Unidad 4 Bloque verbal

La palabra clave o núcleo de un **bloque verbal** es un **verbo**, el cual puede estar conjugado (expresando tiempo, número y persona) o no conjugado. Puede presentarse solo o acompañado de otras palabras. El verbo es identificado por medio de la vía morfológica y la vía sintáctica.

ESTUDIO MORFOLÓGICO

La técnica estudia las palabras teniendo en cuenta su FORMA para conocer su función y significado. Por ejemplo:

Believes	believed	
Verbo en presente	Verbo en pasado	

La lengua cuenta con dos mecanismos importantes para la formación de palabras: la derivación y la composición.

DERIVACIÓN

La derivación consiste en la formación de palabras a través de la adición de **prefijos**, **sufijos** y **flexiones** a palabras ya formadas o a las raíces de las palabras.

PREFIJOS:

Son partículas que se anteponen a las palabras. Tienen valor semántico ya que sirven para modificar el significado de la palabra que precede pero no cambian su categoría gramatical. Ejemplos:

Prefix	Meaning	Examples	
re-	again or back	restructure, revisit, reappear, rebuild, refinance	
dis-	reverses the meaning of the verb	disappear, disallow, disarm, disconnect, discontinue	
over-	too much	overbook, oversleep, overwork	
un-	reverses the meaning of the verb	unbend, uncouple, unfasten	
mis-	badly or wrongly	mislead, misinform, misidentify	
out-	more or better than others	outperform, outbid	
be-	make or cause	befriend, belittle	
со-	together	co-exist, co-operate, co-own	
de-	do the opposite of	devalue, deselect	

inter-	between	interact, intermix, interface
pre-	before	pre-expose, prejudge, pretest
sub-	under/below	subcontract, subdivide
trans-	across, over	transform, transcribe, transplant
under-	not enough	underfund, undersell, undervalue, underdevelop

SUFIJOS:

Son partículas que se añaden al final de las palabras o raíces de las palabras. Es un recurso muy utilizado para la formación de nuevos términos. Pueden cambiar la categoría de palabras. Por ejemplo: verify (verbo)+ sufijo -tion= verification (sustantivo)

Ejemplo de "Sufijos" usados para formar verbos que significan "provocar/ causar":

Suffix	Example
-ise	stabilise, characterise, symbolise, visualise, specialise
-ate	differentiate, liquidate, pollinate, duplicate, fabricate
-fy	classify, exemplify, simplify, justify
-en	awaken, fasten, shorten, moisten

FLEXIÓN

Son partículas que se agregan a las palabras para marcar los accidentes que pueden sufrir las mismas. La flexión NO cambia la categoría gramatical de las palabras. Ellas son:

Tiempo y persona verbal:

Flexión para identificar el Presente Simple para las Terceras Personas del Singular (He, She, It):

- Si los verbos terminan en -o, -ch, -sh, -s, -x, agregamos la flexión -ES para he, she, it. Ejemplos: (I go. He goes) (I watch. He watches.) (I wash. He washes.) (I pass. He passes.) (I mix. He mixes.)
- Si los verbos terminan en -consonante -y, cambiamos la -y por la flexión-ies.

Flexión para identificar el Pasado Indefinido y el Pasado Participio de los Verbos Regulares

- Los verbos regulares utilizan la flexión "-ED" para formar su pasado. Ejemplo:
 Design: She designed.
- Si los verbos terminan en "-E", agregan la flexión "-D": Ejemplo:
 Like I liked

 Si los verbos monosílabos terminan en consonante- vocal- consonante duplican la última consonante y agregan la flexión "-ed" (Quedan excluidas la "y" y la "w" en esta regla). Ejemplo:

Plan: I planned.

Si los verbos terminan en -consonante -y, cambiamos la "-y" por la flexión "-ied".
 Study. I studied.

Flexión para el Pasado Simple y el Participio Pasado en Inglés de los verbos regulares.

- The designer / loaded / the page. (Pasado Simple verbo conjugado Voz activa)
- The designer / has loaded / the page. (Participio pasado verbo conjugado-Voz Activa)
- o The page / is loaded. (Participio pasado verbo conjugado Voz Pasiva)
- o When **loaded**, / you have access to the index page. (Verbo no conjugado)

Flexión de los verbos irregulares en inglés.

Los mismos se producen a través de una modificación de la palabra (no agregan -ed), lo que es imposible identificarlos por su terminación. Por ejemplo:

They found interesting links.

They have found interesting links.

Al encontrar en un texto un verbo irregular, consulte el anexo "Lista de Verbos Irregulares". De esta forma usted identificará la forma infinitiva.

Flexión para los tiempos progresivos en verbos conjugados y en verbos no conjugados.

- Los verbos agregan la flexión-ing para los tiempos progresivos en verbos conjugados y no conjugados. Ejemplos:
 - o He / is loading / the web page. (Verbo conjugado)
 - o This page / is useful / for presenting / new products. (Verbo no conjugado)
- Si los verbos terminan en "-e", cambiamos por la flexión "-ing". Ejemplo:

Write - writing.

 Si los verbos monosílabos terminan en consonante- vocal- consonante duplican la última consonante y agregan la flexión "-ing" (Quedan excluidas la "y" y la "w" en esta regla). Ejemplo:

Plan. Planning.

Actividad 1. Del siguiente párrafo identifique los verbos según su prefijo, sufijo o flexión.

Why worry about how your website content is organized?

By organizing your content, you allow visitors to understand and navigate your site, which helps them find what they're looking for and increases the likelihood that they'll return in the future.

Strategic website organization also allows search engines to understand what your most important content is and prioritize it accordingly, which will increase your SEO and Google rankings.

ESTUDIO SINTÁCTICO

La sintaxis estudia la manera en que las palabras, frases u oraciones están ordenadas en un texto. Mediante el estudio sintáctico se puede definir la función gramatical que cumple una palabra según la posición que ocupa en la oración.

- The <u>light</u> is bright.
- Mercury is a <u>light</u> metal.

Actividad 2. Busque las palabras subrayadas en un diccionario. Observe los ejemplos y analice las diferencias. ¿Cómo influyen la forma y la posición en la oración en la acepción que debe elegir?

- 1. A designer has a lot on his mind.
- 2. Do you mind if I leave a little bit early? I have to see a customer.
- 3. I'm reading a book about Java.
- 4. I'm going to **book** a table for our business lunch. Is 1 PM okay?
- 5. Where did you **park** the company car?
- 6. There's a beautiful park outside the company headquarters.
- 7. There's a **sign** on the door that says KEEP OUT. Should we go inside?
- 8. Could you please sign this contract?
- 9. Is there a bus stop near here?
- 10. If you **stop** texting for a minute, I can explain.

VERBOS CONJUGADOS

Es posible identificar un verbo a través de las palabras que lo acompañan. Estas palabras son:

- a. Pronombres
- b. Verbos "especiales"
- c. Adverbios
- d. Adjetivos predicativos

a. Pronombres personales

Los **pronombres personales "sujeto"** son un indicio seguro de la presencia de un verbo conjugado. Los mismos NO se traducen, ya que la flexión del verbo en castellano por sí misma indica la persona y el número.

Los pronombres personales sujeto sustituyen al sujeto de la oración, mientras que los **pronombres personales en función de objeto** sirven como complemento directo, es decir, responden la pregunta ¿en quién recae la acción? Por esto, suelen ir después del verbo o de preposiciones como *for, to, with* y at.

También existen otros tipos de pronombres que se detallan en la siguiente tabla:

Pronombres personales sujeto (Antes del Verbo)	Pronombres personales objeto (Después del Verbo)
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

b. Verbos "especiales"

Los verbos **auxiliares** y los verbos **modales** nos ayudan a conformar y expresar correctamente los tiempos y distintas formas de los verbos principales.

Verbos auxiliares

BE	AM – IS – ARE – WAS – WERE – BEEN – BEING

HAVE	HAVE – HAS – HAD – HAVING	
DO	DOES – DID	

VERBO "TO BE"

	PRESENTE SIMPLE	PASADO SIMPLE
AFIRMATIVO	I am = I'm he is = he's she is = she's it is. = it's we are = we're you are = you're they are = they're	I was he was she was it was we were you were they were
NEGATIVO	PRESENTE SIMPLE I am not = I'm not he is not = he isn't she is not = she isn't it is not. = it isn't we are not = we aren't you are not = you aren't they are not = they aren't	PASADO SIMPLE I was not = I wasn't he was not = he wasn't she was not = she wasn't it was not = it wasn't was not = it wasn't we were not = we weren't you were not = you weren't they were not = they weren't
INTERROGATIVO	Am I? Is he? Is she? Is it? Are we? Are you? Are they?	Was I? Was he? Was she? Was it? Were we? Were you? Were they?

Al traducirse al español, el verbo **TO BE** puede tener distintas traducciones, según el contexto:

- 1) SER
- 2) ESTAR
- 3) TENER (en expresiones BE+ADJETIVO)= be tired/ hungry, etc.

ESTRUCTURA: BE+ (TO + base) = tener que / deber / ir a

ESTRUCTURA: BE + ABOUT + (TO + base) = estar por / estar a punto de / ir a / estar próximo a //

- 4) Expresiones: tener... edad, costar, llegar, hacer (frío, calor...)etc.
- 5) Otra traducción posible: THERE+BE

.There + be = haber

	PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
Afirmativo	There is There are hay	There was. There were hubo / había	There will be habrá
Negativo	There is not = There isn't There are not = There aren't no hay	There was not = There wasn't There were not = There weren't no hubo / no había	There won't be
Interrogativo	Is there? Are there? ¿Hay?	Was there? Were there ¿Hubo? / ¿Había?	Will there be? ¿Habrá?

★ "There" no se traduce cuando está seguido por otros verbos:

There exist many web pages about web design.

Existen muchas páginas web sobre diseño web.

Actividad 3. Subraye el Verbo TO BE y/o estructura con BE, indique el tiempo verbal y traduzca cada oración al español.

- 1. Top Horizontal bar navigation is one of the two most popular kinds of site navigation menu design patterns.
- 2. Tim Berners Lee was at CERN when he invented the World Wide Web.
- 3. The World Wide Web is 33 years old.
- 4. The junior designer was cold in his unheated office.
- 5. There was a big community of active students in the UX course. The lessons were a mix of text, image, and video.
- 6. There are different navigation systems.
- 7. Programmers are afraid of worms and viruses.
- 8. That UX design course is a thousand dollars.
- 9. The test results were early.
- 10. It will be cold and rainy tomorrow so I won't be at the office: I'll do home-office.
- 11. Help desk technicians will always be there for you.
- 12. We are to release a newer version of our app.
- 13. There was a lot of tension when the designer was about to change the whole website layout.
- 14. The student was finally home after a long day at university studying JAVA.

15. There weren't any boring theory lectures: there were several practical exercises with entertaining and easy to absorb content.

Verbos modales

Los verbos modales en inglés son una categoría de verbos especiales. A diferencia de los verbos auxiliares "be", "do" y "have" que pueden funcionar como verbos principales de una oración, los verbos modales no pueden hacerlo. Al ser verbos complementarios siempre van acompañados de otro verbo.

Los verbos modales no marcan un tiempo verbal, éstos dan a entender una actitud determinada del hablante. Al tratarse de verbos especiales se pueden negar y en las preguntas ocupan el lugar del auxiliar.

Afirmación: Sujeto + verbo modal + verbo infinitivo

Negación: Sujeto + verbo modal + NOT + verbo infinitivo
 Pregunta: (Wh) + verbo modal + sujeto + verbo infinitivo + ?

Verbo modal	Usos básicos
Can (cannot = can't)	Posibilidad o habilidad
	En preguntas, se suele usar para pedir permiso, o sea, la posibilidad de hacer algo.
May (may not)	Sinónimo de can para expresar permiso o dar instrucciones. También puede ser utilizado para expresar la posibilidad de que una acción tenga lugar
Could (could not = couldn't) / Might (might not)	Posibilidad remota
Will (will not = won't)	Probabilidad, es decir, una acción que probablemente tendrá lugar en el futuro.
Should (should not = shouldn't	Dar consejos acerca de acciones que deberían ser realizadas en función de obtener un resultado.
Must / Have to (don't have to)	Obligaciones
Mustn't / Can't	Prohibición.

Actividad 4. Lea las oraciones a continuación e identifique los verbos principales y modales en cada una de ellas.

a. A Web designer will often manipulate actual HTML code.

- b. Different kinds of tools can help to auto-produce HTML that will result in a specific design format.
- c. A Web designer may also use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to create a unified style and colour scheme throughout an entire website.
- d. Should a Web designer think about the way his page looks?
- e. Visitors may not come back to your site if the information in it is confusing.

c. Adverbios

Cuando los adverbios modifican la acción expresada por el verbo, son considerados elementos del **bloque verbal**. Su posición no es fija y puede separarse del mismo. Distinguimos los adverbios de modo y los adverbios de frecuencia.

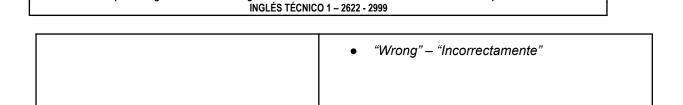
Utilizamos los adverbios de modo en inglés cuando expresamos cuál es la manera en la que se realiza una acción. "Bien", "Mal", "Fácilmente" o "Naturalmente". Una gran mayoría de los adverbios de modo en inglés terminan con el sufijo -ly. Por ejemplo: "quickly" / " happily" / "Slowly", etc.

. Pero hay otros que poseen su propia forma. Por ejemplo: "Fast" ("Rápidamente"), "Well" ("Bien/ Adecuadamente"), "Better" ("Mejor"), "Worse" ("Peor")

A continuación se detallan algunos de los más frecuentes utilizados en los textos:

- "Slowly" "Lentamente"
- "Easily" "Fácilmente"
- "Carefully" "Cuidadosamente"
- "Simply" "Simplemente"
- "Happily" "Felizmente"
- "Naturally" "Naturalmente"
- "Well" "Bien/ Adecuadamente"
- "Badly" "Mal/ De mala manera"
- "Better" "Mejor"
- "Worse" "Peor"
- "Together" "Juntos"
- "Separately" "Separadamente"
- "Carelessly" "Descuidadamente"
- ""Better" "Mejor"
- "Worse" "Peor"

- "Loudly" "Fuerte/ En voz alta"
- "Quietly" "Tranquilamente/ En voz baja"
- "Suddenly" "Repentinamente"
- "Only" "Sólo/ solamente"
- "Really" "Realmente"
- "Softly" "Suavemente"
- "Alone" "Solo"
- "Successfully" "Exitosamente"
- "Actually" "En realidad/ De hecho"
- "Reluctantly" "De mala gana"
- "Intentionally" "Intencionalmente"
- "Accidentaly" "Accidentalmente"
- Right" "Correctamente"



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Los adverbios de frecuencia se refieren indican el número de repeticiones o cada cuánto ocurren los eventos que se están narrando. Estos son: "ALWAYS", "USUALLY", "OFTEN", "SOMETIMES", "HARDLY EVER", "NEVER". Estos se utilizan antes de los verbos. Sin embargo, si es el Verbo To Be, su ubicación es después del mismo. Ejemplos: I sometimes design with Dreamweaver and I am usually relaxed when I design a Web page.

d. Adjetivos predicativos

Los verbos copulativos son una subclase de verbos que conectan al sujeto con un complemento nominal o adjetivo. Por lo tanto, pueden aparecer seguidos de un adjetivo (llamado **adjetivo predicativo**) que forma parte del Bloque Verbal. Algunos de estos verbos son:

BE - SEEM - LOOK - FEEL - APPEAR - BECOME

The product **became incredibly popular** after the 90's.

Massive wireless communication **seemed impossible** in the 90's.

Some predictions from the 90's were interesting.

Actividad 5. Señale en el siguiente párrafo verbos copulativos y adjetivos predicativos

At the beginning of the Web, designers were too limited from the technologies. They could insert and structure only text-based information and the result wasn't pretty. Two years later, it was possible to integrate images, together with the text. However, web developers were still searching for a way to structure the information in a better way. That became possible after 1997, when HTML tables were released. In fact, they became the first web layout building technique. Tables were easy to implement and all browsers began to support them.

Verbos Conjugados en tiempos verbales simples y continuos:

	SIMPLE	CONTINUO
PRESENTE	AFFIRMATIVE FORM	AFFIRMATIVE FORM
1°Pers Sing 2° Pers Sing 3° Pers Sing masc 3° Pers Sing fem 3° Pers Sing neutro 1° Pers Plural 2°Pers Plural 3°Pers Plural	I work. You work. He works. She works. It works. We work You work. They work.	I am working. You are working. He is working She is working. It is working. We are working. You are working. They are working.
	NEGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM
1°Pers Sing 2° Pers Sing 3° Pers Sing masc 3° Pers Sing fem 3° Pers Sing neutro 1° Pers Plural 2°Pers Plural 3°Pers Plural	I do not work. You do not work. He does not work. She does not work. It does not work. We do not work. You do not work. They do not work.	I am not working. You are not working. He is not working She is not working. It is not working. We are not working. You are not working. They are not working.
	INTERROGATIVE FORM	INTERROGATIVE FORM
1°Pers Sing 2° Pers Sing 3° Pers Sing masc 3° Pers Sing fem 3° Pers Sing neutro 1° Pers Plural 2°Pers Plural 3°Pers Plural	Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	Am I working? Are you working? Is he working? Is she working? Is it working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?
PASADO	AFFIRMATIVE FORM	AFFIRMATIVE FORM
1°Pers Sing 2° Pers Sing 3° Pers Sing masc 3° Pers Sing fem 3° Pers Sing neutro 1° Pers Plural 2°Pers Plural 3°Pers Plural	Regular Verb I worked. You worked. He worked. She worked. It worked. It worked. It worked. We worked. You spoke. It spoke. It spoke. We spoke. You worked. You worked. You spoke. They worked. They spoke.	I was working. You were working. He was working She was working. It was working. We were working. You were working. They were working.
1°Pers Sing 2° Pers Sing 3° Pers Sing masc 3° Pers Sing fem 3° Pers Sing neutro 1° Pers Plural 2°Pers Plural 3°Pers Plural	NEGATIVE FORM Regular Verb I did not work. I did not speak. You did not speak. You did not speak. He did not work. He did not speak. She did not speak. It did not speak. It did not speak. We did not work. We did not speak. You did not work. You did not speak. You did not speak. They did not work. They did not speak INTERROGATIVE FORM Regular Verb Irregular Verb	NEGATIVE FORM I was not working. You were not working. He was not working She was not working. It was not working. We were not working. You were not working. They were not working. INTERROGATIVE FORM

1°Pers Sing	Did I work?	Did I speak?	Was I working?
2° Pers Sing	Did you work?	Did you speak?	Were you working?
3° Pers Sing masc	Did he work?	Did he speak?	Was he working?
3° Pers Sing fem	Did she work?	Did she speak?	Was she working?
3° Pers Sing neutro	Did it work?	Did it speak?	Was it working?
1° Pers Plural	Did we work?	Did we speak?	Were we working?
2°Pers Plural	Did you work?	Did you speak?	Were you working?
3°Pers Plural	Did they work?	Did they speak?	Were they working?

Otros ejemplos de verbos conjugados

BE + -ING (estar) + (-ando / -endo)	The designer is loading the page.
(estar) + (-arido / -erido)	
BE + PARTICIPIO PASADO	The page is presented to the client.
(forma de la voz pasiva)	
HAVE + PARTICIPIO PASADO	We have presented the new web page.
(haber) + (-ado / -ido)	
DO / DOES + NOT + VERBO	They do not want a dynamic web page.
(no se traducen) + (presente)	The page does not include a form.
DID + NOT + VERBO	They did not want a dynamic web page.
(no se traduce) + (pasado)	The page did not include a form.
DO / DOES + BLOQUE NOMINAL + VERBO	Do they want a dynamic web page?
(no se traducen) + (presente)	Does the page include a form?
DID + BLOQUE NOMINAL + VERBO	Did they want a dynamic web page?
(no se traduce) + (pasado)	Did the page include a form?
(SHALL) / WILL	We will discuss the new design.
(futuro indefinido)	They will ask you about the Meta Tags.
WOULD	It would be important.
(potencial)	
SHOULD	We should discuss the new design.
(debería / debiera)	
COULD / MIGHT	We could discuss the new design.
(podría)	We might discuss the new design.

BE	The theory is wrong.
SEEM	It seems impossible.
BECOME	The page has become successful.

Actividad 6. Lea el siguiente texto y conteste las preguntas a continuación:

- a. ¿Qué es un dominio y en qué consiste?
- b. ¿Qué sufijos de países latinoamericanos conoce?
- c. ¿Qué es un subdominio?
- d. Según el artículo, ¿cómo se registra un dominio?

Actividad 7. Ahora busque los siguientes elementos en el texto:

- e. Identifique distintos verbos modales y su función. Realice una traducción de las oraciones donde aparecen.
- f. Identifique 3 ejemplos distintos de verbo TO BE con distinta traducción.
- g. Encuentre y marque un ejemplo de un adjetivo en función predicativa.
- h. Encuentre y marque un adverbio.
- i. Encuentre 2 ejemplos de pronombre sujeto y 2 de pronombre objeto.

CHAPTER 4 - DOMAIN REGISTRATION

Domains are a very important topic in web design. In this chapter I will go over what domains and subdomains are and how to register them.

Domains

Domain registration is an important topic in web design. A domain is a www.your-domain.com. Its name consists of letters and numbers and the "-". It has to start and end with a letter or a number. The "-" cannot be used at the beginning or end. The domain name must contain at least one letter, or it could be similar to an IP-address. The third and fourth characters cannot be a hyphen ("-"). Domain names are NOT case-sensitive and can be from 3-63 characters long. When you have a domain name, you can host your site under that name, and host your e-mail under that name too. For example, your e-mail address can be myname@mydomain.com. Make sure your host has an email service.

Suffixes

".com" is not the only suffix you can have. There are many others. The most popular suffixes are .com, .net, and .org. Here are some other suffixes you can use: .com .net .org .us .info .biz .ws .name. Remember, these are for the U.S. If you live outside of the U.S., there will be different suffixes.

Subdomains

Subdomains replace the "www" in domain names. For example, a subdomain would look like "site1.your-domain.com". A subdomain can be made up of the same characters as a domain name. Subdomains represent different directories in your domain. The beauty of this is that instead of having to make separate folders for each one of your sites, you just make some subdomains. This is very useful if you are about to host different sites on the same host. Sometimes when you sign up for a free host, they will give you a subdomain of their web site, such as zimmerdesigns.netfirms.com.

Registering Your Domain

To register a domain, first you have to find a registrar. Next, you will purchase your domain there. Domains can range in price from \$9 to \$35. The site I use and recommend is Godaddy. I have listed some others for your convenience on my web page. After having purchased your domain, you have to link it to your host. To do this, you have to change the domain pointer. Your host will tell you what to change them to, but usually they are ns1.your-domain.com and ns2.your-domain.com. The last step is to wait 24-48 hours for this to propagate. Then you have your domain! The next step is uploading your site to your new host.

Adaptado para propósitos pedagógicos de: http:

//www.zimmertech.com/tutorials/web-design/36/webdesignbasics_domain-registration.php

VERBOS NO CONJUGADOS

Esta es una forma verbal que no expresa tiempo, número ni persona. Además, nunca van acompañados de "Sujeto". Consideraremos tres categorías de verbos no conjugados.

a. To + verbo (infinitivo)

o *To design* - Diseñar

b. Forma -ing (participio presente)

o Designing - Diseñando

c. Forma -ed ó 3ª columna verbos irregulares (participio pasado)

o Designed - Diseñado.

o Written - Escrito

a. Infinitivo

El infinitivo es la base del verbo. Frecuentemente aparece precedido de la partícula *TO*. Veamos las siguientes traducciones orientadoras:

Traducción como			
A + Infinitivo	I came to see you.		
	(Vine a verte.)		
Para + Infinitivo	You must use the manual to find the instructions.		
	(Debes usar el manual para encontrar las instrucciones.)		
De + Infinitivo	He tried to load it, but he couldn't.		
	(Trató de subirlo, pero no pudo.)		
Que + Verbo	a. Verbos como cause, allow, believe, assume, completan		
conjugado	su idea con un bloque verbal infinitivo .		
	o We allow him to design our page.		
	o (Lo dejamos que diseñe nuestra página.)		
	b. Voz pasiva impersonal.		
	o The pages are said to be the most important ones.		
	o (Se dice que las páginas son las más importantes.)		
	c. Estructura for + bloque nominal + to infinitive		
	(para que + bloque nominal + verbo conjugado)		
	o This page is designed for students to practise at home.		
	o (Esta página está diseñada para que los estudiantes		
	practiquen en casa.)		
TO no se traduce	To design means create.		
	(Diseñar significa crear.)		

b. Forma -ing

La forma *-ing* puede aparecer como verbo (conjugado y no conjugado), como adjetivo y como sustantivo.

Preposición + -ing (preposición) + (infinitivo)	Dreamweaver is used for creating web pages. (Dreamweaver se usa para crear páginas web.)
By + -ing	The best way to design is by practising a lot.

(no se traduce + -ando / -endo)	(La mejor manera de diseñar es practicando mucho.)
Posición inicial en la oración	Loading pages is always simple for him. (Subir las páginas siempre es simple para él.)
Posición media separada del bloque anterior por una coma	They rejected the project, arguing that I didn't follow their instructions. (Rechazaron el proyecto, argumentando que no seguí sus instrucciones.)

c. Forma -ed ó 3ª columna verbos irregulares (participio pasado)

Las cláusulas "-ed" tienen un significado pasivo.

Bootstrap, the framework **created** by Twitter in 2010, provided a grid system base on the 960 grid system.

Boostrap, el marco creado por Twitter en 2010, proporcionó una base de sistema de cuadrícula en el sistema de cuadrícula 960.

En este caso "...created..." es el verbo no conjugado. Mientras que "...provided..." es el verbo principal conjugado de la oración.

The grid system **coded** in CSS and **provided** in Bootstrap simplified development.

El sistema grid codificado en CSS y proporcionado en Bootstrap simplificó el desarrollo.

En este caso tanto "...coded..." cómo "...provided..." son verbos no conjugados. Mientras que "...simplified..." es el verbo principal de la oración.

Actividad 8. Lea los siguientes fragmentos e identifique los verbos no conjugados. Traduzca esos fragmentos al español utilizando la forma adecuada.

Bootstrap

If you want to learn Bootstrap, your first step should be to install the framework. First, go to Bootstrap's official website and download the precompiled edition of the toolkit. You can, in theory, download the source code version — this would allow you greater

freedom to customize styles. That said, going with the pre-compiled BootstrapCDN is better if you're just starting to learn Bootstrap, as it'll make the process of beginning a project more intuitive and organized.

Responsive design is a front-end programming philosophy that prioritizes adaptability and user experience by displaying websites equally well across all devices — from desktops to tablets to mobile phones.

But the perks provided by responsive design aren't limited to user experience. The adaptability of this philosophy saves programmers from reformatting their sites or apps every time a device with new dimensions hits the market.

Adaptado para propósitos pedagógicos de:

https://bootcamp.berkelev.edu/resources/coding/learn-bootstrap/

Actividad 9. Lea los siguientes fragmentos y marque los bloques verbales. Identifique sus núcleos y analice qué elementos los acompañan (adverbios, verbos

Simplicity

modales y auxiliares, etc)

ReactJS applies the JSX file that executes the application and helps to understand the code completely. The ReactJS is a component-based approach, it can reuse the code when it is required so it can be used and learned simply.

Performance

ReactJS performs efficiently. It is applied to VDOM, so the web application will be much faster than the alternate front-end frameworks. React divides the complex user interface into unique elements. To increase the development time, multiple users can work simultaneously on each element.

Adaptado para propósitos pedagógicos de: https://www.fita.in/what-is-reactjs-the-important-features-of-reactjs/

Actividad 10. Lea las partes 1, 2 y 3 del texto *Guide to website navigation design* patterns que se encuentra en el APÉNDICE 2. Luego busque ejemplos de:

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

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

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



INSTRUMENTAL ENGLISH

Expresar existencia y describir

*Esta sección "Inglés Instrumental", tiene como objetivo practicar cómo formar ideas o enunciados, en esta oportunidad, vamos a aprender combinaciones lingüísticas utilizadas para expresar existencia.

Una de las forma de expresar existencia, es decir anunciar lo que sucede, es utilizando el bloque nominal *THERE* seguido del bloque verbal *TO BE* conjugado (*THERE IS-WAS/ THERE ARE-WERE*) seguido de una frase nominal que contenga al sustantivo modificado por adjetivos, otros sustantivos, genitivos o adverbios.

Actividad 1

- a. Acceda al siguiente enlace https://youtu.be/ok-plXXHIWw y vea el video "HTML in 100 seconds" que presenta la historia del HTML y cómo se usa para dar estructura a una página web.
- b. Lea los enunciados que expresan existencia e indique si son verdaderos o falsos teniendo en cuenta el video.

English equivalent	Spanish	True or false?
There is a definition of HTML at the		
beginning of the video		
There is a publishing language to		
display content called SGML.		
There isn't any tag to link to a different		
web page.		
In modern HTML, there aren't any		
tags to handle a variety of different		
media types.		
There are two tags in the typical		
HTML element.		

Se puede inferir entonces la siguiente fórmula:

Expressing existence

Statements: There is (not) + singular noun / There are (not) + plural noun.

Actividad 2

a. Ahora vuelva a ver el video y elija una de las expresiones de cada columna a continuación para expresar existencia de objetos. *Tenga en cuenta si describe un objeto o varios (singular / plural)

There is a	Adjectives:	head
	closing	title
There are	media	tag
	structural	tag
There is not a		path
	Nouns:	tag
There are not	image	children
	file	tags
	anchor	attributes
	hrefs	tags

b. Por último, copie la frase que ha resultado de esta elección

Ej: There is a closing tag in the typical HTML element.		
Now your versión/ Ahora su versión		

c. Ahora lea su versión en voz alta y compártala con sus compañeros ¿Qué vieron/identificaron ellos en el video?