

Departamento De Ingeniería E Investigaciones Tecnológicas

INGLÉS TÉCNICO 2

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TECNICATURA EN DESARROLLO WEB TECNICATURA EN DISEÑO DE APLIC. MÓVILES

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UNIDAD 1 ELEMENTOS COHESIVOS DEL DISCURSO

La cohesión consiste en los recursos que utiliza el emisor para unir las distintas partes del texto, y mediante ellos, establecer una red de conexiones explícitas que permite que sus elementos sean interpretados en relación a los demás por parte del destinatario. <u>La cohesión gramatical</u>, en particular, se refiere a los mecanismos gramaticales utilizados en el texto que ayudan a que los textos sean cohesivos. Dentro de estos mecanismos,

encontramos: la sustitución (nominal y verbal), la elipsis y la conjunción (aditiva, adversativa, temporal y causal).

SUSTITUCIÓN

Como su nombre lo indica, la sustitución es un mecanismo con el cual, para evitar la repetición innecesaria de palabras, se sustituye una de ellas por otra palabra que la reemplaza sin alterar el significado (de todas formas, la palabra que reemplaza no es necesariamente un sinónimo de la remplazada). Analizaremos dos tipos de sustituciones:

· **Nominal**: Es la sustitución que reemplaza a los sustantivos. Las palabras usadas para sustituirlos son los pronombres definidos (*she, he, they, it, him, her/s, myself, etc.*), pronombres indefinidos (*one/s, some, either, several, etc.*) y algunos adverbios (*here, there, then, thus, etc.*).

The latest web pages are completely different from the old **ones**. ¿Qué sustituye"**ones**"?

• **Verbal**: Es la sustitución que reemplaza a los verbos. Las palabras utilizadas para reemplazar a los verbos son **Do** y sus variaciones **(does, did, done)** y los verbos **have** y **be** cuando aparecen solos y NO como parte de una frase verbal.

On the other hand, this software is not very stable and may cause your computer to shut down. In fact, it **does** this regularly.

¿Qué sustituye "does" en este caso?

ELIPSIS

La elipsis es la ausencia u omisión de elementos oracionales que, aunque no aparezcan realizados sintácticamente en la estructura superficial de la oración, son necesarios para su interpretación semántica. Cabe aclarar que estos elementos elididos NO se reemplazan por otras palabras en la oración.

Ocurre a menudo luego de una mención más específica, cuando se necesita repetir la frase y luego de conjunciones coordinantes (and, or, but, nor, yet).

The first smartphones featured a slide-out keyboard, with actual keys to press. However, this keyboard was much smaller than a standard computer keyboard and could be difficult for some users.

En este caso, ¿qué fue omitido o elidido?

1. Lea el siguiente texto y realice las actividades a continuación.

ARPANET - The first Internet

The ARPANET was the first wide area packet switching network, the "Eve" network of what has evolved into the Internet we know and love today.

It was originally created by the IPTO under the sponsorship of DARPA, and was conceived and planned by Lick Licklider, Lawrence Roberts, and others as described earlier in this section.

The ARPANET went into labor on August 30, 1969, when BBN delivered the first Interface Message Processor (IMP) to Leonard Kleinrock's Network Measurements Center at UCLA. The IMP was built from a Honeywell DDP 516 computer with 12K of memory, designed to handle the ARPANET network interface.

The UCLA team responsible for installing the IMP and creating the first ARPANET node included graduate students Vinton Cerf, Steve Crocker, Bill Naylor, Jon Postel, and Mike Wingfield. Some of **them** had built the hardware interface between the UCLA computer and the IMP, the machines were connected, and within a couple of days of delivery the IMP was communicating with the local NMC host, an SDS Sigma 7 computer running the SEX operating system. Messages were successfully exchanged, and the one computer ARPANET was born.

The ARPANET was retired in 1990. Most university computers that were connected to **it** were moved to networks connected to the NSFNET, passing the torch from the old network to the new **one**.

Adapted for pedagogical purposes from: http://www.livinginternet.com/i/ii arpanet.htm

1.a. Complete el siguiente cuadro. Indique el tipo de sustitución de cada una de las palabras resaltadas en el texto en negrita y transcriba a qué reemplazan en cada caso.

	Tipo de sustitución	Referencia
it	Nominal	The ARPANET
others	Nominal	Other people/scientists involved
them	Nominal	Graduate students
it	Nominal	The ARPANET
one	Nominal	Network

1.b. Encuentre en el texto dos ejemplos de elipsis.



- Some of <u>them</u> had built the hardware interface between the UCLA computer and the IMP, <u>the</u> <u>machines were connected</u>, and within a couple of days of delivery the IMP was communicating
- Messages were successfully exchanged, and the one computer ARPANET was born.

ELEMENTOS DEL DISCURSO: VERBO: Tiempo y aspecto

- 1. En el texto "ARPANET: the first internet" encuentre 4 ejemplos de distintos verbos. ¿Cómo los encontró? ¿Qué diferencia halló entre los ejemplos?
- 1. was created.
- 2. delivered.
- 3. included.
- 4. were connected.

El verbo es uno de los elementos esenciales en la conformación del discurso ya que representa una acción, proceso o estado de hechos. Se constituye en una referencia de tipo lingüístico, destinada a organizar el discurso situando los acontecimientos y hechos cronológicamente en un momento relacionado con el aquí y el ahora.

TIEMPO VERBAL

Una de las funciones más importantes del verbo es representar el momento temporal en el que una acción ocurre. Los tiempos verbales se refieren a la forma en que el verbo cambia su terminación para expresar este significado. En inglés, sólo existen flexiones para dos tiempos de verbos (tenses): Presente y Pasado. No existe una flexión para expresar el tiempo futuro, de modo que éste se expresa mediante el uso del verbo modal *will*, el presente de *Be + going to*, o el *presente continuo*.

2. Observe el siguiente cuadro. Ubique los ejemplos en la fila correspondiente.

TENSE and RULE	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Present simple	A fact A	This website explores the
(V.infinitive/ V+S)	habit	milestones of web design from 1990
	A timetable	to the present.
Present continuous (An activity now	Websites are customizing their bots to
am/ is/ are+ V ing)	A temporary activity	improve the visitors' experience.
	An arranged activity	
Present perfect simple	An action that	Flat design has also gained
(have/has+ V pp)	occurred in the past	considerable popularity among web
	and connects to now A	designers.
	past experience with	
	adverbs: for / since/	
	just/ never /still A	
	recent past	
	experience with	
	today/ this morning/	
	recently	
Present perfect continuous	An activity that started	Web design has been evolving
(Have/has+ been + V-ing)	in the past but	constantly.
	continues up to now	
Past simple	A finished action in the	Responsive design adapted the same
(Reg V ed// Irreg V 2 nd	past	design to formats and layouts of multiple devices.
column)	A (1.14) 1 (1.14)	•
Past continuous	Activities in the past	The asymmetrical layout was slowly
(Was/ were + V ing)	Activity in progress	gaining space while the traditional grid became old fashioned.
	when another took	became ou rasmoneu.
Death and a training the state.	place	Design had never required some
Past perfect simple (had+V	The past before the	Design had never required some functions such as quick scrollability.
pp)	past	
Past perfect continuous	A past activity before a	Mobile online interface completely
(had+been+V ing)	past action	changed web design as it had been
		developing up to that point.
Future simple (Will+	Future facts	Responsive web design will
V inf)	Predictions	ensure access to disabled people.
v IIII)	Spontaneous	ensure access to disabled people.
	decisions	
	Promises, threats,	
	offers	
Future continuous (An activity going on in	Web applications will be merging
will+ be + v ing)	the future	technologies such as AI, VR and IoT.
3 ,		

Future perfect	An activity that will be	Most industries will have included
(will+ have+ V pp)	finished by certain	Al and loT by 2030.
	moment in the future	
Future perfect continuous	An activity that will be	They will have been improving
(will+have+ been+ V ing)	competed by certain	people's lives by 2030.
	moment in the future	
future Be going to (am	Plans and decisions	Websites are going to become single
/is/ are+ going to+	made before speaking	page and easy to scroll.
Vinf)	Predictions made	
	from present evidence	

Examples:

- 1. Responsive design **adapted** the same design to formats and layouts of multiple devices.
- 2. They will have been improving people's lives by 2030.
- 3. Design had never required some functions such as quick scrollability.
- 4. Flat design has also gained considerable popularity among web designers.
- 5. Responsive web design **will ensure** access to disabled people, for example graphics with audio to describe them.
- 6. Websites are customizing their bots to improve the visitors' experience.
- 7. Websites **are going to become** single page and easy to scroll in order to be mobile-responsive.
- 8. The asymmetrical layout or "broken grid" **was** slowly **gaining s**pace while the traditional grid became old fashioned.
- 9. Soon, web applications will be merging technologies such as AI, VR and IoT.

Tiempos Verbales Simples

Son tres, divididos en presente, pasado y futuro. Estos tiempos simples se refieren a acciones puntuales. A continuación detallamos sus usos más comunes y ejemplos.

Presente simple: se usa para hablar de características permanentes, hechos, rutinas o acciones cotidianas, hobbies que se tienen en la actualidad.

This website **explores** the milestones of web design from 1990 to the present.

Pasado simple: se utiliza para hablar de acciones concretas en pasado que ya finalizaron, usualmente mencionando cuando sucedió, es decir usando una expresión de tiempo (yesterday, last year, etc.)

Some months ago, responsive web design adapted the same format to multiple devices.



Futuro simple: tiene varios usos, entre los cuales el más común es para hacer predicciones en futuro. Este tiempo verbal no tiene una flexión verbal que lo marque, se utiliza el verbo modal WILL para su formación.

Responsive web design **will ensure** access to disabled users, for example with graphics and audio to describe them.

Note: **going to**: la forma presente de To Be (am/ is / are)+going to+ infinitive verb se utiliza para enumerar acciones que son planes o intenciones ya decididas al momento de expresarlas.

Websites are going to become single page and easy to scroll in order to become mobile-responsive.

Tiempos Verbales Continuos

Son tres, divididos en presente, pasado y futuro. Estos tiempos continuos (también llamados progresivos) indican la duración de tiempo de una acción, es decir enfatizan en que la acción está en progreso y dura por un período de tiempo.

Presente continuo: se usa para indicar acciones progresivas que estamos haciendo en este instante. También sirve para hablar de planes futuro que ya organizamos y es muy probable que se cumplan.

Websites are customizing their bots to improve the visitors' experience.

Pasado continuo: se usa para referirse a acciones progresivas en pasado que se estuvieron realizando en un período de tiempo específico.

The asymmetrical layout of "broken grid" **was** slowly **gaining** space while the traditional grid became old- fashioned.

Futuro continuo: se usa para mencionar acciones progresivas que sucederán en el futuro en un periodo de tiempo específico.

Soon, web applications will be merging technologies such as AI, VR and IoT.

Tiempos Verbales Perfectos

Son tres, divididos en presente, pasado y futuro. Estos tiempos perfectos se refieren a acciones que han durado por un periodo de tiempo y continúan o para contrastar dos acciones indicando que para un tiempo específico ya algo había o habrá pasado.

Presente perfecto: es uno de los tiempos verbales en inglés que más difieren del español. Usualmente se emplea para referirse a experiencias que hemos tenido en el pasado, pero no en un momento específico, no llevan una referencia temporal o expresión de tiempo; es decir actividades que hemos experimentado o tal vez que han sucedido varias veces o que comenzaron en el pasado, pero continúan en el presente porque no las hemos dejado de hacer.

Flat design has also gained considerable popularity among web designers.

Pasado perfecto: se usa para contrastar dos eventos en pasado mencionando cuál ocurrió antes que el otro, es decir para enfatizar que antes de algo que sucedió o de un momento determinado ya había pasado otra cosa.

Design had never required such functions as quick scrollability before the mobile irruption.

Futuro perfecto: se usa para contrastar dos acciones o momentos en futuro enfatizando que para cuando suceda algo en un momento determinado en futuro, otra cosa ya habrá pasado antes. Generalmente usan la preposición by en la expresión de tiempo.

Most industries will have included Al and IoT by 2030.

Tiempos Perfectos Continuos

Son tres, divididos en presente, pasado y futuro. Estos tiempos perfectos continuos se refieren a acciones que hemos estado haciendo o para contrastar acciones que se habían o habrán estado realizando antes de un momento específico. Los tiempos perfectos progresivos son de muy baja frecuencia de uso en inglés técnico.

Presente perfecto continuo: se utiliza para hablar de acciones que hemos estado haciendo, enfatizando el progreso, por lo general últimamente o recientemente. Es decir que han sido progresivas y se han hecho muy seguido.

Web design has been evolving consistenly.

Pasado perfecto continuo: se usa para indicar que para cuando sucedió algo en el pasado, otra cosa ya había estado pasando. Es decir, contrastamos dos acciones en pasado en donde una fue una acción puntual y la otra tuvo continuidad o se demoró en su ejecución. Mobile online interface completely changed web design as it had been developing up to that point.

Futuro perfecto continuo: se utiliza para expresar que cuando algo suceda en el futuro, otra cosa ya habrá estado sucediendo previamente. Es decir, se contrastan dos acciones o momentos en futuro indicando que una acción progresiva se había estado realizando antes de un momento exacto.

By December, the designer will have been working in that project for 2 years.

ASPECTO

El aspecto es una propiedad formal de un lenguaje. En todos los tiempos gramaticales hay categorías más específicas que se llaman «aspectos» (*aspects*). El aspecto refiere la duración de un acontecimiento dentro de un tiempo gramatical. En otras palabras, el aspecto de un tiempo nos permite de describir o comprender cómo un acontecimiento se desarrolla. Hay dos aspectos gramaticalmente marcados en inglés: Aspecto progresivo y aspecto perfectivo.*

Aspecto indefinido

Para una mejor organización, clasificaremos a los tiempos simples como de aspecto indefinido.

El aspecto indefinido tiende a remarcar la unidad de la actividad.

- ☐ I live in San Justo (permanently).
- ☐ I usually make many changes to the page (I regularly do).

El **aspecto progresivo** se utiliza para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo al momento en cuestión. La implicancia usual es que la acción está ocurriendo en un período limitado de tiempo y no necesariamente está completa.

- ☐ He is making some changes to the page (as a temporary measure).
- ☐ I'm living in San Justo (because I'm studying but my parents live in Córdoba).

El aspecto perfectivo denota una acción completa y finalizada.

He has applied some changes to the page (which is now updated as a result).

Marcadores Verbales

Distintas expresiones de tiempo, adverbios y frases adverbiales se relacionan con:

Presente simple: never, sometimes, always, every day / month / year, etc.



Presente continuo: now, at this moment, temporarily, today, etc.

Pasado Simple: yesterday, a (week) ago, last week/ month/ etc., on (Monday)

Presente Perfecto: since (Monday), for (a year), already, still, yet

Pasado perfecto: before, by

3. Complete el siguiente cuadro resumen modificando el ejemplo para los distintos tiempos y aspectos.

Tiempo	Aspecto	Ejemplo
Presente simple	Indefinido	The technician designs the application.
Pasado simple	Indefinido	The technician design <u>ed</u> the application.
Futuro simple	Indefinido	The technician will design the application.
Presente continuo	Perfectivo	The technician <u>is</u> design <u>ing</u> the application.
Pasado continuo	Progresivo	The technician <u>was</u> design <u>ing</u> the application.
Futuro continuo	Progresivo	The technician will be designing the application.
Presente perfecto	Perfecto	The technician <u>has</u> design <u>ed</u> the application.
Presente perfecto continuo	Perfecto-Cont	The technician <u>has been</u> design <u>ing</u> the application.
Pasado perfecto	Perfecto	The technician had designed the application.
Pasado perfecto continuo	Perfecto-Cont	He/She had been designing the application.

FORMULACIÓN DE PREGUNTAS

Con verbos principales:

Tiempos simples:

Se agrega el verbo auxiliar correspondiente en presente (do/ does) y pasado(did). En futuro se realiza una inversión de orden. Al incluir un verbo auxiliar, el verbo principal vuelve a su forma infinitiva.

(Wh)+ auxiliar+ sujeto+ Verbo infinitivo?

Tiempos continuos:

Se realiza una inversión de orden sin cambios al verbo principal.

(Wh)+ BE + sujeto+ Verbo + ING?

Tiempos perfectos:



Se recurre a una inversión de orden, sin cambios en el verbo principal usando el verbo auxiliar have/had.

(Wh)+ (HAVE)+ sujeto+ verbo en participio pasado.

PRACTICE 1

Lea el artículo"How People Read Online: New and Old Findings"

How People Read Online: New and Old Findings

Summary: Looking back at findings from a series of eyetracking studies over 13 years, we see that fundamental scanning behaviors remain constant, even as designs change.

By <u>Kate Moran</u> on April 5, 2020

The more things change, the more they stay the same.

We've been saying this since 1997: **People rarely read online** — they're far more likely to scan than read word for word. That's one fundamental truth of online information-seeking behavior **that hasn't changed in 23 years** and which has substantial implications for how we create digital content.

The reason why that finding (and others discussed here) is still true is because it's based on basic human behavior. Even though massive technology shifts have changed some behaviors, many of our original findings about how people read online remain true, even after 20+ years.

Methodology: Eyetracking

Eyetracking equipment tracks a user's gaze as she uses an interface. This type of research is valuable for many purposes (including evaluating visual design), but is particularly useful for studying what people do (and don't) read online.

Most of the studies discussed below contained both a quantitative and a qualitative portion:

- In **quantitative** eyetracking studies, researchers aggregate viewing behavior across a large number of participants. The results include heatmaps and gaze metrics (for example, the average number of fixations on a particular element of interest in the interface.)
- In qualitative eyetracking studies, researchers analyze individual users' viewing behaviors through gazeplots and gaze replays. In many cases, we asked participants to bring their own tasks (for work, school, or personal life) to perform for this part of the session.

The findings in this second edition of the report come from a series of studies spanning 13 years, involving over 500 participants and more than 750 hours of eyetracking time.

Early Studies (2006-2013)

In 2006, we conducted a large-scale eyetracking study to understand how people read online. The study involved over 300 participants. The findings from the 2006 study formed the basis of the first edition of our *How People Read on the Web* report. We later conducted two small qualitative studies (in 2009 and 2013) to generate new findings and examples to update the report, but these did not result in comprehensive changes or in a new edition of the report.

Latest Studies (2016-2019)

In 2016 and 2017, we conducted 2 quantitative eyetracking studies in two different locations in the United States:

- Raleigh, North Carolina (46 participants)
- San Francisco, California (105 participants)

These studies aimed to study how people read online and also collect data for other research goals (including the impact of low-signifier interfaces on interaction design.)

In 2019, we conducted a large-scale eyetracking study specifically to gather findings for the second edition of the *How People Read Online* report. The study was conducted in two locations:

- Raleigh, North Carolina, USA (48 participants)
- Beijing, China (12 participants)

We find that behavior patterns, including reading patterns, are very similar across languages and cultures because they're based on human behavior. When we do find cultural differences, they're often present when we compare American or European cultures to Asian cultures. The qualitative portion of the study that was carried out in Beijing aimed to identify any cultural differences in content processing, if they existed.

Adapted for pedagogical purposes from: https://www.nngroup.com/articles/how-people-read-online/

1. a. Ordene la información en estas oraciones.

- 1) Looking back at findings from a series of eyetracking studies over 13 years, we see that fundamental scanning behaviors change because designs change.
- 2) Online information-seeking behavior has implications for how we create digital content.
- 3) The difference between quantitative and qualitative eyetracking studies is the number of participants.
- 4) In many cases, we asked participants to bring their own tasks (for work, school, or personal life) to perform for this part of the session.
- 5) Behavior patterns, including reading patterns, are very similar across languages and cultures because they're based on human behavior.

1.b. Decida si las oraciones son Verdaderas o Falsas según el artículo. Corrija las oraciones falsas para que sean verdaderas.

- 1. because designs change / from a series of eyetracking studies/ that fundamental scanning behaviors/ Looking back at findings/ over 13 years,/ we see/ change/ **Verdadero**
- 2. has no implications/ create digital content/ online information-seeking behavior/ for how we Falso
- 3. of participants/ is the number /eyetracking studies/ the difference between / quantitative and qualitative/ **Verdadero**
- 4. of the session / in many cases, we /(for work, school, or personal life) to perform/ tasks / for this part /asked participants /to bring their own/ **Verdadero**
- 5. are very similar/ on human behavior / behavior patterns, / across languages and cultures / including reading patterns, /because they're based / **Verdadero**
- 1. c. Para estas oraciones extraídas del artículo, encuentre verbos conjugados. Indique tiempo y aspecto de cada uno.
- 1) We've been saying = Presente Perfecto Continuou
- 2) read = Presente simple
- 3) hasn't changed = Presente Perfecto Simple
- 4) have changed = Presente Perfecto Simple
- 5) remain = Presente simple
- 6) tracks = Presente simple
- 7) uses = Presente simple
- 8) contained = Pasado simple
- 9) conducted = Pasado simple

1.d. Luego, formule una pregunta de información (wh-) para cada oración. Utilice diferentes palabras interrogativas(what, when, etc.)

1. We've been saying this since 1997: People rarely read online

Since when have we been saying this?

- 2. Online information-seeking behavior hasn't changed in 23 years How long hasn't online information-seeking behavior changed?
- 3. Massive technology shifts have changed some behaviors What have massive technology shifts changed?
- 4. Many of our original findings about how people read online remain true, even after 20+ years.

What remains true after 20+ years?

- 5. Eyetracking equipment tracks a user's gaze as she uses an interface. What does eyetracking equipment track?
- 6. Most of the studies contained both a quantitative and a qualitative portion.



What did most of the studies contain?

7. In 2016 and 2017, we conducted 2 quantitative eyetracking studies in two different locations in the United States:

Where did we conduct 2 quantitative eyetracking studies in 2016 and 2017?

PRACTICE 2

- 1.a. En cada oración, identifique el /los verbos conjugados e indique el tiempo y el aspecto verbal de cada uno.
- 1.b. Escriba una pregunta en inglés para cada oración. La parte subrayada es la nueva información sobre la que tiene que preguntar (es decir que será la respuesta de su pregunta).
- 1.c. En las oraciones <u>3, 4, 10 y 13</u> encuentre el ejemplo de sustitución o elipsis. Explique tipo y referente.

Example	Many video-content hosting and creation sites provide <u>an easy means for their videos to be embedded on third party websites without payment or permission.</u>
	a. verbo conjugado: provide- tiempo presente simple- aspecto indefinidob. What do many video-content hosting and creation sites provide?



UNLaM- DIIT- TECNICATURA EN DESARROLLO WEB/ DISEÑO DE APLICACIONES MÓVILES 3627/3003 INGLÉS TÉCNICO 2

1	Today, the Web and the Internet allow <u>connectivity from literally everywhere on</u> <u>earth—even ships at sea and in outer space.</u>
	a. verbo conjugado: allow - tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.b. What do the Web and the Internet allow today?
2	The World Wide Web ("WWW" or simply the "Web") is a global information medium
2	which users can read and write via computers connected to the Internet.
	a. Verbo conjugado: is – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What is the World Wide Web?
3	The term is often mistakenly used as a synonym for the Internet itself, but the Web
	is a service that operates <u>over the Internet</u> , as e-mail does.
	 a. Verbo conjugado: is – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido. Operates - tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	Does - tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	bood tiompo procente cimpio doposto indominaci.
	b. Where does the Web operate?
4	The history of the Internet dates back significantly further than that of the World
	WideWeb.
	a. Verbo conjugado: dates back – tiempo presente simple - aspecto
	indefinido.
	b. How far back does the history of the Internet date?
5	The hypertext portion of the Web in particular has an intricate intellectual history;
	notable influences and precursors include Vannevar Bush's Memex, IBM's
	Generalized Markup Language, and Ted Nelson's Project Xanadu.
	a. Verbo conjugado: has – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	Include – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What does the hypertext portion of the Web have?
6	The concept of a home-based global information system goes at least as far back as
	"ALogic Named Joe", a 1946 short story by Murray Leinster, in which computer
	terminals, called "logics," were in every home.
	a. Verbo conjugado: goes – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	Were - tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What does the concept of a home-based global information system go back to?
7	Although the computer system in the story is centralized, the story captures some of the feeling of the ubiquitous information explosion driven by the Web.
	and the same and an entering of the same and
	a. Verbo conjugado: is – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	Captures – tiempo presente simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What does the story capture?



UNLaM- DIIT- TECNICATURA EN DESARROLLO WEB/ DISEÑO DE APLICACIONES MÓVILES 3627/3003 INGLÉS TÉCNICO 2

8	The NeXTcube used by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN became the first Web server.
	 a. Verbo conjugado: became – tiempo presado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What became the first Web server?
9	The NeXTcube used by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN became the first Web server.
	a. Verbo conjugado: became – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What did the NeXTcube used by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN become?
10	In 1980, Tim Berners-Lee, an independent contractor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Switzerland, built <u>ENQUIRE</u> , as a personal database of people and software models, but also as a way to play with hypertext.
	a. Verbo conjugado: built – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. Why did Tim Berners-Lee build ENQUIRE?
11	Each new page of information in ENQUIRE had to be linked to an existing page.
	a. Verbo conjugado: had to be linked – tiempo pasado modal- aspecto indefinido.
	b. What did each new page of information in ENQUIRE have to be linked to?
12	In 1984 Berners-Lee returned to CERN.
	a. Verbo conjugado: returned – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. When did Berners-Lee return to CERN?
13	He wrote a proposal in March 1989 for "a large hypertext database with typed links", butit generated little interest.
	a. Verbo conjugado: wrote – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	Generated – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What did he write in March 1989?
14	The proposal generated <u>little interest.</u>
	a. Verbo conjugado: generated – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What did the proposal generate?
15	His boss, Mike Sendall, encouraged Berners-Lee to begin implementing his system
	on a newly acquired NeXT workstation.
	a. Verbo conjugado: encouraged – tiempo pasado simple - aspecto indefinido.
	b. What did his boss encourage Berners-Lee to do?

3. but the Web is a service that operates over the Internet, as e-mail does.

Sustitución: do/does.

Referente: operates over the Internet.

4. "The history of the Internet dates back significantly further than that of the World Wide Web.

Sustitución: that of. Referente: the history.

5. built ENQUIRE, as a personal database of people and software models, but also as a way to play with hypertext.

Sustitucion: Elipsis.

Referente: as a personal database of people and software models

13. He wrote a proposal in March 1989 for 'a large hypertext database with typed links', but it generated little interest.

Sustitución: it.

Referente: Sustituye a proposal.