

TECNICATURA SUPERIOR EN CRIMINALÍSTICA CON ESPECIALIZACIÓN EN PAPILOSCOPIA Y RASTROS



MATERIA: INGLÉS TÉCNICO

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TECNICATURA SUPERIOR EN CRIMINALÍSTICA CON ESPECIALIZACIÓN EN

Tema: FRASES SUSTANTIVAS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
FECHA de ENTREGA:
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ALUMNO:

.....

Ejemplo

Texto base:

The jury in the trial of Bobby Lee Pearson, 37, mistakenly *signed* a not-guilty form.

NOUN PHRASES

The jury in the trial of Bobby Lee Pearson

a not-guilty form

KEY WORD:

Jury

Form

The verdict is put on the record.

NOUN PHRASES

The verdict

On the record.

KEY WORD:

Veredict

After being released from jail, Pearson goes to the home of his sister.

NOUN PHRASES

After being released from jail

Pearson

to the home of his sister.

KEY WORD:

Being released

Pearson

Home

Ahora sobre este parrafo que esta relacionado con las oraciones anteriores

The two have a history of problems, says Dyer, adding that investigators believe Gray killed Pearson. The victim is found dead in the street with a chest wound from a knife or gun and a cut on his stomach. Investigators find a steak knife near the body.

Ejemplificación:

The two (people) – (frase sustantiva) - palabra clave TWO

a history of problems – (frase sustantiva) - palabra clave HISTORY

adding that investigators Pearson – (Frase sustantiva) – palabra clave ADDING

Estas son las dos oraciones finales. Les desafío a extraer las frases sustantivas

The victim is found dead in the street with a chest wound from a knife or gun and a cut on his stomach. Investigators find a steak knife near the body.

Tema: FRASES SUSTANTIVAS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

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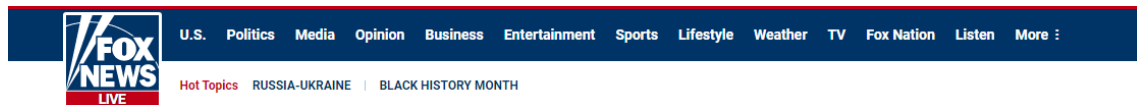
FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

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Ejercitación:

Aqui hay frases sustantivas. Deberán identificar la palabra clave en ellas y traducirlas. En itálica, los verbos



HOMICIDE · Published January 8, 2015 12:23pm EST

Bobby Lee Pearson, freed in jury mistake, killed

Pearson and two co-defendants *are accused of* burglarizing an apartment and stealing a video system and a gun.

The homeowner *catches* the intruders and wrestles with one of them.

Jurors *return* a guilty verdict against Pearson's co-defendant, Terrel Minnieweather.

Palabra clave	traducción
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Tema: MODIFIERS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

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Ejemplo

The American couple believes the man followed them from the Chicago Transit Blue Authority Line.

Modifiers

The American

Chicago Transit Blue Authority

He and his wife Katheryn are still recovering from a hard inexplicable beating that left him with bruised wrists and with a broken nose.

Modifiers

a hard inexplicable

bruised

a broken

Ahora es tu momento de identificar y extraer los modificadores

"Here's a guy trying to squeeze into the turnstile with her," he said. The tall bald man *does not let up* when they came down the dark platform. "The guy *is* four feet away from us, still."

Palabra clave	Modificadores	Traducción del párrafo
1		
2		
3		

Tema: MODIFIERS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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Leer el siguiente párrafo y extraer 4 frases sustantivas, indicar la palabra principal y los modificadores. Los verbos y frases verbales están en itálica

The killings *happen* after the birthday celebrations of one of the victims. The motive for the bloodbath *is not yet known*. It *seems* part of a long-running feud between two of Italy's largest organized crime gangs. It *is* the first time a crime syndicate from the south of Italy *kills* abroad. Police *believe* the assassins *are based* in Italy's Calabria region.

Police *find* six syringes inside a zippered handbag, and some of those syringes *were used*. It is unknown who *handles* the bag and its dirty needles before police *arrives*.

	Frases sustantivas	Palabra principal	Modificadores
1			
2			
3			
4			

Tema: CONECTORES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

.....

Ejemplo

MAIN ENGLISH CONNECTORS / LINKERS

LINKER	MEANING	INFORMATION	LINKER	MEANING	INFORMATION
So So that	Así que,	Tanto informal como formal	In addition to	Además de...	Formal, seguido de sustantivo
To	Para...	Informal	Moreover	Además,	Formal
In order (not) to So as (not) to	Para, con el motivo de...	Formal, seguido de infinitivo	As well as...	Además de...	Formal, seguido de sustantivo
For	Para (pero no como <i>infinitive of purpose</i>)	Tanto informal como formal	Besides	Además	Informal, seguido de gerundio
On the contrary	Por el contrario	Formal	(And) thus...	Y por tanto	Muy formal
Alternatively	O bien..., si no...	Formal	So far	Hasta ahora	Informal
Although	Aunque	Tanto formal como informal	Thus far	Hasta ahora	Formal
Though	Aunque	Informal	Hence	Por lo tanto	Formal
Even though	Aunque (más énfasis)	Informal	Whilst	Mientras que	Muy formal pero un poco en desuso
While	Mientras que	Tanto formal como informal	After all	Después de todo	Formal e informal
Whereas	Mientras que	Formal	Such as	Por ejemplo	Formal
However	Sin embargo	Medianamente formal	On the one hand On the other hand	Por un lado, por otro lado	Formal, genial para exponer argumentos
Nevertheless	Sin embargo	Muy formal	First and foremost	Lo primero y más importante	Muy formal, para comenzar
Despite In spite of	A pesar de	Formal e informal. Seguido de sustantivo o gerundio	In conclusion To sum up On the whole To summarize	En resumen, para concluir...	Formal, para final del texto
Because Because of	Porque	Informal y medianamente formal	According to... ...the aforementioned...	Según... ...Previamente mencionado...	Formal
As Since	Ya que...	Formal	In relation to In contrast with	En relación a A diferencia de	Formal, para descripciones
For	De modo que	Muy formal	Indeed	En efecto	Formal
On account of Due to Owing to	Debido a...	Formal, siendo el más frecuente due to	Regarding In regards to	Respecto a, en lo que respecta a	Muy formal
Yet	Aún así	Formal	Therefore, In consequence Consequently	Por tanto	Formal
Otherwise	Por otro lado	Formal	In fact	De hecho	Medianamente formal

Linking Words Chart



Consequence	Contrast	Adding Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a result - Thus - So - Therefore - As a consequence - Eventually - That's why 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However - But - Yet - Whereas - While - On the one hand - On the other hand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moreover - Also - Besides - In addition - What's more - Not only ... but also
Opinion	Concession	Purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In my opinion - As far as I'm concern - To my mind - It seems to me that... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Even though - But for - Despite - Apart from - Although - Though 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To - So that - So as to - In order to
Explaining	Condition	Choice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As - Since - In so far as - Because - The reason why ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As long as - Unless - If - Provided that - Whether 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Or - Whatever - Whoever - Neither ... nor - Either ... or

www.englishgrammarhere.com 

Texto base:

Leer el siguiente texto. En él se han identificado las palabras de unión (LINK) o de conexión (CONNECTORS). Esta actividad es de ejemplo:

Missing 4-year-old Serenity Ann McKinney, last seen alive in Kentucky on Christmas Eve two years ago, is dead. **That's why** the girl's mother and her boyfriend are with murder.

Despite arrests being made, the murder investigation remains ongoing, it wasn't reported until earlier this month that other concerned family members didn't see the girl since Dec. 24, 2020.

In addition, Kentucky State Police say detectives locate the body of the 4-year-old around 2 p.m. Friday in a wooded area near the 1300 block of Skyview Road in West Point

Aqui se han extraido algunas que indican significado y clase de conector

LINKER	MEANING	CLASS
THAT'S WHY	ESO ES PORQUE	CONSECUENCIA
DESPITE	A PESAR	CONCESIÓN
IN ADDITION	ADEMÁS	AGREGAR IDEAS

Tema: CONECTORES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
 FECHA de ENTREGA:
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ALUMNO:

Ejercicios: **Deben leer el texto e identificar los conectores. Traducirlos e indicar a que clase pertenecen**

The girl's mother, 21-year-old Catherine McKinney, and her boyfriend, 26-year-old Dakota Hill, both from Shepherdsville, are in custody at the Shelby County Detention Center after being charged for custodial interference. They were arrested in Kansas last week and extradited back to Kentucky. Once the body was discovered, McKinney and Hill were charged with murder and abuse of a corpse by Kentucky State Police, the Shelby County Sheriff's Office and the Kentucky Attorney General's Office. As a result, the Bullitt County Coroner's Office transported the girl's body to the Kentucky Medical Examiner's Office in Louisville for an autopsy scheduled for Saturday morning. Eventually, results remain pending.

LINKER	MEANING	CLASS

Deben leer las siguientes oraciones y completarlas con el conector (linker) apropiado de las opciones e indicar la clase a la que pertenecen

Upon examination of the occupants physical evidence seat belt injuries might be present (abrasions, bruises)

	Conector apropiado	clase
MOREOVER		
DUE TO		
WHOEVER		

There is very little doubt that traffic collision investigation is, by its nature, a technical task. , the majority of on-scene investigative work is carried out by regular patrol officers;

	Conector apropiado	clase
MOREOVER		
BUT		
HOWEVER		

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Ejemplo

Prefixes & Suffixes



Suffix	Meaning	Example
-age	A result	Wreckage
-ance	An action or state	Importance
-ant	A person	Asistant
-ee	A person	Referee
-ence	An action or state	Difference
-er/or	A person	Teacher
-ery	A type or place of work	Bakery
-ess	Makes a feminine form	Waitress
-ful	As much as will fill	Spoonful
-ing	An action or result	Painting
-ion	A process, state or result	Decoration

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Anti-	Against	Antifreeze, antithesis
De-	Opposite	Decode, decompose
Dis-	Not, opposite of	Disconnect, disembark
Em-	Cause to	Embrace, emphasis
En-	Cause to	Encode, encounter
Fore-	Before	Forecast, foresight
In-	In	Infield, infiltrate
Im-	In	Imbalance
Inter-	Between	International, interact
Mid-	Middle	Midday, midway
Mis-	Wrongly	Misfire, misunderstand
Non-	Not	Nonsense, nonexistent

www.englishgrammarhere.com

También:

si agrega -ED un verbo regular, este se transforma en pasado

TALK - TALKED

si agrega -S // -ES // -IES a un verbo convencional, este está en 3ra persona, singular y presente

I TALK (Yo hablo) – HE TALKS (El habla)

si agrega -LY a un adjetivo, este se transforma en adverbio

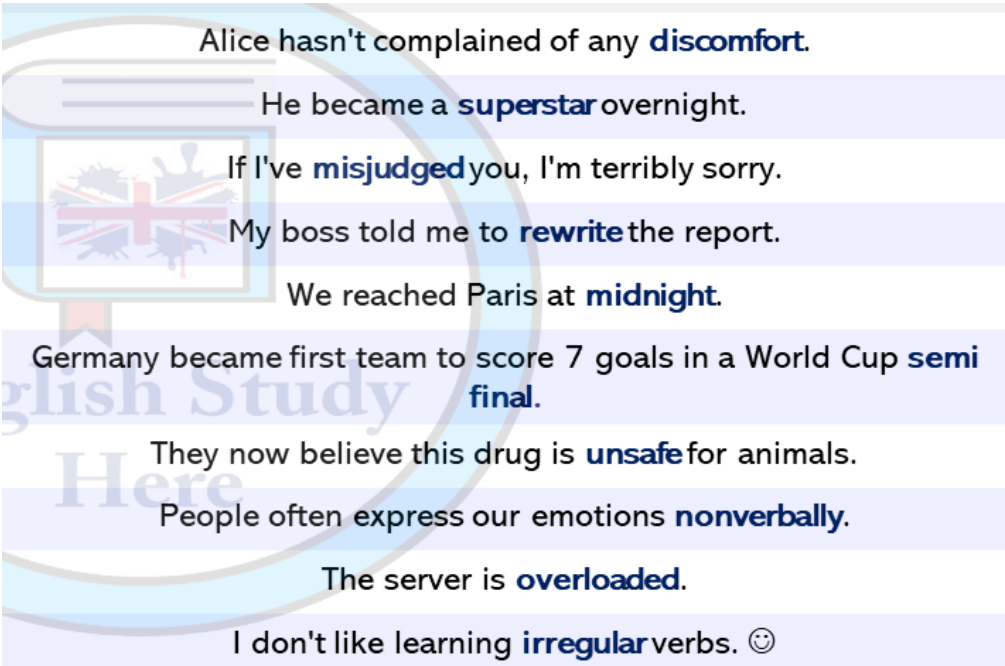
QUICK (rápido) – QUICKLY (Rápidamente)

-ING como sufijo de verbos: ANALYZE – ANALYZING (verbo en gerundio o forma de sustantivo)

ANALIZANDO – ANALIZAR (de ANALISIS)

Leer el siguiente texto. En él se han identificado los prefijos y los sufijos (en rojo)

*Whenever two people come into contact with each other, a **physical** transfer occurs. **Hair**, skin cells, clothing fibers, pollen, glass fragments, debris from a person's **clothing**, makeup, or any number of different types of material can be **transferred** from one person to another. To a forensic examiner, these transferred materials constitute what is called trace evidence.*



Alice hasn't complained of any **discomfort**.

He became a **superstar** overnight.

If I've **misjudged** you, I'm terribly sorry.

My boss told me to **rewrite** the report.

We reached Paris at **midnight**.

Germany became first team to score 7 goals in a World Cup **semi final**.

They now believe this drug is **unsafe** for animals.

People often express our emotions **nonverbally**.

The server is **overloaded**.

I don't like learning **irregular** verbs. 😊

Ahora vamos a identificar los prefijos y sufijos en estas oraciones

Some common examples of trace evidence include:

- *Pet hair on your clothes or rugs*
- *Hair on your brush*
- *Fingerprints on a glass*
- *Soil tracked into your house on your shoes*
- *A drop of blood on a T-shirt*
- *A used facial tissue*

El ejemplo de la actividad seria completar un cuadro en donde se extraiga la palabra, se discrimine el prefijo/sufijo y se indique el significado del mismo.

Palabra	prefijo	sufijo	significado
<i>commonly</i>		<i>LY</i>	<i>mente</i>
<i>reconstruction</i>		<i>tion</i>	<i>proceso, estado o resultado</i>
<i>reconstruction</i>	<i>re</i>		<i>de nuevo</i>

Tema: CONECTORES y CONJUNCIONES – AFIJOS, PREFIJOS y SUFIJOS.

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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Ejercitación:

En estos párrafos hay palabras conectoras. También hay otras que presentan prefijos o sufijos. Extraer 10 (diez) y completar el cuadro siguiente: (la palabra se ubica en la primera columna y se debe indicar con una X a que columna corresponde. En caso que responda a dos columnas, se debe indicar en ambas). Si es un conector, la clase del mismo

Palabra	Conector	Clase	Prefijo	Sufijo	Significado
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Natalee was the oldest child of David and Beth Holloway. She had one younger brother, Matt. Her parents got divorced in 1993. As a consequence she and her brother were predominantly raised by their mother. In 2000, Beth remarried a notable Alabama businessman.

Natalee was a member of the National Honor society, school dance team, and other extra curricular activities. Moreover, she had a scholarship to the University of Alabama. She was going to be a pre-med major. Therefore, when Natalee wanted to go on her senior class trip to Aruba, in 2005, her parents easily consented. She was a good kid and had earned her right to go with her fellow seniors.

Biblio:

Natalee Holloway's disappearance remains unsolved nearly 15 years later: A timeline

Allie Yang and Emily Shapiro 20 November 2019, 08:24

<https://abcnews.go.com/International/natalee-holloways-disappearance-remains-unsolved-15-years-timeline/story?id=67135012>

Tema: FRASES ADJETIVAS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

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ALUMNO:

Ejemplo

Utilizando las mismas oraciones y frases del punto anterior, identificaremos las frases adjetivas

Texto base:

Natalee was the oldest child of David and Beth Holloway. She had one younger brother, Matt. Her parents got divorced in 1993. As a consequence, she and her brother were predominantly raised by their mother. In 2000, Beth remarried a notable Alabama businessman.

Natalee was a member of the National Honor society, school dance team, and other extra curricular activities. Moreover, she had a scholarship to the University of Alabama. She was going to be a pre-med major. Therefore, when Natalee wanted to go on her senior class trip to Aruba, in 2005, her parents easily consented. She was a good kid and had earned her right to go with her fellow seniors.

Ejemplificación:

*Natalee was **the oldest** child of David and Beth Holloway*

*She had **one younger** brother, Matt.*

*In 2000, Beth remarried **a notable Alabama** businessman.*

Ahora es tu turno de identificar las frases adjetivas

Natalee was a member of the National Honor society, school dance team, and other extra curricular activities.

... she had a scholarship to the University of Alabama.

She was going to be a pre-med major.

when Natalee wanted to go on her senior class trip to Aruba, in 2005, her parents easily consented.

She was a good kid and had earned her right to go with her fellow seniors.

Tema: FRASES ADJETIVAS

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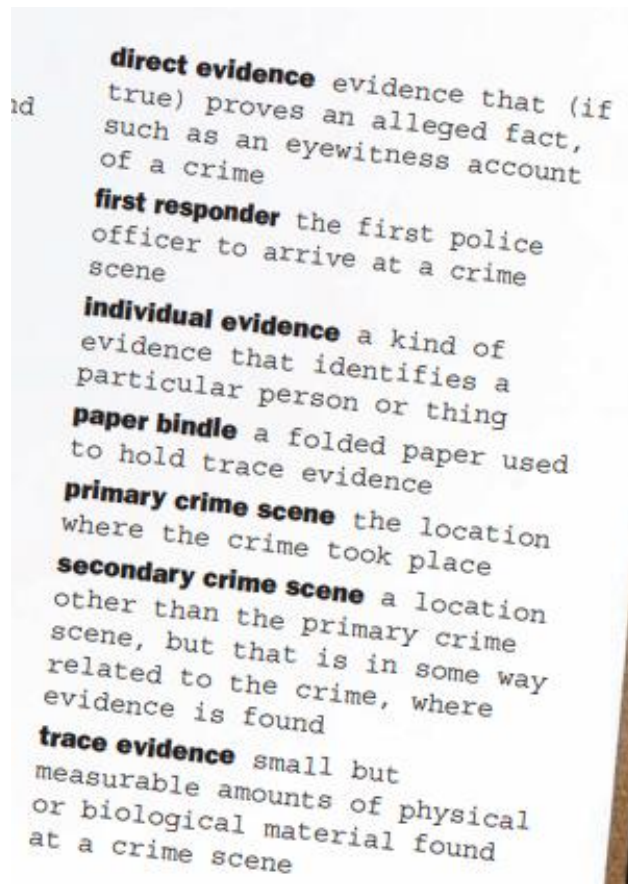
FECHA de ENTREGA:

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ALUMNO:

Ejercitación:

Aquí hay frases adjetivas. Deberán extraerlas, indicar si son pre o post modificadores e identificar los sustantivos a los que modifican. Luego traducirlas. Para orientarles se indican los verbos



Verbs

Proves (1) – Identifies (3) – took (5) – is (6)

Ejemplo:

Direct Evidence:

Frase adjetiva: **Direct // premodificador. //** Modifica al sustantivo **Evidence**

Evidencia directa

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tema: DETERMINANTES, CASO POSESIVO.

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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ALUMNO:

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Ejemplo: DETERMINANTES

The government's theory was that Wilson, who was with an accomplice in the back seat of that car, shot those detectives during a robbery attempt. Among those pieces of evidence retrieved from the crime scene were hundreds of hairs and fibres, and prosecutors enlisted Lisa Faber, a criminalist and the supervisor of the N.Y.P.D. crime lab's hair-and- unit, to testify at Wilson's trial, last winter. Under questioning in Brooklyn federal court, Faber said that she had compared those samples of fabric from the detectives' car with fibres found on those gloves, jeans, and that baseball cap, the one Wilson had allegedly been wearing on the night of the crime.

- Los ejemplos que se pueden ver son las formas THIS // Este- Esta- esto // (singular) y THESE // ESTOS – ESTAS //(plural)

CASO POSESIVO

... The **government's theory** was that Wilson, who was with an accomplice

- Este es un ejemplo de un sustantivo singular **government's theory**

Su traducción seria... que son conservativas para la **teoría del gobierno**

... fabric from the **detectives' car** with fibres found on those gloves

- Este es un ejemplo de un sustantivo plural **detectives' car**

Tema: PRE y POST MODIFICADORES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

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ALUMNO:

“A black person’s hair typically has a lot of diameter variation. Asian people have little variation, which is what makes it straight. I ask my friends to give me their hair. For the Wilson case, Faber examined more than a hundred pieces of evidence, including the victims’ clothes, the suspects’ clothes, and the interior of the car, along with two do-rags and other items seized from the street. From this material, Faber recovered thousands of fibres and hundreds of hairs, each of which had to be assessed under a microscope. There were hundreds of fibres that looked stereoscopically similar at lower power magnifications.

Es este texto extraído de *The CSI Effect*, encontramos varios e interesantes ejemplos de premodificadores y post modificadores de sustantivos

Premodificadores

little variation – Little es un adjetivo puro que modifica directamente a un sustantivo

lower power magnifications - Aquí encontramos una combinación de un adjetivo (comparativo) **lower** y un sustantivo empleado para modificar a otro en conjunto con el adjetivo **power**

Postmodificadores

a hundred pieces **of evidence**

Esta frase sustantiva muestra que el sustantivo pieces es postmodificado por una frase preposicional (preposición + frase sustantiva): **of** (preposición) + **evidence** (frase sustantiva)

Traducción: Cien piezas de evidencia

including the victims’ clothes, the suspects’ clothes, and the interior of the car, along with two do-rags and other items seized from the street.

Esta frase, larguísima, también es un **postmodificador**. La palabra a la cual postmodifican es **evidence**

Traducción: incluyendo las ropas de las víctimas, las ropas de los sospechosos, y el interior del auto, junto con trapos y otros items recogidos de la calle

Algo similar se puede ver en esta frase:

hundreds **of fibres that looked stereoscopically similar at lower power magnifications.**

fibres **that looked stereoscopically similar at lower power magnifications**

Traducción: cientos de fibras que lucían estereotípicamente similares en aumentos de menor poder.

Tema: DETERMINANTES, CASO POSESIVO y PRE Y POST MODIFICADORES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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 FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

Ejercitación:

Leer las siguientes oraciones, traducirlas, indicar y extraer ejemplos de determinantes, caso posesivo y pre y post modificadores indicando cual es el sustantivo central:

Ej: - All inputs to the equations used in reconstructing a crash.

Sustantivo: inputs

Premodificador: All

Postmodificadores: (frase preposicional) to the equations used in reconstructing a crash

Traducción: **Todas las entradas para las ecuaciones usadas in la reconstrucción de un accidente**

Faber's brief summary *defined* the dilemma at the heart of forensic science. "*There are* really two kinds of forensic science"

"*I don't think* your analogy *holds* at all. Those *are* real errors, and this *is* not about art history. My great worry *is* that there are a lot of people going to jail on bad information.

In 2002, a DNA test of sperm *found* on the victim's underwear established Bromgard's innocence

This information *was not reported* to the national accreditation body for forensic labs

Frases	Palabra principal	Caso posesivo	Determinantes	premod	Postmod
Ej: - All inputs to the equations used in reconstructing a crash.	inputs	No hay	No hay	all	to the equations used in reconstructing a crash.
Traducción	Todas las entradas para las ecuaciones usadas in la reconstrucción de un accidente				
1.-					
Traducción					
2.-					
Traducción					
3.-					
Traducción					
4.-					
Traducción					

Tema: COMPARATIVOS y SUPERLATIVOS –

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

Ejemplo



The number and type of professional(s) responsible for investigating a scene and collecting evidence largely depends on the type of crime and the resources of the law enforcement agency. Larger agencies often have dedicated, highly trained crime scene specialists, while smaller agencies may require that first responders or detectives process the scene in addition to their other duties.

A crime scene investigation should provide detailed documentation of the condition of the scene and a collection of evidentiary items that can be analyzed to assist the investigation. As forensic technologies and laboratory techniques continue to improve and become more sophisticated, the value of the trace and biological evidence that is collected at a scene has increased enormously. This is especially true in the case of DNA evidence.

With DNA profiling, even the smallest amounts of biological evidence can be used to link an individual to a crime scene.

Este texto muestra claramente el uso de ejemplos. El primero es un comparativo de un adjetivo de los denominados CORTOS (**LARGE – LARGER**). Lo mismo sucede con **SMALL – SMALLER**. De este último se puede ver su forma superlativa (**SMALL – THE SMALLEST**)

Por otro lado, el adjetivo **SOPHISTICATED** pertenece a los largos. Por esa razón, se usa la forma **MORE + ADJETIVO**

Tema: COMPARATIVES and SUPERLATIVES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:
.....

Ejercitación:

Deberán leer estos textos y extraer todos los ejemplos de comparativos y superlativos. Completar el cuadro, indicar si son comparativos o superlativos, si son de adjetivos cortos y largos y traducirlos. (Esto se deberá indicar en el cuadro)

How and Where Tests on the Evidence are Conducted

The most probative evidence will be sent to either a forensic laboratory or, if the laboratory does not have an expert in that forensic discipline, to an outside analyst for examination. To help identify the evidence that is most valuable, the crime scene personnel may conduct initial screening tests, called presumptive tests, at the scene. These tests can be useful in determining the type of substance present—whether it’s a toxin or a drug, a stain that contains body fluids, or even whether a dried red substance found in the kitchen is blood or ketchup.

Presumptive tests allow investigators to narrow the field of possibilities to a certain class of substance, but they are not specific enough to confirm the presence of specific compounds. In addition to helping provide clues to

indicate how the crime occurred and who may have been involved, presumptive tests can also help reduce the quantity of evidence that is submitted to the lab to include only the most important items. This helps to expedite processing at the laboratory.

As technology advances and devices become more portable and affordable, additional testing of evidence will likely be conducted at the scene.

adjective	short	long	comparative	superlative	meaning
Ejemplo. LARGER	X		X		Mas Grande
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

Completar este con la forma comparativa o superlativa que corresponda

Comparatives

All tires pose some risk, but the (LARGE) (HIGH) -pressured tires are (DANGEROUS) than (SMALL) (LOW) -pressured tires

Superlatives

They either require vehicle owners to "shop around" for the (CHEAP) repair or ask them to use a low-cost body shop that is "preferred" by the insurance company. In essence, vehicle owners are asked to accept the (POOR) quality repair so insurance companies can pay the (LOW) cost.

Tema: ANTICIPATORY "IT". EXISTENCIAL "THERE".

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

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ALUMNO:

EJEMPLO

Anticipatory IT

Aquí hay ejemplos del IT de anticipación. Como se explico en la teoría, se llama así pues el real sujeto se encuentra en la parte del predicado.

It is the task of investigators to collect glass fragments

Se transformaría en :

To collect glass fragments is the task of investigators

It's crucial to quickly secure the area

Se transformaría en :

To quickly secure the area is crucial

It must be understood that finding little pieces of trace evidence demands a long time

Se transformaría en :

finding little pieces of trace evidence demands a long time must be understood

EXISTENCIAL THERE

*However, **there are** many other **factors** that must also be considered.*

Este es un buen ejemplo con la forma plural del HAY. Trabaja en conjunto con el sustantivo FACTORS

*Below **there is** a brief discussion about conducting the investigation*

Este segundo ejemplo nos muestra la forma singular del THERE de existencia. También tiene la traducción de HAY, pero se conecta con la palabra INVESTIGATION (singular)

Tema: ANTICIPATORY "IT". EXISTENCIAL "THERE".

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

EJERCITACION

Deberán leer estas oraciones e indicar si la forma para poder completarlas es **THERE IS //**
THERE ARE. Luego traducirlas

- 1) standards for collecting different types of evidence that describe how to collect and store the evidence.
- 2) three Chicago socialites murdered in Starved Rock State Park, Illinois.
- 3) It sounds like a lot of impressionistic and subjective examination going on
- 4) six analysts in Faber's hair-and fibre unit, and each has a polarized-light microscope.
- 5) Therefore, a high probability that at least one bullet be found when the vehicle is inspected.
- 6) dye or bleach, and how much of it?

Este segundo ejercicio esta enfocado en el **Anticipatory IT**. Deberán rescribir las oraciones reubicando el sujeto en el comienzo. Espe puede empezar con TO o con THAT en estos casos

Ejemplo:

It is one of the basic parts of crash reconstruction to determine what the vehicles did during a crash sequence.

To determine what the vehicles did during a crash sequence is one of the basic parts of crash reconstruction

It was at the time that the Atlanta child murders happened

It's only at that level that you can see what you need to know to identify the chemical composition.

It was soon expanded to cover the whole city.

It is best not to mark any items.

It is a good idea to show North towards the top of the page.

Tema: AUXILIARES.

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

EJEMPLO

Auxiliaries

*The first-responding police officer **are investigating** the report of the kidnapping.*

*For this reason, the police **did not search** the house until seven hours after the family called 911*

*Solving the crime **will depend** on piecing together the evidence*

*... to build to a pressure that **will generate** brake force.*

.

*Her kidnapper **has left** behind.*

Estos párrafos nos muestran una combinación de auxiliares y sus usos. En el primer párrafo (a) tenemos al verbo TO BE seguido de un verbo cuyo sufijo es ING. Esto indica un tiempo continuo. Como el auxiliar esta en presente, la oración está en presente continuo.

Traducción : ESTAN INVESTIGANDO

ELA segunda oración muestra una oración en pasado simple negativo. El tiempo lo indica el auxiliar DO en su forma PASADA (DID). Con este auxiliar, el verbo siempre va en infinitivo

Traducción: NO BUSCÓ

El WILL muestran que las oraciones 3 y 4 indican que las oraciones están en FUTURO simple.

Traducción: DEPENDERÁ (3er) – GENERARÁ (4to)

Tema: AUXILIARIES.

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

EJERCITACION

Esta ejercitación se divide en dos partes. En la primera deberán completar las oraciones ubicando los verbos y auxiliares según lo pedido. Es decir, si la oración dice:

Motor carriers drivers with breakdown pay and safety bonuses for finding and reporting mechanical problems - verbo TO PROVIDE - Tense: PRESENTE SIMPLE NEGATIVO

La oración sería:

*Motor carriers **DO NOT PROVIDE** drivers with breakdown pay and safety bonuses for finding and reporting mechanical problems*

Realizar la actividad con estas oraciones

1.- **When the crime ?** verbo: occur – simple past - interrogative

2.- **Who the victim?** verbo: to be - simple present – affirmative

3.- **Money in the mail car blew up.** Verbo: to be - present perfect – affirmative

4.- **In this case, CSI several blocks covered by rubble.** Verbo: to have- simple future – affirmative

5.- **Houck how such a flawed process acceptable** Verbo: to ask // to be - present continuo // auxiliar CAN - affirmative

La segunda parte será reescribir las oraciones 1,2,3,4 y 5 en negativo y traducirlas

Tema: VERBOS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

EJEMPLOS

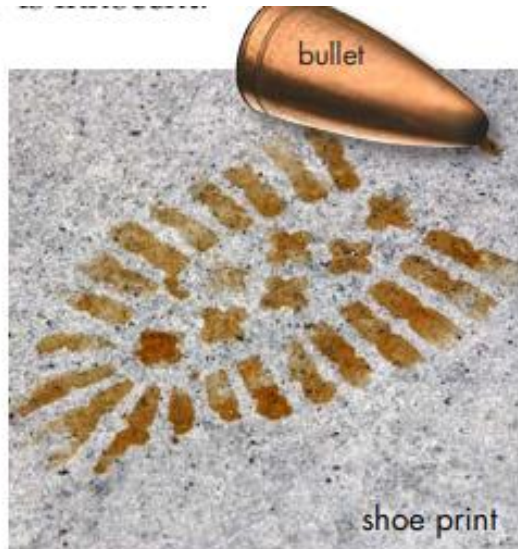
VERBO TO BE



Este párrafo nos muestra tres ejemplos del Verbo TO BE en presente afirmativo (verbo principal). El primer IS está relacionado con el sustantivo WRISTWATCH (singular). Por su parte, el segundo esta unido a los adjetivos SILVER y GOLD. El tercero es VALUE y esta relacionado con el precio del mismo.

VERBOS PRESENTE SIMPLE GENERAL

Together, the law enforcement officers and scientists who gather and study forensic evidence use virtually all of the sciences, from anthropology to zoology, in their work. Whatever science they specialize in, they all have one thing in common. Like the fictional Sherlock Holmes, they use their knowledge to see what goes unnoticed by the rest of us.



Este párrafo de ejemplo tiene primero al verbo USE en presente simple. Está unido a los sustantivos singulares OFFICERS and SCIENTISTS Manual. Luego aparece el verbo HAVE. Finalmente se vuelve a encontrar el verbo USE persona, agrega ES a la raíz. Está en singular – relacionado con el pronombre THEY.

NEGATIVO

Holmes's deduction amazes Watson. Watson wonders how he missed this detail about their visitor. It's simple, Holmes says, "You did not know where to look, and so you missed all that was important."

Este párrafo nos muestra un buen ejemplo de tiempo pasado negativo. Esto está indicado por el auxiliar **DID** que antecede al adverbio de negación **NOT**

Traducción: NO SABES

VERBOS PRESENTE PERFECTO

... the samples **have come** from the same person.

... typically, because they **have pulled** from someone's head

En estas oraciones encontramos dos ejemplos de presente perfecto. Recordemos que está en presente ya que el auxiliar está en ese tiempo. El verbo principal- el que da significado – está en PASADO PARTICIPIO (-ADO / IDO) en Español

Traducción: **HAVE COME** – HAN VENIDO

HAVE PULLED – HAN EMPUJADO

PRESENTE CONTINUO

We **are commonly reviewing** PMI records showing the flat rate.

They **are getting** anything more than a pencil whipped PMI report for four dollars.

Their mechanics **are spending** that time inspecting their trucks.

Estas tres oraciones son buenos ejemplos de presente continuo. El tiempo presente lo indica el auxiliar, en este caso el verbo TO BE (ARE). El verbo principal lleva el sufijo -ING (-ANDO// -ENDO) .

Traducción: **ARE COMMONLY REVIEWING:** estamos comúnmente revisando

ARE GETTING: están consiguiendo

ARE SPENDING: están invirtiendo

FUTURO SIMPLE

... these deficiencies **will show** themselves. Even though the driver is applying the brakes very hard, he **will not get** the expected result, which is a high level of deceleration

Estos ejemplos muestran dos oraciones en futuro simple. El **auxiliar WILL** es el que muestra que la oración está en futuro simple. El verbo que lo acompaña en infinitivo.

Traducción: **WILL SHOW:** mostrarán

WILL NOT GET: (él) no conseguirá

Tema: VERBOS

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

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ALUMNO:

EJERCITACIÓN

Aquí hay un texto relacionado con las marcas de la velocidad crítica. Deberán leerlo:

In Chapter 2 a discussion of critical speed marks and their value to collision investigation (verbo TO BE – Tense: SIMPLE PAST) presented.

The scene of the crime (verbo: TO BE – Tense: Presente simple) a remote stretch of railroad track in southern Oregon. The year (verbo: TO BE – Tense: Presente simple) 1923. A Union Pacific freight train (verbo: TO BE – Tense: Presente perfect) robbed . The bandits (verbo: TO KILL – Tense: Past simple) the engineer and (verbo: TO USE – Tense: Past simple) a homemade dynamite bomb to blow open the mail car. Back then mail often (verbo: TO HOLD – Tense: Past simple) valuable stock and bond certificates and sometimes cash or gold .

The police (verbo: TO SEARCH – Tense: Past simple) the apartment, but they (verbo: CAN – auxiliar – Tense: Past simple) find no trace evidence .The entire place had been wiped clean, but not quite .The thieves (verbo: TO FORGET – Tense: Past perfect) to run the dishwasher

Ejemplo de la actividad:

*their value to collision investigation ...**WAS**..... (verbo TO BE – Tense: SIMPLE PAST) presented*

Tema: CONDICIONALES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

EJEMPLOS

Conditionals

Recordemos que hay 4 clases de condicionales. Estos son los ejemplos de los tres primeros y ya que son los mas usuales:

Tipo 0

El zero conditional es un tipo de condicional que se utiliza para expresar una relación de causa-efecto en hechos que siempre son verdaderos (hechos científicos, hechos particulares, etc.) o para dar instrucciones. *If my dog sees the postman, he barks.* Si mi perro ve al cartero, ladra.

*A diagram also **helps** in the reconstruction of the collision, if it **becomes** necessary at a later date*

Tipo 1





El first conditional se usa en situaciones en las que si se cumple una condición, es probable que se dé un resultado determinado.

*If a truck **does not have** good brake balance, it **will have** a propensity toward either jackknifing or trailer swingout*

Tipo 2

El "type 2 conditional" sirve para hacer referencia a una condición hipotética o poco probable y a su resultado probable. Estas oraciones no aluden a una situación real. En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 2, el marco temporal es ahora o en cualquier momento y la situación es hipotética.

The tire retread industry **would accept** the use of retreads on steer axles if specific guidelines **met**

Tipo de condicional	USO	Estructura	Ejemplo
Zero Conditional 	Verdades universales	If + present simple, ... present simple	<i>If water boils, it evaporates</i>
First Conditional 	Hablar de situaciones reales o posibles.	If + present simple, ... will + infinitive	<i>If you come for the weekend, we will go to the cinema</i>
Second Conditional 	A) Situaciones del futuro que no es tan probable que ocurran B) Situaciones en el presente imposibles.	If + past simple, ...would + infinitive	<i>If I won the lottery, I would spend my life travelling</i>
Third Conditional 	Hablar del pasado describiendo una situación que no sucedió y sus posibles consecuencias.	If + past perfect, ...would + have + past participle	<i>If I had woken up earlier, I would have arrived on time</i>

Tema: CONDICIONALES

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

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ALUMNO:

EJERCICIO

Deberan leer estas oraciones, indicar en que tipo de condicional están, extraer los verbos que indican estos tiempos (clausula 1 y 2) y agregarlos al cuadro. Finalmente, deberán elegir una de cada tipo y traducirlas.

- a) A person must have knowledge, experience, training, and education if he investigates the causative relationship of these other factors,
- b) If the headlights from the tractor are bright, the approaching driver will have light adaptation problems.
- c) If the reconstructionist knows how much each vehicle weighs, how far each vehicle moved south, how far each vehicle moved west, and what coefficients of friction were encountered, then he can calculate a collision speed for each of the vehicles.
- d) If the truck did not receive disabling damage from the collision, its braking capabilities can be determined by skid testing the truck.
- e) If these two vehicles were the same distance from an observer at night, the observer would subconsciously assume that the bobtail tractor was farther away.
- f) If this happened, the approaching driver would most likely never seen the trailer in his lane
- g) The impact will occur near one of the truck axles if the vehicle occupants are more fortunate,
- h) The primary factor that determines if a collision will occur is the difference in speed between the two vehicles.

Ejemplo:

If a hub is adjusted too loose, this will allow the hub and wheel assembly to oscillate laterally.

	Tipo de condicional	Clausula 1	Clausula 2	Traducción
Ejemplo	1	Presente Is adjusted	Futuro Will allow	Si un cubo se ajusta demasiado flojo, esto permitirá que el conjunto de cubo y rueda oscile lateralmente
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				
H				

Tema: VOZ ACTIVA o PASIVA

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:

FECHA de ENTREGA:

FECHA MAXIMA de ENTREGA:

ALUMNO:

EJEMPLOS

Aquí hay una serie de imágenes soporte para comprender la voz pasiva:

<p style="text-align: center;">Active and passive voice</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>active passive</p> <p>What subject does The focus is on the action.</p> <p>Active : Ram killed Ravan Passive : Ravan was killed by Ram.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">How to change from active to passive?</p> <p>Look at this statement</p> <p>Ram killed Ravan <small>Subject verb object</small></p> <p>Ravan was killed by Ram. <small>object be verb verb 3 Subject</small></p> <p>Active : Ram killed Ravan Passive : Ravan was killed by Ram.</p>																					
<p>Very common rule is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring the object first • Choose correct 'be' verb • Change verb into participle • Add by + subject <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> object + 'be' verb+ verb 3+ by + subject </div> <p style="text-align: center;">She helps him.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">He is helped by her.</p>	<p>Modal auxiliary verbs</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p><i>can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must</i></p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">+ v1 = modal + be + v3</p> <p>She <u>can speak</u> Chinese. Chinese <u>can be spoken</u> by her.</p> <p>We <u>must preserve</u> the tigers. Tigers <u>must be preserved</u>.</p>																					
<div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 10px;"> <p>Active voice: Melody writes the article.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (Subject) (Object) </p> <p>Passive voice: The article is written by Melody.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (Subject) (Object) </p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">LA PASIVA EN INGLÉS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 0.9em;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">TIEMPO VERBAL</th> <th style="text-align: left;">ESTRUCTURA</th> <th style="text-align: left;">EJEMPLO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRESENT SIMPLE</td> <td>am/are/is + past participle</td> <td>A book is given to Mary by John</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</td> <td>am/are/is being + past participle</td> <td>The bone is being chewed by the dog</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAST SIMPLE</td> <td>was/were + past participle</td> <td>A book was given to Mary by John</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAST CONTINUOUS</td> <td>was/were being + past participle</td> <td>The bone was being chewed by the dog</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRESENT PERFECT</td> <td>have/has been + past participle</td> <td>A book has been given to Mary by John</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAST PERFECT</td> <td>had been + past participle</td> <td>A book had been given to Mary by John</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">MOSAlingua</p>	TIEMPO VERBAL	ESTRUCTURA	EJEMPLO	PRESENT SIMPLE	am/are/is + past participle	A book is given to Mary by John	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	am/are/is being + past participle	The bone is being chewed by the dog	PAST SIMPLE	was/were + past participle	A book was given to Mary by John	PAST CONTINUOUS	was/were being + past participle	The bone was being chewed by the dog	PRESENT PERFECT	have/has been + past participle	A book has been given to Mary by John	PAST PERFECT	had been + past participle	A book had been given to Mary by John
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PAST PERFECT	had been + past participle	A book had been given to Mary by John																				

Para comprender una oración en voz pasiva, podemos realizar este procedimiento:

MELODY WRITES THE ARTICLE - Melody escribe el artículo

THE ARTICLE IS WRITTEN BY MELODY – El artículo **es (IS) escrito (WRITTEN) por (BY)** Melody

- a) El auxiliar principal es el verbo TO BE. Su traducción es la que da el tiempo a la oración
- b) El verbo principal siempre va en pasado participio
- c) En caso que la oración en activa este en un tiempo compuesto, este se debe mantener.

MELODY **HAS** WRITTEN THE ARTICLE = THE ARTICLE **HAS** BEEN WRITTEN BY MELODY

El uso del agente es optativo, siempre que se comprenda quien realizó la acción

Ejemplo:

Voz activa

The officer located the driver of the Dodge, Mary Maple, standing on the sidewalk near the scene.

Voz pasiva

The driver of the Dodge, Mary Maple, **was located** (standing on the sidewalk near the scene) by the officer

Tema: VOZ ACTIVA o PASIVA

FECHA de PUBLICACIÓN:
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EJERCICIOS

Deberán realizar los cambios pertinentes para completar y/o transformar las oraciones de activa a pasiva. Luego traducir estas últimas. Deberán empezar con la palabra que les doy:

Completar

Ejemplo The laboratory results **are sent** to the lead detective. (TO SEND – simple present)

Three Chicago socialites in Starved Rock State Park, Illinois. (TO MURDER – simple past)

Weger guilty for the murder of one of the women, Lillian Oetting (TO FIND – simple past)

Fibers from one person to another (TO TRANSFER- simple future)

It that only 680 vehicles registered in Alabama have a matching carpet. (TO DETERMINE – present perfect)

Transformar

The suspect committed the crime

The crime.....

The police found their bodies, bound with twine, in a cave.

Their bodies

The state examined the blood

The blood

A young boy has found a dead body and a gun in a small room.

A dead body and a gun

The crime-scene sketch artist will measure the perimeter of the room

The perimeter of the room

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