Unidad 5
ORGANIZACIÓN TEXTUAL

Pronombres relativos

Utilizamos pronombres relativos para referirnos a un sustantivo (una persona o una cosa) mencionado antes y al que queremos agregar más información o modificar. Los pronombres relativos pueden referirse a algo o alguien en singular o plural. Algunos pronombres relativos se pueden usar sólo con personas, otros sólo con cosas y algunos con ambos. El pronombre relativo se encuentra en lugar de un sustantivo. Este sustantivo suele aparecer anteriormente en la oración.

That
"That" es el pronombre relativo más utilizado en el inglés hablado, ya que se puede utilizar tanto con personas como con cosas. Se utiliza para sustituir **"which"**, **"who"** o **"whom"** en cláusulas que definen al sustantivo.

There are many tutorials and videos that can walk you through almost any problem and solution.

Which
"Which" sólo se puede utilizar con las cosas.

The PC which I bought seven years ago needs replacing.
My new job, which I only started last week, is already very stressful.
Who
Solo se puede utilizar **"who"** con personas.

My best friend, who I met at university, is coming for dinner.
I have never met a person who didn't like music.

Whom
"Whom" se utiliza para hacer referencia al objeto indirecto del verbo, pero no lo utilizamos mucho en inglés coloquial. Más a menudo utilizamos **"who"** en vez de **"whom"**.

The tall man whom I was talking to is an experienced designer.
This is Peter, whom I met at the conference last week.
Whose
El uso de **"whose"** indica posesión, tanto para las personas como para las cosas.

The customer whose computer I repaired was very satisfied with my job.
That angry customer, whose computer I repaired, said he would never call me again.
When - where - why

Estos adverbios relativos a veces se utilizan en lugar de un pronombre relativo para hacer la frase más fácil de entender. **Estos adverbios se refieren a expresiones de tiempo, lugares o motivos**.

The university where I study is an excellent institution.
I can remember a time when there was no email or internet
I don´t understand why she won't return my calls.

Cláusulas relativas

The flight was cancelled. We were going to take it.
*The flight **that we were going to take** was cancelled.*

Se utilizan los pronombres relativos para unir dos o más cláusulas, formando así lo que llamamos "**cláusulas relativas**". **Hay dos tipos de cláusulas relativas**: las que añaden información adicional y aquellas que modifican (o definen) el sujeto de la oración.

Cláusulas no definitorias

Estas cláusulas agregan información adicional. Se utilizan comas para separar la cláusula relativa del resto de la oración. No se puede utilizar **"that"** en lugar de **"which"** o **"who"** en este tipo de cláusula. Tampoco se puede omitir el pronombre relativo en este tipo de cláusula.

My friend Tony, who is an excellent programmer, is helping me with my Final research project paper.
Consider a subscription to Envato Elements, which also gets you access to the excellent Tuts+ learning resource.

Cláusulas definitorias

Estas cláusulas definen el sustantivo e identifican a qué cosa o persona nos referimos. No se usan comas con este tipo de cláusula.

User experience design is the process of creating products which provide meaningful and personally relevant experiences.

JavaScript is a tool that allows designers to implement complex things and interaction on web pages.

Designers who are aware of the process of experience formation seek to create and shape the factors influencing the process deliberately.

PRÁCTICA

➤ *Luego de leer el siguiente texto y discutir su temática:*

a. **En la primera parte encuentre ejemplos de pronombres relativos. Determine si las cláusulas son definitorias o no definitorias. En la segunda parte elija la opción adecuada. En la tercera parte complete con un adverbio o pronombre relativo.**

b. **Elabore preguntas cuyas respuestas sean las secciones subrayadas. Puede consultar los Cuadros de conjugación verbal, Forma interrogativa de la Unidad 1.**

Ethics and Law in Web Development

Part 1

As trained professionals who provide services to customers, Web developers must be familiar with the ethical issues and laws that pertain to businesses operating on the Web. Currently, many laws related to Web businesses and practices are not completely clear; others are evolving each day as court cases and legislation are addressed and settled. However, the law is only a baseline for the conduct you should observe — some practices may currently be legal, but the lack of a forbidding law does not necessarily make them acceptable. The Web (and business in general) has many accepted professional standards of conduct that all Web developers should follow, called ethics. Ethics deal with good versus bad: values, moral duty and obligation. Some practices that are still legal are considered unethical by professional standards. As a Web developer, you are a professional who has a responsibility to customers to inform them of practices that are questionable or illegal in relation to their projects. You should also make decisions and conduct your own business in ways which will reflect well upon you, upon Web developers in general, and upon CIW-trained (CIW: Certified Internet Webmaster) Web designers.

Part 2: Ethical Issues and the Web

Ethics are a set of standards governing the conduct of members of a profession. Ethics establish basic values for responsible actions and practices within a professional community. Although there may be no punishment for violating ethical standards, some practices (such as spamming and sending viruses) are being written or will be written into law. The generally agreed-upon ethical standards for Web professionals, which have developed from years of experience, have mostly been inherited from other professions. Examples of ethical behavior for Web professionals include the following:

• Do not send unsolicited bulk e-mail, or spam.

• Do not buy domain names **who / that** you do not intend to use (a practice **which / where** is also known as domain squatting or cyber-squatting).

• Do not knowingly spread malicious program code such as viruses or worms.

• Do not pass along chain e-mail messages, especially those **that / who** imply threats.

• Be honest with your customers, **who / whose** businesses depend heavily on your services. What´s more, do not overcharge technical services to customers **who / whose** may not understand them.

Part 3:Spam

Spam is unsolicited bulk e-mail — that is, e-mail messages _____ recipients did not ask to receive. As you are undoubtedly aware, millions (if not billions) of spam messages are sent to Web users every day. A multitude of software companies _____ have been launched in recent years are devoted exclusively to creating spam filters _____ sort unwanted spam from wanted e-mail for the e-mail user.

Adapted only for pedagogic purposes from:
Web Design Specialist © 2013 Certification Partners, LLC. Lesson 11: Ethical and Legal Issues in Web Development
https://www.okaloosaschools.com/fwb/sites/okaloosaschools.com.fwb/files/users/anthonybryant/wds_v1.1_ssg_l11.pdf

➡ **Encuentre los pronombres relativos en este texto. Determine si las cláusulas son definitorias o no definitorias.**

THERE HAS BEEN a lot of controversy surrounding the Three Gorges Dam, which is being built in China. The dam, which will be 181 metres high, is expected to produce 18.2 million kilowatts of power. However, this is the reason why many people are unhappy. 15 million people, who used to live in the valley, have had to move. These people, whose homes have been covered in water, complain that they have been given land where very little grows. They also say that the living conditions, which they have to live in now, are unsatisfactory. But those who are in favour of the project say that the dam will provide extra electricity, which will stimulate the economy in eastern and central China, where development has been held back. However, critics say there will be an oversupply of power, which they will not be able to sell. There are people who are deeply worried about the effects of the dam on the environment. They say there is a danger to animals and fish which live in the area. But there are other people who claim that hydroelectric power is much cleaner than burning coal. There will be fewer emissions which contribute to the greenhouse effect. New ship locks, which are expected to increase shipping and reduce transportation costs, will be built. Navigation on the river, which is currently dangerous, will become much safer. But critics say there will be sedimentation which could increase flood levels.

➥ *Elija la opcion correcta:*

1   A load-bearing wall is a wall **that/where** supports a vertical load as well as its own weight.

2   An architect is someone **whose/who** draws up plans for buildings and other structures.

3   An unheated building, a cellar or a basement are examples of places **which/where** are often damp.

4   Manufacturing takes place in factories **when/where** finished products are made.

5   Marconi was the scientist **who/whom** first received signals across the Atlantic.

6   You are invited to attend the meeting on Tuesday **which/when** details of the project will be discussed.

7   The company has opened a new workshop **where/which** engineering parts will be produced.

8   The operations manager, **whom/whose** office is on the first floor, is dealing with the problem.

➥ *Complete las siguientes oraciones con un pronombre o adverbio relativo*

1. I have a new job _____ pays very well.

2. This is the corporation _____ every designer would like to work.

3. Brian, _____ is my best student, is going to study in England next year.

4. It is hard to find a store_____ you can get really affordable prices.

5. This is the latest processor _____I bought.

6. The man _____ came to the office is developing a new project.

7. The dog _____ collar we found lives across the street.

8. The man _____ cell phone I found gave me a reward.

9. This device, _____ I bought last weekend, cost $500.

10. My partner, _____ I met at university, is delivering the opening speech at the IT Conference.

ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

Las oraciones condicionales son aquellas que tratan sobre situaciones posibles o meramente hipotéticas y sus consecuencias. Las oraciones condicionales completas poseen dos proposiciones: la condición y la consecuencia. Sintácticamente, la condición es la proposición subordinada y la consecuencia es la proposición independiente o principal. En inglés, las oraciones condicionales se dividen principalmente en 3 tipos.

Primer condicional

El primer condicional se utiliza para expresar condiciones probables cuyo resultado ocurrirá con seguridad si se da la condición. La estructura base es:

If + Simple Present + , + Simple Future.

e.g.: *If you **check** the syntax carefully, your webpage will be unlikely to have problems.*

El orden de la condición y el resultado es intercambiable, pero si el resultado se encuentra al comienzo, la coma entre las dos proposiciones es omitida.

Simple future + if + simple present.

E.g.: *Your webpage will be unlikely to have problems if you **check** the syntax carefully.* (La coma no se escribe en este caso)

Cuando expresamos de forma negativa una condición, solemos utilizar **unless** en vez de usar el **not** en la condición.

e.g.: ***Unless** you check your syntax carefully, your webpage will have many problems in your design.*
A pesar de ser ésta la estructura más común, se pueden utilizar algunas variantes:

- If + Presente + imperativo

*If you **don´t want** problems in your design, **check** your syntax carefully.*

- If + Presente + presente

*If you **check** your syntax, you **don't have** problems in your design.*

- If + Presente + verbo modal

*If you **don't check** your syntax, you **can** have problems in your design.*

Segundo condicional

El segundo condicional se utiliza para nombrar situaciones hipotéticas, o situaciones que pueden ocurrir pero que es poco probable que lo hagan. Si bien las acciones son acerca del presente, el tiempo verbal utilizado para la condición es el **pasado simple**. La estructura es la siguiente:

If   +   Simple Past   + , +   conditional (would + infinitive verb)

e.g.: *If the site became very successful, you would earn a lot of money from there.*

En caso de que el verbo *to be* se encuentre en la **condición**, suele utilizarse la forma **were** con todos los pronombres. Cuando estamos dando un consejo, siempre debemos usar **were** cuando el pronombre es **I**.

e.g.: *If I were you, I wouldn't do that.*

Tercer condicional

El tercer condicional se utiliza para referirse a acciones del pasado, y el tiempo verbal utilizado en la condición es el **pasado perfecto**. Al referirse la condición al pasado, es imposible que ésta ocurra, y por lo tanto el resultado no puede tener lugar. Suele utilizarse para expresar arrepentimiento y contar lo que uno hubiese hecho en una situación del pasado. La estructura utilizada es la siguiente:

If   +   past perfect   + , +   conditional perfect (would have + past participle).

e.g.: *If I had added a flash animation or advertising, the page wouldn't have looked so empty.*

Si bien esta estructura es la más común, hay dos variaciones posibles: una que incluye **could + have + past participle** y la otra **might + have + past participle** en la oración que expresa el resultado (NO la condición)

e.g.: *If he had studied for the exam, he could have passed it quite easily.*

PRÁCTICA

➜ **Lea el siguiente texto y:**

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a. **Marque las oraciones condicionales y provea una traducción aproximada al español.**

b. **Explique cuál es la funcionalidad principal del bucle while**

c. **Nombre los dos elementos principales para que el bucle while funcione.**

d. **Explique el proceso de funcionamiento del bucle while. ¿Bajo qué circunstancia puede que nunca se salga del bucle?**

JavaScript While Loop

The while loop is an advanced programming technique that allows you to do something over and over while a conditional statement is true. Although the general uses of the while loop are usually a bit complex, this lesson will teach you the basics of how to create a while loop in JavaScript.

JavaScript While Loop Explained

There are two key parts to a JavaScript while loop:

•   The conditional statement which must be True for the while loop's code to be executed.

•   The while loop's code that is contained in curly brackets "{ and }" will be executed if the condition is True.

When a while loop begins, the JavaScript interpreter checks if the condition statement is true. If it is, the code between the curly braces will be executed. At the end of the code segment "}", the while loop loops back to the condition statement and begins again.

If the condition statement is always True, then you will never exit the while loop, so be very careful when using while loops!

Creating a Simple While Loop

This example shows how to create a basic while loop that will execute a document.write 5 times and then exit the loop statement.

JavaScript Code:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
var myCounter = 0;
var linebreak = "<br />";
document.write("While loop is beginning");
document.write(linebreak);

while(myCounter <5){
        document.write("myCounter = " + myCounter);
        document.write(linebreak);
        myCounter++;
}
document.write("While loop is finished!");
</script>
```

Display:

While loop is beginning

myCounter = 0

myCounter = 1

myCounter = 2

myCounter = 3

myCounter = 4

While loop is finished!

Our variable myCounter started off at 0, which is less than 5, so our while loop executed its code. The value 0 was printed to the browser and then myCounter was incremented by 1 and the while loop started over again.

1 was less than 5 so the while loop's code was executed... and the process repeats itself a few more times until...

myCounter was 5 which was not less than 5 so the while loop's code did not execute. You can see this in the Display: because the last value to be printed out was 4.

Note: Advanced programmers may recognize that a for loop would be a better solution for this example, but we hope you can ignore this as we need to create an easy example!

Source: http://www.tizag.com/javascriptT/javascriptwhile.php

➔ *Lea el siguiente texto. Explique brevemente de qué trata.*

Facebook and MySpace solve security problems

Just in time for the weekend, social networks Facebook and MySpace were dealing with several new security issues on Friday that could expose personal information and communications from friends.

Facebook said it had removed a new rogue application that was spamming users and exposing their information. Before it was halted, the application sent messages claiming that a friend had reported the recipient for violating Facebook's terms of service and offered a link to click to find out more information.

Users who clicked on the link were providing the app access to their profile and personal information as well as unknowingly forwarding the message on to everyone in their Facebook contact list, according to Graham Cluley's blog for Sophos.

"Our team disabled this application for violating the Facebook Developer Terms of Service," Facebook spokesman Simon Axten said in an e-mail. "Some additional versions of it have sprung up, and we've disabled these as well. We're actively monitoring the site for others and are working to block the application completely."

Cluley said Facebook should do more to prevent such rogue applications from spreading in the first place than just shutting them down on an isolated basis.

"One of the problems is that Facebook allows anybody to write an application, and third-party applications are not vetted before they are made available to the public. So, even as Facebook stamps out one malignant application, it can pop up in another place like a poisoned mushroom with a different name," Cluley wrote.

"It sounds like this could be a new favoured trick being used by spammers and identity thieves to build up their databases of intended targets," he wrote. "My advice to Facebook users is to think very carefully before adding any new applications."

The problem prompted a Facebook user to create a Facebook group for victims of the scam, noted Trend Micro in its anti-malware blog.

The rogue app surfaced less than a week after the spread of a similar app dubbed "Error Check System" that falsely warned users that their friends were having problems viewing their profiles.

"Surely these two events in just a single week mean that it's about time that Facebook reviews its application hosting policy," the Trend Micro blog said.

What that quote suggests is akin to saying, 'there have been two robberies, we need to implement martial law in the city,'" said Facebook spokesman Axten. He noted that there are more than 660,000 developers and the "vast majority" of Facebook applications are not "nefarious."

The company makes it easy to be a Facebook developer–asking only for a valid e-mail address to get an application key–to foster innovation, and has a dedicated Developer Operations team that investigates applications that show "anomalous activity," Axten said. "In this case, we responded quickly to user reports and disabled the application before too many people were affected," he said.

Meanwhile, over at MySpace, a spokeswoman said the company fixed a vulnerability on Friday that enabled strangers to view MySpace users' private comments. As with the other privacy holes that have been reported on, someone would have to know the exact URL and insert the correct user ID to exploit the weakness.

Source: http://www.ghanabusinessnews.com/2009/02/28/facebook-myspace-solve-security-problems/

➢ ***Basándose en el texto anterior, escriba oraciones condicionales usando los fragmentos dados. Use el condicional adecuado en cada caso, voz pasiva y sustitución de ser necesario. Luego, traduzca las oraciones.***

1. *Facebook developers / be more careful   -   Facebook developers / not have to look for the application to remove it.*

2. *Facebook policies / not allow people to develop applications   -   applications / develop only by the Facebook team.*

3. *New rogue applications / appear on the social network   -   Facebook / remove them once again.*

4. *Facebook / not allow ordinary people to develop applications   - the social network / be more secure.*

5. *The social networks / improve security   -   people's   information / not be so vulnerable.*

LISTENING

➔ **Después de escuchar la canción, complete los espacios en blanco.**

➔ **Encuentre ejemplo de oraciones condicionales y transcríbalas en el cuadro. Indique qué tipo de oración condicional es.**

If I fell

Lennon & McCartney

If I _____ ____ _____ with you,

_____ you _____ to be true?

And _____ me understand,

Cause I_____ _____ in love before

And I _____ that love was more

Than just holding hands…

If I _____ my heart to you

I _____ _____ ____from the very start

That you _____ _____ me more than her

If I _____ in you, oh please,

Don't _____ _____ _____

If I _____ you too, oh please,

Don't _____ ____ _____ like her

Cause I _____ _____the pain

And I _____ _____ sad if our new

Love _____ in vain

So I _____ you see

That I _____ _____ to love you

And that she _____ _____ when she _____

We _____ two

If I fell in love with you

Oración Condicional	Tipo De Condicional