**Vocabulary #3**

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

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

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

**Calculus (Cálculo):** 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 (Centímetros):** unit of measuring distance. Equivalent to 0.01 meters.

**Chemical energy (Energía química):** energy produced by chemical reactions.

**Computer architecture (Arquitectura de computadora):** 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 (Conducir):** organize or perform a particular task.

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

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

**Convert (Convertir):** change from one state to other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Electrical engineering (Ingeniería eléctrica):** branch of engineering that deals with the technology of electricity.

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

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

**Electrons (Electrones):** particles that have a negative charge.

**Energy (Energía):** capacity of doing work.

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

**Foundation (Fundación):** start of main building blocks of something.

**Fractions (Fracciones):** representation of the division operation.

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

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

**Hardware design (Diseño de hardware):** process in which engineers conceptualize hardware structure and components.

**Heat energy (Energía en calor):** energy in the form of heat, temperature.

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

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

**Kinetic Energy (Energía kinética):** energy in the form of movement.

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

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

**Numbers (Números):** representation of quantity.

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

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

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

**Out of (De):** way to say a fraction representation.

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

**Percentage (Porcentaje):** number of ratio of a fraction of 100.

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

**Point (Punto):** dot, in a particular location.

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

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

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

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

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

**Reduce (Reducir):** to decrease something.

**Releases (Desprender):** to expulse something.

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

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

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

**Voltage (Voltaje):** 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 (Trabajo):** force causing movement or displacement of an object.