

COGNADOS VS FALSOS COGNADOS

IDENTICAL WORDS

digital, formal, idea, normal, plan

SPELLING CHANGES

disconnect, effective, flexible, curve

Tienen la misma grafía y/o pronunciación

pero no el significado

Ej: actually, fatality, carpet, exit, large

FORMACION DE PALABRAS

AFIJACION → USOS

UBICACION

PREFIJOS (antes)

negacion u oposicion
uninstall undelete
unpack impossible
irregular decode
non-scientific

repetición / hacer algo posible
resetup retry refresh replay
enlarge enrich enlist

ot tiempo / lugar / orden
interactive interface
preprofessor prescan

error / falso
misuse
misinform
mislead

Grado / tamaño
hypertext
ultra violet
over load

FUNCION GRAMATICAL de una palabra

Ej: grande (adj) - agrandar (verb)
large (adj) - enlarge (verb)

SIGNIFICADO de una palabra

Ej: conectar (verbo) - desconectar (opuesto)
Connect (verb) - disconnect (v-opposite)

SUFIJOS (después) ING puede ser cualquiera

SUST, ADJ, VOA presente
pero NUNCA adverbio

sustantivos
engineer failure exposure operation
likelihood description difficulty
membership development restraint

adjetivos
atomic careful useless preferential
creative different interesting

Verbos
modernize simplify deepen

adverbios NUNCA -ING
formally backwards otherwise three fold

CATEGORIAS DE PALABRAS

USOS < CONTENIDO (noun, verb) dan información elemental para entender la idea
FUNCION (article, auxiliar) cumplen el rol gramatical dentro de la oración

SUSTANTIVO - Son el núcleo de la FRASE NOMINAL - GENERO

TIPOS Comunes (book, computer)
Propios (Spain, Apple, Silicon Valley)
Abstractos (freedom, danger, knowledge)
Colectivos (people, team, group)

SUFIZO - ess
-femenino (girl, woman, actress)
-masculino (boy, man)
-neutro (table, pencil, book)

NUMERO (modificaciones al plural)

Regulares:
agrega s/es

Terminación consonante:
Cambian a "ies"
possibility → possibilities
anomaly → anomalies

Termina en f/fe:
cambia a "ves"
shelf → shelves

Knife → knives

Irregulares:

distinto palabra

man → men

woman → women

child → children

person → people

mouse → mice

tooth → teeth

foot → feet

Otras terminaciones

-us: cambia -i

nucleus → nuclei

calculus → calculi

-a: cambia -ae

antenna → antennae

formula → formulae

-um: cambia -a

datum → data

ACOMPAÑADO POR articulos: a computer, an email, the tables, foot → feet

demóticos: this software, these computers, that screen, those programmes

cuantificadores one adaptor, three monitors, every, some, each, most, all, a few, little

ADJETIVO → modifican al sustantivo
• es **invariable** ya que no tiene género, ni número
• la traducción depende del contexto de dicha palabra
• se ubica generalmente adelante del sustantivo
FUNCTION proporcionan datos acerca de una cosa, persona, lugar, etc. Brindan carac. que nos permiten individualizar a dicha cosa.

en algunos casos puede funcionar como un sujeto

Ej: The slow one isn't work

VERBO se refieren a acciones que necesitan un sujeto
son acciones voluntarias (correr) o propias (respirar)

Cuando no están conjugados, se les llaman **verboides**

- infinitive (buy, write) to + verb
- gerund (buying, writing) verb + ing
- past participle (bought, written, agreed) verb + ed / forma irregular

ADVERBIO → describen **CÓMO** se realizó una acción

TIPOS

- TIEMPO: again, yesterday, today, tomorrow, tonight, before, after, soon, late, every day, all day, since
- MODO: -ly carefully, slowly, happily, quickly
- DE GRADO: extremely, quite, just, almost, very, too, enough
- FRECUENCIA: always, often, sometimes, rarely, never
- CANTIDAD: little, much, very, some, enough, more, less, hardly
- LUGAR: around, far, near, there, here, outside, nearby, everywhere

Puede pre-modificar al adjetivo o modificar al verbo

USO DE GUIONES

DOS O TRES SUSTANTIVOS

instruction-level parallelism
register-memory instructions
list-style-image

SUSTANTIVO + ADJETIVO

browser-specific extensions
software-intensive system

SUSTANTIVO + PARTICIPIO PASADO O PRESENTE

word-spacing property
color-image-processing

ADJETIVO + ADJETIVO

two-dimensional array

bus-oriented computer
interpreted-based architectures

VERBO + PREPOSICIÓN

get-away

ADJETIVO + SUSTANTIVO

low-cost computers

PREPOSICIÓN + SUSTANTIVO

random-access memory
floating-point instruction

high-speed memory

off-route

on-line reading

highest-performance models

up-to-date web standards

on-page techniques

VERBO + ADVERBIO

ADVERBIO + ADJETIVO

read-only memory
write-only access

heterogeneously-distributed transmissivity

non-synchronous time steps
text pseudo-classes

SECUENCIAS MIXTAS

free-of-charge
pay-per-click advertising
point-and-click interfaces
drag-and-drop sortable lists

PREFIJO + ADJETIVO

multi-column layouts
auto-completing-text inputs

los guiones ayudan a la comprensión de la premodificación cuando esta consiste de más de una palabra y puede resultar ambigua

FRASE NOMINAL

ESTRUCTURA:

Siempre es un sustantivo ↑

Como identificarla?
Suelen comenzar con un determinante
x orden de identificación para una correcta traducción

PREMODIFICADORES

① NUCLEO

DETERMINANTES: indica que o cuánto suele ubicarse al final de la frase
Como pronombres, artículos, cuantificadores y demostrativos.

Se los considera una "barra" entre FN y demostrativos.

pronombres

personales: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

demonstrativos: this, that, these, those

relativos: that, which, whose, who → introduce una oración

otros: one, the other, another, each others, both, such, each, one another

artículos

a device, an element, the keyboards

Cuantificadores

one picture, three keys, every icon, little space

some data, each modem, most programmes

all search engines, a few manufacturers

INTRODUCIDA POR ADJETIVO

a programme faster than the previous one

introduce una

Subordinada

FN → FN

prop → FN

quedó excluido

de la FN

CLÁUSULA RELATIVA (pronombres relativos)

pronombre + verbo/FV + FN

a closure is a function that can capture the context of its surrounding environment

INTRODUCIDA POR UN VERBO

verbo regular:

a list from input provided by the user

FN1 Particípio Presente FN2 FN3

Verbo irregular:

listing 10.9 displays the list built-

from our custom number generator

FN1 P-Pasado FN2

Verbo -ing:

listing 10.10 builds several lists, using

FN1 Particípio Presente FN2

the list multiplication operator

FN2, haber

ser-estar-tener

INFINITIVE: to have

GERUND: having

PRESENT: have / has

PAST: had

PARTICIPLE: had

VERBOS AUXILIARES (have, to be)

determina el tiempo

FRASE VERBAL → NUCLEO VERBAL

FRASE VERBAL

Contiene como mínimo el verbo principal, en las definiciones el más usado es el "TO BE"

VERBAL INFLECTIONS (variaciones)

INFINITIVE: be

GERUND: being

PRESENT: is/am (sing), are (plur)

PAST: was (sing), were (pl)

PARTICIPLE: been

HAVE

en algunos casos "be"

se usa significando "have"

Ej: The road is 15K long

INFINITIVE: to have

GERUND: having

PRESENT: have / has

PAST: had

PARTICIPLE: had

AUXILIARES

(have, to be)

determina el tiempo

VERBOS MODALES

SUGERENCIA: should Programmers should look for detailed

deberías phyton books

OBLIGACION: must, ought to, have to You ought to sing

debemos that contract

POSIBILIDAD: can, could, may, might The program may be

+ probable - possible on the hard disk

FUTURO. O CONDICIONALIDAD: will, would, going to Run the code again

real possibilities to see what might be wrong

imagine situations would it work?

we will save it.

ORACION

SUJETO + FRASE VERBAL + PREDICADO

frase nominal - nombre Propio
pronombre

frases verbales simples o compuestas
verbo principal, auxiliar o modal

información opcional

OBLIGATORIOS

VOZ PASIVA vs VOZ ACTIVA

SUJETO PASIVO cuando recibe la acción y NO la realiza
enfatiza al objeto que es recipiente de una acción

OBJETO DIRECTO + VERBO DIRECTO + TO BE + VERBO PARTICIPIO + PREPOSICIÓN BY + SUJETO

Discord was coded by Mike

The printer is being checked by the technician

enfatiza al agente que ejecuta la acción
SUJETO ACTIVO cuando realiza y NO la recibe

SUJETO + VERBO TRANSITIVO + OBJETO DIRECTO

Mike coded Discord

The technician is checking the printer

Verbos que no pueden usarse en voz pasiva

INTRANSITIVOS

que no requieren objeto directo

Ej: Anna is sleeping
-die
-disappear
-exist
-Sing
-Sleep

DE ESTADO SON PASIVOS

aunque son transitivos pero no se utilizan

Ej: That PC belongs...
-jump
-rain
-run
-Snow
-suit

SIGNIFICADO PASIVO

la estructura pasiva

Ej: They were born in...
-belong
-have (paternidad)
-lack
-resemble

SIGNIFICADO ACTIVO

el verbo transitivo tiene SBJ. PASIVO

Ej: They were born in...
-born
-born
-hospitalice
-populate
-ship

Ej: The new car doesn't sell well

Ej: Those days are gone

Se forma con el verbo "TO BE" en cualquier tiempo verbal + el participio del verbo principal

PRESENTES

	<u>simple</u>	<u>continuo</u>	<u>perfecto</u>
is repaired	is being repaired	has been repaired	
are repaired	are being repaired	have been repaired	

MODALES

	<u>Simple</u>
would	<u>perfecto</u>
can/could	would
may/might	can/could
should	may/might
must	should

	<u>perfecto</u>
would	would have been repaired
can/could	can/could have been repaired
may/might	may/might have been repaired
should	should have been repaired
must	must have been repaired

PASADO

	<u>simple</u>	<u>continuo</u>	<u>perfecto</u>
was repaired	was being repaired		
were repaired	were being repaired		

FUTURO

	<u>simple</u>	<u>perfecto</u>
will be repaired		will have been repaired

Anotaciones

TO BE \Rightarrow significa ESTAR o TENER
Si + s \Rightarrow principal auxiliar

SER \Rightarrow significa TENER o HABER
Si + es \Rightarrow principal \Rightarrow auxiliar

Parcial Corregido

① AFIOS

communication

afijo: -tion
categoria: noun
traducción: comunicación
función: Núcleo

useful

afijo: -ful
categoria: adjetivo
traducción: útil
función: premodificador

accessible

afijo: -ible
categoria: adjetivo
traducción: accesible
función: premodificadores

wireless

afijo: -less
categoria: adjetivo
traducción: inalámbrico
función: premodificadores

② FRASES NOMINALES

A- the components and participants of LBS application



B- Five types of context awareness



C- An increasing number of mobile phones and Personal Digital Assistants.



D- A person-to person communication



③ TIEMPO VERBAL

EL tiempo verbal que predomina es presente simple, ya que podemos observar verbos en este tiempo verbal reiteradas veces como por ejemplo: is, are, use, search, allow

En este tipo de texto informativo es muy común que se utilice este tiempo verbal.

④ -ING (mobile mapping, learning objectives, adding)

mapping: funciona como sustantivo pre modificado por mobile. (mapeo)

learning: " adjetivo pre modificando a objectives. (educativos)

adding: " verbo en presente continuo. (agregando)

⑤ FRASES VERBALES

can obtain

verbo modal (posibilitad)
tipo FV: compuesta
tiempo verbal: presente simple

can be done

verbo modal verbo auxiliar
tipo FV: compuesta
tiempo verbal: past participle

is created

verbo auxiliar
verbo principal
compuesta
Tiempo FV: presente simple
Tiempo verbal: presente simple (vez pasada)

will try

verbo modal (futuro)
prep
Tiempo FV: compleja
Tiempo verbal: futuro

may appear

verbo modal (posibilidad)
Tiempo FV: compuesta
tiempo verbal: presente simple

⑥ POSTMODIFICACION

C- An increasing number of mobile phones and Personal Digital Assistants.

FN2 y FN3 son postmodificadores de FN1 identificados por la preposición "of"

análisis gramatical
Categoría gramatical

Verbas, preposiciones

Frase nominal + frase verbal + predicado

premodificador núcleo
adj ↓
nom
adverbios → nom
modifica

AND => CONJUNCIÓN!!

Problem solving means the ability ...

... to practice problem-solving skills.

oración principal → A computer program is a sequence of instructions electrical impulses within a Computer system that dictate the flow of

oración subordinada

Will try to answer

-ed nunca es
terminación de sustantivo

Sustantivo + Sustantivo

Adjetivo + Sustantivo

database
website
cloud computing
block line

video card
family tree
mother board
team work

hard-ware
soft-ware
well-made
virtual machine
virtual server

multidimensional
hard disk

self-motivated
personal computer
critical student

English Verb Tenses

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
SIMPLE	I did my homework.	I do my homework.	I will do my homework.
CONTINUOUS	I was doing my homework.	I am doing my homework.	I will be doing my homework.
PERFECT SIMPLE	I had done my homework.	I have done my homework.	I will have done my homework.
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I had been doing my homework.	I have been doing my homework.	I will have been doing my homework.

past present future

moment of writing



worked

PAST SIMPLE

work

PRESENT SIMPLE

will work

FUTURE SIMPLE

had worked

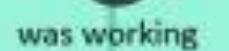
PAST PERFECT

have worked

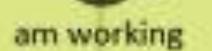
PRESENT PERFECT

will have worked

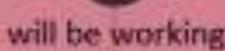
FUTURE PERFECT



was working



am working



will be working

PAST CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

had been working

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

have been working

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

will have been working

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS