

**UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



TOPIC:

TECHNOLOGY TOOLS, INCLUDING SOFTWARE AND WEBSITES, WHICH FACILITATE THE TRANSLATION OF DIFFERENT DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLISH TO SPANISH AND FROM SPANISH TO ENGLISH

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**FINAL REPORT OF THE SPECIALIZATION COURSE:
FUNDAMENT OF TRANSLATION**

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TEACHING**

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that translation is the process of transferring a text from a source language into the target language. The following text is to summarize how essential the translation process is when having the ability of speaking more than one language. It is essential to consider the use of specific tools in order to keep the original meaning of each document, to reach this result many techniques can be use. By following the instruction from the techniques and tools, these techniques have been proposed in order to be accurate at the moment to adapt the source language. In relation to translation, this does not mean converting the text by a human being. It is also focusing on the tools which the translator can use. Everyone should focus on how translation is playing a big role in the world; this is making the difference. Taking into consideration that nowadays all books are written in a source language, these tools are going to be helpful since the largest documents can be translated in an accurate way. To conclude about translation which is one of the most common processes since these techniques will facilitate people at the moment to communicate. Translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. These methods give the choice and opportunity to engage people to keep learning and discovering other languages.

Key words: Source language; Target language; Books; Speaking; Translation Tools; Translation Techniques; Translation process; Interpretation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The following portfolio shows the different translation activities performed along the way during the translation specialization course. In here, many of the different translation techniques and also translation tools were applied to accomplish successful results. As it is already known how important a well translated document is, because of its purpose, we had to consider the use of specific tools in order to keep the original meaning of each document avoiding to change too many words, to reach this result many techniques learned in classes were put into practice. In this portfolio you may find simple translation such as birth certificates but also, complex translations as a complete manual to show and explain how a car engine works.

The purpose of this portfolio is for the readers to have visibility of the knowledge acquired for the students throughout the specialization course and also to take advantage of the developed skills in order to complete and perform professional translations as now we already obtained many tools and we can be called by now translators.

The importance of translation in the present day.

Translation plays an important role and makes a difference in forming relationships, sharing knowledge and transmitting information around the world. Today, we are living in a globalized world where many countries and cultures are linked, whether through economic or political partnerships or merely through cultural exchanges. There are obstacles that can also make these partnerships complicated. These differences are often structural, since these interactions are mostly formed between countries and people who do not speak the same language, that's why translation has become an important part of our days.

Translation has its own purpose. A good translation is still conceivable but it never completes a good translator. Translation is important in a world of over 7000 spoken languages, because it allows people to communicate and understand each

other's thoughts and cultures without having to learn a second language. We also seem to understand and communicate ourselves better in our native language and people speak more than one language. However, the importance of translation in today's world goes way beyond that. It gives us the opportunity of learn from different people no matter what is the language spoken in their countries, translation allow us to have access to the whole world.

2. TRANSLATION PROCESS

2.1 Concept of translation

Translation is the process in which words or text from one language to another language are changed without affecting the meaning of the source text, and will convey the same meaning, emotion, and intent as the original. A deep understanding of both languages used is vital for this to be accurate in order to keep options at the moment of translating.

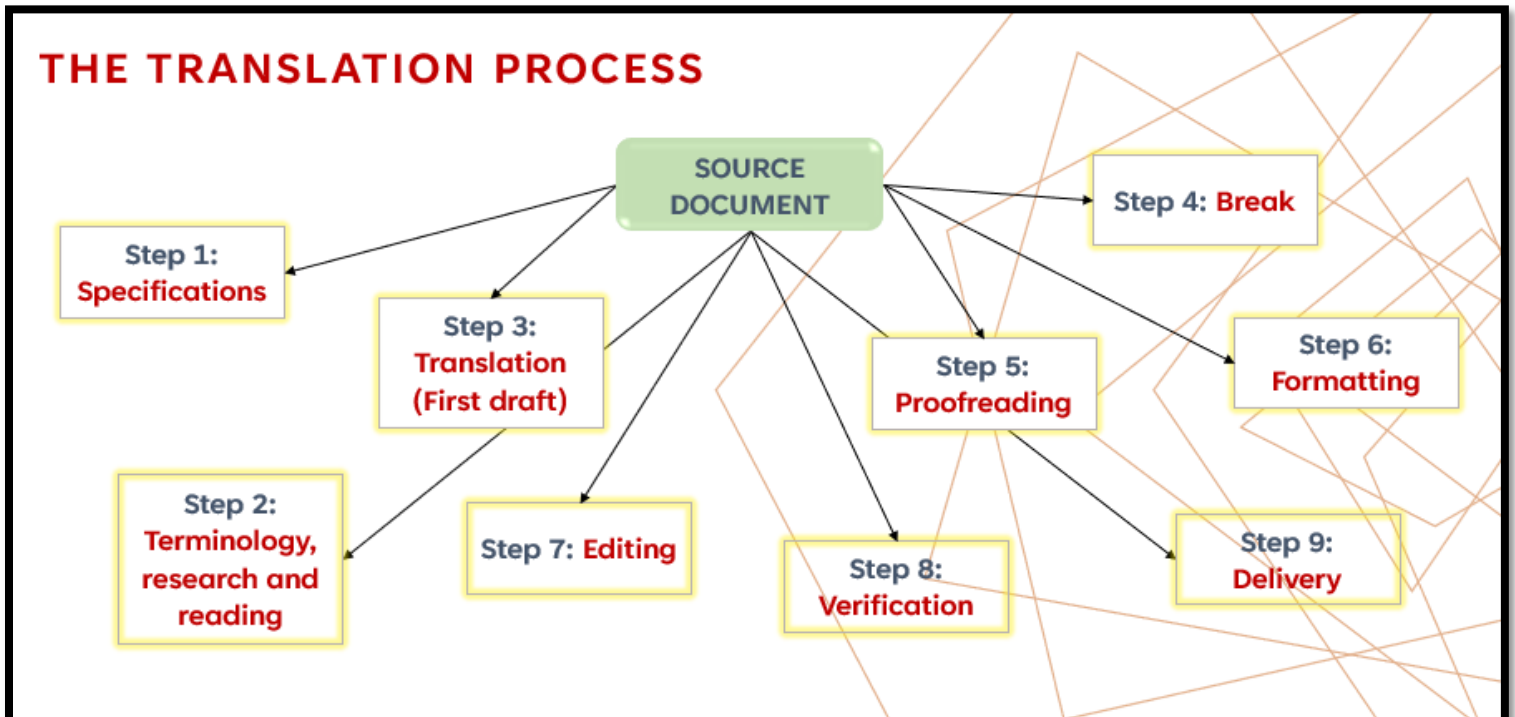
There are tools that can do translations for copying the text and pasting the words on it. Human translation is still the best form of translating any written document, legal documents, manuals, product information, websites, personal documents, magazines, letters and advertisements.

According to Newmark (1981) "Translation is craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language" (p. 7)

These topics usually involve in depth research skills, or a high level of technical knowledge on top of the knowledge of the two languages involved. It means that human translators carry out all the processes involved in the translation of written text.

In conclusion, the translation process depends on many variables, not only language and grammar, but also based on idioms, traditions, customs, and beliefs that only a professional human translator would understand. By following these processes, the expert translator will acknowledge even more awareness.

2.2 Translation process



2.3 Translation process - Steps

Step 1: Specifications

The specifications of a document are outlined in the first step. The subject of the text is decided and the target audience is accordingly. Then the terms that are used in the content are shortlisted and the tools that will be used to conduct the translation are counted down.

Step 2: Terminology, research and reading

A glossary is designed to have all the research and terminology collection for the translation and all the resources provided by the client are quantified. This is mostly designed for translator's help because this outlines the work of the translator very well for him.

Step 3: Translation (first draft)

Now the actual translation is conducted where the text is translated into the target language after the basic rules to be followed have been specified. This is of course the most important step and all the next steps are refining the translator's work. That is why specifications are outlined so that the translator won't be confused about how to conduct the translation.

Step 4: Break

It is time to forget what you are doing and to take a break for a couple of minutes or for some hours.

Step 5: Proofreading

Now it is time to look into the grammatical and syntax of the text. The translator will make sure that no spelling or grammatical errors were made and the terms were used in a uniform manner keeping in mind adequate punctuation and font patterns.

Step 6: Formatting

Now the format that was outlined in the specifications will be implemented including spacing, margins, numbering and bullets along with emphasis and fonts.

Step 7: Editing

The proofread document now goes to the editing process where reviews the translation of the original text and make sure that the translation is accurate, complete, stylistically adequate and readable.

Step 8: Verification

Now final quality assurance of the document will be done by comparing the final translation against the specifications and the original text, making sure that the content is in order. This step is included because the following of the original text is different from following the specifications and we do not want these two requirements to go out of sync.

Step 9: Delivery

The final document is delivered to the client in the establish time and in the format and specifications that translator and the client provided for the translation.

3. TRANSLATIONS

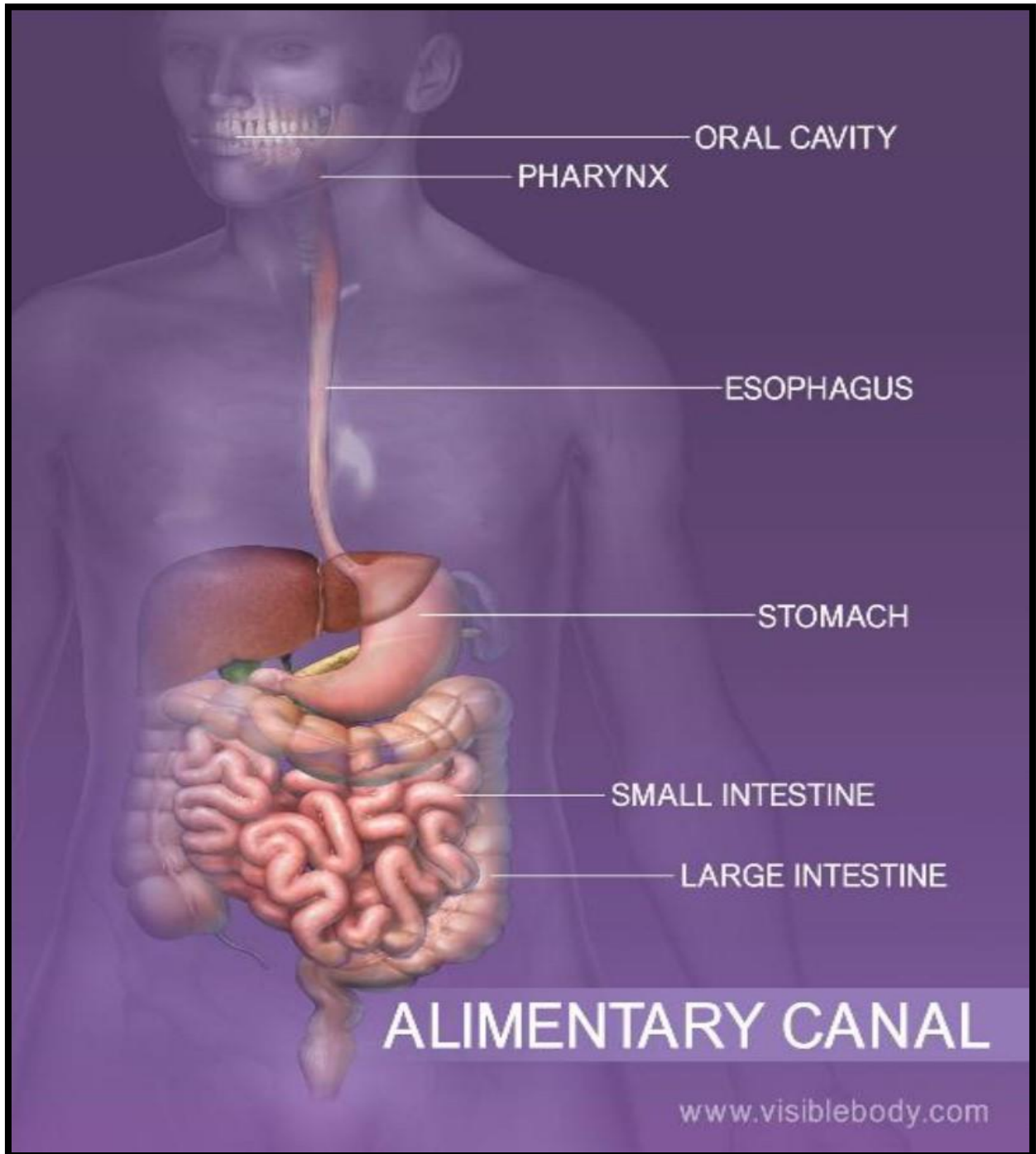
According to the specialization course, the accurate meaning of the translation process is the connections between two or more languages. The translator will determine what steps are going to be followed in order to perform a magnificent and precise translation, in fact the person ensures that it contains proper punctuation, grammar, and other language elements unique to the target language.

The process for translation is to guarantee that the precise message, style and tone maintain originality and closeness to the target language. Based on Larson (1984) "Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form change" (p.3)

The tools are usually facilitated by computer-assisted translation tools, for instance the CAT tools allow the translator to easily manage translation projects and source materials. Since those gadgets were provided, the effectiveness of translation highly increased in order to adapt the source language properly. As mentioned before, this program is not only about translation studies, but also it draws from existing knowledge in this field, as well as from other relevant disciplines.

As a translation company, in this short essay, we analyzed the language translation process. Translation is necessary as a means of English language acquisition, learning and practice. Taking a look at the language translation process, the fact that translation involves more than translation word-by-word. In recent years, the demand for translation companies has grown considerably, they have become indispensable for having multiple sources that can be adapted into any language. The main purpose is to perform translations that effectively build cultural bridges. In other words, a translation company believes in a team that works carefully to achieve each client's aims.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT – DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



TRANSLATION

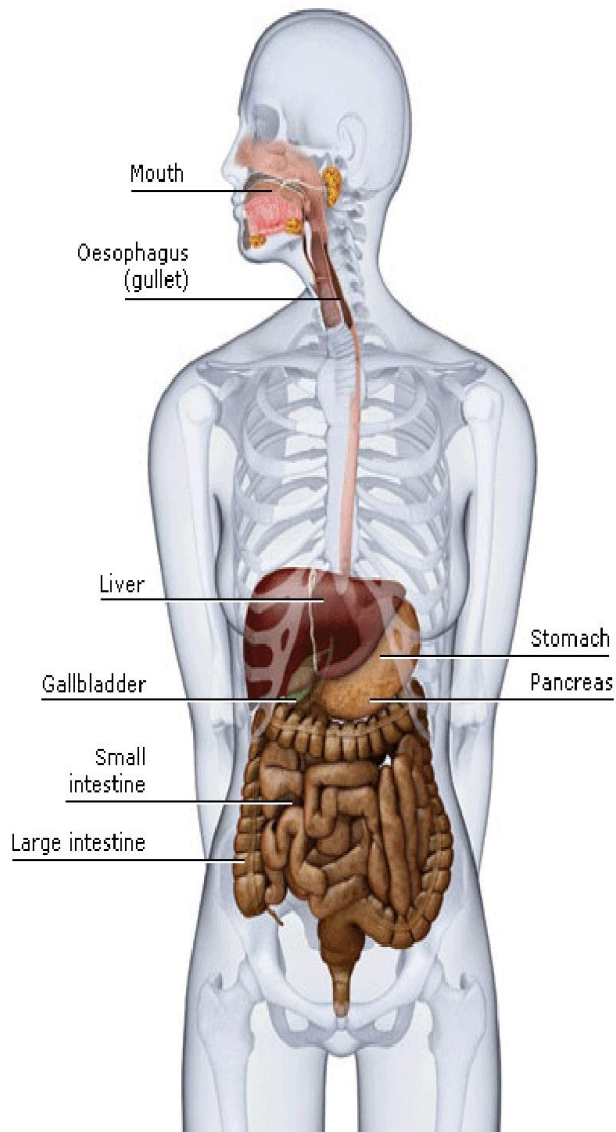


ORIGINAL DOCUMENT - DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The digestive system is one of the most clearly defined in the body.

It consists of a long passageway, the digestive tract, and associated glands.

These include the liver and pancreas, which are connected to the main tract by ducts, or tubes, and empty their products, such as enzymes, into the tract.

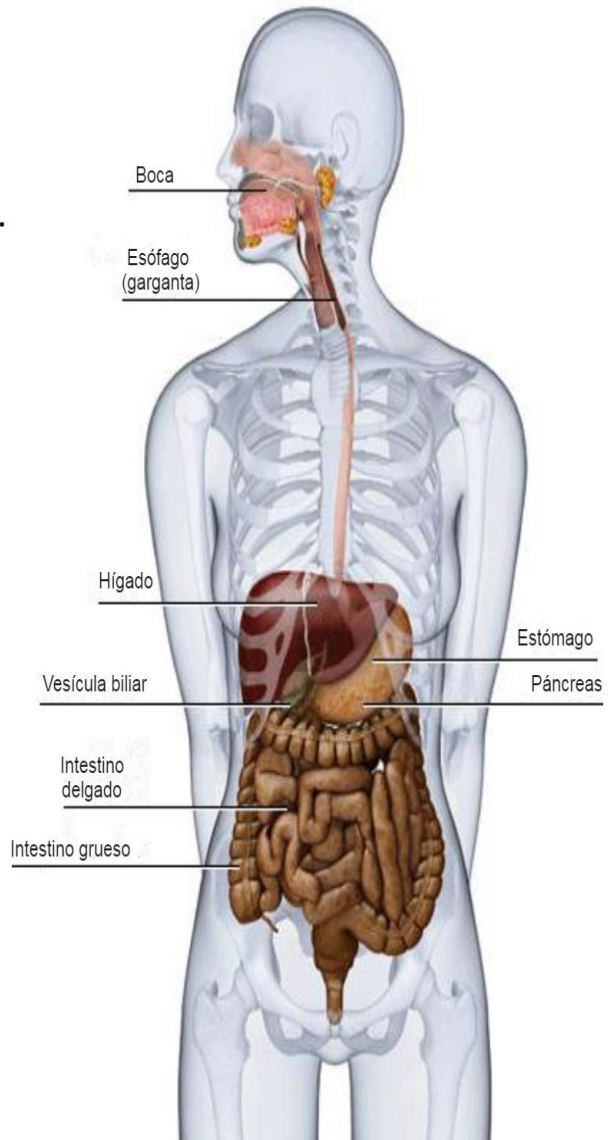


TRANSLATION

El aparato digestivo es uno de los más definidos en el cuerpo.

Está formado por un largo conducto, el tubo digestivo, y las glándulas anexas.

Estas incluyen el hígado y el páncreas, que están conectados al tracto principal por conductos, o tubos, que vacían sus productos, como las enzimas, en el tracto.



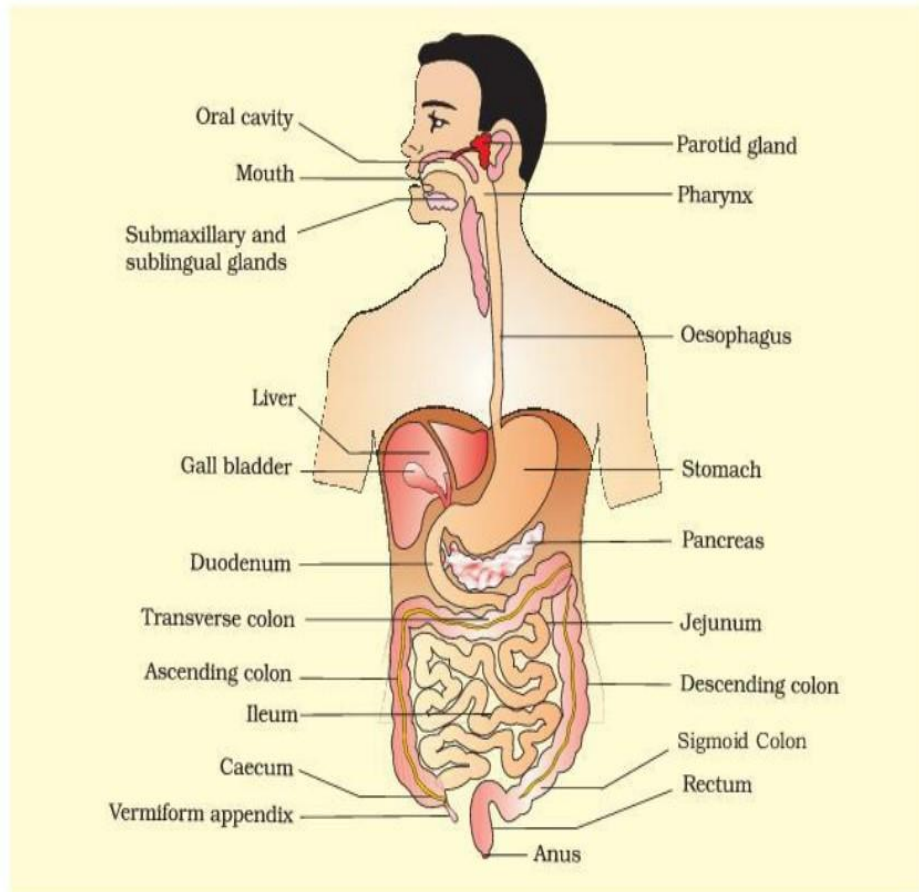


Figure 16.1 The human digestive system

has 32 permanent teeth which are of four different types (Heterodont dentition), namely, incisors (I), canine (C), premolars (PM) and molars (M). Arrangement of teeth in each half of the upper and lower jaw in the order I, C, PM, M is represented by a dental formula which in human

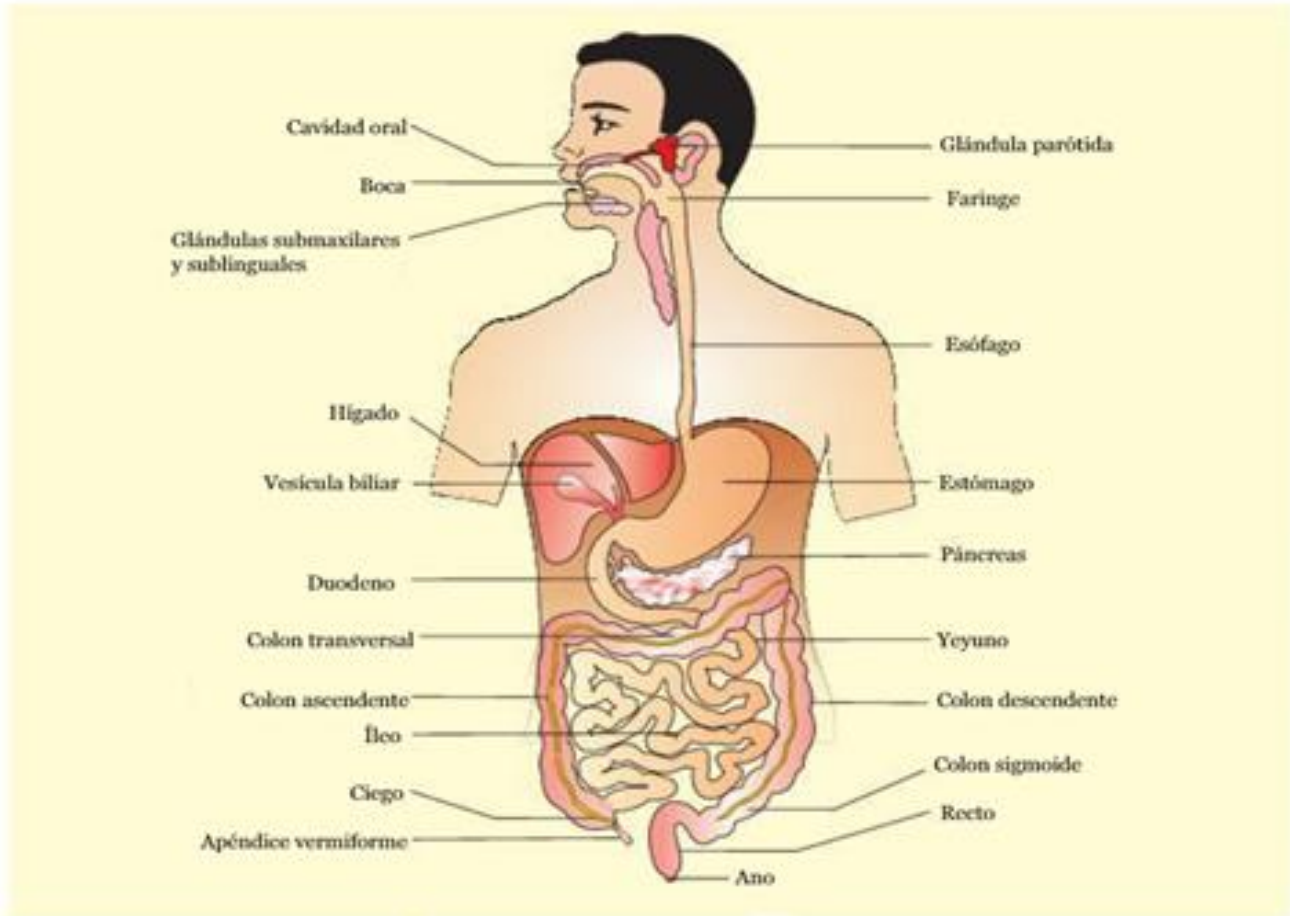
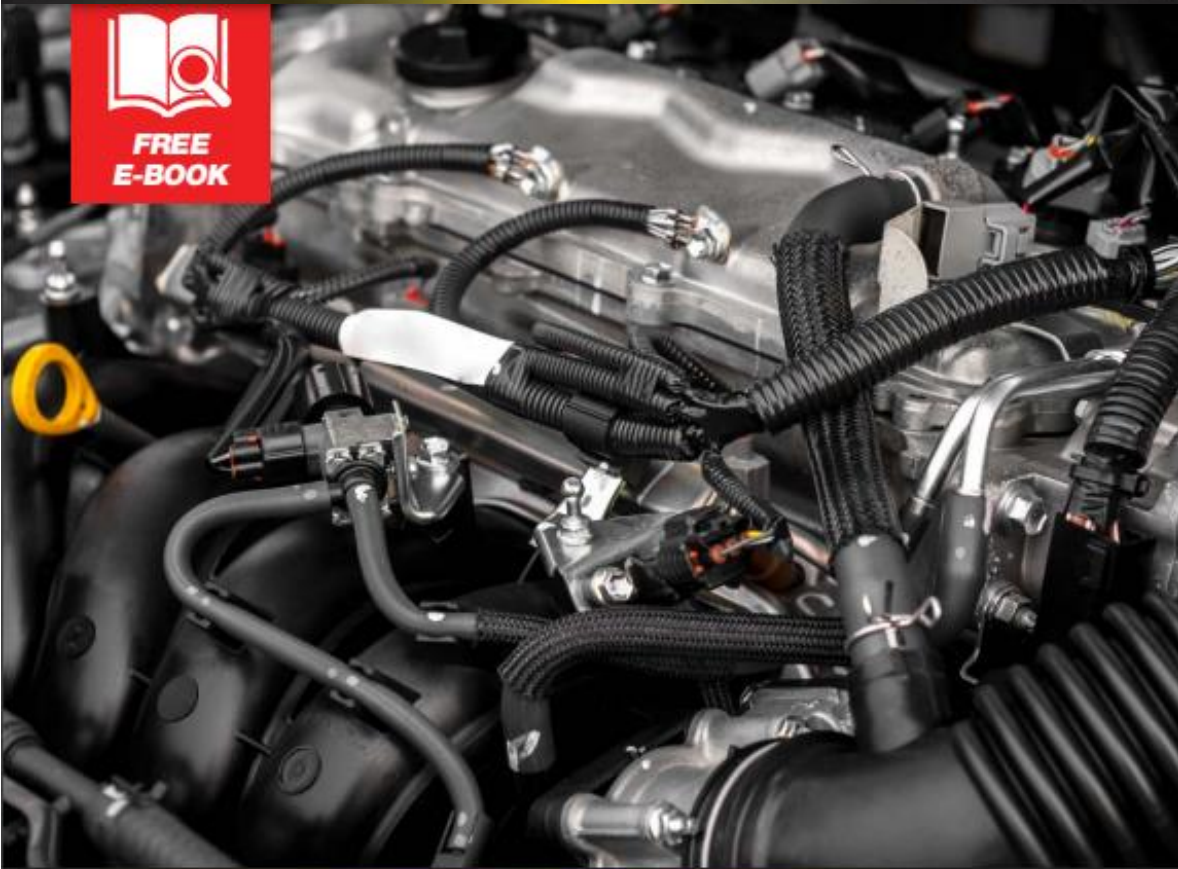


Imagen 16.1 El aparato digestivo humano

tiene 32 dientes permanentes que son de cuatro tipos diferentes (Dentadura heterodonta), que son: los incisivos (I), los caninos (C), los premolares (PM) y los molares (M). La distribución de los dientes en cada mitad de la mandíbula superior e inferior en el orden I, C, PM, M está representada por una fórmula dental que en el ser humano es $2123/2123$.

HOW A **CAR ENGINE** WORKS



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HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

Every day you rely on your car to get you where you need to be. Just turn the key or press the start button and you're on your way. But how does your car actually work? What makes the engine go so you're able to get on your way?

Keep reading to learn more about what's going on under the hood during your drive.



How a Car Engine Works

Most cars and motor vehicles are powered by what's called an internal combustion engine. It uses the combustible combination of air, fuel, and a single spark to cause a small explosion. This reaction is recreated over and over again by parts that are in a constant rotation.

The first internal combustion engine was invented in 1859 by French engineer J.J. Etienne Lenoir. After nearly 200 years of the steam engine being the peak of modern innovation, he built the first continuously operational gasoline combustion engine.

Its basic principle is to draw in air through an intake valve, then have it enter a cylinder where it's combined with fuel. In most vehicles, that fuel is gasoline. Next, a reaction is created when the spark plugs light this combination. This tiny explosion is what creates the energy that powers your car.

The process is then repeated and the energy that was created leaves the chamber and exits your car through the tailpipe. There are a lot of parts that go into making this work and keeping this rotation going.



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Parts of an Engine

An internal combustion engine uses motion to repeat the cycle. While it relies on an explosion to make everything go, the basic idea behind its rotation is similar to that of a steam engine or a water wheel. Some of the key parts are:

- **Engine Block** – This is the foundation for your engine. It's usually made of aluminum alloy or iron. The engine block is the home of your cylinders. All the motion that causes the combustion reaction takes place inside the cylinders. Most cars today feature a 4-cylinder engine, but many are also built with six or eight cylinders for more power.
- **Valves** – Each valve is crucial to moving air through your engine. There's both intake and outtake valves. Usually there's one of each for every cylinder. The valve train is the system that controls when air is brought in and when it's pushed out your exhaust at the end of the cycle.
- **Pistons** – Every one of your cylinders has a piston moving up and down inside it. This solid metal part is at the center of the combustion cycle.
- **Crankshaft** – The crankshaft is attached to the base of each piston by a connecting rod. The motion of the crankshaft is what's used to control when the pistons go up and when they come down.

HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

- **Spark Plugs** – The spark plugs are located at the top of the cylinders. As their name suggests, they provide the spark to ignite the mixture of fuel and air.
- **Timing Belt** – To keep this cycle going constantly, the timing belt is hooked up to the crankshaft. This belt essentially creates a pulley system that's used to keep the rotation going.
- **Camshaft** – The top of the timing belt is hooked up to the camshaft. This part controls the motion of the valves. By stringing the timing belt between the consistently rotating crankshaft and camshaft, the engine repeats the cycle so that your vehicle can keep running.

All of these parts are essential to making an internal combustion engine function. They create the necessary reaction to power your vehicle and contribute to the rotational motion that made this cycle revolutionary.



Four-Stroke Combustion Cycle

Now that we've explored the parts that make up the engine and its cycle, let's look at the specifics of how it all comes together to create that explosive reaction.

Most automobiles run on a 4-stroke combustion cycle. This is also sometimes referred to as an Otto cycle. Besides being an appropriate sounding name, it's in honor of Nikolaus Otto, who first invented the cycle in 1867. There are four steps to the process:

1. The first motion is called the **Intake Stroke**. Here, the piston is at the top of the cylinder. The intake valve then opens to allow air in. The piston then lowers down to draw air into the cylinder.
2. Next there's the **Compression Stroke**. The valve closes, and the crankshaft drives the piston up again. This motion and the sealed intake valve force the air and fuel to compress and mix together.



3. The reaction takes place when the piston finally reaches the top of the cylinder. This is the **Combustion Stroke** or **Power Stroke**. At this moment the spark plugs do their job and create a spark, igniting the air and fuel mixture.
4. To complete the cycle, the piston then goes down again, and the outtake valve or exhaust valve opens up. This is known as the **Exhaust Stroke** because the piston will then force out all the exhaust from the reaction. This air ends up being pushed out your vehicle's tailpipe.

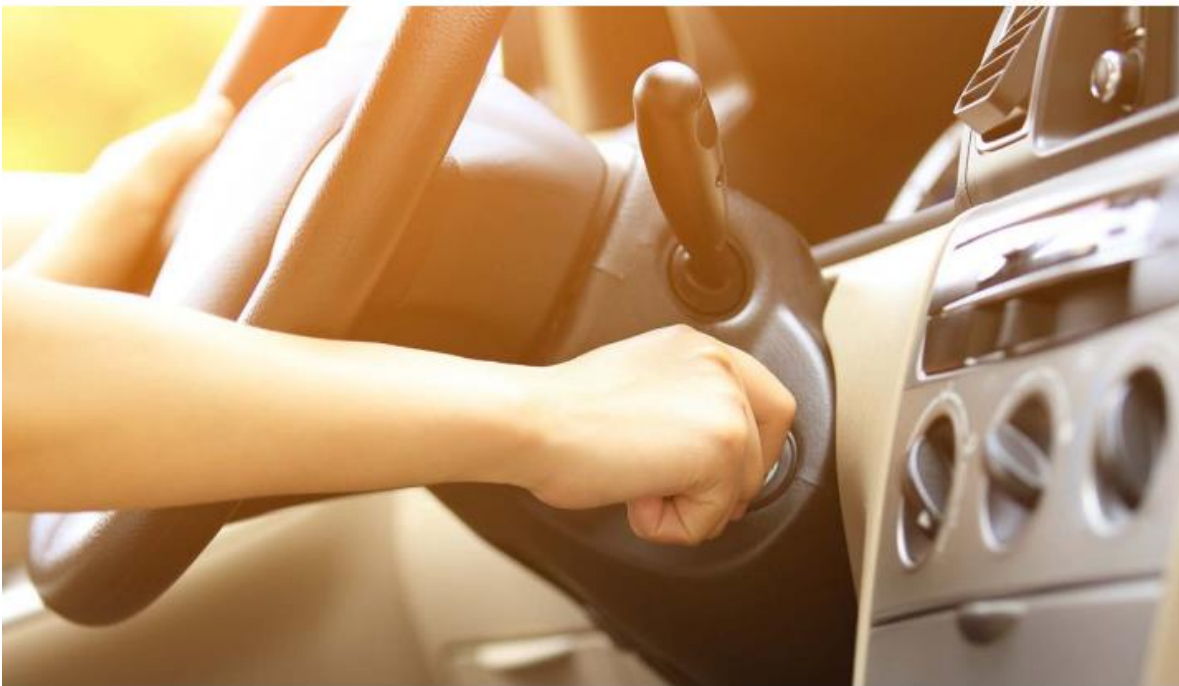
It's very likely that you'll find this type of engine and cycle under your hood. However, there are other types of engines and even different sizes and configurations of ones that use the four-stroke cycle.

Ignition System

While this is what's going on inside your engine during your drive, what happens when you turn your key in the ignition? How does the vehicle start and the whole process begin?

As you turn the key, an electric starter motor begins to spin. This energy is then transferred to the rest of the system by a part called a starter solenoid. This electrical charge is then transferred to a distributor. This part has an ignition wire connected to each one of the cylinders.

These ignition wires carry that energy and electrical current to the spark plugs where they create the charge and reaction to get your engine up and running.



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Types of Engines

An engine that uses the four-stroke combustion cycle can still appear in a couple different ways. If you drive a sedan or a hatchback, you likely have an **inline engine** block. This means that all four of your cylinders are arranged standing upright and in a straight line.

Since power is generated in the cylinders, more cylinders means more power. Many muscle cars, trucks, and SUVs feature six or eight cylinders. Their engines are usually referred to as **V6** or **V8** because the cylinders are positioned at an angle that makes them form a V shape. Some V8 engines are built with a unique alternate design in their cylinders referred to as a hemispherical combustion chamber or **HEMI**[®]. A combustion chamber is where the fuel and air mix are ignited by the spark plugs.

In a typical engine, the combustion chamber is flat. By having a larger chamber that's shaped like half a sphere, more power can be created in each cylinder.

On the other end of the spectrum, a **2-stroke cycle engine** cuts the steps in half. It produces a combustible reaction every two strokes by removing the valves and igniting the spark plugs every time the piston reaches the top of the cylinder.

This makes 2-stroke engines very effective but, since they're smaller, they're most often used in tools like lawn mowers and chainsaws, as well as some motorcycles.

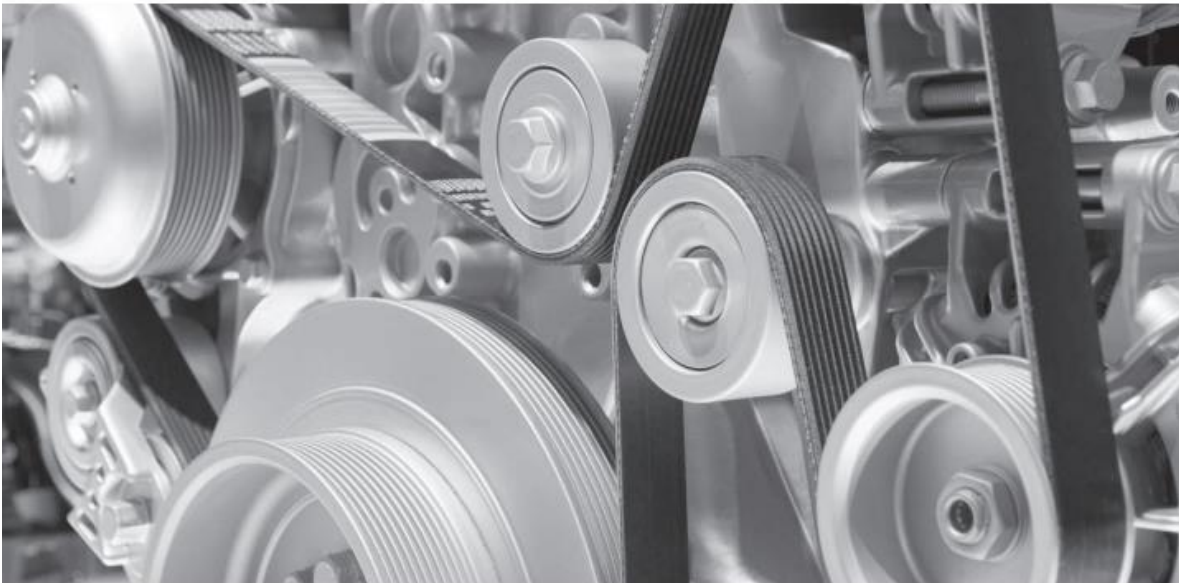
While these types of engines are different in size, shape, and output, they all still follow the same basic rotation and each of them runs on gasoline. However, a **diesel engine** uses a very different method of creating combustion.

Diesel Engines

Named after its inventor, Rudolf Diesel, it's often credited with being a driving force behind the industrial revolution. While it was created for powering heavy machinery in factories, it was later scaled down and adopted as an alternate way to power motor vehicles.

There are two big differences between a gas and diesel engine. The first is that these engines run on specialty diesel fuel instead of gasoline. You've probably seen that it has its own separate pump at the gas station.

The second difference is that a diesel engine has no spark plugs. Instead, it relies on pressure and heat from the compression stroke to create the combustion. Since there is no spark to ignite the fuel and air mixture, a diesel engine needs its pistons to compress more. This creates more heat and energy which gives this type of engine more torque and also allows it to be more fuel-efficient than its gasoline powered counterparts.



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Maintaining Your Engine

Your engine is constantly at work. With all those moving parts, a lot of heat builds while you're driving. Over time that heat can create friction and cause breakdowns. That's why it's so important to stay on top of your maintenance schedule.

Fluids like coolant and engine oil are used to keep the engine temperature cool and lubricate your parts so that they can operate smoothly. Getting your air filters replaced can help keep debris out of the engine block when your pistons are drawing air into the intake valves.

With regular trips to the service center for oil changes, coolant refills, and new air filters your engine will consistently deliver by giving you peak performance. Keeping up with routine maintenance is the best way to keep your engine clean and running well.

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about your car's engine, contact your local dealership today.

TRANSLATION

¿COMO FUNCIONA EL MOTOR DE UN VEHICULO?



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Let's Go

CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE UN VEHICULO

Todos los días confías en tu vehículo para llegar a tu destino. Sólo debes de girar la llave o pulsar el botón de arranque y listo, ya estás en la ruta. Pero, ¿Cómo funciona tu vehículo en realidad? ¿Qué hace que el motor funcione para que puedas seguir tu camino?

Continúa leyendo para obtener más información sobre lo que sucede debajo del capó mientras conduces.



CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE UN VEHICULO

La mayoría de los automóviles de motor son propulsados por un motor de combustión interna. El motor combina el aire, combustible que con una sola chispa causa una pequeña explosión interna. Esta reacción es recreada una y otra vez por las partes del motor que están en una rotación constante.

El primer motor de combustión interna fue inventado en 1859 por el ingeniero francés J.J. Etienne Lenoir. Después de casi 200 años de que la máquina de vapor fuera el auge de la innovación moderna, se construyó el primer motor de combustión de gasolina en funcionamiento continuo.

Su principio básico es aspirar aire a través de una válvula de admisión, luego hacer que entre en un cilindro donde se combina con combustible. En la mayoría de los vehículos, ese combustible es la gasolina. A continuación, se crea una reacción cuando las bujías encienden esta combinación. Esta pequeña explosión es lo que crea la energía que mueve tu vehículo.

El proceso se repite y la energía que se creó sale de la cámara y sale de tu vehículo a través del tubo de escape. Hay muchas partes que van a hacer que esto funcione y mantener esta rotación en marcha.



CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE COMBUSTION INTERNA



Partes de un motor

Un motor de combustión interna utiliza el movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Si bien se basa en una pequeña explosión interna para hacer que todo funcione, la idea básica detrás de su rotación es similar a la de una máquina de vapor o una rueda de agua. Algunas de las partes más importantes son:

- **Bloque del motor** – Esta es la base de su motor. Por lo general, está hecho de una composición de aluminio o hierro. El bloque motor es el núcleo de los cilindros. Todo el movimiento que causa la reacción de combustión tiene lugar dentro de los cilindros. La mayoría de los coches de hoy cuentan con un Motor de 4 cilindros, pero muchos también están contruidos con seis u ocho cilindros para más potencia.
- **Válvulas** – Cada válvula es crucial para mover el aire a través de su motor. Existen válvulas de entrada y de salida. Por lo general, suele haber uno de cada uno por cada cilindro. El mecanismo de válvulas es el sistema que controla cuándo entra el aire y cuándo sale por el escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones** – En el interior de cada cilindro, se encuentra un pistón que se mueve de arriba hacia abajo. Esta pieza metálica sólida está en el centro del ciclo de combustión.
- **Cigüeñal** – El cigüeñal está unido a la base de cada pistón por una barra de conexión. El movimiento del cigüeñal es lo que se utiliza para controlar cuándo suben y bajan los pistones.

- **Bujías** – Las bujías están situadas en la parte superior de los cilindros donde proporcionan la chispa necesaria para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire.
- **Correa de distribución** – Para mantener este ciclo en constante marcha, la correa de distribución está conectada al cigüeñal. Esta correa crea esencialmente un sistema de poleas que se utiliza para mantener la rotación.
- **Árbol de levas** – La parte superior de la correa de distribución está conectada al árbol de levas. Esta pieza controla el funcionamiento de las válvulas. Cuando se encadena la correa de distribución entre el cigüeñal y el árbol de levas, el motor repite el ciclo para que el vehículo continúe funcionando.

Todas estas piezas son esenciales para que un motor de combustión interna funcione, porque crean la reacción necesaria para impulsar un vehículo y contribuir al movimiento de rotación que hizo que este ciclo fuera revolucionario.



Ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos

Ahora que hemos explorado las partes que componen el motor y su ciclo, veamos los detalles de cómo se unen para crear esa reacción explosiva.

La mayoría de los automóviles funcionan con un ciclo de combustión de 4 tiempos. Esto también se denomina a veces como un ciclo Otto. El nombre se debe en honor a Nikolaus Otto, quien inventó el ciclo por primera vez en 1867, por lo que resulta ser un nombre apropiado. Este proceso consta de cuatro pasos:

- 1.** Al primer movimiento del pistón se le denomina **Admisión**. En este paso, el pistón se encuentra en la parte superior del cilindro. La válvula de admisión se abre para permitir que entre aire. El pistón desciende e introduce aire en el cilindro.
- 2.** Al paso número dos se le denomina **Compresión**. La válvula se cierra y el cigüeñal vuelve a subir el pistón. Este movimiento, y la válvula de admisión sellada obligan al aire, y al combustible a comprimirse y mezclarse.



- 3.** La reacción tiene lugar cuando el pistón finalmente alcanza la parte superior del cilindro. Esta es la **carrera de combustión** o **carrera de potencia**. En este momento que las bujías hacen su trabajo y crean una chispa, encendiendo la mezcla de aire y combustible.
- 4.** Para completar el ciclo, el pistón vuelve a bajar y se abre la válvula de salida, o la válvula de escape. Esto se conoce como la **carrera de escape** porque el pistón luego expulsará todos los gases de escape de la reacción. Este aire termina siendo empujado fuera del tubo de escape de su vehículo.

Es muy probable que encuentres este tipo de motor y ciclo debajo de tu capó. Sin embargo, hay otros tipos de motores e incluso diferentes tamaños y configuraciones de los que utilizan el ciclo de cuatro tiempos.

Sistema de encendido.

Mientras esto es lo que sucede dentro del motor de tu vehículo cuando conduces, ¿qué sucede cuando giras la llave de encendido? ¿Cómo se enciende el automóvil?

Al girar la llave, un motor de arranque eléctrico comienza a girar. Esta energía es entonces transferida al resto del sistema por una parte llamada solenoide de arranque. Esta carga eléctrica luego se transfiere a un distribuidor. Esta parte tiene un cable de encendido conectado a cada uno de los cilindros.

Estos cables de encendido llevan esa energía y corriente eléctrica a las bujías, donde crean la carga y la reacción para poner el motor en marcha.



CÓMO FUNCIONA EL MOTOR DE UN VEHICULO



Tipos de motores

Un motor que utiliza el ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos todavía puede aparecer de maneras diferentes. Si conduces un sedán o un hatchback, es probable que tengas un **bloque de motor en serie**. Esto significa que los cuatro cilindros están ubicados en posición vertical y en línea recta.

Debido a que la energía se genera en los cilindros, entre más cilindros tenga, se genera más potencia. Muchos carros de alta potencia, camiones y todoterrenos cuentan con seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores por lo general se conocen como **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros se colocan en un ángulo formando una V. Algunos motores V8 están contruidos con un diseño alternativo único en sus cilindros llamados cámara de combustión hemisférica o **HEMI**®. Una cámara de combustión es donde las bujías encienden la mezcla de combustible y aire.

En un motor típico, la cámara de combustión es plana. Al tener una cámara más grande que tiene forma de media esfera, se puede crear más potencia en cada cilindro.

En el otro extremo del espectro, un **motor de ciclo de 2 tiempos** corta los pasos por la mitad. Produce una reacción de combustible cada dos tiempos quitando las válvulas y encendiendo las bujías cada vez que el pistón llega a la parte superior del cilindro.

Esto hace que los motores de 2 tiempos sean muy efectivos, pero, dado que son más pequeños, se utilizan con mayor frecuencia en herramientas como cortadoras de césped y motosierras, así como en algunas motocicletas.

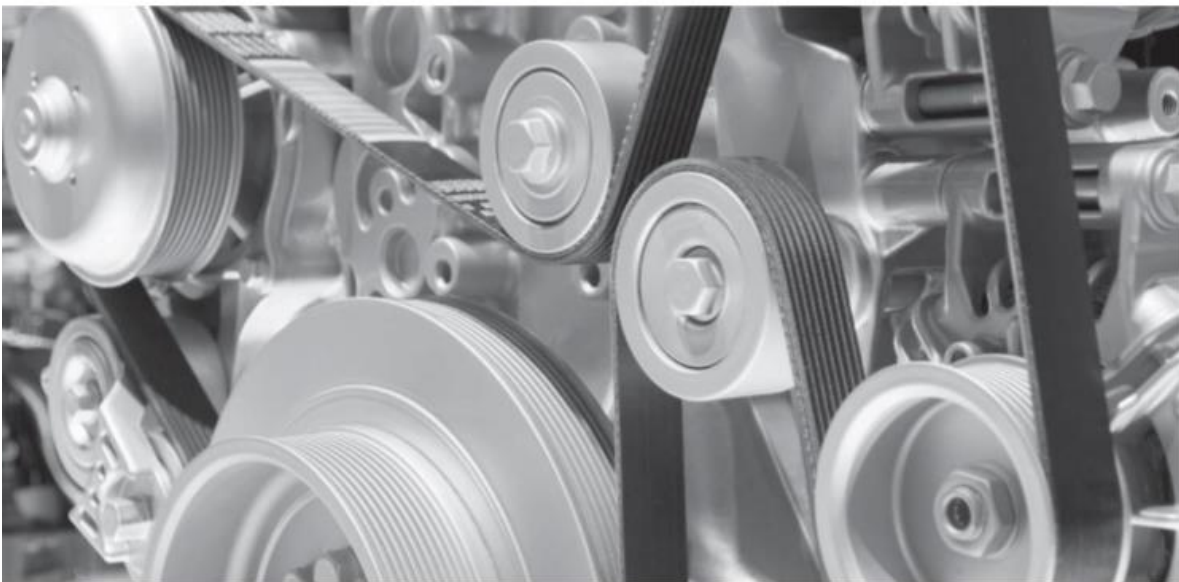
Si bien estos tipos de motores son diferentes en tamaño, forma y potencia, todos siguen la misma rotación básica y cada uno de ellos funciona con gasolina. Sin embargo, un **motor diésel** utiliza un método muy diferente para crear la combustión.

Motores diésel

El nombre de su creador, Rudolf Diesel, a menudo se le atribuye ser una fuerza impulsora detrás de la revolución industrial. Si bien fue creado para accionar maquinaria pesada en fábricas, más tarde se adoptó una versión a escala reducida como una forma alternativa de propulsar vehículos de motor.

Hay dos grandes diferencias entre un motor de gas y uno de diésel. La primera es que el motor funciona con combustible diésel especializado en lugar de gasolina. Se conoce que las gasolineras tienen su propia bomba para ambos motores.

La segunda diferencia es que un motor diésel no tiene bujías. En su lugar, depende de la presión y el calor del golpe de compresión para crear la combustión. Dado que no hay algo que provoque que la mezcla de combustible y aire se encienda, un motor diésel necesita sus pistones para comprimirse más. Esto crea más calor y energía, lo que le da una fuerza de rotación a este tipo de motor y también le permite ahorrar más combustible que sus contrapartes alimentadas por gasolina.



CÓMO FUNCIONA EL MOTOR DE UN VEHICULO



Mantenimiento de su motor

Su motor está en constante funcionamiento. Con todas sus partes móviles, se acumula mucho calor mientras conduce. Con el paso del tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y causar averías. Es por esa razón es muy importante estar al corriente con mantenimiento del motor.

Los fluidos como el refrigerante y el aceite del motor se utilizan para mantener la temperatura del motor estable y lubricar sus piezas para que puedan funcionar sin problemas. Reemplazar los filtros de aire puede ayudar a mantener los residuos fuera del bloque del motor cuando los pistones aspiran aire hacia las válvulas de entrada.

Con visitas regulares al taller para cambios de aceite, recargas de refrigerante y nuevos filtros de aire, su motor ofrecerá de forma consistente un rendimiento máximo. Mantenerse al día con el mantenimiento de rutina es la mejor manera de mantener su motor limpio y que funcione bien.

Si tiene alguna pregunta o desea obtener más información sobre el motor de su automóvil, comuníquese con su mecánico local de confianza hoy mismo.

OPERATION MANUAL

**CAR MP5 PLAYER WITH
7 INCH HD DISPLAY PANEL
FM RADIO RECEIVER
BT
MIRRORLINK**



Before installation

Thank you very much for purchasing and using our products, when you receive the product, please do not take the product directly to the car for installation, because the product is in the after a long journey, it may affect the product. Please try the machine before installing.

Test method: Take the machine to the battery of the car and test it. This car stereo applies to a power supply voltage at 12V DC, Connect the red and yellow wires of the power cord of the machine together and connect it to the positive pole of the battery. The black wire of the power cord is connected to the negative pole of the battery. Wait for 10 seconds after connecting, press each button of the machine to see if the machine can boot normally. If it can be turned on, it means there is no problem, you can install it. If the test machine can not start normally, please again Confirm that you follow the steps of our test method in strict accordance with the operation. If the problem is still not solved, please contact our work in time.
Thank you for your cooperation.

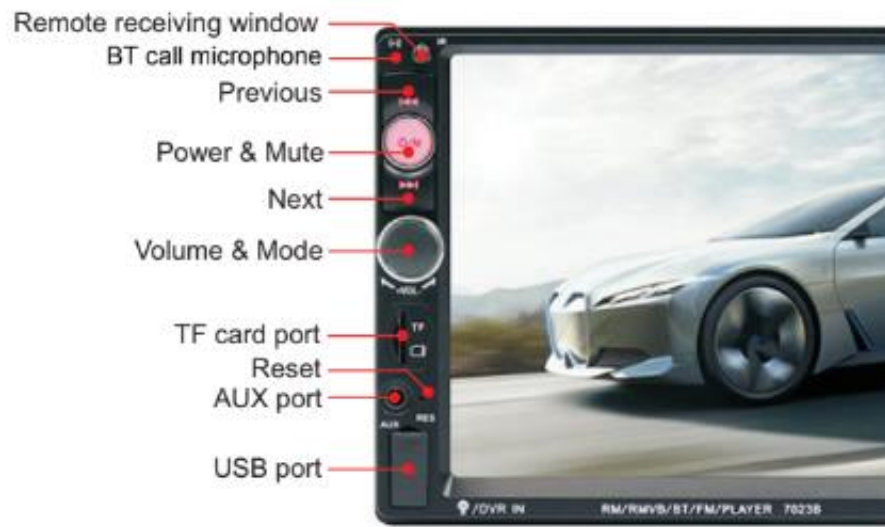
BASIC PARAMETERS

Operating Voltage	DC12V
Maximum Current	15A
Operating Temperature	-10~+60℃
Screen Size	7 Inch
Screen Resolution	800*480
System	Windows CE
Output Power	60W x 4
BT Function	Ver:4.0 Built-in microphone
Phone Link	Android/Iphone (Some high version phones do not support)
Support Video Format	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Support Audio Format	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Support Picture Format	JPG
Button Light	Colorful light automatic / Monochrome light optional
Radio Frequency	FM 87.5~108MHz
Support media devices	USB 2.0/TF card
AUX Input	Front panel 3.5mm interface
Reverse Function	Support (camera option)
Remote Control	Infrared remote control
Language Selection	English/Chinese/Spain/Portugal/French/Italy/Russia/German/Turkey/Czech/Polish/Thai
Steering Wheel Controls	Support

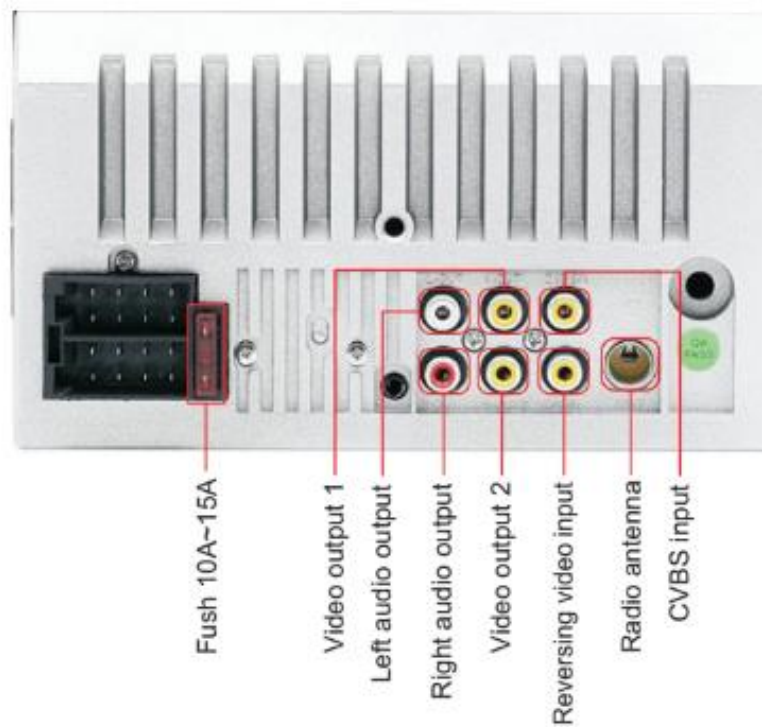
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE



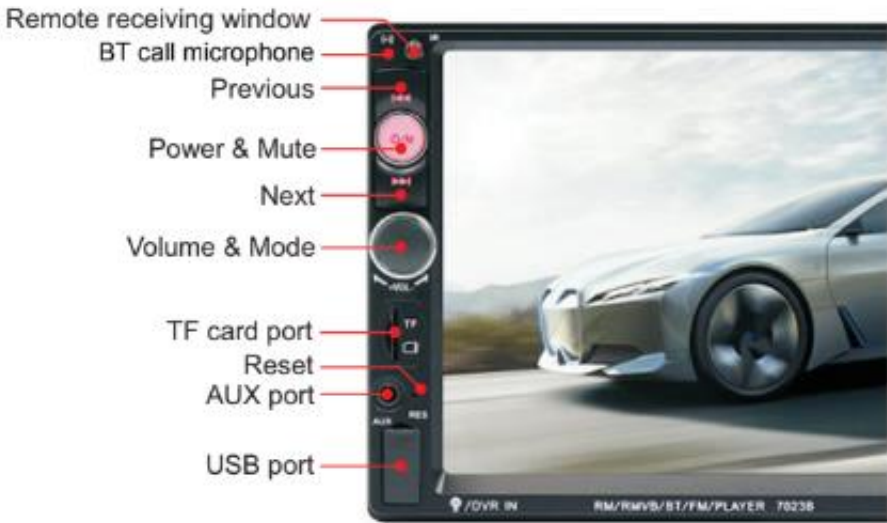
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



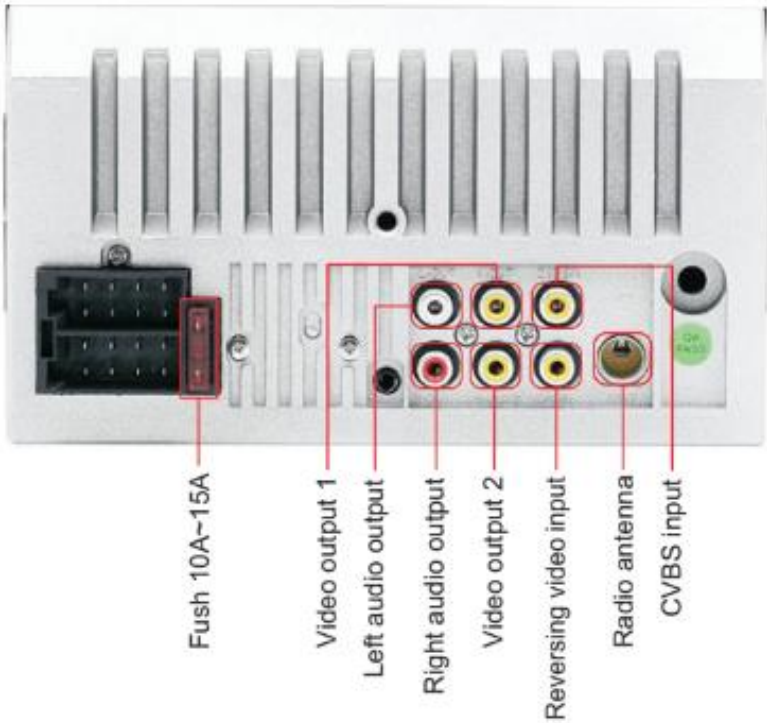
REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



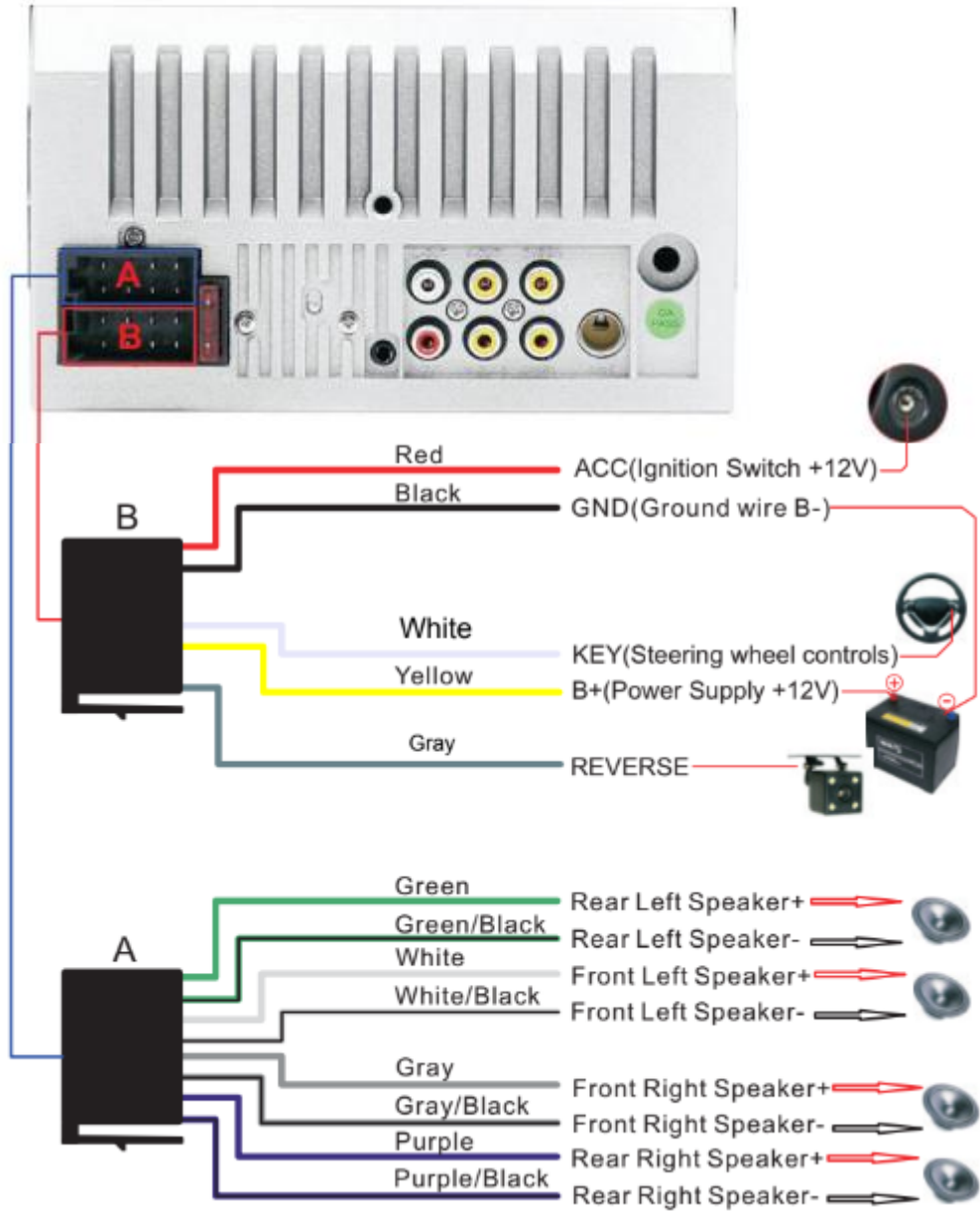
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



PHONE LINK FOR IPHONE

* For iOS, X series and higher versions of mobile phones do not support mobile "phone link" with this machine.

1. Connect the machine and mobile phone with the original data cable.
2. When the phone pops up a dialog box: Trust This Computer? Select Trust to enter the interconnect mode.



STEERING WHEEL CONTROLS

1. Connect the positive pole of the original steering wheel to the KEY(White) line of the machine plug.
2. Connect the negative pole of the original car steering wheel button wire to the GND(Black) wire of the machine plug.
3. In the "settings" interface, find "Steer" and enter.
4. Enter the steer and press the button to learn. After the learning is successful, click the "OK" button on the page.
After saving, you can use the buttons on the original steering wheel to control the machine.

Learning method: press and hold a button on the steering wheel of the original car without letting go, find the button icon corresponding to the function of the button on the steering wheel of the machine. Click this icon to change the color, indicating that the button has been successfully learned, according to the same way you can learn other buttons. After all the keys have been learned, click the "OK" button on the page to save the settings. If you need to relearn, please click the "RESET" button on the page and then re-learn.



COMMON PROBLEMS AND SIMPLE TROUBLESHOOTING

1> Unable to boot normally

--- Reason for not booting

1. "Yellow" "Red" "Black" this 3 lines only connected 2 line of them, so it will not start, it should be that the yellow line is connected to the positive pole, red line to the key control line, black to the negative pole, less connection or wrong connection does not boot.
2. The original car line and unit wiring can not be connected to the color, the color of the original car line is not standard, if you connect like that it can not only be turned on but also may burn.
3. The original car plug can't be plugged directly into the new unit, even if it just plugs in, it can't be used, otherwise it won't be turned on or burned.
4. The 3 wires are connected right, but it does not boot. Check if the fuse on the yellow line is broken. If there is no problem with the fuse, twist the yellow and red wires together. Turn on the key and press the unit's power button to see if it can be turned on.
5. Every time you change the fuse, it burns. Please don't change it again. The reason is that when you first connect the positive and negative poles, the protection circuit of the unit is short-circuited. The unit can be repaired under the guidance of our master. No basis can only be returned to the after-sales or new unit. If these are no problem, or also don't boot, please make the final step to confirm, find a 12V battery or 12V power supply "yellow" and "red" twist together with the positive, black to the negative pole, press the button check if it can boot or no, if you can boot, it showed that the original car line is not right connect, or there is a problem with the car line. If it can't be boot, the unit is broken. Does not boot unit, check the line carefully, do not blindly suspect the unit problem.

2> Automatic shut-down

--- Automatic shutdown usually has these following conditions

1. The cable error connect: If the blue cable (automatic antenna power supply) is connected to the power cable of the unit, an automatic shutdown will occur. Please follow the correct wiring method to solve the problem.
2. The voltage is unstable: please find a 12V-5A which one is the power supply and re-tested to see if it will automatically shut down or no. If it does not automatically shut down after the test, please replace the power supply. If it will automatically shut down, it is problem with the unit.

3> Having noise

--- The general situation of noise is caused by two reasons

1. The original speaker power is too small. When the volume of the unit is turned up, there will be noise.

Solution: When replacing the speaker or listening to the song, the volume should not be too large.

2. The speaker cable is grounded.

Solution: Take the iron speaker cable. Directly connected to the speaker cable of the unit.

4> Settings cannot be saved (no memory)

--- There is no memory function, there is only 2 points in memory

1. The yellow line and the red line are connected together (separate yellow to positive, red to key control).
2. Yellow and red are reversed (just change position).

5> Car audio with BT but it can't work

--- Check the phone to see if you can search for the unit code or no.

Operation steps: turn on the unit, use the phone Bluetooth search, search for CAR-MP5, then click the connection, after connecting, you can answer the phone or BT to play the song

PIN Code: 0000 .

6> The product smoke has proved that the internal circuit has been burned and change the insurance FUSE can not solve the problem

--- In this case, the unit needs to be repaired.

7> How to adjust the sound, where is the equalizer set, the sound can not be adjusted

--- Adjust the sound: please turn the volume to adjust.

--- Equalizer settings: In general, press the volume knob to display the equalizer SEL, and rotate the volume button to adjust each sound effect.

--- The sound cannot be adjusted: 1.Please reset the unit or unplug the power cord and plug it in. 2.The Volume knob is broken, and the knob can be replaced.

8> Support no image of reversing camera

--- Generally two situations

1. Connect the wrong line or less wiring. Camera connection method:
 - a> The first step is to find accessories (accessory: one camera + one power cord + one video cable).
 - b> The second step is to find the port of the wiring.First find the reversing control line on the power line of the unit. The control line is a pink line or brown line, connect this line to the positive pole of 12V and the screen will turn blue. Find the back of the unit the CAME video input interface, find the positive and negative of the backup light. The third step is to connect: there are two sockets on the camera, the red socket is connected to the power cable, the yellow is inserted into the video cable, the red wire of the power cable and the wire of the video cable are screwed together on the positive pole of the reverse lamp, and the black wire of the power cable is not used, connected, the other end of the video cable is connected to the

CAME video input interface on the back of the unit. The red line coming out of the video line is connected to the reversing control line of the power line.

2. The camera is broken. If the lamp that is properly wired to the camera is not lit, it will be broken and replaced with a new one.

10> USB flash disk can not be played, the card with the map can not be recognized, the card slot does not enter the card, the map card folder has no content?

--- USB flash disk can not play:

Format the USB flash disk, and the file system is selected as: FAT32, re-download on or two songs and try again. If it still doesn't work, please replace the USB flash drive.

--- The map card cannot be recognized(Only for GPS models):

Insert the card into the computer to format, re-download the map or change the memory card to download the map software.

--- The card slot does not enter the card:

Check whether the memory card is inserted, the plug is broken.

--- There is no content in the map card folder(Only for GPS models):

Insert the card into the computer to view it. If there is no content, you need to download it again.

11> FM does not receive the program

--- Can not receive the station check the 2 points

1. The antenna plug is not fully inserted, the antenna is disconnect or the line is disconnect.
2. Search channel, hold AMS does not let go for 2 seconds The unit will automatically search or press the up and down button to perform a channel search. Can't solve the above 2 points, Please unplug the antenna plug and find a screwdriver or a metal strip to insert it instead of the antenna.

12> Just installed no sound

--- Dear customers, the unit has been tested before shipment. If there is no sound, it is usually a wiring error or the original car speaker wire is short-circuited with iron. Please do not doubt the unit. According to the steps to check it.

1. Check if the speaker cable is short-circuited and connected. Please reconnect if you have any short circuit.
2. Check how many speaker cables according to the original speaker cable if there are only 2 speaker cables to prove that the original car line does not match our unit, you need to re-route the original car line. One speaker must lead to 2 speaker wires. 2 speakers must be have 4 speaker cables to available.

13> After a while there is no sound

--- Disconnect all the speaker cable from the unit (do not remove all of them), and then find an external speaker to receive the gray and purple of the tail line of the unit. Green any group, and then try to see if there is any sound. If there is a sound, it is proved that the car's speaker line is short-circuited with iron or the speaker is damaged. If there is no sound, the unit is broken.

TRANSLATION

MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

**REPRODUCTOR MP5 PARA
VEHÍCULO CON PANEL DE
PANTALLA HD DE 7 PULGADAS
RECEPTOR DE RADIO FM
BLUETOOTH**



Antes de la instalación

Muchas gracias por comprar y utilizar nuestros productos, cuando reciba el aparato, por favor, no lo instale de inmediato en el vehículo, debido al largo recorrido del dispositivo, este puede verse afectado para su instalación. Por favor, verifique el estado del equipo antes de instalar.

Método de prueba: Lleve el dispositivo a la batería del vehículo y revíselo. Este estéreo de automóvil funciona con una tensión de alimentación de 12V CC, conecte los cables rojo y amarillo al cable de alimentación del dispositivo y conéctelo al polo positivo de la batería. El cable color negro de alimentación debe estar conectado al polo negativo de la batería. Una vez conectado, espere 10 segundos, luego presione cada botón del dispositivo para asegurar que el equipo funcione de manera normal. Si la pantalla enciende, significa que puede proceder a su instalación. Si el equipo al momento de probarlo no enciende, rectifique de nuevo y siga los pasos de nuestro método de prueba al pie de la letra. Si el problema persiste, contáctenos.

Gracias por su cooperación.

PARÁMETROS FUNDAMENTALES

Voltaje de operación	DC12V
Corriente máxima	15 A
Temperatura de funcionamiento	-10 - 60 °C
Tamaño de la pantalla	7 pulgadas
Resolución de pantalla	800*480
Sistema	Windows CE
Potencia de salida	60 W x 4
Función BT	Ver: 4.0 Micrófono incorporado
Teléfono	Android/Iphone (Algunos teléfonos de alta versión no son compatibles)
Formato de vídeo de soporte	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Formato de audio de soporte	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Formato de imagen de soporte	JPG
Luz del botón	Luz de colores automática / Luz monocromática opcional
Radiofrecuencia	FM 87,5 ~ 108 MHz
Soporta dispositivos multimedia	Tarjeta USB 2.0/TF
Entrada Aux	Interfaz del panel frontal de 3,5mm
Función giro inverso	Compatibilidad (opción de cámara)
Control remoto	Control remoto por infrarrojos
Selección de Idioma	Inglés/chino/España/Portugal/francés/Italia/Rusia/alemán/Turquía/checo/polaco/tailandés
Controles en el volante	Soporte

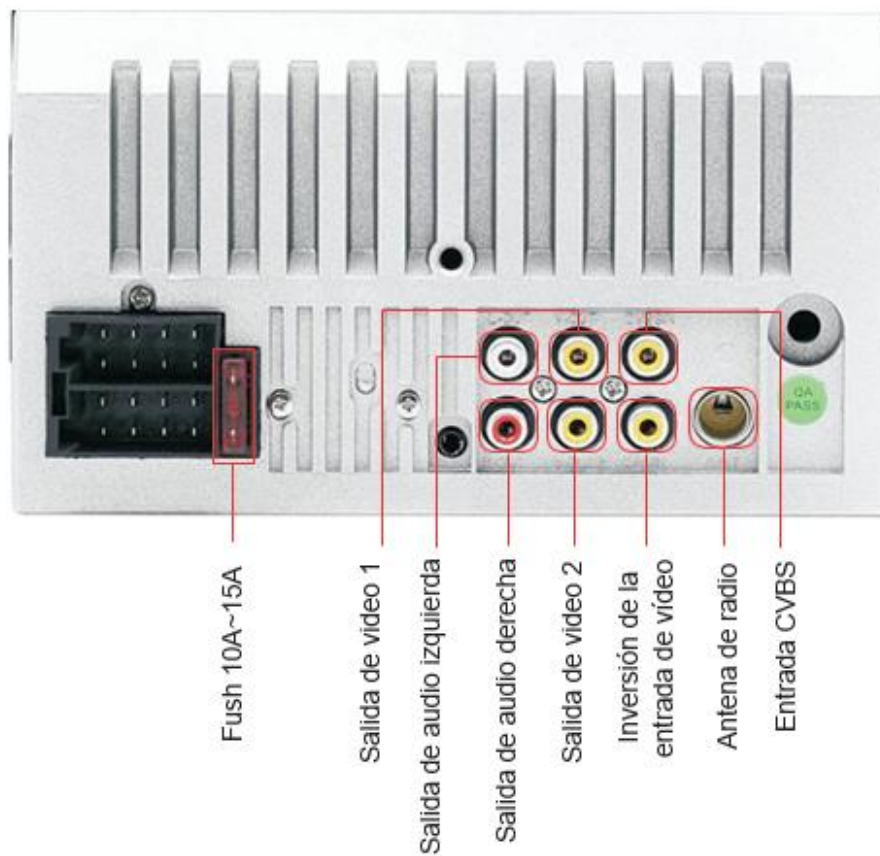
DIMENSIONES DE LA UNIDAD



COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



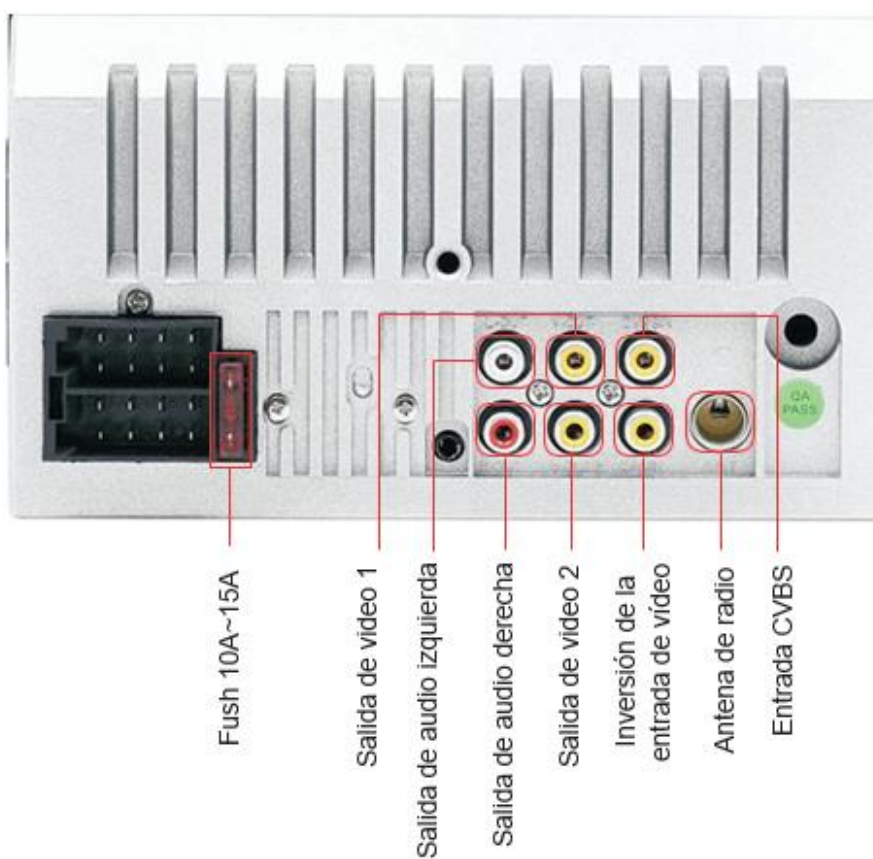
INTERFAZ DE USUARIO



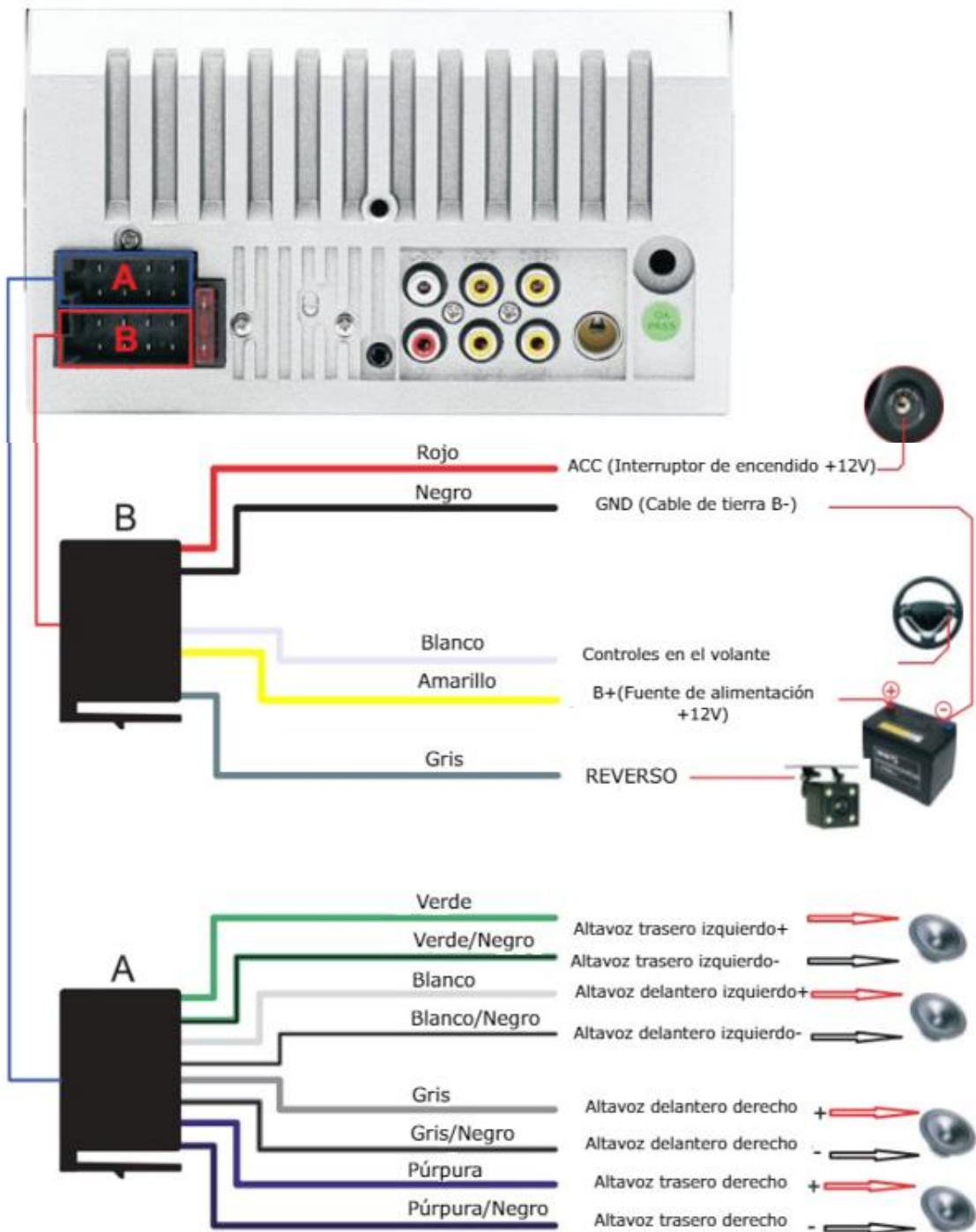
COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



INTERFAZ DE USUARIO



INTERFAZ DE USUARIO



ENLACE PARA DISPOSITIVOS APPLE

** Para iOS, la serie X y versiones superiores de dispositivos móviles no admiten el "enlace de teléfono móvil" con este dispositivo.*

1. Conecte el dispositivo y el móvil con el cable de datos original.
2. Cuando aparezca la ventana emergente de diálogo: ¿Confía en este equipo? Seleccione Confiar para entrar en el modo de interconexión.



CONTROLES EN EL VOLANTE

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante original a la línea del llavín (Blanca) del enchufe del dispositivo.
2. Conecte el polo negativo del cable al botón del volante del vehículo original al cable GND (Negro) del conector del dispositivo.
3. En el menú de "Configuración", busque "Dirección" e ingrese.
4. Introduzca la dirección y haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" para que la configuración se complete con éxito. Después de guardar la información, puede utilizar los botones del volante para controlar el aparato.

Método de configuración: mantenga presionado cualquier botón del volante del vehículo sin soltarlo, busque el icono del botón correspondiente a la función del botón en el dispositivo. Haga clic en el icono para cambiar el color, lo que indica que el botón se ha configurado con éxito. La forma en que se pueden encender los otros botones. Después de haber organizado cada función, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página para guardar la configuración. Si necesita volver a reiniciar, haga clic en el botón "RESTABLECER" en la página y reinicielo.



PROBLEMAS FRECUENTES Y POSIBLES SOLUCIONES

1> No enciende

--- Problemas por los que no enciende

1. "Amarillo" "Rojo" "Negro" si de estas 3 líneas sólo se conectaron 2 de ellas, no funcionara, puede ser que la línea amarilla este conectada al polo positivo, la línea roja a la línea de control de la llave, y el negro al polo negativo, lo que significaría que la conexión se encuentre incorrecta.
2. La línea del vehículo y el cableado de la unidad no se pueden conectar a un solo color, el color de la línea del auto motor no es estándar, si se conecta así, no solo puede encender, sino que también puede provocar un cortocircuito.
3. El conector propio del vehículo no se conecta de forma directa a la unidad, incluso si sólo se conecta, no se podrá utilizar, de lo contrario no encenderá ni se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están conectados a la derecha, pero no funciona. Primero compruebe si el fusible de la línea amarilla está dañado. Si no hay ningún problema con el fusible, gire los cables amarillo y rojo juntos. Encienda con la llave y pulse el botón de encendido de la unidad para ver si se puede encender.
5. Cada vez que cambia el fusible, se quema. Se recomienda, no cambiarlo de nuevo. La razón es debido a que al conectarse por primera vez los polos positivo y negativo, pueda que el circuito de protección de la unidad se encuentre dañado. La unidad puede ser reparada bajo la guía de nuestro manual. No habrá devolución si el equipo se encuentra dañado. Si estos no son el problema, o no enciende, por favor, proceda al paso final. Busque una batería de 12V o fuente de alimentación de 12V "amarillo" y "rojo", girar ambos junto con el polo positivo, el negro al polo negativo, pulse el botón verificar si enciende o no, si enciende, significa que la línea del vehículo no está bien conectada, o hay un problema con la línea del vehículo. Si el dispositivo no enciende, revise la línea con cuidado, en caso no funcione, la unidad puede encontrarse dañada.

2> Apagado automático

--- Por lo general el apagado automático tiene estas condiciones

1. Error de conexión del cable: Si el cable azul (fuente de alimentación automática de la antena) está conectado al cable de alimentación de la unidad, se apagará de forma automática. Siga el método de cableado correcto para resolver el problema.
2. El voltaje es inestable: utilice una fuente de 12V-5A que es la fuente de alimentación y vuelva a probar para ver si se apaga de inmediato o no. Si no se apaga después de la prueba, reemplace la fuente de alimentación. Si se apaga automáticamente, es un problema con la unidad.

3> Sin sonido

--- La situación general del sonido puede ser causada por dos razones

1. La potencia del altavoz original es demasiado baja. Cuando se sube el volumen de la unidad, habrá ruido.

Solución: Al reemplazar el altavoz o escuchar la canción, el volumen no debe ser demasiado fuerte.

2. El cable del altavoz está conectado al polo tierra.

Solución: Tome el cable del altavoz. Conéctelo directamente al cable del altavoz de la unidad.

4> Los ajustes no se guardan (Insuficiente espacio)

--- Sin espacio en la memoria

1. La línea amarilla y la línea roja están conectadas entre sí (separar el amarillo al positivo, y el rojo al control de los botones).
2. El amarillo y el rojo están invertidos (sólo cámbielos de posición).

5> Audio del vehículo con BT no funciona

--- Compruebe el teléfono para ver si puede buscar el código de la unidad o no.

Pasos de la operación: encienda la unidad, utilice la búsqueda de Bluetooth del teléfono, busque CAR-MP5, a continuación, haga clic en la conexión, después de la conexión, puede vincular el teléfono al BT para reproducir la canción

Código PIN: 0000

6> Si el dispositivo ha demostrado señales de humo, significa que el circuito interno se ha quemado y cambiar el fusible de seguro no sería la solución al problema

--- En este caso, la unidad necesita ser reparada.

7> Configuración del sonido, dónde está el ecualizador, como ajustarlo:

--- Ajuste el sonido: por favor, gire el botón del volumen para ajustarlo.

--- Ajustes del ecualizador: pulse el botón de volumen para mostrar el SEL del ecualizador, y gire el botón de volumen para ajustar cada efecto de sonido.

--- El sonido no se puede ajustar: 1. Por favor, reinicie la unidad o desenchufe el cable de alimentación y enchúfelo. 2. La perilla de volumen está dañada, y la perilla puede ser reemplazada.

8> Sin imagen de la cámara de reversa

--- Pueden existir dos posibles razones:

1. Conectar la línea equivocada o menos cableado. Método de conexión de la cámara:
 - a> El primer paso es encontrar los accesorios (accesorio: una cámara + un cable de alimentación + un cable de vídeo).
 - b> El segundo paso es encontrar el puerto del cableado. Primero encuentre la línea de control de inversión en la línea de alimentación de la unidad. La línea de control es una línea rosa o marrón, conecte esta línea al polo positivo de 12V y la pantalla se volverá azul. Encuentre en la parte trasera de la unidad la interfaz de entrada de vídeo CAME, encuentre el polo positivo y el negativo de la luz de reserva. El tercer paso es conectar: la cámara tiene dos enchufes, el enchufe rojo se conecta al cable de alimentación, el amarillo se inserta en el cable de vídeo, el hilo rojo del cable de alimentación y el hilo del cable de vídeo se enrosca juntos en el polo positivo de la luz de reserva, y el hilo negro del cable de alimentación no se utiliza, se conecta, el otro extremo del cable de vídeo se conecta a la interfaz de entrada de vídeo CAME la interfaz de entrada de vídeo en la parte posterior de la unidad. La salida de vídeo está conectada a la línea del control de inversión de la línea eléctrica.
3. La cámara está rota. Si el piloto que está conectado a la cámara no enciende, debe ser sustituido por uno nuevo.

10> ¿No se detecta la memoria USB? ¿La tarjeta no encaja en el puerto?

¿El dispositivo no reconoce su tarjeta SD o la carpeta está vacía?

--- La memoria USB no es reconocida:

Formatee la memoria USB, el formato a seleccionar es: FAT32, vuelva a descargar una o dos canciones e inténtelo nuevamente. Si el problema persiste, por favor reemplace la memoria USB

--- No se reconoce la tarjeta y el mapa (solo para modelos GPS):

Inserte la tarjeta SD en el ordenador para formatear, vuelva a descargar la guía; o reemplace la tarjeta SD y descargue el sistema de navegación en la nueva tarjeta de memoria.

--- No puede introducir la tarjeta SD en la ranura:

Proceda a revisar si la tarjeta de memoria está conectada de manera correcta, o si los conectores están dañados.

--- No hay contenido disponible en la tarjeta del mapa (solo para modelos GPS): Inserte la tarjeta en el ordenador para revisarla. Si no se muestra ningún contenido, descargue de nuevo el sistema de navegación en la tarjeta.

11> Frecuencia radial FM no disponible

--- Si la frecuencia radial no está disponible compruebe lo siguiente:

1. Si el enchufe de la antena está bien conectado, o si la antena o línea está desconectada.
2. Canal de búsqueda, mantenga AMS no lo suelte durante 2 segundos. La unidad buscará automáticamente o pulse el botón arriba y abajo para realizar una búsqueda de canal. Si no es posible resolver el problema con los 2 puntos anteriores, desconecte la antena y busque un destornillador o una barra de metal para insertarla en lugar de la antena.

12> No presenta sonido al completar la instalación:

--- Por motivos de calidad, la unidad ha sido probada antes del envío. Si el sonido no funciona, es posible que exista un error de cableado o el cable original del altavoz del automóvil tiene un cortocircuito. Por favor, siga los siguientes pasos para comprobarlo.

1. Compruebe que el cable del altavoz esté conectado y si tiene un cortocircuito. Por favor, vuelva a conectarlo si tiene algún cortocircuito.
2. Compruebe el orden de los cables de altavoz acorde al del altavoz original. Verifique que los 2 cables del altavoz coincidan con los de la unidad, de lo contrario será necesario volver a reconectar las líneas del vehículo. Un altavoz debe conducir a 2 cables de altavoz. 2 altavoces deben tener 4 cables de altavoz disponibles.

13> No presenta sonido luego de un tiempo de completada la instalación:

--- Desconecte todo cable del altavoz de la unidad (no los remueva todos), luego busque un altavoz externo para conectar el cable gris y púrpura de la línea trasera de la unidad. Revise la conexión de todos los cables, y luego trate de ver si existe algún sonido. Si hay sonido, significa que la línea del altavoz del vehículo tiene cortocircuito o el altavoz está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está dañada.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT – BIRTH CERTIFICATES



ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL DE SONSONATE
REGISTRO DEL ESTADO FAMILIAR

Tel. 2469-3108, 2469-3100. Fax 2469-3109



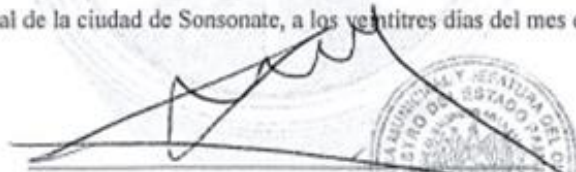
El infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar de la Alcaldía Municipal de Sonsonate, CERTIFICA: Que a folios ciento setenta y seis del tomo quinto del libro de Nacimientos que esta institución llevó del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, se encuentra asentada la que literalmente dice:

Partida número mil treinta y uno. [redacted], sexo femenino, nació a las nueve horas del día catorce de julio del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, en Sonsonate; Siendo Hija de [redacted] de treinta y un años de edad, Secretaria, originaria de Santa Ana y vecina de esta ciudad, de nacionalidad Salvadoreña. Dio estos datos [redacted] [redacted], de cuarenta y un años de edad, Licenciado en Administración de Empresas, originario de Santa Ana y vecino de esta ciudad y de nacionalidad salvadoreña, quien manifiesta ser Padre de la recién nacida y en tal concepto firma. El infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar identificó al informante por medio de su Cédula de Identidad Personal con número [redacted]

Alcaldía Municipal: Sonsonate, dos de octubre del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve.

D.Rodri.//////O.M.Parada.//////, Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar //// RUBRICADAS ////

Es conforme con su original con la cual se confrontó y para los efectos legales consiguientes se extiende la presente certificación en la Alcaldía Municipal de la ciudad de Sonsonate, a los veintitres días del mes de julio del año dos mil catorce.


Sonia Evelyn Monrroy Vásquez
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar Inta.



TRANSLATION



MUNICIPALITY OF SONSONATE FAMILY STATUS REGISTRY

Phone (503) 2469-3108, 2469-3100. Fax 2469-3109



The undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry of the Municipality of Sonsonate CERTIFIES THAT: on page one hundred and seventy-six of volume five of the Birth Book that this institution took in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty- nine, it is recorded the birth certificate that literally reads:

Birth certificate number one thousand thirty-one. [REDACTED], female, was born at nine o'clock on the fourteenth of July of the year nineteen eighty-nine, in Sonsonate; Being daughter of [REDACTED], thirty-one years old, Secretary, originally from Santa Ana and with domicile in this same city, Salvadoran. This information was given by [REDACTED], forty-one years old, Bachelor of Business Administration, originally from Santa Ana and domiciled in this same city, Salvadoran, who declares to be the father of the newborn and in such a concept signature. The undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry identified the informant by means of his Personal Identity Card with number [REDACTED] Municipality of Sonsonate, on the second day of October in the year nineteen eighty-nine.

D.Rodri.//////O.M. Parada.////// C.T., Head of the Family Status Registry //// SIGNED ////

This document is a true copy of its original with which it was compared and for the consequent legal effects, the following certification is issued in the Municipality of Sonsonate, on the third day of the month of July in the year twothousand fourteen.

Signature

Sonia Evelyn Monrroy Vásquez
Head of the Family Status Registry



ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

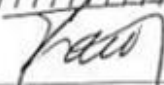


El Infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

CERTIFICA: que a página DOSCIENTOS SESENTA Y OCHO del tomo UNO del Libro de Partidas de Modificaciones Número CINCO que esta Oficina llevó en el año de dos mil cinco , se encuentra asentada la que literalmente dice: Partida Número doscientos sesenta y ocho - , [redacted] , hembra, nació a las once horas del día dieciocho de junio de mil novecientos noventa y cinco , en el Centro de Salud de esta ciudad, siendo hija de [redacted] , documento único de identidad número [redacted]

[redacted] , Profesor, originario de Sensuntepeque, del domicilio de el barrio San Antonio de esta ciudad de nacionalidad Salvadoreña y de [redacted] , documento único de identidad número [redacted]

[redacted] , de oficios domésticos originaria de Sensuntepeque, del domicilio de el barrio San Antonio, ya mencionado de nacionalidad Salvadoreña El presente asiento modifica la partida número novecientos setenta y siete, asentada a folio doscientos noventa y dos del año mil novecientos noventa y cinco en virtud de lo que ordena la Ley del Nombre de la Persona Natural.////// Alcaldía Municipal de Sensuntepeque primero de diciembre de dos mil cinco .-. Erlinda M. de G. Registrador de Familia.- RUBRICADAS.- Es conforme con su original con el cual se confrontó y para los efectos de Ley se expide la presente en la Oficina del Registro del Estado Familiar Sensuntepeque el día veinte de diciembre de dos mil dieciocho
////////////////////


Lic. Carlos Antonio Montalvo
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar



TRANSLATION



**Family status Registry
Sensuntepeque Municipal
Mayor's Office
Cabañas Department**

The Undersigned Chief of the Family Status Registry

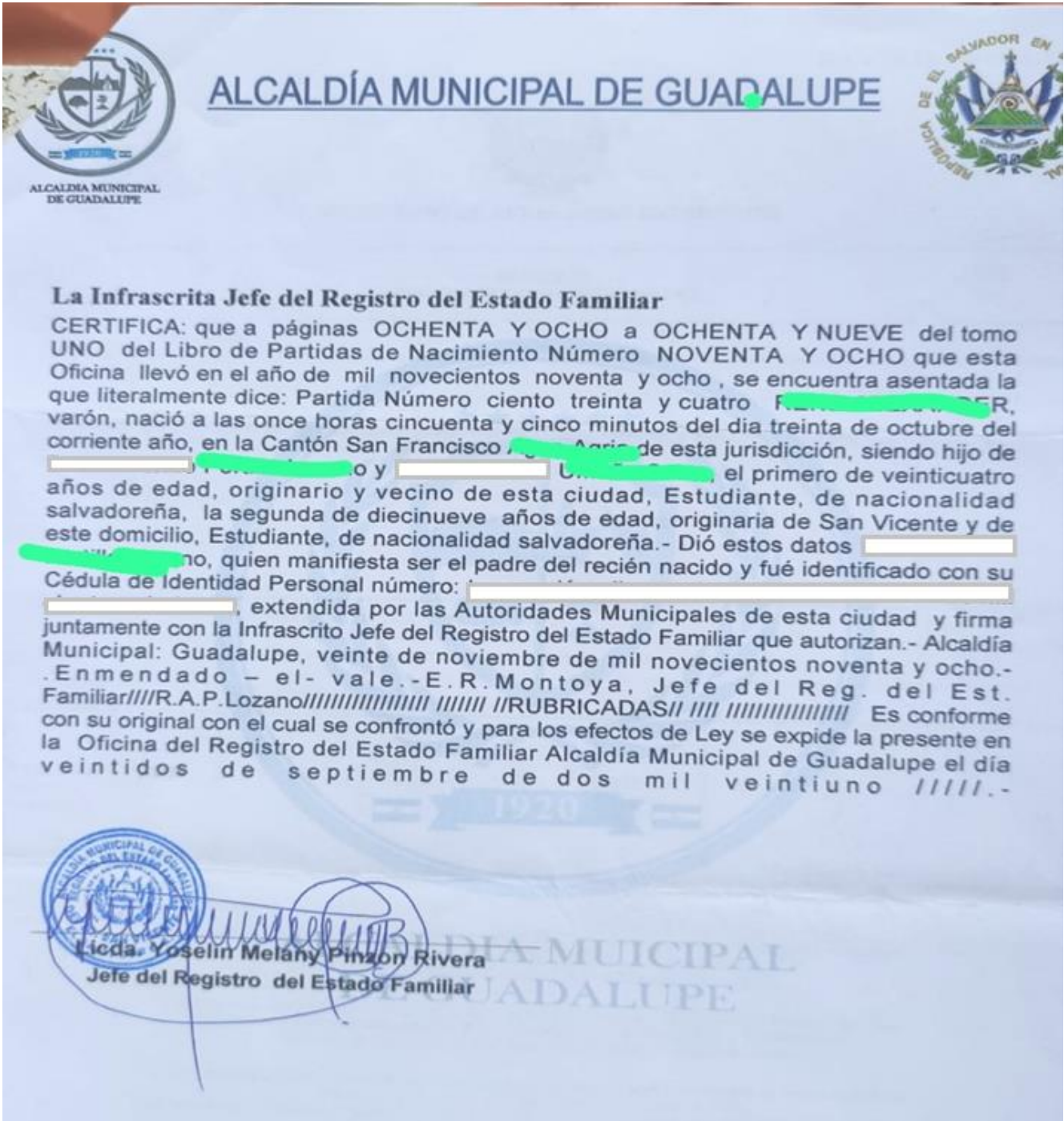
CERTIFIES THAT: on page TWO HUNDRED SIXTY EIGHT volume ONE of the Birth Certificate Book Number FIVE that this Office held in the year of two thousand five, it is recorded the birth certificate that literally reads: Birth certificate Number two hundred and sixty eight -, [redacted], female, was born at eleven o'clock on the eighteenth day of June of nineteen hundred and ninety five, in the Health Center of this city, daughter of [redacted], unique identity card number [redacted]. He is a teacher, with domicile in Sensuntepeque, barrio San Antonio, Salvadoran; and [redacted], unique identity card number [redacted], of household services, with domicile in Sensuntepeque, barrio San Antonio, Salvadoran. The present admission modifies the birth certificate nine hundred seventy-seven, settled to folio two hundred ninety-two of the year one thousand nine hundred ninety-five by virtue of what the Law of the Name of the Natural Person orders.////// Sensuntepeque Municipal Mayor's Office, on the first day December in the year two thousand five .-.- Erlinda M. de G, Family Registrar SIGNED - It is inconformity with the original with which it was compared and for the effects of the Law, the present document is issued at the Family Status Registry Office of Sensuntepeque on the twentieth day of the month of December in the year two thousand eighteen.

////////////////////////////////////

Signature

Carlos Antonio Montalvo
Chief of the Family Status Registry





TRANSLATION



CITY HALL GUADALUPE



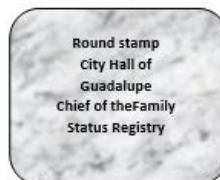
The undersigned chief of the Family Status Registry

CERTIFIES THAT: on pages EIGHTY-EIGHT and EIGHTY-NINE of the volume ONE of the Book of Birth Certificates Number ninety-eight that this institution took in the year of nineteen ninety- eight, it is recorded the birth certificate that literally reads: Birth Certificate Number one hundred thirty-four, male, was born at eleven with fifty-five minutes on thirtieth day of October of this current year, with domicile in Canton San Francisco of this municipality, being son of [redacted] and [redacted], the former, twenty-four years old, originally and domiciled in of this city, Student, Salvadoran, the latter, nineteen years old, originally from San Vicente and of this domicile, Student, Salvadoran. This information was given by [redacted] [redacted], who declares to be the father of the newborn and was identified with his Personal Identity Cardnumber: [redacted] [redacted], issued by the Municipal Authorities of this city and signed together with the undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry that who authorizes. City Hall of Guadalupe, November on the twentieth day of the year nineteen ninety-eight. Amended the valid. E.R. Montoya, Chief of the Familiar Status Registry/////R.A.P.Lozano/////SIGNED/// ///// // It is in accordance with its original which was confronted and for the purposes of the Law, this is issued in the institution of the Family Status Registry of Guadalupe on twenty-second day of September in the year two thousand and twenty-one /////.

Signature

Yoselin Melany Pinzon Rivera

Chief of the Family Status Registry



ORIGINAL DOCUMENT – UNIVERSITY TRANSCRIPTS

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

N° 532021

LA INFRASCRIPTA SECRETARIA DE ASUNTOS ACADEMICOS AD-HONOREM, DE LA

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR, CERTIFICA QUE: (NOMBRE DE LA ESTUDIANTE), CURSO Y			
APROBO EN ESTA UNIVERSIDAD DESDE EL AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987, AL AÑO ACADEMICO			
1990-1991 LAS ASIGNATURAS ABAJO DETALLADAS SIENDO ACTUALMENTE GRADUADA EN LA			
CARRERA DE LICENCIATURA EN QUIMICA Y FARMACIA .			
AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO I			
INGLES I	8.9	OCHO PUNTO NUEVE	APROBADA
QUIMICA GENERAL I	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
FISICA I	9.1	NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
MATEMATICA I	9.4	NUEVE PUNTO CUATRO	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO II			
QUIMICA GENERAL II	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
MATEMATICA II	9.7	NUEVE PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
FISICA II	9.6	NUEVE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
INGLES II	8.0	OCHO PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
TECNICAS DE REDACCION E INVESTIGACION	9.2	NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO I			
MATEMATICA III	9.2	NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
QUIMICA INORGANICA I	7.8	SIETE PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
QUIMICA ORGANICA I	8.5	OCHO PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
QUIMICA ANALITICA I	8.1	OCHO PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO II			
QUIMICA ORGANICA II	6.5	SEIS PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
QUIMICA ANALITICA II	7.6	SIETE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA

TRANSLATION

UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

N° 532021

THE UNDERSIGNED SECRETARY OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AD-HONOREM, OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR, CERTIFIES THAT: (NAME OF THE STUDENT) , HAS			
STUDIED AND PASSED AT THIS SAME UNIVERSITY FROM THE YEAR 1986-1987, TO THE			
ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991 THE SUBJECTS DETAILED BELOW AND IS CURRENTLY			
GRADUATED IN THE CAREER OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.			
ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER I			
ENGLISH I	8.9	EIGHT PONT NINE	PASS
GENERAL CHEMESTRY I	8.8	EIGHT POINT EIGHT	PASS
PHYSICS I	9.1	NINE POINT ONE	PASS
MATH I	9.4	NINE POINT FOUR	PASS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER II			
GENERAL CHEMESTRY II	8.8	EIGHT POINT EIGHT	PASS
MATH II	9.7	NINE POINT SEVEN	PASS
PHYSICS II	9.6	NINE POINT SIX	PASS
ENGLISH II	8.0	EIGHT POINT ZERO	PASS
WRITING AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	9.2	NINE POINT TWO	PASS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER I			
MATH III	9.2	NINE POINT TWO	PASS
INORGANIC CHEMESTRY I	7.8	SEVEN POINT EIGHT	PASS
ORGANIC CHEMESTRY I	8.5	EIGHT POINT FIVE	PASS
ANALYTICAL CHEMESTRY I	8.1	EIGHT POINT ONE	PASS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II			
ORGANIC CHEMESTRY II	6.5	SIX POINT FIVE	PASS
ANALYTICAL CHEMESTRY II	7.6	SEVEN POINT SIX	PASS

La Universidad de El Salvador

Por Cuanto:

María Torres

después de realizar los estudios y exámenes y cumplir los demás requisitos que establecen las disposiciones legales y reglamentarias de la Institución, ha obtenido el Grado de:

**Licenciada en Lenguas Modernas:
Especialidad en Francés e Inglés**

en solemne acto celebrado el día de hoy en la Ciudad Universitaria y ha rendido en el mismo acto la protesta de honrar en toda circunstancia a la Universidad con el estricto cumplimiento de los deberes que le impone su investidura académica.

Por Tanto:

Extiende a:

María Torres

El presente Título para que goce de los derechos y prerrogativas inherentes a su calidad de:

**Licenciada en Lenguas Modernas:
Especialidad en Francés e Inglés**

de esta Universidad, egresada con Cum Honorífico.

Dado en la Ciudad de San Salvador, capital de la República de El Salvador, a los diecinueve días del mes de noviembre de dos mil veinte.

RECTOR

ROGER ARMANDO ARIAS ALVARADO

DECANO DE LA FACULTAD

OSCAR WILMAN HERRERA RAMOS

SECRETARIO GENERAL

FRANCISCO ANTONIO ALARCÓN SANDOVAL

GRADUADA

TRANSLATION

University of El Salvador

Whereas:

Maria Torres

After completing her studies and evaluations and having fulfilled the other requirements established by the legal and statutory provisions of this institution, she has obtained the degree of:

Bachelor of Arts in modern languages: major in English and French

In a solemn ceremony that took place today in this Main Campus and she has taken the oath of honoring the University under all circumstances with the strict fulfillment of the duties imposed by her academic investiture

Therefore: this diploma is issued to:

Maria Torres

to enjoy all rights and prerogatives inherent to her capacity of:

Bachelor of Arts in modern languages, major in English and French

From this University, undergraduate with Cum Laude.

Given in the city of San Salvador, capital of the Republic of El Salvador, on the nineteenth day of November of the year two thousand and twenty.

PRESIDENT

Signature

ROGER ARMANDO ARIAS ALVARADO

DEAN OF THIS SCHOOL

Signature

OSCAR WUILMAN HERRERA RAMOS

GENERAL SECRETARY

Signature

FRANCISCO ANTONIO ALARCON SANDOVAL

Signature

GRADUATE

Picture



North Stanly High School

Stanly County



North Carolina

This Certifies That

Tommy Allen Thompson

Has satisfactorily completed a Course of Study prescribed for Graduation
from this School and is therefore awarded this

Diploma

Given in the month of June, Nineteen hundred and eighty-six

J. E. Martin
Superintendent

Daniel E. Massey
Principal

TRANSLATION

Instituto de Educación Media del Norte de Stanly

Condado de Stanly



Carolina del Norte

Se Certifica Que

Tommy Allen Thompson

Ha completado con éxito el plan de estudio establecido para graduarse de esta escuela y por lo tanto se otorga el

Diploma

Dado en el mes de junio del año de mil novecientos ochenta y seis

Firma

Director distrital

Firma

Director

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

No. 1333

**Ministerio de Educación
de la República de El Salvador**

Por cuanto:

Número de Identificación del Estudiante:

**Ha cursado y aprobado el plan de estudios correspondiente de
Educación Media, en:**
Centro Educativo

**y cumplido con los requisitos de graduación establecidos; se otorga el
título de:**
Bachiller General

**Para que de él haga uso de conformidad con lo establecido en los artículos 22, 26 y
57 de la Ley General de Educación, registrado bajo el número:**

San Salvador, El Salvador, Centroamérica, a los veinte días del mes de diciembre de dos mil trece


Allan Amador Sánchez
Director Nacional de Educación


Franzi Hasbún Barake
Ministro de Educación Ad-honorem



Sustentante


Mario
Director(a) del Centro Educativo



Con febre a lo dispuesto en el Acuerdo No. 15-1302 con fecha treinta y uno de octubre de dos mil doce, D.O. y F.E. que las firmas impresas en forma electrónica que salen al proceso están son AUTÉNTICAS por corresponder a las originales que han sido registradas previamente por el Ministerio de Educación Ad-honorem, y la del Director(a) del centro educativo donde el estudiante cumple con los requisitos legales para la emisión del respectivo título.

TRANSLATION



Ministry of Education of the Republic of El Salvador

No.



Whereas:

(Name of student)

Student ID number **(number)**

Has completed and passed the established High School curriculum, at

Name of the school

and fulfilled the prescribed graduation requirements; and is therefore awarded the
diploma of:

General High School

To be used in accordance with the provisions of articles 22, 26 and 57 of the General
Education Act, registered under the number: **(number)**

San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America, on the twentieth day of the month of December in the year two thousand thirteen

Based on the provisions of Agreement No. 15-1302 dated October thirty and first, in the year two thousand and twelve. I AM GIVING WITNESSES that the signatures printed in electronic format on the present diploma are AUTHENTIC because they correspond to the same signatures that have been previously register by the Ad-honorem Minister of Education and of the Pripical of the school where the student fulfilled with the legal requirements for the issuance of this diploma.

San Salvador on the twentieth day of December in the year two thousand and thirteen.

Signature

Alfonso Antonio Sanchez
National Education Office

Round stamp
Ministry of Education
National Education
Office

Signature

Franzi Hasbun Barake
Minister of Education Ad-honorem

Round stamp
Ministry of Education
National Education
Office

Signature

Graduate

Signature

Mario
Principal of the school

Round stamp
Ministry of Education
Principal Office

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT – MARRIAGE OR DIVORSE CERTIFICATES

MODELO DE UNA PARTIDA DE MATRIMONIO

Partida Numero _____
nombre _____
de _____ años de edad,
estado civil _____
ocupación u oficio _____
originario de _____
del domicilio de _____
de nacionalidad _____
hijo de _____
y _____
de _____ años de edad,
estado civil _____
ocupación u oficio _____
originaria de _____
del domicilio de _____
de nacionalidad _____
hija de _____
y _____
contrajeron matrimonio civil, ante los oficios _____
a presencia de los testigos: _____
el día _____
régimen patrimonial _____
Alcaldía Municipal: _____ del dos mil _____

Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

TRANSLATION

SAMPLE OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

Marriage certificate number _____
Name _____
of _____ aged of,
Marital status _____
Occupation or profession _____
Originally from _____
With domicile in _____
Salvadoran _____
Son of _____
And _____
of _____ aged of,
Marital status _____
Occupation or profession _____
Originally from _____
With domicile in _____
Salvadoran _____
Daughter of _____
And _____
Join in lawful wedlock, before me in my capacity _____
In the presence of witnesses _____
On the day _____
Property regime _____
City Hall: _____ in the year two thousand _____

Head of Family Status Registry

4. CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the years, translations have been a fundamental basis for human communication. Perhaps for some it may seem that the translation profession is something totally new and has arrived as a consequence of globalization. What many do not know is that it is one of the oldest professions in the world.

In El Salvador it is well known that there is no entity in charge of the regulation of translation, but nevertheless there are very good translators who are in charge of solving legal and educational needs. All this leads us to ask ourselves, what have they done to become well-known translators? Is it only the fact of knowing a second language that qualifies them to do this job? Is there an easy way to become a well-known translator?

As active students of a university major related to this field, we can perceive it from a different perspective compared to a person who does not know much about the field. As one of the main conclusions we can say that, in translation, practice is extremely important. Being a translator does not only imply knowing the meaning or translating the words directly. However, being a translator carries with it a great responsibility.

Practice throughout the translation process has helped us to increase our confidence in translating. We can confidently say that practice has helped us develop great competence and overcome the fear of failure, as we gain new knowledge about different topics and concepts, thus being able to approach and perform translations with greater confidence.

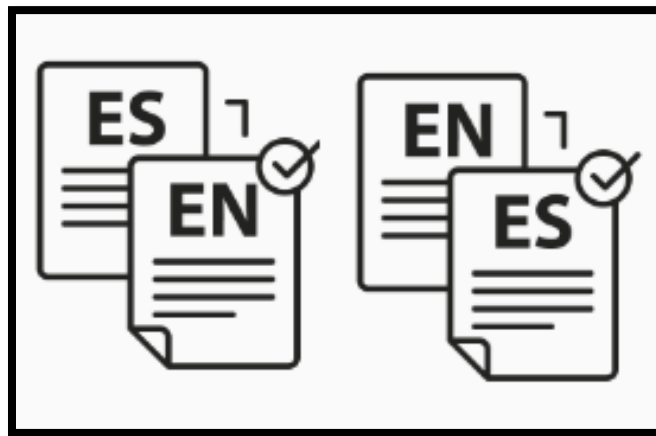
We can confidently say the practice process is helpful for the translator to develop competence and reach a higher level of specialization in terms of subject matter and terminology, so that the translations produced resemble the original documents written in the target language and meet the expectations of the clients.

Throughout this process, it should also be noted that technology has played an important role in the evolution of the translation process. When a translation is needed, we know that a professional is needed, not only for a quality service, but also agility and the ability to adapt to possible changes. Due to the development of many new tools, nowadays it is possible to offer the client top quality translations at a lower cost and in a very short period of time.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are to obtain positive results in the whole process of the specialization:

1. Read as much as possible
2. Be curious about different disciplines and subjects
3. Accumulate synonyms
4. Work only with reliable sources of information
5. Always read and review carefully what we translate
6. If you have any doubts, let your instructor know.
7. Respect the rules of the target language
8. Pay too much attention to the classes
9. Get out of your comfort zone, try to learn new things in the languages you specialize in.
10. Write down everything you consider important
11. Don't rely on online translators
12. Do not translate entire documents using online translators
13. Don't just stick with what you know



ANNEXES



6. REFERENCES

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- Larson, M.L. (1984) *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. University Press of America, Lanham, MD.
- Newmark, P. (1981) *Approaches to Translation*. Prentice Hall International (UK) Ltd., New York.