



Study Guide

communication: Communication (from Latin *communicare*, meaning "to share") is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs, symbols, and semiotic rules.

research: Research comprises "creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humans, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications." It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, support theorems, or develop new theories.

writing: Writing is a medium of human communication that represents language and emotion with signs and symbols.

interactive: Across the many fields concerned with interactivity, including information science, computer science, human-computer interaction, communication, and industrial design, there is little agreement over the meaning of the term "interactivity", although all are related to interaction with computers and other machines with a user interface.

transistor: A transistor is a semiconductor device used to amplify or switch electronic signals and electrical power.

computer: A computer is a device that can be instructed to carry out sequences of arithmetic or logical operations automatically via computer programming.

welding: Welding is a fabrication or sculptural process that joins materials, usually metals or thermoplastics, by using high heat to melt the parts together and allowing them to cool causing fusion.

cutting: Cutting is the separation or opening of a physical object, into two or more portions, through the application of an acutely directed force.

metal: A metal (from Greek *μέταλλον* *métallon*, "mine, quarry, metal") is a material that, when freshly prepared, polished, or fractured, shows a lustrous appearance, and conducts electricity and heat relatively well.

dance: Dance is a performing art form consisting of purposefully selected sequences of human movement.

jazz: Jazz is a music genre that originated in the African-American communities of New Orleans, United States, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and developed from roots in blues and ragtime.

ballet: Ballet (French: [balɛ]) is a type of performance dance that originated during the Italian Renaissance in the fifteenth century and later developed into a concert dance form in France and Russia.

project: Contemporary business and science treat as a project (or program) any undertaking, carried out individually or collaboratively and possibly involving research or design, that is carefully planned (usually by a project team) to achieve a particular aim. An alternative view sees a project managerially as a sequence of events: a "set of interrelated tasks to be executed over a fixed period and within certain cost and other limitations". A project may be a temporary (rather than permanent) social system (work system), possibly constituted by teams (within or across organizations) to accomplish particular tasks under time constraints. A project may be a part of wider programme management or an ad hoc structure.

noted: Bauer Media Group is a European-based media company, headquartered in Hamburg, Germany, that manages a portfolio of more than 600 magazines, over 400 digital products and 50 radio and TV stations around the world.

semester: An academic term (or simply term) is a portion of an academic year, the time during which an educational institution holds classes.

exercise: Exercise is any bodily activity that enhances or maintains physical fitness and overall health and wellness.

training: Training is teaching, or developing in oneself or others, any skills and knowledge that relate to specific useful competencies.

endurance: Endurance (also related to sufferance, resilience, constitution, fortitude, and hardiness) is the ability of an organism to exert itself and remain active for a long period of time, as well as its ability to resist, withstand, recover from, and have immunity to trauma, wounds, or fatigue.

math: Mathematics (from Greek μάθημα *máthēma*, "knowledge, study, learning") includes the study of such topics as quantity, structure, space, and change. Mathematicians seek and use patterns to formulate new conjectures; they resolve the truth or falsity of conjectures by mathematical proof.

linear: Linearity is the property of a mathematical relationship or function which means that it can be graphically represented as a straight line.

algebra: Algebra (from Arabic "al-jabr", literally meaning "reunion of broken parts") is one of the broad parts of mathematics, together with number theory, geometry and analysis.

theater: Theatre or theater is a collaborative form of fine art that uses live performers, typically actors or actresses, to present the experience of a real or imagined event before a live audience in a specific place, often a stage.

music: Music is an art form and cultural activity whose medium is sound organized in time.

performance: Performance is completion of a task with application of knowledge, skills and abilities.

basketball: Basketball is a team sport in which two teams, most commonly of five players each, opposing one another on a rectangular court, compete with the primary objective of shooting a basketball (approximately 9.4 inches (24 cm) in diameter) through the defender's hoop (a basket 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter mounted 10 feet (3.048 m) high to a backboard at each end of the court) while preventing the opposing team from shooting through their own hoop.

game: A game is a structured form of play, usually undertaken for enjoyment and sometimes used as an educational tool.

intercollegiate: The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) is a non-profit organization which regulates athletes of 1,268 North American institutions and conferences.

design: Design can have different connotations in different fields of application (see design disciplines below), but there are two basic meanings of design: as a verb and as a noun.

data: Data (DAY-t■, DAT-■, DAH-t■) is a set of values of subjects with respect to qualitative or quantitative variables.

office: An office is generally a room or other area where an organization's employees perform administrative work in order to support and realize objects and goals of the organization.

cisco: Cisco Systems, Inc.

routing: Routing is the process of selecting a path for traffic in a network or between or across multiple networks.

security: Security is freedom from, or resilience against, potential harm (or other unwanted coercive change) caused by others.

wine: Wine is an alcoholic drink made from fermented grapes.

winery: A winery is a building or property that produces wine, or a business involved in the production of wine, such as a wine company.

grape: A grape is a fruit, botanically a berry, of the deciduous woody vines of the flowering plant genus *Vitis*.

swimming: Swimming is the self-propulsion of a person through water, usually for recreation, sport, exercise, or survival.

polo: Polo is a horseback mounted team sport.

water: Water is a transparent, tasteless, odorless, and nearly colorless chemical substance, which is the main constituent of Earth's streams, lakes, and oceans, and the fluids of most living organisms.

painting: Painting is the practice of applying paint, pigment, color or other medium to a solid surface (support base).

color: Color (American English), or colour (Commonwealth English), is the characteristic of human visual perception described through color categories, with names such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, or purple.

drawing: Drawing is a form of visual art in which a person uses various drawing instruments to mark paper or another two-dimensional medium.

yoga: Yoga (; Sanskrit: ■■■; pronunciation) is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India.

breathing: Breathing (or ventilation) is the process of moving air into and out of the lungs to facilitate gas exchange with the internal environment, mostly by bringing in oxygen and flushing out carbon dioxide.

flexibility: Stiffness is the extent to which an object resists deformation in response to an applied force. The complementary concept is flexibility or pliability: the more flexible an object is, the less stiff it is.