# TRABAJO PRÁCTICO 11

* **Expresiones críticas para la traducción.**

1. **Traduzca las siguientes oraciones**

1. Studies purporting to identify accident-prone individuals have often employed incorrect statistical techniques that fail to compare distributions of accidents.

2. LCNG refueling stations have the ability to compress liquefied natural gas at a maximum pressure of 300 bars in order to fuel CNG appropriate vehicles.

3. One molecule of melamine is produced out of six molecules of urea (producing six molecules of ammonia and three molecules of CO2 as side products).

4. The contact tips also have greater mass at the front compared to other designs, along with a taper that mates securely with the gas diffuser.

5. Even when the fuel gas suddenly stops, the supply of vaporizer gas will continue for a limited time because of the capacity of the heated water bath.

6. By designing a UAV that is specifically catered towards humanitarian purposes, the public can recognize that UAVs can have a positive impact on society rather than a negative one.

7. Once integrated, all functions will be ready to meet new demands and know how each change should be tailored to support the other functions.

8. On a mass basis, spider silk is five times stronger than steel.

9. The patch panels and [fasteners](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/materials-science/fastener) should be coated with a sealing compound and fitted wet.

10. When opportunities for fuel conservation are to be assessed, it becomes necessary to use a measure other than energy.

11. If the repair is to a sandwiched construction, the inner coating and core are repaired in a first step.

12. When this approach is used, similar tasks from all over the facility are considered and standards are engineered to provide consistent methods and times.

13. The spine houses all critical functions necessary for the operations and control of the facility as a whole.

14. For that purpose it is necessary to promote standardization and qualification of distribution equipment which recognizes the mutual interrelationship of such equipment, even bridging different companies.

**B. Seleccione la opción de traducción correcta para la parte en negrita, según el contexto. Hay una sola respuesta correcta.**

1. **The first observation the team made was that some molds housed two cast items.**

a. La primera observación que hizo el equipo fue que dos artículos fundidos alojaban algunos moldes.

b. La primera observación que hizo el equipo fue que algunos moldes albergaban dos artículos fundidos.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

2. **No conventional coating will be used for preventing UV damage.**

a. Ninguna prenda convencional se usará para evitar el daño (de rayos) UV.

b. Ningún revestimiento convencional se usará para evitar el daño (de rayos) UV.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

3. It is very clear that mid-twentieth century assumptions about how organizations function **are no longer completely viable.**

a. no son más largamente viables en forma completa

b. son no más largamente viables en forma completa

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

4. **Pesticides can for instance be engineered to maintain** their functionality while enhancing their biodegradability in the natural environment.

a. Los pesticidas pueden, por ejemplo, diseñarse para mantener

b. Los pesticidas pueden, por ejemplo, idearse para mantener

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

5. **This centrifugal pump system for mobile tankers is powered** through an onsite electrical network.

a. Este sistema de bomba centrífuga para cisternas móviles es impulsado

b. Este sistema de bomba centrífuga para cisternas móviles/transportables es accionado

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

6. **It can substitute safer materials for more toxic chemicals.**

a. Puede sustituir químicos más tóxicos por materiales más seguros.

b. Puede sustituir materiales más seguros por químicos más tóxicos.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

**C. Traduzca el siguiente texto.**

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| Metal- to- metal wear  Properly lubricated metal parts wear slowly, for a film of the lubricant keeps the metals from actually touching. Inadequate lubrication or excessive pressure will allow metal to make contact and then a gall or cold weld may result as one part slides over the other. Two pieces of aluminium may be cold welded by brushing the surfaces and then pressing or rolling the prepared surfaces together. In a similar manner, a steel part that slides over another steel member may rub off the separating film. With high enough contact pressure, the iron atoms of each surface may get close enough to each other to exert their potential atomic forces of attraction. Frequently the little weld thus formed is strong enough to hold and pull some of the parent metal. This bit of metal will plow into the surface of the other member, picking up more metal, and soon the parts will be keyed or frozen together. If this does not happen, they will certainly be chewed up to the extent that they must be replaced. Certain combinations of metal gall less readily than others: steel does not gall when working with brass or bronze. In general, hard metals gall less readily than soft ones. |