

# TEST DE INFORMÁTICA

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### Test de Informática: Preguntas y Respuestas

#### 1. ¿Qué es un sistema operativo?

Un sistema operativo es un software que administra los recursos de hardware y software del equipo. Es responsable de iniciar y ejecutar programas, administrar archivos y carpetas, y proporcionar una interfaz para el usuario.

#### 2. ¿Cuáles son las dos categorías principales de software antivirus?

- **Basados en firmas:** Detectan virus conocidos comparando sus códigos con una base de datos de firmas de virus.
- **Basados en el comportamiento:** Monitorean el comportamiento de los programas y detectan actividades maliciosas que puedan indicar la presencia de un virus.

#### 3. ¿Qué es una red de área local (LAN)?

Una LAN es una red de computadoras conectadas entre sí dentro de un área geográfica limitada, como una oficina o un hogar. Permite que las computadoras compartan recursos como archivos, impresoras y acceso a Internet.

#### 4. ¿Cuáles son las tres categorías principales de aplicaciones informáticas?

- **Procesamiento de textos:** Crear y editar documentos.
- **Hojas de cálculo:** Realizar cálculos y administrar datos.
- **Presentaciones:** Crear y mostrar presentaciones.

#### 5. ¿Qué es la computación en la nube?

La computación en la nube es un modelo de entrega de servicios informáticos a través de Internet. Permite a los usuarios acceder a aplicaciones, almacenamiento de datos y potencia de procesamiento desde cualquier lugar con una conexión a Internet.

## **Turbomachinery by William W. Perg: A Comprehensive Q&A Guide**

### **1. What is turbomachinery?**

Turbomachinery refers to machines that utilize the rotational motion of vanes or blades to transfer energy from a driving fluid to a driven fluid. These machines play a crucial role in various industries, including power generation, propulsion systems, and fluid processing.

### **2. What are the main types of turbomachinery?**

The two primary types of turbomachinery are compressors and turbines. Compressors increase the pressure of a fluid by adding energy, while turbines harness the energy from a flowing fluid to produce mechanical work.

### **3. What are the key components of turbomachinery?**

Turbomachinery typically consists of a rotating impeller or rotor, a stationary casing or stator, and a working fluid that flows between them. The impeller transforms mechanical energy into fluid energy, while the stator guides and controls the fluid flow.

### **4. What are the key performance parameters of turbomachinery?**

The performance of turbomachinery is typically evaluated based on parameters such as pressure ratio, mass flow rate, efficiency, and specific speed. Pressure ratio refers to the ratio of the outlet pressure to the inlet pressure, mass flow rate measures the amount of fluid passing through the machine, and efficiency indicates how effectively the machine converts energy. Specific speed is a dimensionless parameter that characterizes the machine's size and operating conditions.

### **5. What are some common applications of turbomachinery?**

Turbomachinery is widely used in industries such as:

- **Power generation:** Compressors are used in gas turbines and jet engines for propulsion systems, while turbines are employed in power plants to generate electricity.
- **Fluid processing:** Compressors are used to increase pressure in chemical plants and refrigeration systems, while turbines are utilized in fluid pumping and compression applications.
- **Aerospace propulsion:** Turbomachinery is a critical component in aircraft engines, spacecraft propulsion systems, and missile propulsion systems.

### **Triumph T120 Documentation: A Comprehensive Guide**

The Triumph T120 is a British motorcycle that was produced by Triumph Motorcycles from 1937 to 1974. It was a popular motorcycle, and there is a wealth of documentation available for it.

#### **Q: Where can I find the T120 owner's manual?**

A: Triumph Motorcycles offers a free online version of the owner's manual for the T120. You can find it at their website: <https://www.triumphmotorcycles.com/owners/manuals>

#### **Q: Where can I find technical information about the T120?**

A: Haynes has published a workshop manual for the T120. This manual provides step-by-step instructions for repairing and maintaining the T120.

#### **Q: Where can I find parts for the T120?**

A: There are several online retailers that sell parts for the T120. You can also find parts at Triumph Motorcycles dealerships.

#### **Q: Where can I find information about the T120's history?**

A: There are several books that have been written about the T120. You can also find information about the T120's history on the internet.

**Q: Where can I find a T120 club or forum?**

A: There are several T120 clubs and forums online. You can find them by searching for "T120 club" or "T120 forum."

**What actions in a soccer game might result in a foul being called?** What actions in a soccer game might result in a foul being called? Fouls are given for such actions as kicking an opponent, striking or pushing an opponent and touching the ball with the hands or the arms.

**How is the pole vault executed answer key?** 7. The pole vault is executed by the vaulter sprinting down the runway with the pole, planting the pole in a box at the base of the uprights, using the pole to propel themselves upwards and over the bar, and then clearing the bar before descending back to the landing area.

**What actions result in a foul in soccer?**

**What are the 2 fouls in soccer?** Article 4 — Dual Fouls — No Change In Possession If both fouls are committed prior to yards being gained and they are not Offsetting Penalties, the Referee shall apply the penalties for both fouls balancing one penalty against the other from the point of last scrimmage. No option.

**Can pole vaulters touch the bar?** The violation every pole vaulter is trying to avoid is dislodging the bar, but you can still have an unsuccessful attempt if the bar stays in place under certain conditions. For instance, if you try to stabilize the bar with your hands, that will also count as a failed attempt.

**What is the secret to pole vaulting?** Plant the far end of your pole at the inner edge of the box as you approach. This is the most crucial point of your vault. For your first few runs, you should hold the pole above your head with your arms outstretched and be ready to place it directly in the center of the box, on the back edge.

**Is there a sport called pole?** Originally a practical means of clearing objects, such as ditches, brooks, and fences, pole-vaulting for height became a competitive sport in the mid-19th century. An Olympic event for men since the first modern Games in 1896, a pole-vault event for women was added for the 2000 Olympics in Sydney,

Australia.

**What if a goalkeeper gets a red card?** Red card (dismissal) If a team's goalkeeper receives a red card another player is required to assume goalkeeping duties, so teams usually (but aren't required to) substitute another goalkeeper for an outfield player if they still have substitutes available.

**What is rule 16 in soccer?** IFAB Laws of the Game 2024-25. Law 16 The Goal Kick. A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored.

**What is rule 12 in soccer?** A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits any of the following offences against an opponent in a manner considered by the referee to be careless, reckless or using excessive force: charges. jumps at. kicks or attempts to kick.

**What is illegal in soccer?** Persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game. Delaying the restart of play. Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick, or throw-in. Entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission.

**Can you kick the ball at someone in soccer?** The corner kick is taken from the corner nearest to where the ball left the field. The common rule of thumb on fouls is "If it looks like a foul, it probably is." A player cannot kick, trip, jump at, charge, strike, push, hold, or spit at an opponent.

**What is the yellow card in soccer?** Yellow serves as a warning to slow down and proceed with caution, while red signals a complete stop. A referee holds a yellow card in the air to signal a disciplinary warning. If a player breaks a rule, a yellow card serves as a reminder to the offending player to exhibit caution going forward.

**What does xo mean in pole vault?** o ? a valid attempt (it can also be xo or xxo status), x ? a failed attempt (it can also be xx or xxx status), - ? a passed attempt (it can also be x- or xx- status), r ? an athlete that has retired from an event (it can also be xr or xxr status).

**What is the black stuff on pole vaulters' hands?** Some vaulters use chalk or lighter fuel – there are many different methods. “If you have watched me compete, you will have seen my hands are covered in a black resin. What I use is the adhesive spray people put on their hockey sticks before putting on the hockey tape. I find it brings out the resin and helps my grip.”

**What does p mean in pole vault scoring?** x – a missed height in high jump or pole vault. r – athlete retired from competition. NH – no height. NM – no mark. - (formerly P) – athlete passed their attempt.

**What is the hardest vault trick?**

**Does being tall help in pole vault?** Taller athletes have an advantage in the pole vault, especially at the pole strike. A taller athlete usually has a higher reach, and an athlete with a higher reach can strike the pole at a higher angle than a shorter athlete with a lower reach.

**Can you impale yourself pole vaulting?** Can you impale yourself on the pole? Difficult, Dr Sides says. However, getting the take-off position wrong can mean an athlete misses the landing pad – and that's why you'll sometimes see a pole vaulter run through without attempting a jump.

**What happens if a pole vaulters pole breaks?** If the pole breaks during the execution of a vault, it is considered an equipment failure and is ruled a non-jump, neither a make nor a miss. Other types of equipment failure include the standards slipping down or the wind dislodging the bar when no contact was made by the vaulter.

**What is the L position in the pole vault?** During this phase the athlete hugs the pole tightly with their arms, with the body making an L shape, hence it is called the L position. From this L position, the vaulter twists their body with their arms extended, and going over the bar, they push back the pole as it returns into the original straight form.

**How do pole vaulters travel with their poles?** Pole vaulters who spoke to Yahoo Sports said they travel with six to 10 fiberglass or carbon-fiber poles that cost up to \$1,000 apiece and range in length from 14 to 17 feet. They carry the poles in long

bags that resemble what a giant might use to hold his skis.

### **What can cause a foul in soccer?**

**What warrants a foul in soccer?** holds an opponent. impedes an opponent with contact. bites or spits at someone on the team lists or a match official. throws an object at the ball, opponent or match official, or makes contact with the ball with a held object.

**What are the attacking actions in soccer?** A direct attack tries to move the ball quickly into scoring range by using mostly forward passes, through balls and breakaways. An indirect attack is slower and uses a lot of sideways or backward passes while searching for a weakness in the defense.

**What is foul play in soccer?** A player is guilty of serious foul play if he uses excessive force or brutality against an opponent when challenging for the ball when it is in play. A tackle that endangers the safety of an opponent must be sanctioned as serious foul play.

**What is rule 16 in soccer?** IFAB Laws of the Game 2024-25. Law 16 The Goal Kick. A goal kick is awarded when the whole of the ball passes over the goal line, on the ground or in the air, having last touched a player of the attacking team, and a goal is not scored.

**What is the advantage rule in soccer?** Advantage is when an offence (foul, handball, offside, technical, etc.) occurs and, because the non-offending team has useful possession of the ball, the referee allows play to continue, as it is to their benefit.

**What is illegal in soccer?** Persistent infringement of the Laws of the Game. Delaying the restart of play. Failure to respect the required distance when play is restarted with a corner kick, free kick, or throw-in. Entering or re-entering the field of play without the referee's permission.

**What is a blue card in soccer?** The blue card would allow referees to send players off the pitch for 10 minutes for dissent or cynical fouls, mirroring the usage of 'sin bins' or penalty boxes in other sports. Receiving two blue cards would mean a player is sent off for the rest of the game.

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**What if a goalkeeper gets a red card?** Red card (dismissal) If a team's goalkeeper receives a red card another player is required to assume goalkeeping duties, so teams usually (but aren't required to) substitute another goalkeeper for an outfield player if they still have substitutes available.

**What is the red flag in soccer?** Players who receive a red card are immediately ejected from the field of play and are unable to compete in the remainder of the match. In the FIFA World Cup, players are also banned from starting in the next match. Once a player is ejected, the manager of the offending team may not replace them with another player.

**What is the best way to defend in soccer?**

**How do you defend a striker in soccer?**

**How do you defend through a ball in soccer?** Body positioning and angle of approach to the ball is important. Angle of cover and distance in relation to the ball, team-mate and opponents is important. Defenders should stay on their feet by jockeying the ball. Communication between team-mates is necessary to make the pass and cover situations work.

**Is tripping allowed in soccer?** A player cannot kick, trip, jump at, charge, strike, push, hold, or spit at an opponent. Bumping, leaning or going shoulder-to-shoulder while competing for a ball is not a foul until the hands or elbows come up.

**What is the 6 second rule for goalkeepers?** Law 12.2 of the International Football Association Board (IFAB) Laws of the Game states: "An indirect free kick is awarded if a goalkeeper, inside their penalty area, commits any of the following offences: "Controls the ball with the hand/arm for more than six seconds before releasing it."

**Is high kicking in soccer a foul?** Fouls that result in an indirect free kick: (High kicks and playing while on the ground are permitted when an opponent isn't within playing distance of the ball.) If a high kick results in the player kicking an opponent, this becomes a direct free kick (and could potentially result in a yellow or red card).



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