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Unidad 6
Bloque nominal

La palabra clave o núcleo del **bloque nominal** es un **sustantivo**, que puede aparecer solo o acompañado de otras palabras. Para poder identificarlo hay dos vías posibles: la vía morfológica (por la forma) y la vía sintáctica (por la posición).

Vía Morfológica

Según su morfología, los sustantivos pueden ser **simples**, **derivados** o **compuestos**.

- **Sustantivos simples.** No poseen terminaciones que permitan su identificación en un texto en inglés. Por lo general son monosilábicos y de origen netamente sajón. Por ejemplo:
    - *boy – thing – law*

    Estos sustantivos sólo se pueden identificar por su posición: como núcleo del Bloque nominal, precedido de artículo y/o adjetivo, o como sustantivo modificador que precede a otro sustantivo.

- **Sustantivos derivados.** Además de identificarse por su posición, se pueden reconocer a través de sufijos. Por ejemplo:
    - *-ness*: se usa para formar un sustantivo abstracto a partir de un adjetivo.
        - *dark – darkness*
    - Otros sufijos a partir de adjetivos, sustantivos o verbos son *-ion, -age, -dom, -ance, -ship, -ing*

- **Sustantivos compuestos.** Están formados por dos o más palabras, cada una con significado propio, pero se consideran y tienen significado como un término único. Pueden aparecer:
    - escritos como una sola palabra
        - *football – stepfather*
    - unidos por un guión
        - *mother-in-law – living-room – forty-five*
    - como dos palabras separadas
        - *post office – waiting list*

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Accidentes del sustantivo

Género

El género, en sentido gramatical, está restringido a los pronombres personales *he*, *she* que tienen formas separadas para masculino y femenino. En el caso de los pocos sustantivos que indican género se utilizan palabras diferentes:

- *father / mother – boy / girl – man / woman*

En algunos pocos casos, se utilizan sufijos:

- *actor / actress – lion / lioness – hero / heroine*

Número

Morfológicamente, el número de los sustantivos se identifica agregando **-s** al singular:

- *book / books – chemist / chemists*

Sin embargo, también ocurren otros cambios. Por ejemplo, los sustantivos terminados en *-ch, -ss, -sh* y *-x* agregan **-es**:

- *wish / wishes – tax / taxes*

Si el sustantivo termina en las letras *-is*, el plural se forma cambiando la terminación por **-es**:

- *análisis / analyses – hypothesis / hypotheses*

Si el sustantivo termina en las letras *-on*, el plural se forma cambiando la terminación por **-a**:

- *phenomenon / phenomena – criterion / criterio*

Vía Sintáctica

Los posibles acompañantes del sustantivo como núcleo del bloque nominal son: **palabras estructurales**, **adjetivos**, **sustantivos modificadores**, **adverbios**.

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- **Palabras estructurales**. Las palabras estructurales que ayudan a identificar un bloque nominal son:
    - las preposiciones: *in, on, of, for, at, etc.*
    - los artículos:
        - artículo definido: *the*
        - artículos indefinidos: *a / an*

- **Adjetivos**. Pueden aparecer antes o después de un sustantivo, como su modificador. Estos adjetivos calificativos le confieren una cualidad al sustantivo que modifican y son invariables en género y número. Pueden tener un uso **atributivo** o **predicativo** acompañando a un verbo copulativo.
    - *This is incredible software.*
    - *Guided navigation is very useful.*

    Los adjetivos determinantes son palabras estructurales. Pueden ser:

    - demostrativos (*this, that, these, those*)
    - distributivos (*each, every, either, neither*)
    - cuantitativos (*some, any, no, little, etc.*)
    - interrogativos (*which, whose*)
    - posesivo (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*).

- **Sustantivos modificadores**. Aparecen antes del sustantivo núcleo, modificándolo.
    - *You should select which navigation design patterns to base your navigation on.*
    - *This is a high-level programming language.*

    Sustantivos en caso posesivo. El idioma inglés se vale de dos mecanismos para expresar posesión:

    - La preposición of: *The principle of relativity*
    - El caso posesivo:
        - *The technician's home studio*
        - *The technicians' home studio*
        - *John and Sam's theory*
        - *John's and Sam's theories*

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- **Adverbios**. En el bloque nominal, los adverbios aparecen modificando a un adjetivo.
  - *This is a completely amazing product.*

➤ **Complete el texto a continuación con las palabras del cuadro. Indique si se trata de un sustantivo (S), adjetivo (A), o adverbio (AD).**

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site – effective – common – frequently – wide – directly (x2) – primary – drawbacks – web

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Guide to Website Navigation Design Patterns

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

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

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

➤ **Relea las partes 1 y 2 del texto *Guide to website navigation design patterns* de la unidad 5. Luego busque ejemplos de:**
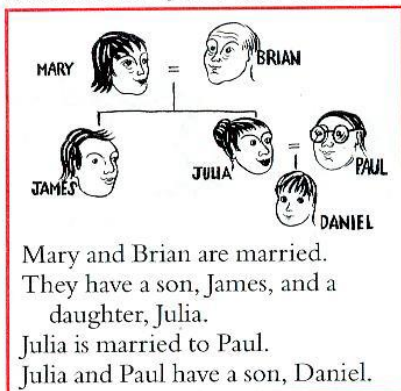
1. Sustantivos simples y derivados.
2. Diferentes accidentes de número en los sustantivos.
3. Sustantivo en caso posesivo.
4. Adjetivos.
5. Adjetivos determinantes.
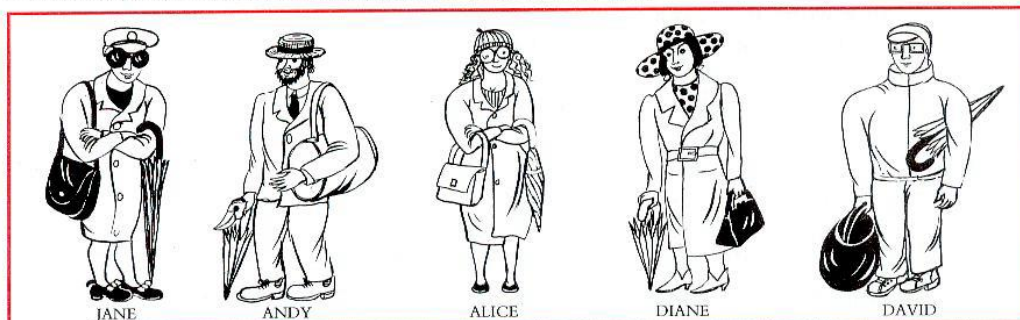6. Sustantivos modificadores.
7. Adverbios modificando adjetivos.

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PRÁCTICA EXTRA

Caso posesivo

EXERCISES

63.1 Look at the family tree. Write sentences about the people in the family.

MARY = BRIAN

JAMES   JULIA = PAUL

DANIEL

Mary and Brian are married.
They have a son, James, and a daughter, Julia.
Julia is married to Paul.
Julia and Paul have a son, Daniel.

1 (Brian/husband) *Brian is Mary's husband.*
2 (Julia/mother) *Julia is Daniel's mother.*
3 (Mary/wife)   Mary is .... wife.
4 (James/brother) James ....
5 (James/uncle)   .... uncle.
6 (Julia/wife)   Julia ....
7 (Mary/grandmother)
   ....
8 (Julia/sister) ....
9 (Paul/husband) ....
10 (Paul/father) ....
11 (Daniel/nephew)
   ....

63.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use one word only.

JANE   ANDY   ALICE   DIANE   DAVID

1 Whose is this?
   Alice's
2 Whose is this?
   ....
3 And this?
   ....
4 And these?
   ....
5 And this?
   ....
6 And these?
   ....

63.3 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

1 I stayed at the house of my sister.   *my sister's house*
2 What is the name of this village?   *OK*
3 Do you like the colour of this coat?
4 Do you know the phone number of Bill?
5 The job of my brother is very interesting.
6 Write your name at the top of the page.
7 For me the morning is the best part of the day.
8 The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
9 When is the birthday of your mother?
10 The house of my parents isn't very big.
11 The walls of this house are very thin.
12 The car stopped at the end of the street.
13 Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
14 The manager of the hotel is on holiday at the moment.

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Adverbios

EXERCISES

85.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:

angrily   **badly**   **dangerously**   **fast**   ~~**heavily**~~   **quietly**

1 It's raining ......*heavily*......
2 He sings very ....
3 They came in ....
4 She shouted at me ....
5 She can run very ....
6 He was driving ....

85.2 Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences.

A				+ B				
come	know	sleep	win		~~carefully~~	clearly	hard	well
explain	~~listen~~	think	work		carefully	easily	quickly	well

1 I'm going to tell you something very important, so please ...*listen carefully*.... .
2 Ann! I need your help.   .... !
3 They .... At the end of the day they're always tired.
4 I'm tired this morning. I didn't .... last night.
5 You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always ....
6 .... before you answer the question.
7 I've met Alice a few times but I don't .... her very ....
8 Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't .... things very ....

85.3 Which is right?

1 Don't eat so ~~quick~~/quickly. It's not good for you.   quickly is right
2 Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
3 Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
4 Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
5 Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
6 Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
7 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here but she left sudden/suddenly.'
8 Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
9 Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
10 Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?

85.4 Put in **good** or **well**.

1 Your English is very *good* . You speak English very *well*
2 Jackie did very .... in her exams.
3 The party was very .... I enjoyed it very much.
4 Martin has a difficult job but he does it ....
5 How are your parents? Are they .... ?
6 Did you have a .... holiday? Was the weather .... ?

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Anexo: Lista de verbos irregulares

Los verbos marcados pueden ser conjugados como verbos regulares			
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

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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

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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

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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	splite	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

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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