

APÉNDICE 1

APLICACIÓN DE TODOS LOS PASOS DE LA TÉCNICA SEMÁNTICA- MORFOLÓGICA- SINTÁCTICA A LA TRADUCCIÓN

- a. En los siguientes textos, identifique **BLOQUES NOMINALES** y **BLOQUES VERBALES**. Marque sus núcleos y las palabras que los modifican. Indique qué clase de palabras son.

Luego, utilice la división en bloques para traducir los textos.

1. *Breadcrumbs are useful in sites with multiple levels of web page hierarchy. They help visitors. If a visitor wants to go back a level, he can just click on the appropriate breadcrumb navigation item.*

TRADUCCION: Las migas de pan son útiles en sitios con múltiples niveles de jerarquía de páginas web.

Elas ayudan a los visitantes.

Si un visitante quiere volver un nivel atrás, él puede simplemente hacer clic en el elemento de navegación breadcrumb apropiado.

2. *Tags are excellent for secondary navigation and are rare as primary navigation. They can aid in findability and site exploration. Tag clouds usually appear on a sidebar.*

TRADUCCION: Las etiquetas son excelentes para la navegación secundaria y son poco comunes como navegación principal.

Elas pueden ayudar en la encontrabilidad y la exploración del sitio.

Las nubes de etiquetas generalmente aparecen en una barra lateral.

3. *Search is useful to visitors when they know exactly what they're looking for. Including a search option isn't an excuse to ignore good information architecture. It's still important to make sure that your content is findable for visitors who may not know exactly what they're looking for or are browsing to discover potentially interesting content.*

TRADUCCION: La búsqueda es útil para los visitantes cuando ellos saben exactamente lo que están buscando.

Incluir una opción de búsqueda no es una excusa para ignorar una buena arquitectura de información.

Todavía es importante asegurarse de que tu contenido sea encontrable para los visitantes que quizá no sepan exactamente lo que buscan o que estén navegando para descubrir contenido potencialmente interesante.

4. If you want to visually hide a large or complex navigation hierarchy, drop-downs and fly-outs are a great option as they let the user decide what they want to see, and when they want to see them. They can display a large number of links on demand without cluttering up the web page. They're also excellent for displaying child pages and local navigation without requiring visitors to click through to a new page first.

TRADUCCION: Si quieres ocultar visualmente una jerarquía de navegación grande o compleja, los menús desplegables y flotantes son una gran opción ya que permiten al usuario decidir qué quiere ver y cuándo quiere verlo.

Ellos pueden mostrar un gran número de enlaces bajo demanda sin desordenar la página web. También son excelentes para mostrar páginas hijas y navegación local sin requerir que los visitantes hagan clic en una nueva página primero.

5. Guided navigation is invaluable on large e-commerce sites with a huge and varied inventory. Straight search options often make it difficult for a user to find what they want. Guided navigation usually let users filter multiple times for different characteristics and it almost always uses text links.

TRADUCCION: La navegación guiada es invaluable en grandes sitios de comercio electrónico con un inventario enorme y variado.

Las opciones de búsqueda directa a menudo hacen difícil que un usuario encuentre lo que quiere.

La navegación guiada usualmente permite a los usuarios filtrar varias veces por diferentes características y casi siempre usa enlaces de texto.

APÉNDICE 2

PRÁCTICA EXTRA de ELEMENTOS DE BLOQUE VERBAL y NOMINAL

a. El siguiente artículo *Guide to Website Navigation Design Patterns* está dividido en 6 partes.

Haga una lectura global del artículo completo y luego realice las siguientes actividades:

Part 1: Busque ejemplos de verbos no conjugados (*to -inf, -ing, -ed*).

to build - building - used

Part 2: Busque ejemplos de adverbios que modifican a verbos.

most frequently - directly - virtually - usually

Part 3: Verbos especiales: auxiliares y modales. Verbos conjugados en presente simple afirmativo y negativo.

Navigation is an important part of a website's design

This isn't a hindrance

They can display a large number of links

You should not rely on footer navigation as primary

Part 4: Busque ejemplos de sustantivos, determine su tipo e identifique si tienen algún tipo de flexión.

site - links - navigation - pages - hierarchy

Part 5: *-ing* con distintas funciones (verbo, adjetivo, sustantivo). Traduzca los ejemplos.

Verbo: Including a search option isn't an excuse

Traduccion: Incluir una opción de búsqueda no es una excusa.

Sustantivo: Tagging content with keywords is good

Traduccion: Etiquetar contenido con palabras clave es bueno.

Adjetivo: Browsing to discover potentially interesting content

Traduccion: Navegando para descubrir contenido potencialmente interesante.

Part 6: Encuentre al menos un ejemplo de todos los anteriores. Luego traduzca esta parte.

“If you want to visually hide a large or complex navigation hierarchy, drop-downs and fly-outs are a great option as they let the user decide what they want to see, and when they want to see them.”

Verbo no conjugado: *to hide* (infinitivo).

Adverbio: *visually* (modifica *hide*).

Auxiliar/modal: *want* (verbo en presente afirmativo).

Sustantivo: *hierarchy* (abstracto).

-ing sustantivo/adjetivo: *browsing* (navegando).

Traducción:

Si quieres ocultar visualmente una jerarquía de navegación grande o compleja, los menús desplegables y flotantes son una gran opción, ya que permiten al usuario decidir qué quiere ver y cuándo quiere verlo.

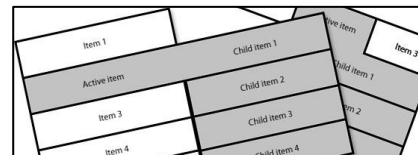
Guide to Website Navigation Design Patterns

Feb 8, 2011 by Cameron Chapman

Guide to Website Navigation Design Patterns

PART 1

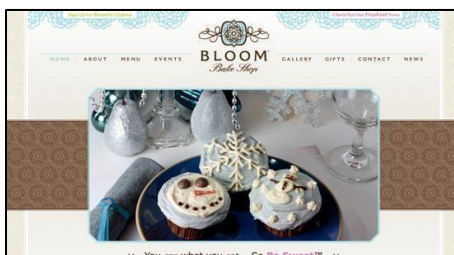
In web design, there are certain common design patterns are used for interaction. Site navigation has a wide variety common and familiar design patterns that can be used as foundation for building effective information architecture for website.



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This guide covers popular site navigation design patterns. For each site navigation design pattern, we will discuss its common characteristics, its drawbacks, and when best to use it.

Top Horizontal Bar Navigation



Top horizontal bar navigation is one of the two most popular kinds of site navigation menu design patterns out there. It's used most frequently as the primary site navigation menu and is most commonly located either directly above or directly below the site header of all web pages in a site.

The top horizontal bar navigation design pattern is sometimes paired with drop-down menus whereby hovering on a navigation item reveals second-level child navigation items.

Common Characteristics of Top Horizontal Bar Navigation

- Navigation items are text links, button-shaped, or tabbed-shaped
- Horizontal navigation is often placed directly adjacent to the site's logo
- It is often located above the fold

Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5
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Drawbacks of Top Horizontal Bar Navigation

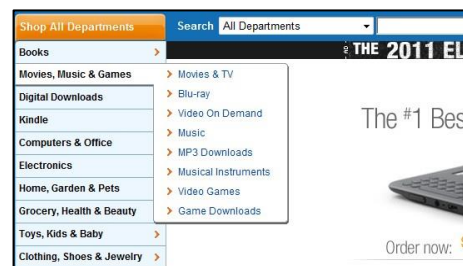
The biggest drawback to top horizontal navigation is that it limits the number of links you can include without resorting to sub-navigation. For sites with only a few pages or categories, this isn't a hindrance, but for sites with complex information architecture and many sections, this is not an ideal primary navigation menu option without the help of sub-navigation.

When to Use Top Horizontal Bar Navigation

Top horizontal bar navigation is perfect for sites that only need to display 5-12 navigation items in the main navigation. It is also the only option for primary navigation for single-column website layouts (aside from footer navigation, which is generally used as a secondary navigation system). When combined with dropdown sub-navigation, the top horizontal bar navigation design pattern can hold more links.

Vertical Bar/Sidebar Navigation

Vertical bar/sidebar navigation is when navigation items are arranged in a single column, one on top of another. It's often found on the top-left column, preceding the main content area — according to a usability study on navigation patterns on left-to-right readers, vertical navigation bars on the left performs better than vertical navigation bars on the right. The vertical bar/sidebar navigation design pattern is seen over the place, on virtually every kind of website. Part of that is because vertical navigation is one of the most versatile patterns out there, able to accommodate a long list of links.



all

It can be used alongside sub-navigation menus, or on its own. It's easily used for primary site navigation that contains a lot of links. Vertical bar/sidebar navigation can be integrated into almost any kind of multi-column design layout.

Common Characteristics of Vertical Bar/Sidebar Navigation

- Text links for navigation items are very common (with and without icons)
- Tabs are rarely used (except for the stacked tabs navigation pattern)
- Vertical navigation menus usually have plenty of links

Item 1
Item 2
Item 3
Item 4
Item 5

Drawbacks of Vertical Bar/Sidebar Navigation

Vertical menus, because of their ability to handle many links, can sometimes get overwhelming to users when they are too lengthy. Try to limit the number of links you include, and instead, use fly-out subnavigation menus for sites with more content. Also, consider dividing the links into intuitive categories to help users find links of interest quicker.

When to Use Vertical Bar/Sidebar Navigation

Vertical navigation is suitable for almost any kind of site, but especially sites that have more than a handful of main navigation links.

Tabs Navigation



Tabs navigation can be styled virtually any way you want, from realistic, textured tabs that look straight out of a notebook to glossy, rounded tabs and simple, squared-edge tabs. They're seen on virtually every kind of site and can be incorporated into almost any visual style.

Tabs have one distinct advantage over other types of navigation: they have a positive psychological effect on visitors. People associate tabs with navigation, because people are used to seeing tabs in notebooks or binders, and associate it with turning to a new section. This real-world metaphor makes tabs navigation intuitive.

Common Characteristics of Tabs Navigation

- Generally resemble and function like real-world tabs (as seen in filing systems with folders, notebooks, binders, etc.)
- Usually horizontally-oriented but occasionally vertical (stacked tabs)



Drawbacks of Tabs Navigation

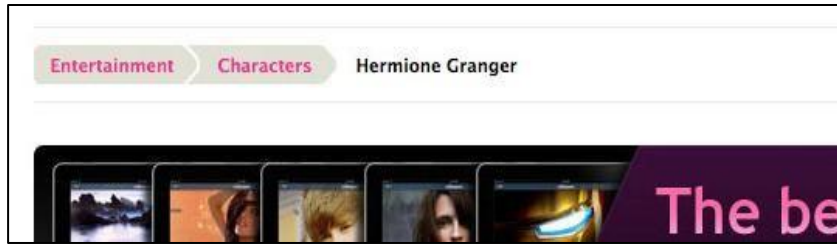
The biggest drawback to tabs is that they're more work to design than simple top horizontal bars; they generally require more markup, image assets, and CSS depending on the visual complexity of the tabs. The other drawback to tabs is that they don't work well for navigation with a lot of links, unless they're arranged vertically (and even then, they can look awkward if there are too many).

When to Use Tabs Navigation

Tabs are appropriate for virtually any main navigation, though they are limited in the number of links they can display, especially when used horizontally. Using them for main navigation with a different style of sub-navigation for larger sites is a good option.

Breadcrumb Navigation

Breadcrumbs, which get their name from the Hansel and Gretel fairy tale of leaving breadcrumbs along the journey so they could find their way back home, show you where you are on a website. They are a form of secondary navigation, helping support the site's primary navigation system.



Guide to Website Navigation Design Patterns**PART 3**

Breadcrumbs are useful in sites with multiple levels of web page hierarchy. They help orient visitors as to where they are relative to the entire site. If a visitor wants to go back a level, he can just click on the appropriate breadcrumb navigation item.

Common Characteristics of Breadcrumb Navigation

- Usually formatted as a horizontal list of text links, often with left-pointing arrows between them to denote hierarchy
- Never used for primary navigation

[Level 1](#) > [Level 2](#) > [Level 3](#) > [Level 4...](#)

Drawbacks of Breadcrumb Navigation

Breadcrumbs don't work well on sites with shallow navigation. They can also be confusing when a site doesn't have clearly compartmentalized and categorized content.

When to Use Breadcrumb Navigation

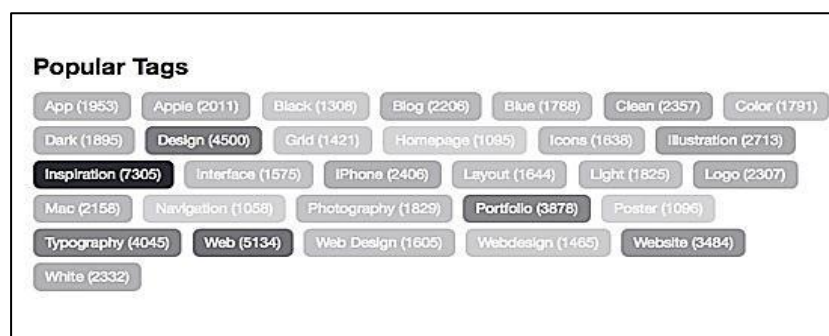
Breadcrumbs are best suited to sites that have clearly defined sections and multiple levels of content categorization.

Without distinct sections, breadcrumbs can do more to confuse visitors than to help them.

Tags Navigation

Tags are commonly used on blogs and news sites. They're often organized into a tag cloud, which may arrange the navigation items alphabetically (often with different-sized links to indicate how much content is filed under a particular tag), or in order of popularity.

Tags are excellent secondary navigation and are rarely seen as primary navigation. They can aid in findability and site exploration. Tag clouds usually appear on either a sidebar or footer.



If a tag cloud isn't present, then tags are often included in the meta information at the top or bottom of a post; this format makes it easy for users to find similar content.

Common Characteristics of Tags Navigation

- Tags are a common feature content-centred sites (blogs and news sites)
- Only text links
- Links are often of varying sizes when arranged in a tag cloud to denote popularity
- Often included in a post's meta information

Drawbacks of Tags Navigation

Tags are strongly associated with blogs and news sites (and, to a lesser extent, e-commerce sites), so if your site is of a different nature, it might not be useful to you. Tags also require a certain amount of work on the part of your content creators, as each post needs to be accurately tagged in order for the system to be effective.

When to Use Tags Navigation

Tagging content with keywords is good if you cover plenty of topics; if you only have a few pages (perhaps your website is a company site), then tagging content may not be needed. Whether you decide to also incorporate a tag cloud or just include tags in meta information will depend on your design.

Search Navigation

Site search has become a popular navigation method in recent years. It's well-suited for sites with tons of content (like Wikipedia), which are difficult to navigate otherwise. Search is also seen commonly on blogs and news sites, as well as e-commerce sites.



Search is useful to visitors who know exactly what they're looking for. But including a search option isn't an excuse to ignore good information architecture. It's still important to make sure that your content is findable for visitors who might not know exactly what they're looking for or are browsing to discover potentially interesting content.

Common Characteristics of Search Navigation

- Search bars are usually located in the header or near the top of a sidebar
- Search bars are often repeated on auxiliary sections of a page layout, such as the footer

Drawbacks of Search Navigation

One of the biggest drawbacks to search is that not all search engines are created equal. Depending on what solution you have chosen, your site's search feature may not produce accurate results or may be missing things such as post meta data. Search navigation, for a majority of the sites, should be a secondary form of navigation. Search is the fallback option the user will choose when they cannot navigate to what they're looking for.

When to Use Search Navigation

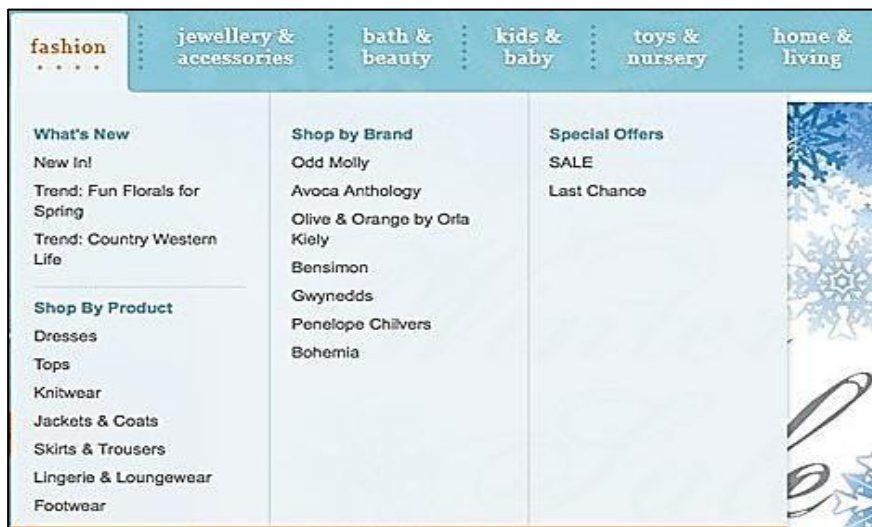
For sites with tons of pages and complex information architecture, you certainly need to include a search feature. Without it, users are likely to get frustrated having to wade through links and multiple levels of navigation to get to the specific information they want.

E-commerce sites are another area where search is important, though it's vital that search results on e-commerce sites are filterable and sortable depending on the size of the site's inventory.

Fly-Out Menu and Drop-Down Menu Navigation

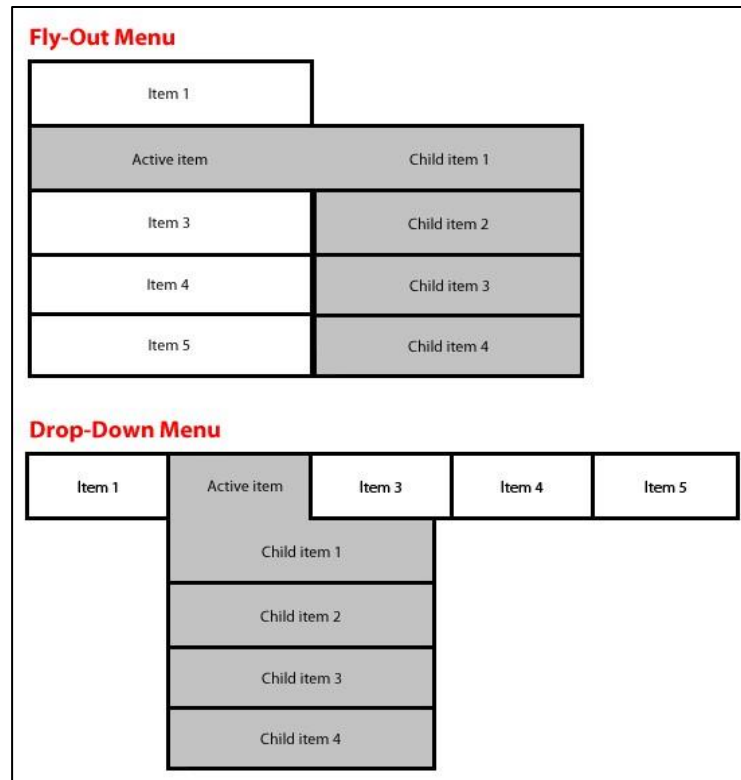
Fly-out menus (used with vertical bar/sidebar navigation) and drop-down menus (typically used on top horizontal bar navigation) are great for robust navigation systems. They keep the overall look of your site uncluttered, but also make deeper sections easily accessible.

They're generally used in conjunction with horizontal, vertical navigation, or tabs as part of the site's primary navigation system.



Common Characteristics Fly-Out Menu and Drop-Down Menu Navigation

- Used for multi-level information architecture
- Uses JavaScript and/or CSS for hiding and showing the menus
- Links displayed in the menus are child items of the primary item
- Menus are most often activated by mouse hover, but sometimes also mouse click



Drawbacks of Fly-Out Menu and Drop-Down Menu Navigation

Unless you put some indication (often an arrow icon) next to your main navigation links, visitors might not realize there's a drop-down or fly-out menu with sub-navigation items. It's important to make this obvious. Also, drop-downs and fly-outs can make navigation on mobile devices very difficult, so be sure your mobile style sheets takes into account this situation.

When to Use Fly-Out Menu and Drop-Down Menu Navigation

If you want to visually hide a large or complex navigation hierarchy, drop-downs and fly-outs are a great option as they let the user decide what they want to see, and when they want to see them. They can be used to display a large number of links on demand without cluttering up the web page. They're also excellent for displaying child pages and local navigation without requiring visitors to click through to a new page first.

Faceted/Guided Navigation

Faceted/guided navigation (also called faceted search or guided search) is most commonly seen on ecommerce sites. Basically, guided navigation presents you with additional filters of content attributes. Say you're browsing for a new LCD monitor, the guided navigation options might list things like size, price, brand, and so on. Based on these content attributes, you are able to navigate to items that match your criteria.

Guided navigation is invaluable on large e-commerce sites with a huge and varied inventory. Straight search options often make it difficult for a user to find what they want and increase the likelihood that they might miss a product. For example, they might search for a product in "taupe" when you've got it marked as "tan" or "beige", even though it's exactly what they were looking for.



Common Characteristics of Faceted/Guided Navigation

- Mostly seen on e-commerce sites
- Usually let users filter multiple times for different characteristics
- Almost always uses text links, broken down by category or in drop-down menus
- Often paired with breadcrumb navigation

Drawbacks of Faceted/Guided Navigation

Guided navigation can be confusing for some users. In addition, there's no guarantee that the user will be looking for one of your pre-defined categories.

When to Use Faceted/Guided Navigation

Faceted navigation is very useful on large e-commerce sites. It makes it easier for users to tailor their shopping experience, and to find exactly what they're looking for. It can also be useful on other directory-style sites.

Footer Navigation

Footer navigation is mostly used as secondary navigation and may contain links that don't fit within the main navigation or include a simplified site map of links.

Visitors who can't find what they're looking for in the primary navigation menu often look at footer navigation afterwards.



Common Characteristics of Footer Navigation

- Footer navigation is often used as a catch-all for navigation items that don't fit elsewhere
- Usually uses text links, occasionally with icons
- Often used for links to pages that aren't mission-critical

Drawbacks of Footer Navigation

If your pages are long, no one's going to want to scroll to the bottom to get to your footer just to navigate your site. With longer pages, footer navigation is best left to repeating links and serving as a condensed site map. It should not be relied upon as a primary form of navigation.

When to Use Footer Navigation

Most sites have some kind of footer navigation, even if it's just repeating navigation that's elsewhere. Consider what would be useful to have there, and what your visitors will most likely be looking for.

Conclusion

Most websites use more than one navigation design pattern. For example, a website might have a horizontal top bar as a primary navigation system, with a vertical bar/sidebar navigation system to support it, along with footer navigation for redundancy, convenience, and auxiliary pages.

When selecting which navigation design patterns to base your navigation system on, you must choose ones that support the information structure and nature of your website. Navigation is an important part of a website's design, and having a solid foundational design is imperative to its effectiveness.

Adaptado para propósitos pedagógicos de: <http://sixrevisions.com/user-interface/navigation-design-patterns/>

APÉNDICE 3:

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES MÁS COMUNES Y SU TRADUCCIÓN

<i>*Los verbos marcados pueden ser conjugados como verbos regulares</i>			
abide	abode	abiden	sufrir, soportar, cumplir
arise	arose	arisen	levantarse, surgir
awake	awoke	awoken	despertarse, despertar
bear	bore	born	aguantar, soportar, parir
beat	beat	beaten	golpear, derrotar, batir
become	became	become	convertirse en, llegar a ser, volverse, ponerse
begin	began	begun	empezar
bend	bent	bent	doblar, torcer, inclinarse
bet	bet	bet	apostar
bid	bid	bid	ofrecer, pujar, licitar
bind	bound	bound	atar, unir, encuadernar
bite	bit	bitten	morder, picar
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
breed	bred	bred	criar, engendrar
bring	brought	brought	traer
broadcast	broadcast*	broadcast*	transmitir
build	built	built	construir
burn	burnt*	burnt*	quemar
burst	burst	burst	explotar, reventar
buy	bought	bought	comprar
cast	cast	cast	lanzar, echar, emitir
catch	caught	caught	atrapar, asir, tomar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
cling	clung	clung	agarrarse, adherirse, aferrarse
come	came	come	venir

cost	cost	cost	costar
creep	crept	crept	gatear, arrastrarse
cut	cut	cut	cortar
deal	dealt	dealt	tratar con, repartir, dar
dig	dug	dug	cavar
dive	dove*	dived	zambullise, sumergirse, bucear

do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar, extraer, sacar
dream	dreamt*	dreamt*	soñar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir, ir en coche, llevar en coche
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	habitar, morar
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer, caerse
feed	fed	fed	alimentar/se, dar de comer
feel	felt	felt	sentir/se, palpar, tocar
fight	fought	fought	pelear, combatir
find	foun	found	encontrar
fit	fit*	fit*	encajar, quedar bien, instalar
flee	fled	fled	huir, huir de
fling	flung	flung	echar, arrojar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	prohibir
forecast	forecast*	forecast*	pronosticar, preveer
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	preveer
foretell	foretold	foretold	predecir
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
forsake	forsook	forsaken	abandonar, desamparar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	got/gotten	conseguir, recibir, ponerse, llegar

give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grind	ground	ground	moler
grow	grew	grown	crecer, cultivar
hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	tener
hear	heard	heard	oír
hide	hid	hidden	esconder/se
hit	hit	hit	golpear, pegar
hold	held	held	sostener, celebrar, esperar
hurt	hurt	hurt	herir, lastimar, doler
keep	kept	kept	mantener, guardar, continuar, criar
kneel	knelt*	knelt*	arrodillarse, estar de rodillas

know	knew	known	saber, conocer
lay	laid	laid	poner, colocar
lead	led	led	guiar, llevar, conducir
leap	leapt*	leapt*	saltar
learn	learnt*	learnt*	aprender, enterarse
leave	left	left	irse, dejar, marcharse
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	dejar, permitir
lie	lay	lain	yacer, echarse, quedar
light	lit*	lit*	encender
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer
mean	meant	meant	significar, querer decir, tener la intención de
meet	met	met	encontrarse con, conocer
mislead	misled	misled	engañar, despistar, llevar por mal camino
overtake	overtook	overtaken	sobrepasar
pay	paid	paid	pagar
prove	proved	proven*	probar, resultar

put	put	put	poner
quit	quit	quit	abandonar, rendirse, dejar
read	read	read	leer
ride	rode	ridden	andar en, pasear en, montar
ring	rang	rung	sonar, llamar por teléfono
rise	rose	risen	levantarse, subir
run	ran	run	correr
saw	sawed	sawn*	serrar, serruchar
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
seek	sought	sought	buscar
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
set	set	set	poner, ambientar
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir, agitar, hacer temblar
shed	shed	shed	derramar, mudar, echar
shine	shone	shone	brillar, lustrar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar, matar a tiros
show	showed	shown	mostrar, exhibir
shrink	shrank	shrunk	encoger/se, reducir/se

shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundir/se
sit	sat	sat	sentar/se
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
slide	slid	slid	deslizar/se, resbalarse
sling	slung	slung	tirar, arrojar
smell	smelt*	smelt*	oler
sow	sowed	sown	sembrar
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
speed	sped*	sped*	acelerar, ir a toda velocidad

spell	spelt*	spelt*	deletrear
spend	spent	spent	gastar, pasar
spill	spilt*	spilt*	derramar, volcar
spin	spun	spun	girar, dar vueltas, hilar, tejer
spit	spat	spat	escupir
split	split	split	partir, rajar, dividir
spoil	spoilt*	spoilt*	estropear, echar a perder, arruinar
spread	spread	spread	extender, desplegar, esparcir
spring	sprang	sprung	saltar
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie, pararse, soportar
steal	stole	stolen	robar
stick	stuck	stuck	pegar, clavar, atascarse, asomar
stink	stank	stunk	apestar, oler mal
stride	strode*	stridden	andar con pasos largos
strike	struck	struck/stricken	golpear, dar (la hora)
strive	strove	striven	luchar, esforzarse
swear	swore	sworn	jurar, decir palabrotas, malcedir
sweat	sweat*	sweat*	sudar
sweep	swept*	swept*	barrer, azotar
swell	swelle	swollen	hincharse, crecer, aumentar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar, llevar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tear	tore	torn	desgarrar, romper, arrancar
tell	told	told	decir, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar
thrive	throve*	thriven*	prosperar, crecer mucho, desarrollarse
throw	threw	thrown	tirar, arrojar
thrust	thrust	thrust	empujar con fuerza, clavar
tread	trod	trodden	pisar, andar
undergo	underwent	undergone	sufrir, ser sometido a, recibir

understand	understood	understood	entender
upset	upset	upset	enfadar, trastornar
wake	woke	woken	despertar
wear	wore	worn	usar, vestir, gastar
weep	wept	wept	llorar
wet	wet*	wet*	mojar
win	won	won	ganar
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	retirar, sacar
withhold	withheld	withheld	retener, ocultar, no revelar
withstand	withstood	withstood	resistir, aguantar, oponerse
wring	wrung	wrung	torcer, retorcer, estrujar, escurrir
write	wrote	written	escribir

APÉNDICE 4:
LISTA DE FALSOS COGNADOS MÁS COMUNES Y SU TRADUCCIÓN

Palabra en inglés	Significado	Palabra en castellano	Significado
Actual	Real, efectivo	Actual	current, present-day
American	Estadounidense	Americano	person from North or South America
Assist	Ayudar	Asistir	to attend, be present at
Billion (US)	Mil millones	Billón	(US) trillion, (UK) billion
Bizarre	Extraño	Bizarro	dashing, brave, gallant
Bomber	Bombardero	Bombero	firefighter
Carpet	Alfombra	Carpeta	folder
Casualty	Víctima	Casualidad	coincidence, chance
Choke	Ahogar	Chocar	strike, collide
Code	Código	Codo	elbow
College	Universidad	Colegio	high school
Compromise	Componenda	Compromiso	obligation, commitment
Condescend	Dignarse	Condescender	to comply, agree
Constipated	Constipado (adj.)	Constipado (n.)	a cold
Contest (v.)	Contender	Contestar	to answer
Currently	Actualmente	Corrientemente	fluently, plainly, flatly
Delight	Delicia, deleite	Delito	crime
Disgrace	Vergüenza	Desgracia	mistake, misfortune
Disgust	Asco, repugnancia	Disgusto	annoyance, worry
Destitute	Indigente	Destituido	fired, deprived
Dormitory	Residencia universitaria	Dormitorio	bedroom

Embarrassed	Avergonzada	Embarazada	pregnant
Empress	Emperatriz	Empresa	business enterprise, company
Envy (v.)	Envidiar	Enviar	send
Estimate	Estimación, presupuesto	Estimado	esteemed
Exit	Salida	Éxito	success, hit
Fabric	Tela	Fábrica	factory
Grocery	Abarrotería, tienda de comestibles	Grosería	grossness
Introduce (someone)	Presentar	Introducir	insert
Large	Grande	Largo	long
Lecture	Conferencia	Lectura	reading
Library	Biblioteca	Librería	bookstore
Mantel	Manto, mesilla	Mantel	tablecloth
Molest	Abusar sexualmente	Molestar	bother
Nude	Desnudo	Nudo	knot
Parade	Desfile	Parada	stop, e.g. bus stop
Parent	Padre	Pariente	relative
Pretend	Fingir	Pretender	to attempt, to woo
Preoccupied	Distraído	Preocupado	worried
Realize	Darse cuenta	Realizar	to come true
Record	Grabar	Recordar	to remember, remind
Rope	Cuerda	Ropa	clothes
Sane	Cuerdo	Sano	healthy
Soap	jabón	Sopa	soup
Stretch	Estirar, alargar	Estrechar	to narrow, bring closer together
Support	apoyar	Soportar	tolerate, put up with

Success	éxito	Suceso	event
Tuna	atún	Tuna	prickly pear
Ultimately	al final	Últimamente	recently
Vase	jarrón, florero	Vaso	drinking glass