

Glossary

- 3-D** [ADJ-U8] If something is **3-D (dimensional)**, it exhibits or appears to exhibit the three dimensions of height, width, and depth. **trójwymiarowy**
- absolute zero** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Absolute zero** is 0 degrees Kelvin (or -273.15 degrees Celsius) and the theoretical minimum point of entropy. All processes would cease in a system that has reached absolute zero. **zero absolutne**
- acceleration** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Acceleration** is an increase in an object's speed. **przyspieszenie**
- algorithm** [N-COUNT-U11] An **algorithm** is a method for solving a problem by using a specified sequence of instructions. **algorytm**
- analog computer model** [N-COUNT-U8] An **analog computer model** is a computer model created on an analog computer system. While much more limited than digital computers, analog computers are still capable of running long and complex computer models and simulations. **analogowy model komputerowy**
- anode** [N-COUNT-U5] An **anode** is an electrode that allows electric current to flow into an electrical device such as a battery. **anoda**
- artificial intelligence** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Artificial intelligence** is the discipline concerned with the creation of machines capable of perceiving their surroundings and reacting accordingly. **sztuczna inteligencja**
- assemble** [V-TRANS-U7] To **assemble** something is to put it together. **montować**
- base unit** [N-COUNT-U6] A **base unit** is one of the seven basic units of measurement that make up the SI system of units. **jednostka podstawowa**
- battery** [N-COUNT-U5] A **battery** is a combination of one or more electrochemical cells used to store chemical energy that it converts to electrical energy when it is needed. **bateria**
- bell curve** [N-COUNT-U10] A **bell curve** is a graph in which most values lie around a middle value. **krzywa dzwonowa**
- breeder reactor** [N-COUNT-U14] A **breeder reactor** is a nuclear reactor that creates new fissile material at a faster rate than it consumes fissile material. It is capable of using less nuclear fuel and creating less waste while still creating the same amount of energy as a normal nuclear reactor. **reaktor powielający**
- candela** [N-COUNT-U6] A **candela** is a unit of measurement for luminous intensity. **kandel**
- cathode** [N-COUNT-U5] A **cathode** is an electrode that allows electric current to flow out of an electrical device such as a battery. **katoda**
- central tendency** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] The **central tendency** of a group of data is the value that lies in the middle of the group. **tendencja centralna**
- charge** [V-I-U5] To **charge** something is to supply it with electric current for the purpose of storing energy. **naładować**
- circuit analysis** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Circuit analysis** is the discipline concerned with studying and identifying the voltage and currents that run across and through every component of a given network. **analiza obwodów**
- computer networking** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Computer networking** is the discipline concerned with the communication between computer systems or devices. **inżynieria sieci teleinformatycznych**
- conductor** [N-COUNT-U5] A **conductor** is a material that allows the flow of electric current. **przewodnik**
- conservation** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Conservation** is the process of protecting the environment and the plants and animals that live there. **ochrona przyrody**
- conservation of energy** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Conservation of energy** is the concept that the energy in a system cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be changed. The system will always have the same amount of energy, even if it changes form. **zachowanie energii**
- conserved quantity** [N-COUNT-U9] **Conserved quantity** is the amount that remains unchanged. **wielkość zachowana**
- constraint** [N-COUNT-U7] A **constraint** is a limit set on what can be done. **ograniczenie**
- construct** [V-TRANS-U7] To **construct** something is to build it. **konstruować**
- consumption** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Consumption** is the amount of extensive quantity destroyed during a given period. **zużycie**
- control engineering** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Control engineering** is the discipline concerned with using sensors and actuators to control systems with predictable behaviors. **technika regulacji, automatyka**
- criteria** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Criteria** are standards by which to judge something. **kryteria**
- CT** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **CT** (computed tomography) is use of a series of X-rays and computers to create a 3D image. **tomografia komputerowa**
- current** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] A **current** is a flow of electrons or ions. **prąd**
- derived unit** [N-COUNT-U6] A **derived unit** is a unit of measurement formed by combining various base units. **jednostka pochodna**
- detailed design** [N-COUNT-U7] A **detailed design** is a version closely resembling what the final product looks like. **projekt roboczy / szczegółowy**

detoxification [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Detoxification** refers to the process of removing harmful substances from something.
detoksyfikacja, odtruwanie

diagnosis [N-COUNT-U15] **Diagnosis** is the act of identifying an illness. **diagnoza**

dialysis [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Dialysis** is the purification of blood as a substitute for a kidney. **dializa**

diameter [N-COUNT-U3] The **diameter** of a circle is the distance across its widest point. **średnica**

digital computer model [N-COUNT-U8] A **digital computer model** is a computer model created on a digital computer system. It is used to show a system in part or in entirety, and is capable of performing incredibly complex calculations at a very high speed. **cyfrowy model komputerowy**

digital signal processing [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Digital signal processing** is the discipline concerned with the representation and processing of digital signals. **przetwarzanie cyfrowe**

drilling [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Drilling** is the act of making a hole in the earth. **wiercenie**

driving force [N-COUNT-U3] A **driving force** is the power that causes an object to start or continue moving. **siła napędowa**

dynamics [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Dynamics** is the study of the causes of motion. **dynamika**

electrode [N-COUNT-U5] An **electrode** is an electrical conductor used to make contact with a nonmetallic part of a circuit. **elektroda**

empirical [ADJ-U8] If something is **empirical**, it has been gained by observation or experience. **empiryczny**

entropy [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Entropy** is a measure of how organized or disorganized a system is. A system experiencing increasing entropy is experiencing greater disorganization. **entropia**

environment [N-COUNT-U13] The **environment** is all the land and water where people, plants, and animals exist. **środowisko**

equilibrium [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Equilibrium** is the condition wherein competing influences are balanced. **równowaga**

evaluate [V-TRANS-U7] To **evaluate** something is to test it and see if it meets expectations. **oceniać, szacować**

extensive quantity [N-COUNT-U9] An **extensive quantity** is an amount that can rise and fall. **wielkość ekstensywna**

extrusion [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Extrusion** is the shaping of something by pushing it through a die. **wytłaczanie, prasowanie wypływowe**

fault-tolerant computer system [N-COUNT-U11] A **fault-tolerant computer system** is a computer system capable of continuing to function even if certain faults develop with it. **system komputerowy odporny na uszkodzenia**

fauna [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Fauna** refers to the various animal life existing in a certain area. **fauna**

feasibility study [N-COUNT-U7] A **feasibility study** is an evaluation of the difficulty of a proposed project. **studium wykonalności**

First Law of Thermodynamics [N-UNCOUNT-U2] The **First Law of Thermodynamics** is the expression of the concept of conservation of energy as a scientific law. **pierwsze prawo termodynamiki**

fissile [ADJ-U14] If something is **fissile**, it is capable of being split. In nuclear engineering, this refers to the splitting of atoms necessary to create a nuclear chain reaction. **rozszczepialny**

flora [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Flora** refers to the various plant life existing in a certain area. **flora**

flow rate [N-COUNT-U3] The **flow rate** of a liquid is the volume that passes through a given area in a certain amount of time. **prędkość przepływu**

flux [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Flux** is the amount of something that passes through a cross-sectional area in a given amount of time. **strumień**

fossil fuel [N-COUNT-U14] A **fossil fuel** is a fuel such as coal or oil that is created by the decomposition of dead organisms. **paliwo kopalne**

free body diagram [N-COUNT-U4] A **free body diagram** is a visual representation of forces acting upon a body. **schemat rozkładu sił działających na ciało swobodne**

frequency [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Frequency** is the number of times an event occurs in a given period of time. **częstotliwość**

friction [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Friction** is a force that causes resistance when two objects come into contact, or when an object comes into contact with air. **tarcie**

fuel rod [N-COUNT-U14] A **fuel rod** is an object composed of fissile material that can be used to create energy in a nuclear reactor. **pręt paliwowy**

generation [N-COUNT-U9] **Generation** is the amount of extensive quantity produced during a given period. **generowanie, wytwarzanie**

geology [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Geology** is the study of the Earth's physical matter. **geologia**

geophysics [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Geophysics** is the study of the Earth's physical movements. **geofizyka**

Glossary

- gram** [N-COUNT-U9] A **gram** is a unit of measurement for mass. **gram**
- habitat** [N-COUNT-U13] A **habitat** is a specific area where a plant or animal lives. **siedlisko**
- hazardous** [ADJ-U13] Something that is **hazardous** is harmful or dangerous. **niebezpieczny**
- heart-lung machine** [N-COUNT-U15] A **heart-lung machine** is a pump that takes over the functions of the heart and lungs during a cardiopulmonary bypass. **aparat „płuco-serce” do krążenia pozaustrojowego**
- heat** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Heat** is the process of energy transfer from one body or system to another. **ciepło**
- histogram** [N-COUNT-U10] A **histogram** is a graph that displays the frequency of different events. **rozkład częstotliwości, histogram**
- human-computer interaction** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Human-computer interaction** is the discipline concerned with the study of relations between humans and computers. **interakcja człowiek-komputer**
- IDEF** [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **IDEF (Integrated Definition)** is a family of modeling languages used to model data. **skrót oznaczający grupę języków modelowania danych**
- identify** [V-TRANS-U7] To **identify** something is to recognize it. **identyfikować, rozpoznać**
- impact assessment** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Impact assessment** is to the process of evaluating the effects that an activity will have on the environment. **ocena wpływu na środowisko**
- implant** [N-COUNT-U15] An **implant** is a tissue or artificial object put inside a person's body. **implant**
- incubator** [N-COUNT-U15] An **incubator** is an enclosed device that protects and helps a premature baby develop. **inkubator**
- inertia** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Inertia** is a force that keeps an object in the same position. **bezwładność**
- infusion pump** [N-COUNT-U15] An **infusion pump** is a device that administers fluids, medication and nutrients into the body. **pompa infuzyjna**
- injection molding** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Injection molding** is the insertion of plastic into a mold to shape it. **formowanie wtryskowe**
- inlet** [N-COUNT-U3] An **inlet** is something that allows the entrance of something else. The part of a hose that allows water to enter the hose is an inlet, for example. **wlot**
- input** [N-COUNT-U9] **Input** is the extensive quantity added to a system. **wejście, wkład, dane wejściowe**
- insulator** [N-COUNT-U5] An **insulator** is a material that does not allow the flow of electric current. **izolator**
- intensive quantity** [N-COUNT-U9] An **intensive quantity** is a physical characteristic of an object. **wielkość intensywna**
- interactive systems engineering** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Interactive systems engineering** is an interdisciplinary field that combines the disciplines of software engineering, psychology, ethnography, and many others. It analyzes communication between humans and machines, between machines, and between humans through machines. **inżynieria systemów interaktywnych**
- internal energy** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Internal energy** is the energy possessed by a substance due to the movement of its molecules and its potential energy. **energia wewnętrzna**
- Kelvin** [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Kelvin** is a system of measuring temperature wherein zero degrees Kelvin is equal to absolute zero. **kelwin**
- lithium** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Lithium** is a soft, silver metal that is used as an anode in lithium batteries. **lit**
- load** [N-COUNT-U4] A **load** is a force applied to a structure. **obciążenie**
- luminance** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Luminance** measures the luminous intensity that the human eye can perceive across a certain amount of area. **luminancia**
- luminous intensity** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Luminous intensity** measures the power of light the human eye can perceive being emitted in a direction. **natężenie światła**
- magnitude** [N-COUNT-U4] **Magnitude** is the size of something. **wielkość**
- mass** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Mass** is the amount of matter an object has. **masa**
- mathematical model** [N-COUNT-U8] A **mathematical model** is something that uses mathematics to describe a system such as population growth or traffic patterns. **model matematyczny**
- measurement** [N-COUNT-U6] A **measurement** is a specification of a particular property, such as size, weight, or time. **pomiar**
- medical imaging** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Medical imaging** is the creation of pictures of the body to examine or diagnose a disease. **obrazowanie medyczne**
- mitigation** [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Mitigation** is the process of limiting the harmful effects of activities on the environment. **łagodzenie**
- modeling language** [N-COUNT-U8] A **modeling language** is a language that is used to express information about a system or structure within the constraints of specific rules. The rules are used to help interpret the meaning of different components of the system or structure being analyzed. **język modelowania**

moment [N-COUNT-U4] **Moment** is the ability of a force to cause an object to turn on an axis. **moment**

motion [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Motion** refers to the state of an object when it is moving. **ruch**

MRI [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **MRI** (magnetic resonance imaging) uses radio waves and magnetic fields to produce images. **obrazowanie metodą rezonansu magnetycznego**

mud logging [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Mud logging** is the examination of rocks brought to the surface by drilling. **rejestracja informacji z płytki wiertniczej i zwiercina**

narrow [V-TRANS-U7] To **narrow** something is to make it less wide. **zwęzać/zawęzać**

net force [N-COUNT-U1] A **net force** is the sum of all the forces acting on an object. **siła wypadkowa**

Newton's first law [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Newton's first law** is a law that states that objects will remain at rest or moving in a straight line unless a net force acts upon them. **pierwsze prawo mechaniki**

Newton's second law [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Newton's second law** is a law that states that force is equal to mass times acceleration. **drugie prawo mechaniki**

Newton's third law [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Newton's third law** is a law that states that each action has an equal and opposite reaction. **trzecie prawo mechaniki**

nuclear chain reaction [N-COUNT-U14] A **nuclear chain reaction** is a series of nuclear reactions wherein one splitting atom leads to another splitting atom and so on. A nuclear chain reaction releases millions of times more energy than the most powerful chemical reaction. **jądrowa reakcja łańcuchowa**

nuclear fission [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Nuclear fission** is a nuclear reaction wherein the nucleus of an atom is split into smaller parts. This process releases a large amount of energy. **rozzszczepienie jądra atomu**

offshore [ADJ-U12] When something is **offshore** it is underwater. **przybrzeżnomorski**

onshore [ADJ-U12] When something is **onshore** it is on land. **przybrzeżnolądowy**

outlet [N-COUNT-U3] An **outlet** is something that allows the exit of something else. The part of a hose that allows water to exit the hose is an outlet, for example. **wylot**

outlier [N-COUNT-U10] An **outlier** is a value in a set of data that varies significantly from the rest of the data. **wartość odstająca**

output [N-COUNT-U9] **Output** is the extensive quantity leaving the system. **wyjście, dane wyjściowe**

pacemaker [N-COUNT-U15] A **pacemaker** is a device that controls a heart's contractions. **stymulator serca**

path quantity [N-COUNT-U9] A **path quantity** is dependent on the course of a process. **wielkość będąca funkcją procesu**

petroleum [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Petroleum** is a liquid found under the earth's surface and used to create fuel. **ropa naftowa**

physical model [N-COUNT-U8] A **physical model** is a lifelike recreation of a planned or existing physical object, usually made to a smaller scale. **model fizyczny**

plutonium-239 [N-COUNT-U14] **Plutonium-239** is a fissile isotope and the only non-uranium isotope that has been proven to be usable as fuel in a nuclear reactor. It is commonly used in the construction of nuclear weapons. **pluton 239**

Poiseuille equation [N-UNCOUNT-U3] The **Poiseuille equation** allows one to calculate the pressure drop of a liquid as it flows through a long cylinder such as a pipe or a hose. **Prawo Hagena-Poiseuille'a**

pollution [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Pollution** is the contamination of air, water, etc. from harmful substances. **zanieczyszczenie**

polymer [N-COUNT-U12] A **polymer** is a large molecular structure, usually used to describe plastics and other synthetic materials. **polimer**

population [N-COUNT-U10] A **population** is the total group of people or things that a person draws inferences about. **populacja**

portable [ADJ-U4] When something is **portable** it can be carried around. **przenośny**

positive temperature coefficient [N-COUNT-U5] The **positive temperature coefficient** of an object is a measure of the object's increase in electrical resistance when its temperature is increased. **dodatni współczynnik temperaturowy**

preliminary design [N-COUNT-U7] **Preliminary design** is the initial look of a product. **projektstępny**

pressure [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Pressure** is the force per unit area applied to an object. **ciśnienie**

prosthetic [N-COUNT-U15] A **prosthetic** is an artificial limb or organ. **proteza**

qualitative model [N-COUNT-U8] A **qualitative model** is a model used to see how things interact with or react to one another. **model jakościowy**

radioactive [ADJ-U14] If something is **radioactive**, it is emitting radiation as the result of changes in its nuclei. Radioactivity can be very dangerous and potentially lethal. **radioaktywny**

range [N-COUNT-U10] A **range** is the amount between the lower and upper limits of a set of values. **zakres, przedział**

Glossary

rate [N-COUNT-U3] A **rate** is the amount a certain quantity changes in a given amount of time. **tempo (zmiany)**

raw data [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Raw data** refers to data that one has not analyzed or manipulated in any way. **dane pierwotne**

raw material [N-COUNT-U12] A **raw material** is the basic substance from which something is made. **surowiec**

refining [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Refining** is the act of making something more usable by making it pure. **oczyszczanie**

reprocessing [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Reprocessing** is the process of dissolving used nuclear fuel in order to chemically separate the components found in it. These components can then be used again as fuel in a nuclear reactor. **przerób**

research and development [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Research and development** (or R & D) is work done to improve or innovate products. **badania i rozwój**

resistance [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Resistance** is a force that opposes motion. Friction is a type of resistance. **opór**

respirator [N-COUNT-U15] A **respirator** is a device that controls a person's breathing when that person cannot breathe alone. **respirator**

rest [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Rest** refers to the state of an object when it is not moving. **spoczynek**

rigid body [N-COUNT-U4] A **rigid body** is a structure ignoring any changes to it from applied force. **ciało sztywne**

robotics [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Robotics** is the discipline concerned with the design, manufacture, and implementation of machines capable of performing tasks on their own. **robotyka**

runoff [N-UNCOUNT-U13] **Runoff** is excess liquid that flows on the ground and often contains dirty substances. **odpływ, wyciek**

safety factor [N-COUNT-U4] **Safety factor** is a structure's ability to withstand a load. **współczynnik bezpieczeństwa**

sample [N-COUNT-U10] A **sample** is a group that someone studies to determine characteristics of a larger population. **próbka**

Second Law of Thermodynamics [N-UNCOUNT-U2] The **Second Law of Thermodynamics** is the expression of the concept of entropy as a scientific law. It states that a system that is not in equilibrium will tend to increase in entropy and become more disorganized over time. **drugie prawo termodynamiki**

separator sheet [N-COUNT-U5] A **separator sheet** is a sheet of plastic that keeps a battery's electrodes from touching while still allowing energy to pass through it in the form of ions. **folia rozdzielająca**

sewage treatment facility [N-COUNT-U13] A **sewage treatment facility** is a building that collects and treats waste water in order to remove dirty substances. **oczyszczalnia ścieków**

SI system of units [N-UNCOUNT-U6] The **SI system of units** is a particular system of units of measurement. It gives values for seven base units. **miedzynarodowy układ jednostek miar (SI)**

simulation [N-COUNT-U8] A **simulation** is an imitation or prediction of a real object or event. When created on a computer, a simulation is essentially the same thing as a computer model. **symulacja**

sketch [N-COUNT-U7] A **sketch** is a drawing of something. **szkic**

slice [N-COUNT-U15] A **slice** is an image created by an MRI or CT scanner that shows a thin cross-section of a body. **plaster / przekrój**

software engineering [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Software engineering** is the discipline of creating, modifying, and implementing software. **inżynieria oprogramowania**

solid angle [N-COUNT-U6] A **solid angle** is a two-dimensional angle in a sphere. **kąt bryłowy**

sort [V-T-U10] To **sort** data is to arrange or group it in a certain way. **sortować**

species [N-COUNT-U13] A **species** is a particular group of plants or animals that share similar characteristics and can breed together. **gatunek**

square meter [N-COUNT-U6] A **square meter** is a unit of measurement of area. **metr kwadratowy**

stability [N-COUNT-U4] **Stability** is the ability not to change or fail. **stabilność, trwałość**

state quantity [N-COUNT-U9] A **state quantity** is independent of the course of a process. **funkcja stanu**

statics [N-UNCOUNT-U4] **Statics** is the study of bodies at rest and forces in equilibrium. **statyka**

statistical quality control [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Statistical quality control** refers to the use of statistical methods to examine and improve the quality of a product. **statystyczna kontrola jakości**

steady state [N-COUNT-U9] A **steady state** is a system where the amount going into a system is the same as the amount leaving it over a given period. **stan stacjonarny**

steradian [N-COUNT-U6] A **steradian** is a unit of measurement for solid angles. **steradian**

superfluid [N-COUNT-U3] A **superfluid** is a description of heat capacity wherein unusual characteristics are observed in a fluid. These characteristics include the ability to creep up the walls of a container until the container is completely empty. **nadciecz**

supplementary unit [N-COUNT-U6] A **supplementary unit** is an additional measurement unit included in the SI system of units. **jednostka uzupełniająca**

system [ADJ-U6] A **system** is a set of separate but interacting bodies that together form a whole. **systemowy**

system [N-COUNT-U9] A **system** is a section of the world that an engineer monitors. **system, układ**

temperature [N-UNCOUNT-U2] **Temperature** is the measure of the kinetic energy of particles in matter. A material that contains particles that are moving faster or of greater mass will appear to be warmer than a material that contains particles that are moving more slowly or are of less mass. **temperatura**

thermal energy [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Thermal energy** is the energy resulting from the movement of a substance's constituent parts. **energia cieplna**

thermal power station [N-COUNT-U14] A **thermal power station** is a power plant in which steam is used to turn a turbine and create power. Thermal power stations can include anything from coal-fired power plants to nuclear power plants. **elektrownia cieplna**

Third Law of Thermodynamics [N-UNCOUNT-U2] The **Third Law of Thermodynamics** deals with the limits of entropy. It states that a system cannot ever reach the minimum value of entropy, which is absolute zero. **trzecie prawo termodynamiki**

treatment [N-COUNT-U15] **Treatment** is care for an illness or injury. **leczenie**

ultrasound [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Ultrasound** is the use of sound to create an image. **ultradźwięk**

UML [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Unified Modeling Language** is a general-purpose modeling language used to make visual models of systems. **Zunifikowany Język Modelowania**

universal accounting equation [N-UNCOUNT-U9] The **universal accounting equation** is: Final Amount - Initial Amount = Input - Output + Generation - Consumption **uniwersalne równanie rachunkowe**

uranium-235 [N-UNCOUNT-U14] **Uranium-235** is an isotope of uranium that is known for being the only fissile isotope that is found in great quantities in nature. It is therefore commonly used in nuclear reactors. **uran 235**

variation [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Variation** refers to the measure of difference between values in a set of data. **zmienna**

vector [N-COUNT-U1] A **vector** is a quantity that has both a size and a direction. **wektor**

velocity [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Velocity** refers to the speed that something travels at. **prędkość**

vent hole [N-COUNT-U5] A **vent hole** is a hole that exists in a battery, to release pressure from inside the battery if it is building up to an unsafe degree. **otwór odpowietrzający**

verify [V-TRANS-U7] To **verify** something is to prove that it is correct. **weryfikować**

vibration [N-COUNT-U4] **Vibration** is a series of rapid movements back and forth. **drganie**

viscosity [N-COUNT-U3] The **viscosity** of a liquid is the measure of its resistance to being deformed through pouring or other movement. The higher the viscosity, the more it resists being deformed. **lepkosć**

VLSI [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Very Large-Scale Integration** is the process of combining thousands of circuits into a single computer chip. **skrót używany przymiotnikowo w odniesieniu do układów scalonych oznacza „o wielkiej skali integracji”**

VRML [N-UNCOUNT-U8] **Virtual Reality Modeling Language** is a modeling language used to create 3-D graphics. **język modelowania rzeczywistości wirtualnej**

well [N-COUNT-U12] A **well** is a hole created by drilling. **odwiert**

wellbore hydraulics [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Wellbore hydraulics** is the study of the motion of fluids in a well. **hydraulika odwiertu**

X-ray [N-COUNT-U15] An **X-ray** is a type of radiation that can pass through objects and show the structures inside them on special film. **promienie Rentgena**