing in it.

**Signal processing:** process in which a device gets a signal from electromagnetic waves and converts it to legible data.

**Transfer:** process in which a material passes energy to another.

**Voltage:** amount of electrical difference between two points.

**Volts:** unit of measurement of voltage.

**Watts:** unit of power in which energy is produced or consumed.

**Work:** force causing movement or displacement of an object.