

El significado:



es designado
por muchos
significantes:

/cabeza/
/calabaza/
/azotea/
/coco/

En inglés algunas palabras sinónimas serían:

- Understand, comprehend
- Car, automobile

3. Las conjunciones o coordinantes tienen como función única: coordinar; su función es privativa porque sólo ellos pueden funcionar como enlaces de coordinación. Por medio de éstas se pueden coordinar o enlazar cláusulas y oraciones.
- 3.1 En inglés existen únicamente siete conjunciones: AND (y), BUT (pero, más), FOR (porque, puesto, que), OR (o, u; sino, de lo contrario), NOR (no), YET (con todo, sin embargo; más, pero, empero; aun así), SO (fam. por lo tanto; de modo que). A continuación veremos dos enunciados sencillos:

Isabel danced. I sang several songs.

Debido a la relación tan estrecha entre los dos, sería aconsejable coordinarlos en un enunciado, utilizando el coordinante AND o BUT:

Isabel danced, AND (BUT) I sang several songs.

A la unión de dos enunciados independientes se le denomina enunciado compuesto o cláusula compuesta.

Verónica saw the baby fall, AND both she and Pedro heard it cry.

Verónica saw the baby fall, BUT Pedro did not.

Verónica saw the baby fall, FOR Pedro heard her scream.

Did the baby fall, OR was Verónica just screaming for attention?

Verónica didn't scream, NOR did the baby fall.

Pedro didn't hear the baby fall, YET he heard it cry.

Mary didn't hear the baby fall, SO she didn't scream.

EJERCICIOS.

I. Traduce el siguiente texto.

MAN IN FLIGHT.

Samuel P. Langley was a successful architect and civil engineer in Chicago in the mid-nineteenth century. At the age of thirty, he became a professional astronomer and earned an international reputation.

Langley worked out a system of regulating clocks in railroad stations. In his system, he used astronomical measurements. For the first time, every station had uniform and correct time. The system in use today is based on Langley's original plan.

He made many contributions in the field of solar research. He suggested a new concept on the nature of sunspots. Several years later, he was proved to be correct. He invented a sensitive heat-measuring instrument to study unknown parts of the sun's spectrum. His invention was extremely sensitive. For example, it could detect the body heat of a cow a quarter mile away. Langley was one of the first people to suggest a definitive relationship between solar heat and the weather on earth. He was one of the first to see the possibility of predicting the weather.

Langley became Assistant Secretary and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. As Secretary, he entered the field of aeronautics. He made many experiments. After these experiments, he built a large model airplane that flew three quarters of a mile. It was named the Aerodrome No. 6, from the Greek words meaning "air runner". Langley had shown that mechanical flight was possible. He felt that his work was done. He stopped his experiments with the following prediction: "The great universal highway overhead is now soon to be opened".

Several years later, the United States War Department asked Langley to design and build a flying machine. Military officials wanted a machine large enough to carry a pilot. Langley designed the aircraft and started construction of the frame in the shops at the Smithsonian. He felt that he needed a very powerful but light motor. Therefore, he tried to find a motor which weighed less than ten pounds per horsepower. Manufacturers in Europe and the United States stated that this was impossible. In the meantime, he had practically completed his flying machine. Therefore, there was only one thing for Langley to do. He designed and built his own motor. In a short time, he produced a water-cooled gasoline engine of 52 horsepower which weighed less than five pounds per horsepower!

After five years of planning and working, Langley's machine was ready to take off from a boat in the Potomac River. Langley felt that his motor could keep the machine in the air but could not lift it from the ground. Therefore, he planned to use a movable launching car on the deck of the boat. On the first trial on October 7, 1903, the flying machine caught on the launching car. Both the pilot and the machine fell into the river, and the watching crowd was disappointed. Langley's

machine was repaired for a second test flight two months later. Again it fell into the water, and the crowd lost patience. Newspapers reported the complete failure of "Langley's Folly". The inventor was widely criticized. A heavier-than-air flying machine, they said, was just a madman's dream.

Langley, now almost seventy years old, returned to his solar research. His seventeen years work with flying machines was over. Exactly nine days later, Langley's dream came true only one hundred air miles away.

II. Completa las preguntas y contéstalas en español.

1. _____ was the famous architect and engineer?

2. _____ was Samuel P. Langley's profession in Chicago?

3. _____ kind of system did Langley work out?

4. _____ was he proved to be correct?

5. _____ sensitive was his invention?

6. _____ did he build a large model airplane?

7. _____ far did the model airplane fly?

8. _____ was the model named?

9. _____ large a machine did the military officials want?

10. _____ kind of engine did he produce?

11. _____ much did his motor weigh per horsepower?

12. _____ did he plan to launch the machine? Potomac River.

13. _____ was the first trial?

14. _____ was the machine ready for a second test flight?

15. _____ and where was Langley's a dream realized?

III. Escoge la palabra sinónima apropiada para la palabra cursiva en cada oración. Escribe el enunciado, con la palabra sinónima seleccionada, en el espacio en blanco. Traduce.

forecast	finished	connection	test
timid	standard	built	flight

1. For the first time, stations had *uniform* time.

2. He saw a *relationship* between the two things.

3. He felt it was possible to *predict* the weather.

4. Langley was too *shy* to have many friends.

5. He *constructed* a large model airplane.

6. He *completed* the frame in the Smithsonian shops.

7. On the first *trial*, the airplane failed to fly.

IV. Completa las siguientes oraciones con las conjunciones AND, BUT, FOR, OR, NOR, YET, Y SO.

1. Mayra studied in the library _____ Lili watched a movie.

2. You can go by plane _____ train.

3. We were tired _____ happy.

4. Rogelio didn't see the dog, _____ he heard it bark.
 ladrido

5. We want to study, _____ we can't.

