UNIDAD 3

FUNCIONES DEL LENGUAJE: Instrucciones

Las instrucciones se pueden impartir de varias maneras, por ejemplo mediante una lista numerada o un texto continuado. La forma imperativa del verbo es común, también aparecen conectores de secuencia y el verbo *should* u otros verbos modales. Es importante distinguir entre las instrucciones y la descripción de un proceso, que es la explicación de cómo se hace algo.

Creating a new Web page

You don't need any special tools to create a Web page. You can use any word processor, even WordPad or SimpleText, which are included with the basic Windows and Macintosh system software. To create a new Web page:

- First, you should open a text editor or word processor.
- Then, choose *File > New* to create a new, blank document.
- Create the HTML content as explained in the rest of this book.
- Choose File > Save As.
- In the dialog box that appears, you should choose Text Only (or ASCII) for the format.
- Give the document the .htm or html extension.
- Now, you can choose the folder in which to save the Web page
- Finally, you must click *Save*.

VERBOS MODALES

1. Lea las oraciones a continuación e identifique los verbos en cada una de ellas.

-A Web designer will often manipulate actual HTML code.

-Different kinds of tools can help to auto-produce HTML that will result in a specific design format.

-A Web designer may also use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to create a unified style and color scheme throughout an entire website.

-Should a Web designer think about the way his page looks?

-Visitors may not come back to your site if the information in it is confusing.

2. ¿Qué función cumplen los verbos identificados en cada oración? ¿Cuáles son las características principales de este tipo de verbos?

- 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. Por ejemplo: expresan una posibilidad, un consejo, una predicción, etc.

- Al tratarse de verbos auxiliares pueden negarse 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 ....?**

Algunos de ellos son:

Can (<u>cannot</u> = can’t): Indica posibilidad o habilidad. En preguntas, se suele usar para pedir permiso, o sea, la posibilidad de hacer algo.

May (may not): El verbo may se suele utilizar como sinónimo de **can** para expresar permiso o dar instrucciones. También puede expresar la posibilidad de que una acción tenga lugar.

Could (could not = couldn’t)/ Might (might not): indican una posibilidad remota.

Will (will not = won’t): indica una probabilidad, es decir, una acción que probablemente tendrá lugar en el futuro.

Should (should not = shouldn’t): para dar consejos acerca de acciones que deberían ser realizadas en función de obtener un resultado.

Must / Have to (don’t have to): Se utiliza para hablar de obligaciones.

Mustn’t / Can’t: Estos verbos modales indican prohibición.

Would (would not = wouldn’t): para expresar una situación hipotética,imaginaria.

Need to (don’t need to): expresa necesidad o urgencia.

3. Lea el siguiente texto.

3.a. Realice un resumen de su contenido en español.

3.b. Identifique distintos verbos modales y su función.

3.c. Marque ejemplos de sustitución e indique su referente.

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

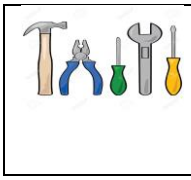
Subdomains replace the "www" in domain names. For example, a subdomain would look like "site1.your-domain.com". A subdomain can be made up of the same characters as a domain name. Subdomains represent different directories in your domain. The beauty of this is that instead of having to make separate folders for each one of your sites, you just make some subdomains. This is very useful if you are going 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.

Adapted for pedagogical purposes from:

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



INSTRUMENTAL ENGLISH

Giving instructions	
TASK:	*In groups, prepare a **brief** set of instructions on **one** of these topics* How to register a domain How to protect your devices from viruses How to become a student at UNLaM How to become a successful web designer
USE:	Different verb tenses Substitution and ellipsis Modal verbs

For example: To register a domain, first,…

COMPARACIÓN

Cuando describimos un elemento, concepto o proceso podemos hacer uso de una función de la escritura académica como es la comparación y el contraste, o sea escribir acerca de similitudes y diferencias.

En inglés, las formas comparativas y superlativas de adjetivos y adverbios se forman de dos maneras:

1. Agregando las terminaciones ER / THE …EST (1 sílaba o 2 con la terminación Y)

2. Utilizando MORE/ THE MOST (2 o más sílabas)

Adjetivo	Más ... que	El más...
fast	fast**er** (than)	
	quick**er** (than)	**the** quick**est**
long		
new		
easy		
complete		

Hay excepciones a esta regla:

Adjetivo Base	Forma comparativa	Forma Superlativa
good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst
many/much	more (than)	the most
little	less (than)	the least
far	farther (than)	the farthest
	further (than)	the furthest

Existen además, otras maneras de comparar, utilizando frases y conectores. Estos son algunos ejemplos.

SIMILITUD (dos entidades diferentes)

The Z has a large screen.	Similarly, X has a high capacity hard disk. Likewise, X has a high capacity hard disk. Correspondingly, X has a high capacity hard disk. X has a high capacity hard disk, too. X also has a high capacity hard disk

The X is like the Y The X and the Y are similar The X is similar to the Y	with respect to price. as regards price. as far as price is concerne

The X is the same as the Y … The X resembles the Y…	…regarding price. …in that the price is the same. …in terms of price. …in price. … as regards price.
Both the X and the Y cost. $.... The X is as expensive as the Y. The X costs the same as the Y. The X is the same price as the Y.	

CONTRASTE (dos entidades diferentes)

The X costs ... whereas the Y costs.... The X costs ... while the Y costs ... The X costs ... but the Y costs ... The X costs more than the Y.	
The X is expensive to buy.	On the other hand, Y is very fast and has a large screen. In contrast, Y is very fast and has a large screen. However, Y is very fast and has a large screen.
Although the X is expensive to buy, Despite the high price of the X,	it is very fast and has a large screen.
The X differs from the Y The X is different from the Y The X contrasts with the Y	with respect to price. as regards price. regarding price. in price.

4. En este texto, marque palabras y frases que se utilicen para comparar.

Introduction Estas buscando el mejor constructor de sitios para crear un sitio para tu negocio chico, tienda ecommerce u otro projecto?

Looking for the best website builder to create a website for your small business, ecommerce store, or other project? Si no sos un desarrollador, podrías no estar seguro de donde empezar cuando hablamos de hacer un sitio. Ahi es cuando los constructores de sitio aparecen

If you're not a developer, you might not be sure where to start when it comes to making a website. That's where website builders come in…

Website builders make it easier for anyone to create a site using pre-made templates and simple drag-and-drop editing. But not all website builders are made equal, and there are some important differences when it comes to functionality, ease of use, and price.

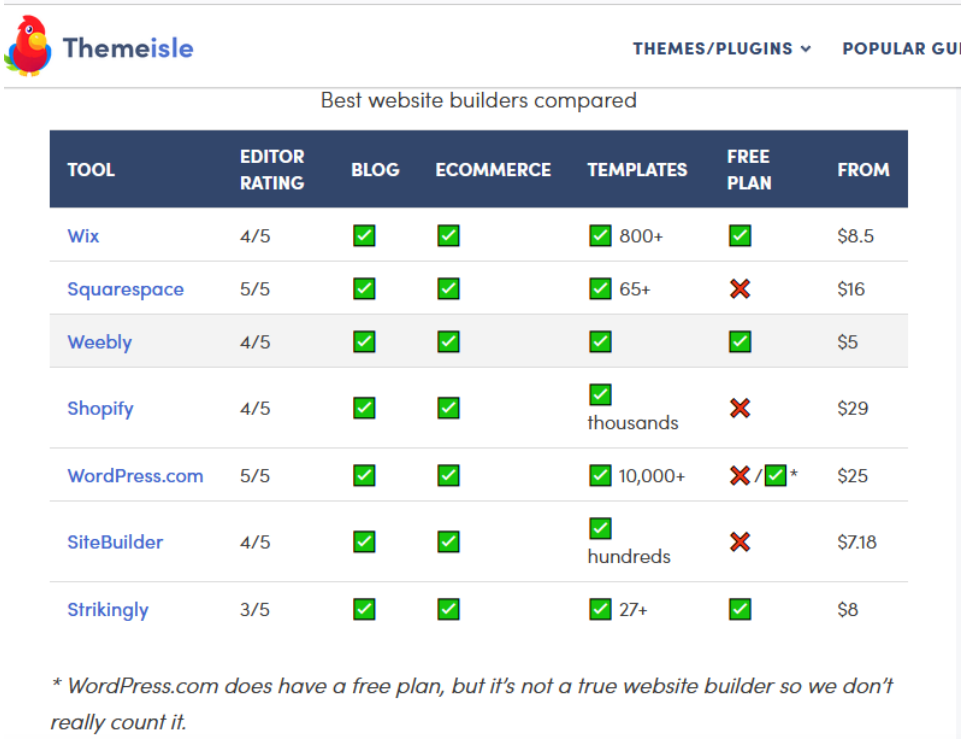
To help you find the most adequate website builder for your specific needs, we went hands-on with seven popular tools. Now, we'll share the most relevant information with you to help you make your decision.

Adapted for pedagogical purposes from: https://themeisle.com/blog/best-website-builder/

Los constructores de sitio hacen mas facil para cualquiera crear un sitio usando plantillas ya hechas y ediciones simples. Pero no todos los constructores de sitios web estan hechos iguales hay algunoas diferencias importantes cuando hbalamos de funcionalidades, usos y precios

Para ayudarte a encontrar el mas adecuado por tus necesidades especificas, nos adelantamos con 7 herramientas popualres. Ahora, te vamos a compartir la informacion mas relevante para ayudarte a tomar una decision

5. Observe el siguiente cuadro y conteste las preguntas en inglés



Themeisle THEMES/PLUGINS POPULAR GU

Best website builders compared

TOOL	EDITOR RATING	BLOG	ECOMMERCE	TEMPLATES	FREE PLAN	FROM
Wix	4/5	✅	✅	✅ 800+	✅	$8.5
Squarespace	5/5	✅	✅	✅ 65+	❌	$16
Weebly	4/5	✅	✅	✅	✅	$5
Shopify	4/5	✅	✅	✅ thousands	❌	$29
WordPress.com	5/5	✅	✅	✅ 10,000+	❌/✅*	$25
SiteBuilder	4/5	✅	✅	✅ hundreds	❌	$7.18
Strikingly	3/5	✅	✅	✅ 27+	✅	$8

** WordPress.com does have a free plan, but it's not a true website builder so we don't really count it.*

https://themeisle.com/blog/best-website-builder/

5.a. What is being compared? What criteria are used?

5.b.Which of these tools do you know? Have you used any?Do you agree with the

5.c. What would you use Wix for? Why?

5.d.What would you use Shopify for? Why?

5.e. Complete estas oraciones usando adjetivos comparativos, superlativos o frases y conectores para demostrar comparación y contraste.

1. Squarespace is better rated than…….. but it ……

2. Strikingly is similar to Wix as regards…….... However, ..

……

3. Wordpress…….

4. All these tools ……..……..

5. As regards templates, ……..

INSTRUMENTAL ENGLISH

Comparing and contrasting	
TASK:	*In groups, use the chart below to write sentences comparing and contrasting one website builder for different designers.*
USE:	modal verbs passive voice comparative and superlative adjectives phrases and expressions to compare and contrast

FEATURES	WIX	SQUARESPACE	SHOPIFY	GODADDY
Free Custom Domain	✓	✓	✗	✓
SSL Security	✓	✓	✓	✓
SEO Control	5	4	4	4
Export Website	✗	✓	✓	✗
Restore Website	✓	✓	✓	✓
Email Service	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mobile Apps	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multiple Editors	✓	✓	✗	✓

https://www.websitebuilderexpert.com/website-builders/comparisons/

e.g. For the best website builder, we would recommend Wix. Both beginners and tech-savvy veterans should use it . It combines ease of use and creative freedom with comprehensive features. It has the highest overall score with a 4.8 out of 5. As regards custom domain…

INTEGRATED PRACTICE 1

1. Lea el texto "An introduction to RAID." Luego, realice las actividades a continuación.

1.a. Sustituya las palabras en negrita para evitar la repetición. Explique qué tipo de sustitución realiza.

1.b. Voz activa o voz pasiva: Elija la opción correcta

1.c. Traduzca el texto .

An Introduction to RAID

raid significa arrays redundantes de discos

RAID stands for Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks. ***RAID*** *is the organization of*

raid es la organizacion de multiples dicos dentro de un largo y alto rendimiento de la logica del disco

multiple disks into a large, high performance logical disk.

Disk arrays stripe data across multiple disks and access ***disks*** *in parallel to achieve:*

los arrays de discos tienen data dentro de multiples discos y los accesos en paralelo para lograr: mayor altura de data transferida con largo acceso de data y altas tarifas con menor acceso a data

Higher data transfer rates on large data accesses and

Higher I/O rates on small data accesses.

La fragmentacion de datos también da como resultado un equilibrio de carga uniforme en todos los discos

Data striping also results in uniform load balancing across all of the disks, eliminating

eliminando los puntos principales que saturan un numero reducido de discos, mientrasla mayoria de los discos permanecen inactivos

hot spots that otherwise ***saturate //are saturated*** *a small number of disks, while the*

majority of ***disks*** *sit idle.*

los terminos mas importantes que seberian ser definidos para evitar confusiones son la fiabilidad y la disponibilidad

The most important terms which ***should define // should be defined*** *in order to avoid misinterpretations are reliability and availability.*

la fiabilidad es cuan bien un sistema puede trabjaar sin fallas en su componente. si hay una falla, el sistema no es confiable

Reliability is how well a system can work without any failures in its components. If there is a failure, the system was not reliable.

la disponibilidad es cuan bien un sistema puede trabajar en terminos de falla. si un sistema es capaz de trabajar a pesar de la presencia de una falla de uno o mas componentes, se dice que el sistema esta disponible

Availability is how well a system can work in times of a failure. If a system is able to work even in the presence of a failure of one or more system components, the system ***says // is said*** *to be available.*

la redundancia mejora la disponibilidad de un sustema, pero no mejora la fiabilidad. solo puede ser incrementada

Redundancy improves the availability of a system, but ***redundancy*** *cannot improve the reliability. Reliability* ***can only increase // can only be increased*** *by improving*

mejorando la manufactura tecnologica o usando componentes individuales inferiores en un sistema

manufacturing technologies or using lesser individual components in a system.

Disadvantages due to Redundancy

cada vez que se escribe una operacion, hay un cambio de datos. este cambio, tiene que ser reflejado en el almacenamiento de discos con informacion redundante

Every time there is a write operation, there is a change of data. This change also, ***has to reflect // has to be reflected*** *in the disks storing redundant information. In this case, the performance of writes in redundant disk arrays is worse compared to the performance of writes in non-redundant* ***disk arrays****.*

en este caso, el rendimiento de escritura en discos redundantes es peor comparado con el rendimiento de escritos en discos no redundantes

The Need for RAID

la necesidad de un raid se puede resumir en dos puntos explicados abajo. las dos palabras principales son redundante y arreglo

The need for RAID ***can summarize // can be summarized*** *in two points given below.*

The two keywords are Redundant and Array.

un arreglo de multiple discos accesibles en paralelo te van a dar un mejor rendimiento que un solo disco

An array of multiple disks accessed in parallel will give greater throughput than a single disk.

lso datos redundantes en multiples discos proveen tolerancia a las fallas

Redundant data on multiple disks provides fault tolerance.

si el hardware de raid y el software son realizados correctamente en accesos paralelos de multiples drives, va a haber una mejora del rendimiento sobre un disco

If the RAID hardware and software ***perform // are performed*** *true parallel accesses on multiple drives, there will be a performance improvement over a single disk.*

con multiples dicos, y un esquema de redundancia correcto, tu sistema puede estar funcionando y corriendo cuando un disco falla incluso cuando el disco de reemplazo es siendo instalado y los datos recuperados

With multiple disks and a suitable redundancy scheme, your system can stay up and running when a disk fails, and even while the replacement disk ***is installing // is being installed*** *and its data restored*.

Adapted from: http://www.ecs.umass.edu/ece/koren/architecture/Raid/intro.html

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2. Lea el texto "PHP: Introduction." Luego, realice las actividades a continuación.

PHP – Introduction

PHP is a powerful language and the interpreter, whether included in a web server as a module or executed as a separate CGI binary, is able to access files, execute commands and open network connections on the server. These properties ***make / are made*** *anything run on a web server insecure by default. PHP is designed specifically to be a more secure language for writing CGI programs than Perl or C, and with correct selection of compile-time and runtime configuration options, and proper coding practices, _____ can give you exactly the combination of freedom and security you need.*

The configuration flexibility of PHP **rivals / is equally rivalled** *by the code flexibility. PHP can be used to build complete server applications, with all the power of a shell user, or it can be used for simple server-side includes with little risk in a tightly controlled environment. How you build that environment, and how secure _____ is, is largely up to the PHP developer.*

General considerations

A completely secure system is a virtual impossibility, so an approach often used in the security profession is one of balancing risk and usability. If every variable submitted by a user required two forms of biometric validation (such as a retinal scan and a fingerprint), you would have an extremely high level of accountability. It would also take half an hour to fill out a fairly complex form, which would tend to encourage users to find ways of bypassing the security (and many of them will surely _____ so).

*A phrase worth remembering: A system is only as good as the weakest link in a chain. If all transactions **base / are based** on time, location, transaction type, etc. but the user **only verifies / is only verified** based on a single cookie, the validity of tying _____ to the transaction log is severely weakened.*

When testing, keep in mind that you will not be able to test all possibilities for even the simplest of pages. The input you may expect will be completely unrelated to the input given by a disgruntled employee, a cracker with months of time on their hands, or a housecat walking across the keyboard. This is why it's best to look at the code from a logical perspective, to discern where unexpected data can be introduced, and then follow how _____ is modified, reduced, or amplified.

The Internet is filled with people trying to make a name for themselves by breaking your code, crashing your site, posting inappropriate content, and otherwise making your day interesting. It doesn't matter if you have a small or large site, you are a target by simply being online, by having a server that can be connected to. Many cracking programs do not discern by size, _____ simply trawl massive IP blocks looking for victims. Try not to become _____.

Adapted from: http://php.net/manual/en/security.intro.phphttp://www.php.net/manual/en/security.general.php

2.a. Identifique el tiempo verbal utilizado en la mayor parte del texto.

2.b. Identifique verbos modales y su función.

2.c. Complete los espacios en blanco con las siguientes palabras:

do – it x3 – they – one – them

2.d. Identifique el referente de cada una de las sustituciones anteriores.

2.e. Elija la opción correcta voz activa / voz pasiva

3. Lea el texto "IMAP vs POP3 Email Accounts." Luego, realice las actividades a continuación.

IMAP vs. POP3 Email Accounts

Basically both IMAP and POP are different protocols for handling e-mail. Each has its own unique function and purpose. Protocol allows IMAP to deal with e-mail in a different way than POP does. POP is basically a flow through entity—it just passes on the information to you at your e-mail program. IMAP on the other hand, is interactive with your e-mail program. Let's take a look at the uniqueness of both.

POP

POP stands for "Post Office Protocol". It works very simply. When the POP e-mail server receives e-mail it stores it on the server until you request it. By simply opening your email program (e.g., Outlook) you request the e-mail from the server by pressing the "Send" or "Receive" button. The e-mail program in essence asks the server if there is any mail waiting. If there is, it tells the server to send it to you.

When the POP server receives your request for mail, it sends the entire message to your e-mail program. Once you receive the email, the message is no longer stored on the server unless you specifically tell it to keep a copy.

IMAP

IMAP stands for "Internet Message Access Protocol". It allows you to download e-mails from the server to your e-mail program the same as POP does. However, the difference is that when you request your e-mail from the server, it sends a copy rather than sending the entire e-mail. It keeps a copy of the e-mail on the server while simultaneously keeping a copy on your computer.

You may be wondering what happens if you have certain messages on your local computer and IMAP has different messages on the IMAP mail server? IMAP has built in intelligence to handle this task. When you connect the IMAP mail server with your local computer, it 'senses' that there are differences between the local computer and the mail server. It then synchronizes both so that they have the same information.

For example, if you delete messages, compose more and have sent others, this information will be synced up with the IMAP server so that the IMAP server will delete the copies of the messages that were deleted. By the time you log off the IMAP server you have two complete copies of all of the e-mail tasks performed: one on the IMAP server and one on your local computer.

POP	***IMAP***
Relatively straightforward	*Slower but more redundant*
Faster (sends your e-mails and gets e-mails from you)	*Keeps a copy of everything you do on the server*
The downside is that if you lose e-mails on your computer you have lost them forever (unless you have saved a copy on the server)	*The downside is that it takes up more space*

Adapted from: http://www.upperhost.com/pop3imap.htm

3.a. Identifique las oraciones principales. A partir de ellas resuma en unas pocas líneas el contenido del mismo en inglés.

3.b. . Formule 3 preguntas de información (wh-) en inglés que se contesten en su resumen.

3.c. Elabore 4 oraciones donde establezca similitudes y diferencias entre los dos protocolos.

3.d. ***Busque ejemplos de distintos tiempo/s u aspectos verbal.***

3.e. ***Complete el cuadro con 3 casos de sustitución nominal distintos (identifique distintos pronombre) y 2 casos de sustitución verbal.***

Ejemplo	***Tipo de sustitución***	***Referencia***