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POSGRADO EN LINGÜÍSTICA

LOS USOS DEL MORFEMA *-ING* Y SUS FRECUENCIAS: UNA
COMPARACIÓN ENTRE NATIVO HABLANTES E HISPANO HABLANTES

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QUE PARA OBTENER EL GRADO DE:

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Resumen

Los propósitos del presente estudio son explorar los usos y las frecuencias del morfema *-ing* en inglés, analizar la distribución de los valores semánticos utilizados por los hablantes nativos, su distribución en algunos libros de texto comúnmente usados en el bachillerato y comparar estos resultados con los usos y frecuencias del morfema por profesores y alumnos hispano hablantes de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, después de detectar problemas sobre su uso y significado en alumnos de habla hispana.

Algunos estudios previos, como los de Buck (1999, 1994 y 2000), demostraron que los estudiantes de licenciatura con diferentes niveles de inglés tenían problemas para reconocer el uso del presente continuo comparado con el presente simple. Los problemas aspectuales de los alumnos de nivel bachillerato se confirmaron en una investigación exploratoria enfocada a estudiar la relación entre el metaconocimiento y el reconocimiento de las diferentes funciones del morfema *-ing* en contexto llevado a cabo con profesores hablantes nativos del inglés y con profesores y alumnos de bachillerato de habla hispana.

El estudio para este trabajo parte del significado central del morfema *-ing* dado que esta forma es común a su uso en el presente progresivo de los verbos en inglés, de las nominalizaciones con *-ing*, de los participios presentes y de las cláusulas *-ing* no finitas utilizados como modificadores. La literatura revisada (por ejemplo Langacker, 1991b: 210) señala que *-ing* afecta de tres maneras a un verbo: primero suspende la exploración en secuencia al convertir la expresión derivada en atemporal; después impone un ámbito inmediato restringido de predicación que excluye los puntos finales de la base del proceso; y, finalmente, los estados perfilados se construyen a un nivel de 'esquematicidad' que los vuelve equivalentes.

Con el propósito de detectar si los profesores y los alumnos de bachillerato tenían problemas sobre la metacognición y el reconocimiento de valores semánticos de *-ing* se aplicó un cuestionario exploratorio a 82 alumnos y a 24 profesores de bachillerato además de tres profesores cuya lengua materna es el inglés. El instrumento consta de cuatro partes: en la primera, los sujetos escribieron una composición para observar la distribución del uso de los valores semánticos de *-ing* (esta sección se utilizó como parte del estudio central de este trabajo. En la segunda parte, se pidió señalar de una lista de diez verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos los que podían aparecer en el progresivo. En la siguiente parte contestaron cuatro preguntas sobre cuestiones teóricas del aspecto progresivo y el uso de verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos. En la cuarta parte se les pidió reconocer diferentes usos de *-ing* en siete ejemplos extraídos del British National Corpus. Los resultados mostraron deficiencias de conocimiento sobre el aspecto en general, el tipo de acciones y verbos que aparecen en el aspecto progresivo, además de problemas en el reconocimiento de los diferentes usos de *-ing* en contexto por parte de los alumnos de bachillerato y de los profesores en un porcentaje menor.

Debido a lo anterior, se diseñó un estudio dividido en tres partes: en la primera parte se exploró un corpus computarizado para ver la distribución del aspecto gramatical del morfema *-ing* en cuatro verbos perfectivos y cuatro imperfectivos en un total de 1940 ejemplos aleatorios del BNC. Los resultados indican que la distribución mayor de los usos de *-ing* está dividida entre las nominalizaciones con *-ing* y el participio presente como modificador: 16% de progresivo, 34% de nominalizaciones y 50% de modificadores (adjetivos: 42% y adverbiales: 8%) por parte de los verbos perfectivos, contra 5% de progresivo, 56% de nominalizaciones y 39% de modificadores adjetivos y adverbiales (adjetivos: 13% y adverbiales: 26%) en las muestras de verbos imperfectivos.

Se analizaron en detalle 448 ejemplos de *knowing*, verbo que por ser imperfectivo, se consideraba imposible encontrarlo en alguna construcción progresiva, ni siquiera para *indicar un estado temporal* (Comrie, 1976: 38). Se observó que de un total de 4719 ejemplos de *knowing* en el BNC, existe la posibilidad del 0.02%, que dado más contexto podría corresponder al uso correcto de la forma de progresivo. El análisis de los ejemplos de verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos, al igual que la investigación preliminar, muestran que los participios presentes que funcionan como atributo del verbo copulativo, en contraste con los premodificadores, tienen una potencialidad mayor de causar dificultad a los alumnos debido a la combinación de *-ing* con el verbo *to be*. Observaciones en la práctica docente muestran que cuando no hay forma del auxiliar *be* y el participio presente funciona como un premodificador, es más fácil para los estudiantes eliminar la construcción progresiva. Los ejemplos con el morfema *-ing* en nominalizaciones presentan el mismo problema que los atributos del verbo copulativo debido a que el contexto puede incluir una forma del auxiliar *to be* más el V *-ing* y coincidir de esta manera con la forma de la construcción en progresivo; sin embargo, en ejemplos donde la forma *-ing* constituye el objeto de una preposición hay menores oportunidades de confusión.

En la segunda parte de este estudio se compararon los resultados de la distribución de valores semánticos de *-ing* en la muestra obtenida del BNC con la distribución de uso de esos valores por parte de profesores hablantes nativos de inglés, profesores y alumnos de bachillerato hablantes nativos de español, quienes habían escrito una composición para el estudio preliminar, pero que no se utilizó para tal propósito debido a que requirió un análisis más fino y detallado que mostró evidencia significativa sobre los usos y frecuencia del morfema *-ing* por parte de los sujetos del estudio. Se debe señalar que el número de muestras de profesores nativos hablantes no es representativa (3); sin embargo, se encontró que la distribución de los valores semánticos de los usos del morfema *-ing* en sus composiciones es variada: 13 % de nominalizaciones, 56% de modificadores y 31% de progresivo –resultados similares a los obtenidos en el análisis del corpus computarizado. Los usos de *-ing* encontrados en las composiciones de profesores y alumnos de habla hispana son en su mayoría usos de las construcciones de progresivo en cláusulas finitas: 62% de progresivo, 16% de nominalizaciones y 22% de modificaciones en las composiciones de profesores y 75% de progresivos, 7% de nominalizaciones y 18% de modificadores en las composiciones de los alumnos.

En la última parte del estudio se analizó la distribución de los usos de *-ing* en doce libros de texto. Del total de usos de *-ing* el 15% corresponde a formas nominalizadas como gerundios y sustantivos *-ing*, el 11% al uso de *-ing* como modificador, participios presentes y adjetivos; y el 74% a la construcción del progresivo. La correlación entre estos resultados confirma que el énfasis en el significado prototípico del morfema *-ing* (acción que sucede en el momento de hablar) por parte de programas y libros de texto parece propiciar que profesores y estudiantes de habla hispana sobregeneralicen su uso, en contraste con la distribución de los tres usos de *-ing* en las muestras del BNC y en las de los tres hablantes nativos de inglés del estudio con una mayor distribución de los usos no finitos (nominalizaciones por gerundios, sustantivos y cláusulas nominales *-ing* y modificaciones por adjetivos, presentes participios y cláusulas no finitas).

Por los resultados obtenidos, este estudio constituye un modelo inicial para futuras investigaciones sobre el uso real de la lengua por los hablantes nativos, por un lado, y cómo y qué se enseña de la lengua inglesa en el bachillerato, por el otro, con el propósito de revisar y replantear los objetivos de enseñanza en los programas de estudio de la materia.

1. Introducción

Esta tesis tiene como objetivos investigar la manera en la que los hablantes nativos de inglés utilizan las funciones del morfema *-ing*, así como la frecuencia de aparición de los usos de esta forma en verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos en primer término, y, comparar después estos resultados con la frecuencia y la manera en la que profesores y alumnos de habla hispana de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria utilizan esas funciones.

Según Taylor (2002:30) el lenguaje es un conjunto de elementos que permite concretizar y comunicar los pensamientos de los usuarios, la adquisición de una lengua consiste en organizar estos elementos a medida que se tiene contacto con esa lengua y ser capaz de utilizarlos adecuadamente en cada situación; porque la función más importante del lenguaje es expresar significado. Una gramática debería mostrar lo más directamente posible cómo se unen los parámetros de la forma con los parámetros del significado (Lakoff, 1987:583). Se debe tomar en cuenta que el uso adecuado de una lengua implica el reconocimiento de las convenciones de su uso y que algunas de estas convenciones tienen que ver con la restricción de las reglas gramaticales.

Como profesora de inglés de nivel bachillerato he detectado problemas en alumnos de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, quienes generalmente confunden el valor semántico o los usos del morfema *-ing* en diferentes contextos. Además, Buck en estudios previos (1999, 1994 y 2000) había detectado problemas aspectuales en estudiantes de habla hispana de licenciatura con diferentes niveles de inglés, quienes tenían dificultades para reconocer el uso del presente continuo comparado con el presente simple. Problemas generales de reconocimiento y uso del morfema *-ing* se confirmaron en una investigación exploratoria que llevé a cabo con alumnos de nivel bachillerato de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria,

cuyo objetivo fue observar la relación entre el metaconocimiento del uso del morfema *-ing* y el reconocimiento de las funciones de ese morfema en contexto.

Fui invitada por Meagher como auxiliar en el primer diplomado para profesores de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria impartido por profesores de bachillerato desde la perspectiva de la gramática cognoscitiva; el trabajo en este diplomado me permitió delimitar el problema de *-ing* con el aspecto en inglés. Posteriormente decidí investigar y escribir un capítulo para el libro editado por Meagher (2007) sobre la relación entre la forma y el significado en contexto. Los resultados de este trabajo me permitieron constatar las restricciones de las reglas que rigen las formas de *-ing* con los verbos imperfectivos, por lo que decidí escribir mi tesis sobre este tema y enfocarme en el uso del aspecto progresivo en verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos en ejemplos extraídos del British National Corpus o BNC, corpus compuesto de 100 millones de ejemplos de palabras de la lengua inglesa hablada y escrita diseñadas para representar una sección amplia del inglés británico moderno¹, y, comparar los resultados con una muestra de profesores y alumnos de bachillerato para observar si existían diferencias de uso y distribución del morfema *-ing*, además de averiguar de manera precisa cuáles eran.

Con el propósito de ubicar el problema diseñé un estudio preliminar que midiera el metaconocimiento de los estudiantes y profesores de bachillerato del aspecto progresivo y/o su actuación en la identificación de las funciones de *-ing* en diferentes contextos. El instrumento constó de 4 partes: en la primera parte se pidió a los sujetos que escribieran una composición sobre un evento que se llevaba a cabo al mismo tiempo que se describía, con el objeto de estudiar la distribución del uso de los diferentes valores semánticos del morfema *-ing*. Esta primera prueba se utilizó como parte de la investigación de la tesis

¹ Vea el apéndice VII.1. para referencia de los datos utilizados del BNC de junio de 2006 a octubre de 2007.

debido a que el análisis de estos datos se complementó con el análisis de la presentación de los usos de *-ing* en algunos libros de texto, así como un estudio de la distribución de los usos del mismo morfema con diferentes verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos por parte de hablantes nativos de inglés. Para llevar a cabo este estudio se analizaron 1940 ejemplos aleatorios del BNC donde se utilizaran verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos típicos en cualquier construcción con *-ing*. En la segunda parte de la prueba la instrucción fue: señalar de 10 verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos cuáles aparecían generalmente en el progresivo. Esta parte estuvo enfocada a sensibilizar a los participantes con respecto a las restricciones del uso de algunos verbos imperfectivos en la construcción de progresivo antes de llevar a cabo las siguientes partes. A continuación se pidió a los sujetos que contestaran cuatro preguntas sobre cuestiones teóricas del aspecto progresivo, así como del uso de verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos para observar si su conocimiento teórico sobre las restricciones del uso del progresivo con verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos se relacionaba con la práctica; y, finalmente, se pidió que reconocieran los diferentes usos del morfema *-ing* en contexto en 7 ejemplos extraídos del BNC: este corpus computarizado de la lengua inglesa proporciona, a los lingüistas, evidencia sobre cómo los hablantes nativos usan la lengua y cuál es el significado real de las palabras en contexto. (Ver el cuestionario en la parte 3.5).

Los sujetos que participaron en este estudio fueron tres profesoras hablantes nativas de inglés (dos profesoras e investigadoras del Centro de Enseñanza de Lenguas Extranjeras de la UNAM y una profesora de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria); además de 24 profesores mexicanos de inglés de la ENP de diferentes planteles (2, 5 y 6), así como 82 alumnos de nivel bachillerato de los planteles 5 y 6 de la UNAM.

Los resultados de la segunda parte de la prueba exploratoria, señalar los verbos que aparecen generalmente en la forma de progresivo, mostraron que los alumnos y profesores de bachillerato no reconocen a ciencia cierta la diferencia entre verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos. Los resultados de la siguiente parte indicaron que la mayoría de los profesores de habla hispana del bachillerato muestran ligeras deficiencias de conocimiento sobre lo que es el aspecto principalmente, en menor porcentaje, existen problemas en el reconocimiento de los tipos de verbos que pueden aparecer o los que no pueden aparecer en el aspecto progresivo, es decir, la diferencia entre verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos. La mayoría de los alumnos desconocen lo que indica el aspecto, el tipo de acciones que describe la forma de progresivo, el tipo de verbos que aparecen en el progresivo y la diferencia aspectual que se observa en el presente simple y el presente progresivo. Se pidió a los alumnos que contestaran todas las partes de la prueba para comparar sus resultados con los de los profesores.

Los resultados de la cuarta parte del estudio preliminar, reconocimiento de usos de *-ing* en contexto, muestran que los valores semánticos de este morfema que los profesores y alumnos de habla hispana reconocen mejor son los de ‘una acción continua en progreso o que está sucediendo’ (construcción de progresivo); tienen algunos problemas para reconocer algunas formas nominalizadas de *-ing*: por ejemplo como complemento de un verbo o cuando aparece como sujeto. Con respecto al participio presente, hay menos problemas para reconocerlo cuando funciona como adjetivo atributivo modificando un sustantivo; sin embargo, tienden a considerar una cláusula no finita de *-ing* como una acción en progreso, tanto con verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos con la forma *-ing*, aunque

no vaya acompañada del auxiliar *be*, a diferencia de los hablantes nativos del estudio (3), que reconocen siempre los diferentes usos en contexto del morfema *-ing*.

Después de analizar los resultado de los estudios preliminares, consideré que algunas de las razones por las que los alumnos no reconocen claramente dos de los tres usos principales de la forma *-ing*: cuando expresa una región o entidad (muestra un carácter nominal en la forma de gerundio, sustantivo *-ing* y cláusula nominal *-ing*); cuando designa una relación atemporal (no muestra ni tiempo ni concordancia de número con el nominal que modifica y funciona como adjetivo o como adverbio) podrían deberse a que en los libros de texto, utilizados en la práctica docente, se enfatiza más el uso del significado prototípico de *-ing* como parte de la construcción de progresivo: una acción en progreso al momento de hablar; y por consiguiente, los alumnos creen que las formas que incluyen *-ing* son construcciones de progresivo; agregado a lo anterior, el programa de inglés IV y V de la ENP no menciona el aspecto de manera explícita, sino únicamente la forma y los tiempos verbales del progresivo. Sin embargo, Lyons (1977: 705-6) señala que el aspecto es más importante que el tiempo: se pueden encontrar muchas lenguas que no tienen tiempo, pero muy pocas, si no es que ninguna que no tengan aspecto porque el aspecto gramatical es más básico que el tiempo gramatical. (Ver marco teórico: 2).

Otra cuestión importante que contribuye a los problemas de aspecto en los alumnos es que en la enseñanza de lenguas se ha tomado como punto central del enfoque comunicativo o enseñanza comunicativa de la lengua (*communicative approach/ communicative language teaching*) una de sus cuatro características es: el lograr comunicarse sin prestar mucha atención a la forma; las otras tres son: alcanzar una competencia comunicativa al poder comprender, hablar, leer y escribir en la lengua meta:

los aprendices deben comprometerse en el uso pragmático y funcional de la lengua para propósitos de significado. Otra característica es que la competencia organizacional de la lengua debe considerarse como facilitadora para lograr comunicarse de manera real en la lengua meta; y, finalmente, utilizar la lengua de manera productiva y receptiva. (Brown, 1994: 245). Sin embargo, las investigaciones más recientes en el campo del aprendizaje de una segunda lengua o lengua extranjera sugieren que para lograr el dominio de ésta debe haber una combinación de conocimiento tanto de la forma como del significado (Doughty y Long, 2003; Van Patten, 1996, 2003; Talmy, 2000 y Langacker, 1987, 1991, 2001).

Tomando en consideración lo anterior, enfoqué la tesis a averiguar con precisión la diferencia entre la frecuencia y la función de los usos del morfema *-ing* en algunos ejemplos extraídos del BNC, así como en las composiciones de los sujetos del estudio, además de analizar doce libros de texto y observar la distribución de los valores de *-ing*. Los resultados de esta investigación mostraron deficiencias en el reconocimiento de los dos usos de *-ing* mencionados anteriormente por parte de los profesores y alumnos de habla hispana, por lo que además de un análisis sintáctico, consideré pertinente tomar la perspectiva de la lingüística cognoscitiva para la explicación y solución de este problema puesto que:

*The consideration of pedagogical issues can only be added by an accurate understanding of what is being taught. In the case of language, unfortunately, traditional and modern understandings are usually far from adequate, even for things as fundamental as the present tense. It is premature to suggest that cognitive linguistics is coming to the rescue. I do however see it as a positive development, providing new and revealing perspectives on specific problems as well as our overall conception of language and how it relates to culture, cognition, and social interaction.*² (Langacker, 2001: 37)

² La consideración de las cuestiones pedagógicas puede agregarse únicamente con el entendimiento exacto de lo que se enseña. Desafortunadamente en el caso de la lengua, la comprensión tradicional y moderna está lejos de ser adecuada, aún para cosas tan fundamentales como el tiempo presente. Es prematuro sugerir que la lingüística cognitiva viene al rescate. Sin embargo lo veo como un desarrollo positivo, que proporciona perspectivas nuevas y reveladoras sobre problemas específicos así como nuestra concepción del lenguaje y cómo se relaciona con la cultura, la cognición y la interacción social.

Si los profesores tienen una idea clara del aspecto progresivo, de los verbos que pueden aparecer en la construcción de progresivo y de los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing* podrán ayudar a los alumnos a comprender como funciona el morfema *-ing*.

La lingüística cognoscitiva no ve la forma como algo aislado del significado, sino que se enfoca en patrones en los cuales y en los procesos por los cuales se organiza el contenido conceptual en una lengua. (Talmy 2000:2-3). El entendimiento de cómo se construye el significado llevará a los profesores del bachillerato a comprender la manera en la que los hablantes nativos utilizan la lengua; ese conocimiento les permitirá hacer conscientes a los alumnos sobre la variedad de alternativas que ofrece la lengua para describir un mismo evento.

2. Marco teórico de la investigación

2.1. Tiempo: tiempo verbal y aspecto

Se puede decir que el tiempo es un concepto básico que todas las lenguas del mundo conllevan; sin embargo, el tiempo verbal y el aspecto son categorías gramaticales que varían de una lengua a otra: el tiempo verbal (*tense*) es una categoría deíctica porque indica la localización temporal de una *situación* desde la perspectiva del acto de habla a través de la forma gramatical del verbo. El aspecto, por otro lado, no es deíctico puesto que está relacionado con la forma temporal de una *situación* o su estructura temporal interna y la manera en que se representa, así como las cualidades que posee a través del tiempo. Uno de los problemas de trabajar con el tema de aspecto es la terminología; no parece haber un término para la categoría neutral que incluya los estados y los eventos. Comrie (1976:3) y Lyons (1977: 706) consideran que el término *situación* incluye estados (estáticos) así como

eventos y procesos (dinámicos); mientras que Langacker (1991b: 81) y algunos estudiosos de la gramática cognoscitiva dicen que un verbo describe un proceso: el cual incluye una serie de configuraciones relacionales que necesariamente se extienden a través del tiempo concebido y que son analizadas en secuencia (definiendo de esta manera su perfil temporal). Según Taylor (2002: 394), el término *proceso* se refiere al perfil de una relación temporal: un verbo, frase verbal o cláusula. Los procesos representan diferentes tipos de relaciones temporales como ‘estado’, ‘evento’, ‘actividad’, etc.

La *perfectividad* y la *imperfectividad* son valores aspectuales que indican cómo se percibe una situación: El término *perfectivo* denota una situación vista en sí misma como completa –con comienzo, centro y final– sin considerar su constitución temporal interna, con el efecto de reducirla a un solo punto. Por otro lado, el término *imperfectivo* se refiere a la estructura temporal interna de una situación, viéndola desde dentro (Comrie, 1976: 3-26).

Existen dos categorías del aspecto: el aspecto gramatical y el aspecto léxico: para Comrie (1976) el aspecto gramatical es simplemente ‘*aspecto*’ mientras que para Smith (1991) es ‘*punto de vista*’; el aspecto gramatical señala de manera específica la perspectiva desde la que se presenta una situación o proceso. Así pues, el aspecto gramatical de un verbo define la temporalidad o ausencia de ésta en el evento, estado o situación que se describe. La diferencia principal entre las siguientes expresiones: *I play* y *I am playing* es una diferencia de aspecto.

El aspecto léxico se refiere a lo que se ha llamado ‘Aktionsart³’, ‘*significado inherente de las situaciones*’ por parte de Comrie (1976) o ‘*aspecto de situación*’ por Smith (1991). El aspecto léxico es inherente en los verbos y no se marca de manera formal. Lyons

³ De Miguel (1999: 2982-89) describe Aktionsart como la información aspectual en las unidades léxicas que constituye a los predicados. Ella cita a Aristóteles como el primer autor conocido que reconoce este fenómeno.

(1977:706) señala que el carácter aspectual o el carácter de un verbo es la parte de su significado que normalmente denota un tipo de situación y no otro: por ejemplo, ‘*know*’ (denota un estado) y es diferente del verbo ‘*recognize*’ (que en inglés denota un evento). El aspecto y el carácter de un verbo son interdependientes porque ambos se basan en las mismas distinciones ontológicas.

De esta manera, el aspecto gramatical se utiliza para las categorías verbales que distinguen el estado de los eventos o situaciones en relación a periodos de tiempo específicos y se oponen a su localización simple en el presente, pasado o futuro, e.g. *I am writing a message* significa que la escritura está en progreso durante el periodo de tiempo que incluye el momento en que se lleva a cabo la acción y se enuncia: por esta razón, *am writing* está en tiempo presente pero su aspecto es progresivo (o continuo). El ejemplo *I have written a message* indica que al momento de la enunciación la escritura ya se llevó a cabo: es, entonces una expresión en tiempo presente pero perfecta en aspecto.

El aspecto léxico o ‘Aktionsart’ se refiere a la clase léxica a la que el verbo pertenece debido al tipo de proceso, estado, actividad, logro, clímax o puntualidad que denota. e.g. *working* es una actividad y podemos decir que *work* es un verbo de ‘actividad’; *knowing something* es un estado de la mente, por eso el verbo *know* es estativo de manera léxica. Se debe enfatizar que un verbo por sí mismo no puede considerarse perfectivo o imperfectivo debido a que los complementos y modificadores pueden influir en el tipo de situación que expresa. Además de lo expuesto anteriormente, Olsen (1977) señala que existen tres características de los verbos que determinan su aspecto léxico:

1. Cuando un verbo es télico se encamina hacia un objetivo.
2. Cuando un verbo es dinámico implica un cambio.
3. Cuando un verbo es durativo implica un periodo de tiempo.

2.2. Procesos perfectivos e imperfectivos

Langacker (1987: 254) afirma que un '*proceso perfectivo*' señala una relación que cambia a través del tiempo; está limitado temporalmente porque su caracterización se refiere a su principio y a su punto final. Los verbos 'perfectivos' y los 'imperfectivos' se pueden distinguir por criterios gramaticales simples: según él (Langacker, 1991^b: 85) los verbos 'perfectivos' generalmente son incompatibles con el presente simple, pero ocurren en la forma de progresivo:

<i>Tom is building a canoe.</i>	<i>*Tom builds a canoe.</i>
<i>Tom is learning the answer.</i>	<i>*Tom learns the answer. (Idem)</i>

Por otro lado, los verbos 'imperfectivos' ocurren en el presente simple, pero no en el progresivo ya que describen una relación que no cambia a través del tiempo –la característica principal de esta relación es su falta de referencia a un punto de partida o comienzo, o a un punto final:

<i>Harry resembles his father.</i>	<i>*Harry is resembling his father.</i>
<i>Paul knows the answer.</i>	<i>*Paul is knowing the answer. (Idem)</i>

Además de lo anterior, en inglés muchos verbos son ambivalentes y lo que determina su perfectividad o imperfectividad son las características de sus complementos nominales, la perspectiva que toman en una escena, u otros factores (Langacker, 1991^a: 208):

<i>I admire her courage</i>	Vs.	<i>I'm admiring her dress</i>
<i>This road winds through the mountains</i>	Vs.	<i>This road is winding through the mountains (Idem)</i>

Comrie (1976: 35) señala que hay dos clases de verbos: los que pueden aparecer en las formas o construcciones de progresivo, y las que no pueden (verbos estativos y no

estativos). Leech y Svartvik (1975: 74-76) también consideran que los verbos de estado no pueden usarse con la forma del progresivo porque no reflejan la idea de ‘algo en progreso’; los verbos que normalmente no toman la forma de progresivo incluyen verbos de percepción *-feel, hear, smell, look* etc.; verbos que se refieren a un estado de la mente y a sentimientos *-believe, hope, hate, know*, etc.; verbos que se refieren a una relación o a un estado de ser *-be, consist of, have, involve*, etc.; y verbos que expresan una sensación interna *-hurt, feel, ache*, etc. Se puede etiquetar a los tipos de verbos descritos arriba como ‘no progresivos’ pero en los casos en que el verbo de estado se transforma en un ‘verbo de actividad’ (*Why are you looking at me like that?*), implica una forma activa de conducta: como en una situación en la que el verbo tiene el papel de expresar una actividad (*The doctor has been feeling her pulse*), o cuando un verbo como *think* se utiliza como verbo de ‘actividad mental’ (*I’m thinking about what you’re saying*). El verbo *be* puede tomar la construcción de progresivo cuando el adjetivo o el sustantivo posterior a él señala un tipo de conducta, o el papel que adopta una persona:

He’s just being awkward (*Ibid*: 76).

Confirmando los puntos anteriores, Comrie y Langacker concuerdan que, en inglés muchos verbos estativos –imperfectivos– aparecen en una construcción de progresivo cuando la situación se concibe como cambiante de alguna forma o cuando se refiere a una situación habitual que dura un periodo de tiempo relativamente limitado:

I like this *I’m liking this more and more* (Langacker, 1991^a: 208)

Estos verbos también pueden usarse en la forma de progresivo cuando el periodo de estabilidad se ve como un episodio limitado en lugar de algo que continúa de manera indefinida:

At least from now, I’m liking this. (Langacker, 1991^a: 208).

Sin embargo, no todos los verbos imperfectivos pueden aparecer en una construcción de progresivo: Comrie (*Ibid*: 38) remarca que el verbo *know* no permite la formación de la construcción progresiva ni siquiera para indicar un estado temporal o contingente. Taylor (2002: 404) expande esta idea al señalar que el progresivo es inaceptable con situaciones verdaderamente estativas debido a que el progresivo y la ‘estatividad’ son conceptualmente incompatibles.

2.3. Categorías radiales y el significado central de *-ing*

George Lakoff (1987:290-91), como muchos otros lingüistas cognoscitivos, utiliza la teoría del prototipo para explicar las relaciones forma-significado:

*Prototype theory thus permits us to state the general principles that provide the semantic basis of syntactic categories. Most words and morphemes have multiple meanings – meanings that are related to one another. These meanings can be seen as forming a radial category, in which there is a central meaning and a structure of related meanings which are motivated by the central meaning.*⁴

Esto es verdad para el morfema *-ing* que tiene un significado central común a su uso en el presente progresivo de los verbos en inglés, en las nominalizaciones y en el participio presente cuando se usa como premodificador o como parte del complemento.

De acuerdo con Langacker (1991^a: 210) el significado central de *-ing* puede resumirse en tres puntos principales. Primero, el uso del morfema *-ing* suspende la exploración en secuencia que hace que la expresión derivada sea atemporal⁵. De esta

⁴ Entonces, la teoría del prototipo nos permite declarar los principios generales que proporcionan la base semántica de las categorías sintácticas. La mayoría de las palabras y los morfemas tienen significados múltiples – significados que están relacionados. Estos significados pueden verse como formadores de una categoría radial, en la que hay un significado central y una estructura de significados relacionados motivados por el significado central.

⁵ Langacker (*Ibid*: 553) utiliza el concepto de exploración en secuencia ‘sequential scanning’ para describir el contenido conceptual de los verbos que se refiere a un modo de procesamiento en el que una serie de estados constituyentes se activan sucesivamente en modo no acumulativo (*i.e.* una situación es seguida en su evolución a través del tiempo concebido, como cuando se ve una película). La noción clave es la de la evolución a través del tiempo en una serie de estados componentes. La suspensión de la exploración en secuencia resulta

manera, ve un proceso completo holísticamente. Segundo, *-ing impone un campo inmediato y restringido de acción de la predicación que excluye los puntos finales del proceso base*. Y, en tercer lugar los estados perfilados se construyen a un nivel de esquematicidad que los vuelve equivalentes, por ejemplo, el uso de las nominalizaciones de gerundio o sustantivos con *-ing* junto con el uso del participio presente como modificador o de adjetivos terminados en *-ing* no expresan diferencias internas, sino que se neutralizan, al concebirse como una serie de estados componentes que son completamente iguales.

La construcción de progresivo

La construcción de progresivo (una forma del verbo auxiliar *to be* más *-ing* para constituir la cabeza de una cláusula progresiva) siempre ve a un proceso perfectivo desde una perspectiva interna y lo vuelve imperfectivo. El morfema *-ing*, agregado a un verbo perfectivo, suspende la exploración en secuencia e impone un campo de acción inmediato que elimina los puntos finales convirtiendo la expresión en atemporal; la forma *to be* retemporaliza la expresión al reimponer la exploración en secuencia como Langacker señala. La construcción de presente progresivo es una de las formas principales de referirse a algo que ocurre en el tiempo presente, y que consecuentemente sugiere la idea de ‘duración limitada’. Los enunciados *Look! It’s snowing*, y *They are living in a rented house* (Leech y Svartvik, 1994: 67) describen eventos temporales que suceden en un periodo actual o alrededor de ahora y que no han terminado. Para los eventos únicos que involucran un periodo de tiempo limitado, el uso del progresivo enfatiza el aspecto de duración del

en un modo holístico de procesamiento llamado resumen de la exploración donde todas las facetas de una estructura compleja se coactivan y se vuelven accesibles (*Ibid*: 554). Con respecto a los verbos terminados en *-ing*, el resultado es una expresión atemporal donde el foco está en una entidad ‘gestalt’ completa y no en la evolución a través del tiempo. Esta es la razón por la que el gerundio y/o el participio no son verbos finitos y no pueden utilizarse en una frase independiente sin un verbo auxiliar.

evento: *The champion is serving well (Idem)*, la acción de servir está en progreso sin hacer referencia a un punto de partida o de término.

Cuando se usan verbos estativos en el presente progresivo, la construcción señala la duración limitada o temporal de la actividad; esta construcción también puede describir un hábito temporal como en: *I'm playing golf regularly these days (Idem)*. Se observa una combinación de significado de 'temporalidad' del progresivo con el significado repetitivo del presente habitual.

El uso del presente progresivo también puede referirse a eventos futuros como resultado de un plan, programa o arreglo cuando no hay adverbios de tiempo que sugieran futuro cercano: *We're inviting several people to a party (Ibid, 77)*.

En suma, la retemporalización del verbo a través del uso de una forma de *to be* diferencia la construcción del progresivo de los usos de *-ing* que corresponden a las formas nominalizadas y a los modificadores.

Modificadores: participios presentes, adjetivos *-ing* y cláusulas *-ing* no finitas

El participio presente o participio *-ing* puede formarse a partir de un verbo imperfectivo o perfectivo (Langacker, 1991^a: 210) y, en lugar de combinarse con *be* para constituir la cabeza de una cláusula progresiva, funciona ya sea como premodificador (al aparecer antes) o posmodificador (al aparecer después de un sustantivo, frase nominal, etc.). Esta forma no expresa evolución a través del tiempo porque cuando se agrega el morfema *-ing* un verbo temporal se vuelve atemporal al suspender el proceso de exploración en secuencia e imponer un campo de acción inmediato que ignora los puntos finales mientras convierte todo el proceso en homogéneo y de esta manera permite que el

participio funcione como modificador y describa las cualidades de un sustantivo particular,
e. g.

complaining customers.
egg-laying mammal. (Ibid , 210)

Los dos ejemplos anteriores muestran premodificación por participios presentes (*complaining* y *egg-laying*) el último alcanza el estado completo de adjetivo al unirse a otro elemento y formar un adjetivo compuesto (Quirk, 1972: 245)

En la premodificación se pueden encontrar participios presentes como *complaining*, así como participios con carácter de adjetivos calificativos como en el siguiente ejemplo, todo depende de si éste indica un atributo permanente o característico. En *She has a very interesting mind*, *interesting* es un adjetivo *-ing* debido a que la modificación por el intensificador *very* indica que *interesting* ha alcanzado el estado de adjetivo; sin embargo en: *a roaring bull*, *roaring* es un participio presente que funciona como premodificador y que no permite ir acompañado de *very*. (Quirk, 1972: 245).

También se debe tomar en cuenta que existen formas que incluyen un participio presente que funciona como adjetivo y que podrían confundirse con el participio presente en una construcción de progresivo, pero la diferencia principal entre la función de adjetivo y la de la forma verbal radica en la fuerza verbal que esta última forma retiene principalmente cuando un objeto directo está presente, además de enfocarse en el estado que resulta del proceso, *e.g. His views were alarming his audience* (Quirk et al, 1972:242); mientras que el participio presente en la función de adjetivo se enfoca en el estado que resulta del proceso, *e.g. His views were very alarming* (Quirk et al, 1972: 242), en este ejemplo la modificación por el intensificador *very* indica que la forma ha alcanzado el estado de adjetivo, por ese motivo señala una característica de *his views*.

Las cláusulas no finitas *-ing* pueden funcionar como posmodificadores de un sustantivo como en los siguientes ejemplos:

The dog barking next door sounded like a terrier. (Quirk et al, 1972: 242)

students having difficulty with their homework.

people still believing that the earth is flat. (Langacker, 1991^a: 210)

En el primer ejemplo la cláusula no finita modifica a *the dog* y puede interpretarse como ‘*que estaba ladrando en la puerta de al lado*’ aunque no todas las posmodificaciones corresponden a formas progresivas de cláusulas relativas, porque los verbos estativos no pueden tener la forma de progresivo en la frase verbal finita. En los siguientes ejemplos se observa que las cláusulas no finitas de *-ing* (*having difficulty with their homework* y *believing that the earth is flat*) modifican a los sustantivos *students* en la primera, y a *people* en la segunda pero no pueden corresponder a la forma de progresivo por ser verbos estativos.

Nominalizaciones

En contraste con el participio presente que describe las cualidades de un sustantivo particular, la forma nominalizada *-ing*, o gerundio, generalmente denota una entidad y puede funcionar como un sustantivo de masa⁶, por lo que no necesita un artículo determinado, aunque puede ir acompañado de cuantificadores que van con los sustantivos de masa, no puede formar plural. Langacker (1991^a 26-27) compara la presencia/ausencia de límites temporales que se correlacionan con los verbos perfectivos/imperfectivos con la presencia/ausencia de límites en sustantivos contables/de masa; por ejemplo la diferencia entre *agua* que no tiene límites (por lo tanto es un sustantivo de masa) y un vaso de agua (un sustantivo contable) donde el líquido existe dentro de los límites de un vaso. Langacker

⁶ En inglés los sustantivos de masa (mass nouns) son un conjunto de sustantivos que se definen como concretos (materiales) y abstractos (no materiales). Los sustantivos concretos son principalmente contables y los abstractos son generalmente de masa; éstos son invariables y no tienen número (Quirk, 1972 129-130).

(*Idem*) considera que el estado de sustantivo de masa de estas expresiones refleja la homogeneidad concebida de la región perfilada y la ausencia de límites en el ámbito de la predicación. Otra vez la forma *-ing* suspende la exploración en secuencia e impone un campo de acción inmediato que ignora los puntos finales de la misma manera que el sustantivo de masa *agua* porque es irrelevante considerar donde comienza o termina el agua.

Sin embargo, se debe reconocer la diferencia entre los gerundios que nominalizan un proceso como tal y se comportan como sustantivos de masa (*factive nominalizations*), los cuáles pueden ser modificados por adverbios y no por adjetivos, ocurren con auxiliares no modales y no permiten artículo determinado: *jogging* y *complaining*, y, los sustantivos de resultado que se refieren a una entidad resultante del proceso, son sustantivos contables, pueden ser modificados por un adjetivo, no toleran verbos auxiliares, permiten artículos definidos y pueden pluralizarse como *building* y *finding* (*instance nominalizations*). *e.g.*

I don't go in for jogging. (gerundio)

Your constant complaining is getting on my nerves (gerundio) (Taylor, 2002: 399).

The building is infested with cockroaches (sustantivo)(BNC)

Con respecto a su uso, la forma nominalizada de gerundio puede estar en contraste paradigmático con otros nominales: en el primer ejemplo *jogging* es el complemento de la preposición *for*; mientras que en el segundo, el nominal *complaining* está modificado por el posesivo *your* así como por *constant*; *your constant complaining* es, entonces, una frase nominal que funciona como sujeto (*Idem*). En el tercer ejemplo *building* es un sustantivo (*instance nominalization*) debido a que puede ir acompañado del artículo determinado y puede pluralizarse.

Quirk et al (1972:134) también hacen una diferencia entre sustantivos verbales y deverbales; los primeros son sustantivos de masa abstractos, mientras que los segundos son sustantivos regulares contables y concretos.

Chomsky (1970) considera que entre los varios tipos de expresiones nominales en inglés o “nombres verbales” en español⁷ hay dos importantes que son:

- 1 Los nominales multiformes ‘*derived nominals*’ que corresponden a los sustantivos, y tienen las siguientes características:
 - No pueden tener aspecto de manera natural
 - Muchos son pluralizables y aparecen con toda la gama de determinante (artículos, cuantificadores, demostrativos, etc.)
 - Aparecen en todas las estructuras correspondientes a las frases nominales (sujeto, objeto, complemento preposicional, etc.)
 - Puede tener complemento con la preposición *of*.

e.g.

- (4) a. *John’s eagerness to please*
b. *John’s refusal of the offer*
c. *John’s criticism of the book*
- (13) a. *his looking up of the information*
b. *his defining away of the problem* (Chomsky, 1970)

2 los nominales uniformes ‘*gerundive nominals*’ o frases nominales con una frase verbal que no son sustantivos sino formas nominalizadas (gerundios) y:

- Pueden tomar el complemento directo
- Pueden tener aspecto
- Pueden ser formados bastante libremente a partir de proposiciones de la forma sujeto-predicado
- No tienen la estructura interna de una frase nominal ni pueden tener artículos.
- Pueden tener modificaciones adverbiales pero no adjetivas

⁷ de acuerdo a Ribera: 1918 y a Monge: 1968 (citados por Otero: 1979)

e.g.

- (3) a. *John's being eager to please*
b. *John's refusing the offer*
c. *John's criticizing the book (Chomsky: 1970)*

Las cláusulas nominales *-ing* sin sujeto son otra forma de nominalización y pueden

ocurrir en las posiciones de:

sujeto: *Eating people is wrong*

objeto directo: No one enjoys *deceiving his own family*

atributo del verbo copulativo: His favourite pastime is *playing practical jokes*

apositiva: his claim to fame, *being secretary of the local tennis club*, is the recurrent time of his conversation

complemento preposicional: I'm tired of *being treated like a child*

complemento adjetivo: The children were busy *building sandcastles* (Quirk et al 1972:40-41)

Existen también las cláusulas nominales de *-ing* con sujeto donde la frase nominal tiene un sustantivo verbal *-ing* como cabeza aunque no es el tipo más común de cláusula no finita *-ing*:

Genitivo en el estilo formal: I'm surprised at *his/John's making that mistake*

Objeto (para pronombres) o común para otras frases nominales en el estilo informal:
I'm surprised at *him/John making that mistake* Quirk et al (1972:40-41)

Cláusulas adverbiales *-ing* no finitas

Inicialmente este tipo de cláusulas no eran parte del objeto de estudio de este trabajo, sin embargo es pertinente mencionarlas debido a su frecuente aparición en las muestras analizadas. Quirk et al (1972) señalan que algunas cláusulas no finitas tienen funciones adverbiales que sugieren una conexión causal, temporal o circunstancial; los verbos dinámicos típicamente sugieren una relación temporal, mientras que los estativos una relación causal:

Reaching the river, we pitched camp for the night (Temporal: *When we reached...*)

Living in the country, we had few social engagements (Causal: *Because we lived...*)

Seeing that the weather has improved, we shall be able to enjoy our game (Circunstancial: *Since...*)

Algunas cláusulas *-ing* sin sujeto (abreviadas) expresan tiempo como en el primer ejemplo y pueden ir después de *after*, *before*, *since*, *when(ever)* y *while*, o sugerir temporalidad, causa, o circunstancia. En el primer ejemplo la cláusula no se introduce por ninguno de los subordinadores (*subordinators*) anteriores, sino que al interpretarse de manera finita sugiere una conexión temporal introducida por *when*; en el segundo ejemplo se observa una relación de causa o razón debido a que la cláusula se puede parafrasear con *because* o *since*, mientras que en el último ejemplo aunque *since* puede expresar una relación de causa/razón, la conjunción compuesta circunstancial *seeing (that)*, al principio de la cláusula subordinada, expresa circunstancia. Quirk et al (1972: 753-762)

Para propósitos de este trabajo se tomarán en cuenta, las formas y los usos principales de *-ing* en las construcciones de progresivo, los participios presentes y las cláusulas no finitas *-ing* cuando tengan una función adjetiva (premodificadores, o posmodificadores respectivamente), cuando tengan una función adverbial (temporal, causal o circunstancial) y las diferentes formas nominalizadas de *-ing* como gerundios, sustantivos y frases nominales.

2.4. Definición de términos gramaticales

De acuerdo a Quirk et al (1972) Las estructuras que conforman los elementos de la oración están compuestas de unidades llamadas partes de la lengua o CLASES DE PALABRAS y se pueden clasificar en dos grupos:

Elementos de clase abierta
(se puede extender indefinidamente)

Sustantivos: caracterizados naturalmente como estativos, con algunas excepciones (*nuisance*) se refieren a entidades

Elementos del sistema
cerrado
(no pueden agregarse
nuevos miembros)
Artículos

estables –concretas (*house*) o abstractas (*hope*).

Verbos: caracterizados como dinámicos; muestran tiempo y aspecto (indican acción, actividad y condiciones temporales o cambiantes; los verbos estativos se ven como excepciones en la clase de los verbos.

Adjetivos: predominantemente estativos, pueden parecerse a los verbos cuando se refieren a condiciones transitorias de conducta o actividad (*naughty/ insolent*).

Adverbios: elementos independientes y movibles constituyentes de la cláusula, modificadores de adjetivos y adverbios.

Demostrativos

Pronombres

Preposiciones

Conjunciones

Interjecciones

(Quirk, et al 1972)

Ninguna de las partes de la lengua por sí mismas, ni en su relación con otras proporciona una guía segura de su significado, éste se entiende mejor en términos de sus propiedades gramaticales.

Para clasificar los usos de *-ing* se llevó a cabo un análisis sintáctico de las diferentes muestras tomando en cuenta que en la construcción de una oración hay una distinción primaria entre *sujeto* y *predicado*; y que este último se puede dividir en cuatro unidades importantes y distintas: *verbo, complemento, objeto y adverbiales*.

Las oraciones pueden ser simples, con una sola cláusula, o complejas, con más de una cláusula. La cláusula es una unidad que puede analizarse en los elementos: *sujeto, verbo, complemento, objeto y adverbial*. (Quirk et al, 1972: 342)

Existen tres patrones principales de cláusulas de acuerdo a los elementos obligatorios que siguen a un determinado tipo de verbo:

Patrón de dos elementos	SV
Tres patrones de tres elementos	C SV + A O
Tres patrones de cuatro elementos	C SVO + A

	O
--	---

Las principales clases de verbos son:

Intransitivos (que no son seguidos por ningún elemento obligatorio)

Intensivos (seguidos por C_s (complementos del sujeto o atributo del verbo copulativo)
o A_{lugar} (adverbio de lugar)

Transitivos (seguidos por O_d (objeto directo) (Quirk et al, 1972: 343)

Los fundamentos para identificar los elementos de una cláusula son los siguientes:

Elementos	Características
Sujeto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Es una frase nominal o cláusula con función nominal b) Ocurre antes de la frase verbal en cláusulas declarativas e inmediatamente después del operador (auxiliar) en cláusulas interrogativas c) Tiene concordancia de número y persona con la frase verbal
Verbo	Frase verbal
Complemento (sujeto u objeto)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Puede ser una frase nominal, una frase relativa o una cláusula con función nominal b) Va después del sujeto, la frase verbal, y, si está presente, del objeto c) No se convierte en sujeto a través de la función pasiva
Objeto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Como sujeto es una frase nominal o cláusula con función nominal b) Normalmente va después del sujeto y de la frase verbal c) Por la transformación de pasivo asume el estatus de objeto <p>Cuando los dos objetos están presentes, el O_i (objeto indirecto) precede al O_d (objeto directo) y es semánticamente equivalente a una frase preposicional. Un O_d puede ocurrir sin un O_i pero no viceversa.</p>
Adverbial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Es un adverbio, frase adverbial, frase nominal, o frase preposicional b) Es generalmente móvil : puede ocurrir en diferentes posiciones c) Es generalmente opcional: puede agregarse o removerse de una oración sin afectar su aceptabilidad (Quirk et al, 1972)

Criterios de categorización

Teniendo como base el marco teórico expuesto antes –las unidades lingüísticas conforman unidades mayores y complejas que están regidas por un conjunto de reglas que permiten y especifican su combinación llamado gramática, llevé a cabo el análisis de los

1940 ejemplos con *-ing* en verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos extraídos del BNC, así como de los ejemplos encontrados en las composiciones de los sujetos que participaron en este estudio. Para lograrlo se tomaron en cuenta las siguientes categorías por su función: las nominalizaciones como gerundio, sustantivo (*-ing*) y cláusula nominal; modificadores: participio presente y cláusula no finita; por su función y construcción verbal del progresivo: las construcciones de progresivo.

En la siguiente tabla se presentan las principales funciones encontradas en el análisis de las muestras de *-ing* tomadas aleatoriamente del BNC con verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos. Los resultados del análisis estructural de estas muestras, basadas en Quirk et al (1972), se utilizaron para la primera parte del estudio central de este trabajo. Se exponen en la misma tabla las funciones correspondientes al español de acuerdo a Bosque y Demont (1999), así como un ejemplo de cada función con datos provenientes del BNC.

Funciones y formas gramaticales en inglés (Quirk et al, 1972):	Funciones y formas gramaticales en español (Bosque y Demont (eds.), 1999)
<p>1. <i>-ing</i> nominalization (gerund, noun, and nominal <i>-ing</i> clause) as:</p> <p>subject: <i>Walking and swimming</i> are good stamina-building exercises (gerundio)</p> <p>direct object: We have also enjoyed <i>working alongside the children and leaders in the Learning Together programme</i> (cláusula nominal <i>-ing</i>)</p> <p>subject complement: It's <i>knowing how much information you can supply</i> and how much you keep out, isn't it? (cláusula nominal <i>-ing</i>)</p> <p>prepositional complement: This can be achieved by <i>understanding more about what is going on</i> (cláusula</p>	<p>1. Nominalización con <i>-ndo</i> (gerundio⁸, sustantivo, o cláusula nominal <i>-ing</i>⁹) como:</p> <p>- sujeto</p> <p>- objeto directo</p> <p>- atributo del verbo copulativo</p> <p>- complemento preposicional</p>

En español existen algunos gerundios completamente lexicalizados (sustantivos) como *doctorando*, *tesinando*, etc. (Fernández, 1999: 3484-85), gerundios locativos (*saliendo*) aunque no todos los sustantivos terminados en *-ing* en inglés equivalen a formas nominalizadas de *-ndo* en español.

⁹ En español no existen frases nominales con gerundio (*-ndo*) como en inglés por lo que se utilizará una traducción del término en inglés

<p>nominal <i>-ing</i>)</p> <p>2. Modifiers (present participle, non finite <i>-ing</i> clause) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - premodifier (adjective): Your <i>working</i> life dates from the year you entered the state insurance scheme (present participle) - postmodifier (adjective): There are reports of links between crying and urticaria, a rash <i>resembling nettle rash</i> (cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>) - modifier (adverbial): A woman died <i>while swimming</i> with Fungy the TV dolphin (cláusula no finita de tiempo) <p>3. Progressive: Which way <i>are you walking</i>?</p>	<p>2. Modificadores (gerundio o participio) como:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pre-modificador¹⁰ - gerundio predicativo - adverbio como modificador <p>3. Perífrasis de gerundio: <i>estar + gerundio</i> (Yllera, A. 1999: 3393)</p>
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Una vez identificadas las principales funciones en las muestras analizadas, se diseñó una tabla que incluyera las funciones encontradas en los ejemplos y que mostrara de manera clara los tres *usos principales* del morfema en estudio (ver tabla en el apéndice II). Esta organización e integración del análisis me permitió clasificar, de acuerdo a su función, y contabilizar de manera precisa los 1940 ejemplos de *-ing* tomados al azar del BNC, así como los 413 ejemplos encontrados en las composiciones de los hablantes nativos, de los profesores y de los alumnos de habla hispana.

2.5. Criterios metodológicos de Lee y Van Patten

Inicialmente la prueba exploratoria constó de cuatro partes:

- Producción (composición)
- Reconocimiento de verbos que pueden aparecer en la construcción de progresivo
- Metaconocimiento del aspecto y diferencia entre verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos
- Reconocimiento de valores semánticos de *-ing* en contexto

¹⁰ No existen gerundios que pre-modifiquen a un sustantivo como en inglés dada la naturaleza de la lengua. En inglés es muy común encontrar cualquier tipo de adjetivos antes del sustantivo y en menor grado después del sustantivo; por el contrario, en español los gerundios con función de adjetivo se encuentran generalmente del sustantivo.

Se utilizaron únicamente los resultados de las tres últimas partes como datos de la prueba exploratoria. Los criterios para el diseño de esta prueba se basaron en la metodología de Lee y Van Patten (1995: 134-139) quienes consideran que al utilizar un procedimiento de prueba basado en la información o en los datos o elementos lingüísticos (*input-based testing procedure*) se logra que el alumno o quien conteste la prueba ponga atención a la información o aspectos lingüísticos de la pregunta al mismo tiempo que se enfoca en el significado. Se busca que la información o en su caso los datos gramaticales (*input*) se procesen y que se seleccione una de las dos opciones de respuesta (*binary options*) Lee y Van Patten (1995: 104-112). Es pertinente remarcar que siempre se debe mantener el significado como foco central y que los examinados deben hacer algo con la información que se encuentra en el cuestionario o prueba como puede observarse en el cuestionario preliminar: si los verbos aparecen o no de manera normal en el progresivo en la segunda parte de la prueba; el aspecto en la tercera parte de la prueba y los valores semánticos del morfema *-ing* en la última parte de esta prueba exploratoria. Siguiendo estos lineamientos se logra:

- Enfocarse en el significado
- Proporcionar un contexto para la pregunta
- Ver los aspectos gramaticales como una manera de expresar significado.

3. La investigación de este trabajo

3.1. Preguntas de investigación

¿Cómo y con qué frecuencia utilizan los hablantes nativos las funciones del morfema *-ing* en un corpus computarizado?

¿Cómo y con qué frecuencia utilizan los hablantes no nativos las funciones del morfema *-ing*?

¿Cómo se distribuyen las funciones de *-ing* en algunos libros de texto?

3.2. Objetivos

3.2.1 El objetivo general

El objetivo general de esta investigación es explorar, en un corpus computarizado, la manera en la que los hablantes nativos de inglés utilizan el morfema *-ing* así como su frecuencia de aparición y compararlos con el uso y la distribución del mismo morfema por parte de los profesores y alumnos del bachillerato.

3.2.2. Objetivos específicos

3.2.2.1. Explorar la distribución del aspecto gramatical del morfema *-ing* en distintos verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos.

3.2.2.2. Analizar en los libros de texto que se usan más comúnmente en la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria la frecuencia y la función de los valores semánticos del morfema *-ing*.

3.2.2.3. Buscar correlaciones entre los resultados de los datos.

3.2.2.4. Discutir las implicaciones de los resultados a la luz de las restricciones de la regla.

3.3 Hipótesis

H₁ Un análisis del uso del morfema *-ing* en un corpus computarizado esclarecerá la manera en la que los hablantes nativos emplean el morfema *-ing*.

H₂ En los ejemplos de verbos perfectivos con *-ing* extraídos del BNC se encontrarán todos los valores semánticos de *-ing*.

H₃ No se encontrarán ejemplos de la construcción de progresivo en las muestras de verbos imperfectivos.

H₄ La distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en la muestra de profesores nativo hablantes de inglés será parecida a la distribución encontrada en los ejemplos del BNC.

H₅ La distribución del uso de las funciones de *-ing* en los libros de texto no corresponderá a la distribución de los mismos en el corpus de los hablantes nativos.

3.4 Sujetos

Los sujetos que participaron tanto en la prueba exploratoria como en el estudio central son profesores hablantes nativos de inglés, profesores de bachillerato y alumnos de bachillerato hispano hablantes. Solamente tres profesores hablantes nativos del inglés participaron en este estudio debido a la dificultad de tener acceso a hablantes nativos con disponibilidad de horario para contestar la prueba diseñada como instrumento exploratorio de este estudio. Dos de los hablantes nativos son profesoras investigadoras de tiempo completo del Centro de Enseñanza de Lenguas Extranjeras en la UNAM, interesadas en el aprendizaje de inglés como lengua extranjera. El otro hablante nativo participante es una profesora de inglés de tiempo completo en la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, con trabajos de investigación en el aprendizaje de de la forma y el significado en contexto. Todas estas profesoras tienen estudios de posgrado y se dedican a la investigación en la docencia.

El grupo de profesores de habla hispana estuvo conformado por 24 profesores de inglés de diferentes planteles de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria en la UNAM; este grupo corresponde aproximadamente al 10% del total de profesores de inglés de la ENP y comprende tanto profesores de asignatura como profesores de tiempo completo. Se debe señalar que todos los profesores, al igual que los alumnos contestaron la prueba de manera anónima.

Los alumnos de la ENP que contestaron el instrumento diseñado para este estudio provienen de dos planteles principales: el Plantel 5 y el Plantel 6. Se pidió a cuatro profesoras con grupos de cuarto y de quinto año de nivel preparatoria permiso para aplicar el instrumento con la participación de 36 alumnos de 4° grado y 46 alumnos de 5° grado debido a que en estos grados se imparten cursos de inglés general o con énfasis en las cuatro habilidades. Todos los sujetos contestaron el mismo instrumento que se describirá en el siguiente inciso, pero se consideró necesario traducir al español las instrucciones para los alumnos debido a que el propósito del cuestionario fue observar el uso y distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing*, si reconocían algunos verbos que podían o no podían aparecer en el imperfectivo, su conocimiento sobre aspecto y si reconocían los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing* en contexto.

3.5. Instrumentos

3.5.1. El instrumento en el estudio preliminar

Como se mencionó antes, la prueba exploratoria constó de cuatro partes (apéndice I); sin embargo la primera parte (composición) se utilizó para analizar los usos y las

frecuencias del morfema *-ing* por parte de los sujetos que participaron en el estudio y formó parte del estudio central de este trabajo. Ver inciso 3.5.2.1.

La segunda parte de la prueba exploratoria consistió en pedir a los sujetos que reconocieran de cinco verbos perfectivos y cinco imperfectivos los que aparecían generalmente en la construcción de progresivo con las siguientes indicaciones:

**2. Do the following verbs normally appear in the progressive?
Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO.**

VERBS	YES	NO	COMMENT
1. <i>walk</i>			
2. <i>feel</i>			
3. <i>see</i>			
4. <i>doubt</i>			
5. <i>run</i>			
6. <i>drink</i>			
7. <i>understand</i>			
8. <i>jump</i>			
9. <i>know</i>			
10. <i>resemble</i>			

El propósito de esta parte era sensibilizar a los sujetos sobre las generalizaciones y excepciones del uso de la forma de progresivo y estar conscientes de esta diferencia antes de enfocarse en las siguientes secciones más objetivas. Se esperaba que se señalaran los verbos perfectivos *walk*, *run*, *drink* y *jump* como los que normalmente aparecen en el progresivo, y, de ser posible mencionar que *feel* y *understand* también pueden aparecer en el progresivo, mientras que los imperfectivos *see*, *doubt*, *know* y *resemble* como los que no aparecen normalmente en el progresivo. Los hablantes nativos (3) identificaron en un 100

por ciento los diferentes usos de todos los verbos. Sin embargo, se observó que los profesores de habla hispana (24) reconocen completamente los verbos que aparecen normalmente en el progresivo (perfectivos), pero algunos de ellos no tienen muy claro que los imperfectivos normalmente no aparecen en el progresivo, obsérvense los siguientes porcentajes de acuerdo a las respuestas de los profesores de bachillerato:

Tabla 1 *Porcentaje de respuestas de profesores hispano hablantes sobre los verbos que aparecen o no aparecen normalmente en progresivo*

Verbos	Aparecen normalmente en progresivo	No aparecen normalmente en progresivo	TOTAL
<i>feel</i>	60	40	100
<i>see</i>	40	60	100
<i>doubt</i>	30	70	100
<i>understand</i>	48	52	100
<i>know</i>	17	83	100
<i>resemble</i>	38	62	100

Pocos alumnos tienen algunos problemas para reconocer los verbos perfectivos que normalmente aparecen en la construcción de progresivo, pero un gran porcentaje no está seguro o no sabe que los verbos imperfectivos normalmente no aparecen en progresivo:

Tabla 2 *Porcentaje de respuestas de alumnos hispano hablantes sobre los verbos que aparecen o no aparecen normalmente en progresivo*

Verbos	Aparecen normalmente en progresivo	No aparecen normalmente en progresivo	TOTAL
<i>walk</i>	96	4	100
<i>feel</i>	85	15	100
<i>see</i>	56	24	80
<i>doubt</i>	32	63	95
<i>run</i>	51	42	92

<i>drink</i>	97	3	100
<i>understand</i>	53	47	100
<i>jump</i>	92	8	100
<i>know</i>	68	32	100
<i>resemble</i>	49	51	100

Los porcentajes totales que no alcanzan el 100 por ciento son debido a que algunos alumnos no escogieron ninguna opción.

La tercera parte estuvo conformada inicialmente por cinco preguntas sobre aspecto en general con el objeto de confirmar o descartar conocimiento teórico que podría implicar problemas de aspecto por parte de los participantes. Se eliminó la última pregunta debido a que las dos opciones podían ser correctas (ver apéndice II). El tipo de reactivos para esta parte y la siguiente fue de preguntas cerradas con opciones binarias para evitar que el sujeto se distrajera y se enfocara al tema principal (ver Criterios metodológicos de Lee y Van Patten en 2.5). Esta parte del cuestionario quedó conformada de la siguiente manera, después de eliminar la última pregunta:

3. Choose the best option

1. The **progressive aspect** is used to describe:

- a) a durative action that occurs over a period of time.
- b) a punctual action that happens quickly.

2. What kind of verbs usually appear in the progressive?

- a) perfective
- b) imperfective

3. Read the following information. Which one refers to aspect?

- a) Aspect indicates the temporal location of a process from the perspective of the speech event (before, after or simultaneous with the moment of speaking).
- b) Aspect is related to the temporal shape of a process and/or its internal temporal structure (variations like *± change*, *± static* as well as differing durational values).

4. The difference between **I swim** and **I am swimming** is a difference in:

- a) Grammatical aspect
- b) Lexical aspect

Se esperaba que las respuestas obtenidas fueran:

- 1. a
- 2. a
- 3. b
- 4. a

Los resultados de esta prueba indican que los hablantes nativos saben para qué se usa el aspecto progresivo (reactivo 1), casi todos los profesores de bachillerato lo saben (92) y un 27 por ciento de los alumnos no lo sabe. En el reactivo 2 el porcentaje de respuestas de los sujetos sobre el tipo de verbos que generalmente aparecen en el progresivo es muy similar (67, 63 y 63 respectivamente), quizá debido a que la pregunta no fue lo suficientemente clara. Las respuestas del reactivo 3 muestran que los hablantes nativos saben lo que indica el aspecto, sin embargo la mayoría de los profesores y alumnos no lo sabe; es interesante observar que un porcentaje mayor de alumnos al de los profesores de bachillerato seleccionó la respuesta correcta. En el reactivo 4, en general, los tres grupos de sujetos reconocieron que el aspecto gramatical se marca de manera formal aunque el porcentaje va disminuyendo de los hablantes nativos, a los profesores no hablantes nativos, hasta los alumnos. Obsérvese la siguiente tabla:

Tabla 3 *Porcentaje de aciertos por pregunta: prueba metaconocimiento*

Reactivo	Número de hablantes nativos con respuesta correcta y %	No. profesores de bachillerato con respuesta correcta y %	No. de alumnos con respuesta correcta y %
1	3 100	22 92	60 73
2	2 67	15 63	52 63
3	3 100	9 38	38 46

4	3	100	23	96	62	76
Porcentaje de aciertos		92	72		65	

En la última parte de la prueba se pidió a los sujetos que reconocieran los diferentes valores semánticos del morfema *-ing* en 7 enunciados extraídos del BNC con el propósito de que los sujetos reconocieran y/o se dieran cuenta del papel de la gramática como una forma de expresar significado y no como una estructura aislada y fuera de contexto (criterios metodológicos para el desarrollo del instrumento, 2.5):

4. Read the following information and decide the function the highlighted word(s) have in the text.

1. Mary **is driving** the kids to their soccer games.
 - a) “**is driving**” tells us what *Mary* is doing.
 - b) “**is driving**” describes one of *Mary*’s qualities.

2. Barney gave him a **knowing** wink; we shall be coming to watch this project of yours ‘; he called after him.
 - a) “**knowing**” describes a quality of *Barney*’s wink”
 - b) “**knowing**” tells us what *Barney* is doing.

3. **Knowing** doesn't make it any easier for me, but I hope he can give her a reason for living.
 - a) “**Knowing**” tells us what the speaker is doing
 - b) “**Knowing**” identifies something difficult for the speaker.

4. John **is winning** the game.
 - a) “**is winning**” tells us about an action in progress
 - b) “**is winning**” describes one of *John*’s qualities.

5. It’s funny, I **was thinking**.
 - a) “**was thinking**” is the topic the speaker is talking about.
 - b) “**was thinking**” is an action that occurred over a period of time.

6. Their speciality is **jumping** over obstacles.
 - a) “**jumping**” refers to an action in progress over time.
 - b) “**jumping**” refers to an activity equivalent to the topic of the message.

7. The **crying** came from the study.
 - a) “**crying**” refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - b) “**crying**” is the topic the speaker is talking about.

En esta parte del cuestionario se esperaba que los sujetos reconocieran los tres principales usos de *-ing*: cuando se refiere a una entidad en nominalizaciones como

gerundio, sustantivo o cláusula nominal (reactivos 3, 6 y 7); cuando implica una descripción o modifica a una entidad: participio presente (reactivo2) o cuando señala una acción en progreso: construcción de progresivo: presente o pasado progresivo (reactivos 1, 4 y 5). Inicialmente esta parte del instrumento estuvo compuesta de 10 reactivos (cuestionario completo en el apéndice II) pero se eliminaron tres de las preguntas debido a problemas de redacción. Se obtuvieron los siguientes resultados

Tabla 4 *Porcentaje de aciertos por pregunta: prueba de reconocimiento*

Reactivo	Número de hablantes nativos con respuesta correcta y %	No. profesores de bachillerato con respuesta correcta y %	No. de alumnos con respuesta correcta y %
1	3 100	23 96	78 88
2	3 100	22 92	68 83
3	2 67	18 75	71 86
4	3 100	23 96	76 93
5	3 100	21 88	59 72
6	3 100	22 92	62 76
7	3 100	23 96	67 82
Porcentaje de aciertos	96	83	79

El análisis de los datos muestra que en general los sujetos reconocen los usos del morfema *-ing*, aunque los resultados varían de acuerdo al tipo de sujetos: los hablantes nativos reconocieron los diferentes usos en un 96 por ciento (quizá no se reconoció el uso del gerundio como nominalización en el reactivo 3 debido a que la pregunta no se planteó adecuadamente). Por su parte, los profesores reconocieron los usos de *-ing* en un 83 por ciento y los alumnos en un 79 por ciento. A pesar de lo anterior, se observa un déficit de reconocimiento por parte de los hablantes no nativos de las formas nominalizadas y del

participio presente por parte de los profesores y alumnos, además de la construcción de pasado progresivo por parte de los alumnos.

Considero que los resultados de las tres pruebas exploratorias confirman que los profesores y alumnos hispano hablantes tienen problemas de conocimiento teórico sobre las restricciones del uso del progresivo con verbos imperfectivos (aspecto en general), además de problemas en el reconocimiento de los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing* en contexto por parte de los alumnos de bachillerato y de los profesores en un porcentaje menor.

3.5.2. El instrumento del estudio central

Este estudio se conformó de tres partes: producción (109 composiciones de los sujetos participantes en esta investigación), 1940 ejemplos al azar del BNC y 12 libros de texto utilizados comúnmente en la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria.

3.5.2.1. Producción

La parte de la producción consistió de un reactivo abierto para los sujetos de los tres siguientes grupos:

- Profesores hablantes nativos del inglés
- Profesores hispano hablantes de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria
- Alumnos de nivel bachillerato de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria

El propósito de esta parte fue obtener una composición escrita por los sujetos donde utilizaran diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing* y de esta manera analizar su frecuencia y distribución. La pregunta específica fue la siguiente:

*Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city in a chopper. Describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than ten sentences).*¹¹

La pregunta del cuestionario de los hablantes nativos y el de los profesores de habla hispana fue en inglés, mientras que para los alumnos se hizo en español.

El análisis de las composiciones de los tres grupos se verá en detalle en el siguiente capítulo donde se observarán los resultados del análisis de datos, las correlaciones entre los resultados de esta prueba junto con el análisis de ejemplos del corpus computarizado y de los libros de texto.

3.5.2.2. Muestra del British National Corpus

El British National Corpus (BNC) es un corpus computarizado de la lengua inglesa que cuenta con 100 millones de muestras de palabras de la lengua hablada y escrita; fue diseñado para representar una sección amplia del inglés británico moderno. La parte escrita contiene extractos de periódicos regionales y nacionales, ediciones periódicas y revistas para todas las edades e intereses, libros académicos y ficción popular, cartas publicadas y no publicadas, etc. La parte hablada contiene una gran cantidad de conversación informal grabada por voluntarios seleccionados balanceada y demográficamente por edades diferentes, región y clases sociales, las grabaciones se recolectaron en todo tipo de contextos: desde negocios formales, reuniones gubernamentales o programas de radio.

Este corpus es monolinguo porque representa al inglés británico moderno, es sincrónico porque cubre el inglés británico de fines del siglo veinte y es general porque incluye diferentes estilos y variedades. Una razón importante por la que seleccioné

¹¹ *Imagina que eres un reportero que vuela sobre la ciudad en un helicóptero, describe un evento que esté sucediendo ahora. Incluye una descripción de tus emociones mientras el evento se desarrolla.*

ejemplos del BNC es que proporciona, a los lingüistas, evidencia sobre la manera en la que los hablantes nativos usan la lengua y sobre el significado real de las palabras en contexto. Dado que es difícil conseguir muestras reales de hablantes nativos en México, considero que el uso de este corpus constituye la opción más factible para observar y estudiar cómo funciona la lengua inglesa.

Se utilizaron 992 ejemplos de usos de *-ing* en cuatro diferentes verbos perfectivos, así como 948 muestras de usos de *-ing* en cuatro verbos imperfectivos del BNC los mismos que fueron seleccionados al azar con un total de 1940 (ver muestra total en el CD ROM).

3.5.2.3. Los libros de texto

Se analizaron doce libros de texto que se utilizan comúnmente en la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria en las clases de inglés general para revisar la distribución de los valores semánticos del morfema *-ing*.

1. Richards, J.C. 2005. *Interchange 1*. Third edition. N.Y.: Cambridge University Press.
2. Rost, M. 2005. *Worldview 3*. N.Y.: Pearson Education.
3. Stemplesky, S, et al. 2005. *World Link 1*. Boston: Thomson Heinle.
4. Cunningham, et al. 2004. *American Cutting Edge Level 2*. Hong Kong: Pearson Education Asia Limited.
5. Stemplesky, S, et al. 2005. *World Link 2*. Boston: Thomson Heinle.
6. Dooley, J & Evans, V. 2005, *Blockbuster U.S. 1* Newbury: Express Publishing.
7. Soars, L & H. 2001. *American Headway 1*. N.Y.: OUP.
8. Soars, L & H. 2003. *American Headway 2*. N.Y.: OUP.
9. Soars, L & H. 2003. *American Headway 3*. N.Y.: OUP.
10. Blackwell & Naber. 2003. *English Know How 1*. N.Y.: OUP.

11. Blackwell & Naber. 2004. *English Know How 2*. N.Y.: OUP.
12. Blackwell & Naber. 2004. *English Know How 3*. N.Y.: OUP.

3.6. Procedimiento

Con el propósito de observar la distribución de las funciones en contexto de *-ing* en un corpus auténtico, entré a la página principal de internet del British National Corpus en www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/. Seleccioné 8 motores de búsqueda principales para obtener ejemplos con la construcción *-ing* del BNC: 4 verbos perfectivos terminados en *-ing* (*jumping, walking, swimming* y *working*) y cuatro verbos imperfectivos (*understanding, feeling, resembling* y *knowing*). En cada búsqueda se obtienen 50 ejemplos al azar, si la muestra total de los ejemplos en el corpus que concuerdan con el motor de búsqueda es mayor a esa cantidad, pero si el número de ejemplos es menor a 50 en todo el corpus, el programa despliega todos los ejemplos que existen en el corpus.

Los criterios tomados en cuenta para esta selección fueron la clasificación hecha por autores reconocidos sobre las clases de verbos lexicales (Quirk et al, 1972), la distinción entre situaciones dinámicas y estáticas (Comrie, 1976; Lyons, 1977), verbos estativos y no estativos (Leech y Svartvik, 1975) y la distinción entre verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos (Langacker, 1991^a).

Se decidió entonces realizar búsquedas de verbos perfectivos terminados en *-ing* que indicaran procesos claramente dinámicos como *jump, walk, swim* y *work*, y búsquedas de verbos imperfectivos que pudieran aparecer en la forma de progresivo si la situación que describen es cambiante o si es habitual y dura un periodo de tiempo limitado (Langacker, 1991^a: 208) como puede suceder con los verbos *feel* y *understand*, y por otro lado, se

seleccionaron verbos que no podrían aparecer en la forma de progresivo como *resemble* y *know* (Comrie, 1976: 38) con el siguiente procedimiento:

1. Se observó el número total de ejemplos de cada una de las palabras de búsqueda en el BNC, al solicitar información de la base de datos y obtenerla de manera aleatoria.
2. Se detuvo la búsqueda de ejemplos en el corpus cuando en los mismos aparecía un porcentaje similar de la frecuencia de valores semánticos. (Apéndice VII.1-CD ROM)
3. Se clasificaron los 1940 ejemplos del BNC con el morfema *-ing* de acuerdo a las categorías gramaticales de Quirk et al (1972) y se vaciaron los datos en tablas de clasificación (modelo de la tabla para concentración de datos: apéndice II y resultados generales en el apéndice VII.5 –CD ROM).
4. Se analizaron detalladamente 15 ejemplos extraídos del BNC con verbos perfectivos; 12 con el verbo imperfectivo *know* debido a que, como se mencionó antes, de acuerdo a Comrie (1976) este verbo no podría aparecer en la forma de progresivo bajo ninguna circunstancia.
5. Se analizaron y clasificaron las 109 composiciones de los profesores hablantes nativos del inglés, las de los profesores hispano hablantes, así como las composiciones de los alumnos siguiendo el criterio del análisis del BNC. (Apéndices VII.6-VII.8, CD ROM)
6. Se analizaron en detalle cinco composiciones: una composición prototípica de los profesores hablantes nativos del inglés (4.3.1); una composición promedio de los profesores de bachillerato (4.3.2) y tres composiciones de los alumnos (4.3.3).
7. Se analizaron 12 libros de texto utilizados generalmente en la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria para observar la distribución de las funciones del morfema *-ing*. (3.5.2.3)
8. Se clasificaron los resultados de la frecuencia de aparición de los tres valores semánticos de acuerdo al número de páginas (apéndice V)
9. Se compararon los datos obtenidos de los estudios anteriores.

3.7. Aplicación del instrumento

Las búsquedas en el BNC se hicieron de enero de 2006 a noviembre de 2007; la aplicación del instrumento para obtener las composiciones se llevó a cabo en septiembre de 2007 en el caso de los hablantes nativos de inglés, así como a profesores de la ENP hispano hablantes. Se aplicó el mismo instrumento, pero con instrucciones en español a los alumnos de preparatoria en noviembre de 2007.

La selección de los libros de texto que forman parte de este estudio se llevó a cabo en agosto de 2007. Se diseñó una tabla que integrara el análisis de los datos obtenidos en la revisión de los libros: título del libro, distribución de valores semánticos de *-ing* de acuerdo al número de páginas destinado a cada forma, así como observar si se mencionaba la diferencia entre verbos estativos y no estativos (apéndice V).

4. Análisis de datos: Distribución y frecuencia de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en ejemplos extraídos del British National Corpus

4.1. Verbos perfectivos

Se hicieron búsquedas simples en línea de diferentes verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos con la forma sintáctica *-ing* y se tomaron diferentes cantidades de ejemplos aleatorios de las muestras obtenidas en cada búsqueda para analizar en detalle los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing* y su distribución dentro de los ejemplos seleccionados.

Como se mencionó en el inciso 2.3 al estudiar las muestras para esta investigación se tomaron en cuenta las principales funciones o valores semánticos de *-ing* como son las nominalizaciones cuando expresan una entidad (gerundio, sustantivo *-ing* y cláusula nominal *-ing*); las modificaciones adjetivas por participio presente en su función de

premodificador, por cláusula no finita *-ing* como parte del predicado; las modificaciones por cláusulas adverbiales no finitas (*-ing*), así como la construcción de progresivo como acción en proceso. Una vez que se analizaron y clasificaron todas las muestras (ver apéndice 3 con resultados generales del análisis), se seleccionaron 27 ejemplos en contexto del BNC: 15 de verbos perfectivos y 12 de imperfectivos. Se tomaron en cuenta más ejemplos de verbos perfectivos porque en ellos se encontró una mayor variedad de funciones de *-ing*.

En cuanto a las composiciones de los sujetos participantes en este estudio, se escogió una composición típica hecha por los hablantes nativos de inglés y otra de los profesores hispano hablantes. Se analizaron tres tipos de composiciones de los alumnos, una correspondiente a los alumnos con mayor dominio de la lengua y menos problemas de aspecto, otra de un alumno promedio y una última de uno de los alumnos con poco dominio de la lengua, problemas de sintaxis y de uso del aspecto.

Este análisis más fino se basó principalmente en las categorías gramaticales de Quirk et al. (1972) para las referencias a entidades (nominalizaciones con *-ing*), las descripciones o modificaciones (participio presente y cláusula no finita *-ing*) y las descripciones de procesos en progreso (progresivos). Se utilizan los términos en español que corresponden a esas categorías (2.4). Los datos estadísticos sobre el total de ejemplos que existe en el BNC y el porcentaje de muestras analizadas se reportan en la siguiente tabla:

Tabla no. 5 *Verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos con el morfema -ing tomados del BNC: número de ejemplos y porcentaje analizados*

	No. de ejemplos analizados	Porcentaje analizado	Total de ejemplos en el BNC
Ejemplos de verbos perfectivos	992	2.6	38856

perfectivos			
Ejemplos de verbos imperfectivos	948	3.5	26859
Total	1940	3	65715

Con respecto a la distribución y frecuencia de las funciones de *-ing* en los ejemplos obtenidos de las búsquedas con los verbos perfectivos (*walk*, *swim*, *work* y *jump*) se seleccionaron 992 muestras aleatorias de usos en contexto de los cuatro verbos perfectivos con el morfema *-ing* (vea todos los ejemplos en el apéndice IX CD ROM). El criterio para obtener un número determinado de ejemplos se basó en un análisis exploratorio de los mismos: una vez que aparecía en las muestras aleatorias un porcentaje similar de distribución de valores semánticos la búsqueda se detenía porque se obtendría un porcentaje de distribución muy parecido aunque se analizaran más ejemplos. En la siguiente tabla se observan los resultados globales de las búsquedas con los verbos perfectivos *jump*, *walk*, *swim* y *work*, así como la distribución de los valores semánticos en los ejemplos seleccionados:

Tabla no. 6 *Porcentajes correspondientes a las formas sintácticas con -ing en la muestra de verbos perfectivos tomados del BNC*

Forma Sintáctica / Motores de búsqueda	Nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos <i>-ing</i> , cláusulas nominales)	Modificadores (adjetivos y adverbiales – participios, cláusulas no finitas <i>-ing</i>)	Progresivo (construcción de progresivo)	Porcentaje total
<i>jumping</i>	37	46	17	100
<i>walking</i>	41	37	34	100
<i>swimming</i>	36	58	6	100

<i>working</i>	29	51	21	100
Porcentaje total	34	50	16	100

Es relevante señalar que de antemano se esperaba encontrar una distribución mayor de las construcciones de progresivo o perífrasis de gerundio dada la naturaleza de los verbos perfectivos con el morfema *-ing*, sin embargo, como puede observarse, el porcentaje de usos de esta construcción es significativamente menor al porcentaje de las otras funciones como son modificaciones por participio presente y cláusulas no finitas *-ing* y las nominalizaciones por gerundio, sustantivo y frase nominal. De los 992 ejemplos de verbos perfectivos analizados en esta investigación, comentaré en detalle quince ejemplos representativos de los tres valores semánticos de *-ing* los cuales se transcribieron tal y como aparecen en el BNC.¹²

4.1.1. Nominalizaciones (gerundio, sustantivo *-ing*, frase nominal *-ing*)

(1) *We have also enjoyed **working** alongside the children and leaders in the Learning Together programme.*¹³

En el ejemplo (1) *working* es una nominalización¹⁴, de hecho, es parte de la frase nominal de *-ing working alongside the children and leaders in the Learning Together programme* que funciona como objeto directo del verbo *enjoy*. El morfema *-ing* suspende el modo de exploración en secuencia y causa que el hablante o el oyente conciba *working*

¹² Los datos citados de los verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos fueron extraídos del servicio en línea del British National Corpus, manejado por Servicios de Cómputo de la Universidad de Oxford en nombre del Consorcio BNC. Todos los derechos en los textos citados son reservados.

¹³ *También hemos disfrutado trabajar al lado de los niños y líderes en el programa Aprendiendo Juntos.*

¹⁴ *Las categorías gramaticales usadas en este trabajo provienen de Quirk et al 1972, y cuando no existe su equivalencia en español son traducciones de la autora debido a que los ejemplos analizados están en inglés.*

como una serie de estados homogéneos sin puntos finales. En este caso la naturaleza nominal de *working* no causa graves problemas a los alumnos puesto que no está acompañado de ninguna forma del verbo ‘*to be*’, por lo que no puede corresponder a ninguna forma de progresivo. Aunque puede haber alumnos que interpreten esta forma como ‘*trabajando*’ por el simple hecho de terminar en *-ing*, esta interpretación no es posible dado su contexto. Se debe señalar que *working alongside the children and leaders in the Learning Together programme* es una cláusula nominal *-ing* por la terminación *-ing* en *working* y, como tal, puede intercambiarse por otra nominalización como un sustantivo, u otra frase nominal, por ejemplo. Aunque *working* podría sugerir un estado de ‘estar’, sin alguna forma del verbo ‘*to be*’ es imposible considerarlo como un verbo finito.

(2) *The research involves an investigation of attitudes and approaches to flexible **working** within major hotel chains, based on interviews with corporate personnel managers.*¹⁵

El segundo ejemplo es una oración compleja donde *The research* es el sujeto, *involves* es el verbo y *an investigation of attitudes and approaches to flexible working within major hotel chains, based on interviews with corporate personnel managers* es el objeto directo de *involves*. Dentro del objeto directo, el sustantivo principal es *investigation*; mientras que *attitudes and approaches to flexible **working** within major hotel chains* es el objeto preposicional de *of*; en esta frase, el sustantivo *working* funciona como un complemento de la preposición *to* y está precedido por el modificador *flexible* que nos indica a qué tipo de trabajo se refiere –esta es otra característica de los sustantivos: pueden ser modificados por un adjetivo. Después, *based on interviews with corporate personnel managers* es una cláusula no finita con participio *-ed* que describe o modifica *investigation*. Este tipo de

¹⁵ El estudio incluye una investigación de actitudes y enfoques hacia el trabajo flexible en grandes cadenas de hoteles, basada en entrevistas con gerentes de personal corporativo.

cláusulas complejas propias de textos auténticos puede confundir a los alumnos; a pesar de que no hay ninguna forma del verbo *to be*; por tal motivo, es necesario que aprendan a analizar y comprender la función de cada una de las partes que componen un enunciado. En *working*, la forma *-ing* sin el auxiliar *to be* suspende la idea de continuidad o secuencia, para referirse entonces a una concepción de masa sin principio ni fin.

Langacker (1991^b:20-22) considera que la diferencia entre sustantivos de masa y sustantivos contables es similar a la diferencia que existe entre procesos perfectivos e imperfectivos debido a que la región que describe un sustantivo de masa es homogénea de manera interna, se puede expandir y comprimir indefinidamente y cada parte es un ejemplo válido de esa categoría; por otro lado, los estados que componen un proceso imperfectivo son idénticos; el proceso puede expandirse y contraerse indefinidamente y cada serie de estados que la componen es un ejemplo válido de la categoría. Los sustantivos contables expresan una región limitada y se pueden pluralizar; los procesos perfectivos tienen un límite de tiempo en el ámbito de predicación y su aspecto se puede repetir. En suma, los sustantivos de masa no expresan tiempo, pero sí describen una región en algún dominio: en este caso el concepto abstracto *trabajo*. Puesto que *working* es el complemento de la preposición *to*, como sustantivo es paralelo en estructura a otras nominalizaciones y puede intercambiarse por otro sustantivo o por una frase nominal.

(3) **Walking** is really two separate transport modes, as travel on foot to access other modes such as car or bus is different in almost all respects from **walking** the whole way.¹⁶

¹⁶ La caminata es en realidad dos formas de transporte separadas, como el viaje a pie para abordar otras formas (de transporte) tales como el carro o el autobús son diferentes en casi todos los aspectos a caminar/andar todo el camino.

En este ejemplo (3), el primer *walking* es el sujeto de la cláusula principal, lo que muestra su carácter nominal ya que puede intercambiarse por un sustantivo; además, el verbo copulativo *is* señala una equivalencia entre *walking* y *two separate transport modes*. La siguiente cláusula de manera expresa una comparación: *as travel on foot to access other modes such as car or bus is different in almost all respects from walking the whole way*. En esta cláusula *as travel on foot to access other modes such as car or bus* es el sujeto que *is* une al atributo del verbo copulativo: *different in almost all respects from walking the whole way*; la relación principal se observa entre la frase nominal *travel on foot* y el adjetivo *different*. En la frase preposicional *from walking the whole way* se encuentra el segundo *walking* como parte del complemento de la preposición *from* por lo tanto, su función es también la de un nominal. Ambas nominalizaciones o gerundios representan una entidad o región sin límites y demuestran su carácter nominal por la relación que existe entre ellas y la manera en la que funcionan en el enunciado, además de que son paralelas en estructura a otros nominales.

(4) *HIS hobbies are running, jumping, flying, swimming and space travel*¹⁷.

Una vez más el valor semántico de *running, jumping, flying, swimming* en el ejemplo (4) es el de nominalización como atributo del verbo copulativo en español o predicado nominativo en inglés porque *be* como verbo copulativo tiene una función temporal y aspectual: describe la continuación a través del tiempo de una situación estable que se caracteriza como una relación estática (Langacker, 1991^a:64-67). Se puede llamar también ecuación referencial porque *are* marca el estado equivalente de *hobbies* con *running, jumping, flying, swimming* y *space travel*. El morfema *-ing* suspende la

¹⁷ *SUS pasatiempos (de él) son correr, saltar, nadar, volar y el viaje espacial.*

exploración en secuencia y expresa una región en algún dominio, es decir un sustantivo de masa. Otro indicio del carácter nominal de estas palabras terminadas en *-ing* es que son construcciones paralelas a *travel* por ese motivo se pueden sustituir por sustantivos. Debido a que la forma sintáctica *are running*, etc. es igual a la del presente progresivo, puede causar problemas a los alumnos, la tarea del profesor es pues, enfatizar las razones expuestas anteriormente que indican porqué no es una forma de progresivo. Además de eso *running*, *jumping*, *flying* y *swimming* no pueden considerarse verbos porque *hobbies* no es el actor o entidad que lleva a cabo acciones como *correr*, *saltar*, *volar* o *nadar*, sino que estas últimas denotan entidades que pueden sustituirse por sustantivos.

Observamos otra forma de nominalización en el ejemplo (5) donde *swimming* funciona como una aposición porque como gerundio es constituyente del mismo nivel que *his weakest activity*, además de que la referencia de uno está incluida en la del otro en este contexto.

(5) *He clocks approximately 1hr 10mins for a 25-miler on the bike and runs at seven-minute mile pace, and is keen to improve on his weakest activity, **swimming**, during the summer¹⁸.*

Swimming funciona como una entidad o región, refleja su homogeneidad concebida, así como la ausencia de límites dentro del campo de la predicación, de la misma manera que *activity* y puede sustituirse por otro sustantivo o frase nominal. En general, los alumnos no confunden *swimming* con la forma de progresivo porque no está acompañado de alguna forma de *to be*, además de que es más fácil para ellos reconocer la relación que existe entre las dos nominalizaciones. En todos los ejemplos anteriores las nominalizaciones expresan

¹⁸ *Él cronometra aproximadamente 1 hora 10 minutos en una carrera de 25 millas en bicicleta y corre al paso de siete minutos por milla y está deseoso de mejorar en su actividad más floja, la natación, en el verano.*

atemporalidad: describen alguna región en algún dominio como un concepto abstracto y pueden encontrarse en contraste paradigmático con otros nominales.

4.1.2. Modificaciones (participio presente, adjetivo *-ing*, cláusula *-ing* no finita)

Generalmente en inglés encontramos dos tipos de modificación de sustantivos o frases nominales con *-ing*: los premodificadores, colocados antes de la cabeza como (participios presentes y adjetivos terminados en *-ing*) y los posmodificadores colocados después de la cabeza (cláusulas *-ing* no finitas).

En el ejemplo (6) *working in agriculture* es una cláusula participia de *-ing* no finita, paralela a una frase adjetiva; porque funciona como posmodificador de *people*.

(6) *For there are fewer people **working** in agriculture and this is pushing the incidence rate back up.*¹⁹

El participio presente *working* designa una relación, pero no expresa tiempo debido a que el morfema *-ing* suspende la exploración en secuencia e impone un campo de acción inmediato que elimina los puntos de partida y de término mientras convierte todo el proceso en homogéneo y de esta manera permite que el participio funcione como adjetivo. A pesar de que no existe una forma verbal finita, en general los alumnos tienden a pensar que las construcciones de sustantivo y participio presente (*people working*) son formas de progresivo, en este caso la construcción puede ser ‘gente trabajando’, y por eso señalan que es un progresivo. Se debe tomar en cuenta que en este ejemplo *working* puede entenderse como la reducción de la cláusula relativa ‘*who are working in agriculture...*’ por eso es

¹⁹ *Porque hay menos gente trabajando en la agricultura y esto está haciendo/propiciando que el porcentaje de incidencia retroceda.*

posible que los alumnos tengan razón al pensar que es un progresivo; sin embargo es importante señalar que no todas las cláusulas ‘participias’ de *-ing* pueden verse como la reducción de una cláusula relativa finita sobre todo si la forma de *-ing* proviene de un verbo claramente imperfectivo.

En (7) *working* es un participio presente que funciona como premodificador del objeto directo *lunch* al expresar una relación atemporal puesto que el participio por sí mismo no refleja ni tiempo ni concordancia con el sujeto; esto es lo que la modificación de un sustantivo requiere porque ningún verbo finito ya sea perfectivo o imperfectivo puede modificar a un sustantivo de manera directa (Langacker, 1991^a:210).

(7) ‘*He’s having a working lunch in his office;*’; explained Daphne, who had returned to the table for a second helping²⁰.

La forma en presente progresivo ‘*he’s having a working lunch*’ causa problemas a los alumnos con bajo nivel de inglés debido a que no hay una correspondencia directa de la construcción en inglés con la construcción que se usa en español, además de que tienden a tratar de comprender literalmente el enunciado. Los profesores debemos resaltar los diferentes significados de *-ing*, además de la importancia del contexto para comprender el sentido que el hablante expresa.

En el siguiente enunciado (8) se observa el patrón verbal *see somebody doing something* que implica estar consciente de (algo o de alguien) usando el poder de la vista (verbo de percepción *see*); además, el uso de *-ing* expresa una actividad en progreso a diferencia de la construcción (*see somebody do something*) que indica una actividad

²⁰ ‘*Él tiene un almuerzo de trabajo en su oficina (en este momento);*’; explicó Dafne, quien había regresado a la mesa por una segunda ayuda.

completa. Al analizar las partes del enunciado encontramos que después del objeto directo *officer*, el primer *walking* podría sugerir un titubeo del hablante y enseguida aparece la cláusula *-ing* no finita *walking around in pairs continually*. Por la posición de esta cláusula en todo el enunciado podría tomarse como una modificación de *officer*; sin embargo es importante tomar en cuenta la naturaleza de la construcción regida por el patrón verbal *see somebody doing something*.

(8) *you see the officer walking, walking around in pairs continually, not and if you're gonna be paid extra for it, do it that way.*²¹

Con respecto al significado en contexto de la cláusula no finita, *walking* puede entenderse en español como ‘caminando’ debido a que puede ser reducción de las cláusulas relativas (*while he is walking* o *as he is walking*); En este caso, sí se entienden como ejemplos de presente progresivo, pero se debe reconocer cuándo es posible que una construcción como esta con una cláusula no finita sea una reducción de una cláusula relativa y cuándo no, así como tampoco olvidar que es parte del patrón verbal *see somebody doing something*. Estas sutilezas confunden a los alumnos porque no tienen los conocimientos gramaticales adecuados para diferenciar una de la otra. Si los profesores tienen estos conocimientos gramaticales ayudarán a los alumnos a identificar las diferencias que existen entre los participios presente en su función de adjetivos y los verbos en una construcción de *-ing*, si una cláusula no finita es una reducción de una cláusula relativa o si existe un patrón verbal, habrá una comprensión más adecuada de la lengua.

En el ejemplo (9) *swimming* y *diving* son cualidades de *cups* por lo que funcionan como adjetivos atributivos a pesar de que están en la posición de predicado (después del

²¹ *Ves al oficial caminar, caminar alrededor en pares continuamente, no y si se te van a pagar extra por ello, hazlo de esa manera.*

verbo *won*) porque en realidad están modificando el sustantivo *cups*. Al no combinarse con ninguna forma de *be* los dos presentes participios o gerundios modificadores no indican tiempo, sino un proceso homogéneo que les permite modificar el objeto directo del verbo *won*.

(9) *She won **swimming** and **diving** cups four years running.*²²

La posición de estos modificadores después del verbo *won* podría causar problemas a los alumnos, pero al ayudarles a analizar su función dentro de la oración deben corroborar que funcionan como adjetivos y que la falta del verbo auxiliar *to be* descarta cualquier idea de que sea una construcción de progresivo.

(10) *After watching a few people **jumping** in the excitement and atmosphere, I decided I would love to have a shot*²³

El ejemplo (10) comienza con una cláusula subordinada de tiempo (adverbial) introducida por la preposición '*after*' después de la cual se encuentra la cláusula nominal '*watching a few people*' en su papel de objeto preposicional y por consiguiente una nominalización modificada por la cláusula *-ing* no finita, '*jumping in the excitement and atmosphere*', que describe a '*people*' en un momento dado. En este caso, se puede interpretar la cláusula posmodificadora como '*who were jumping in the excitement and atmosphere*' al aparecer después del sustantivo '*people*'.

La naturaleza de *jumping* como participio presente indica atemporalidad al suspender el proceso de exploración en secuencia o continuidad e imponer un campo de acción sin principio ni fin como lo hace la cláusula no finita en su función de modificador. Los

²² *Ella ganó copas de natación y de clavado corriendo cuatro años.*

²³ *Después de ver algunas personas saltando en la emoción y la atmósfera, decidí que me gustaría tener una instantánea.*

alumnos deben reconocer que la diferencia principal entre las formas nominalizadas *-ing* y las cláusulas no finitas *-ing* que funcionan como modificadores es: que las formas nominalizadas *-ing* expresan regiones abstractas en general, sustantivos; mientras que las cláusulas no finitas describen las cualidades de los sustantivos en general.

4.1.3. Construcciones verbales (de progresivo)

De acuerdo con Langacker (1991^a: 26), al agregar la construcción de progresivo (*be* más *-ing*) a un verbo perfectivo, la expresión completa se vuelve imperfectiva porque siempre ve al proceso perfectivo desde una perspectiva interna. La forma *to be* reimpone la exploración en secuencia, es decir las fases de una situación en evolución se examinan consecutivamente por lo que el evento se conceptualiza como dinámico y cambiante.

(11) *LEEDS boss Doug Laughton and Liverpool manager Graeme Souness are swimming in the same shark-infested sea at the moment.*²⁴

En este ejemplo la construcción de progresivo *are swimming* expresa la idea de actividad en progreso: *Doug Laughton* y *Graeme Souness* están nadando en el mismo mar infestado de tiburones. Además, el uso del progresivo y el adverbio de tiempo *at the moment* enfatizan la duración limitada de la acción, el adverbio nos señala también el punto en el que la acción se lleva a cabo. Considero que este ejemplo no causa grandes problemas a los alumnos porque puede tomarse como el ejemplo prototípico del uso del presente progresivo.

²⁴ El jefe de LEEDS *Doug Laughton* y el gerente *Graeme Souness* están nadando, en este momento, en el mismo mar infestado de tiburones.

En el ejemplo (12) el uso del presente progresivo muestra dos acciones que suceden simultáneamente en el tiempo presente, por lo que se infiere que su duración es de un periodo de tiempo limitado. Sin más contexto, estas construcciones también podrían referirse a cualquier momento en el tiempo si agregamos la conjunción ‘*while*’ al principio: ‘*while you’re walking...they’re sizing you up*’; el tiempo que dura ‘*they’re sizing*’ up está condicionado por la duración de ‘*you’re walking*’.

(12) *You're **walking** down the road and in each doorway, in each alleyway, they're **sizing** you up.*²⁵

Una vez más, el problema que los estudiantes podrían encontrar es situar las acciones en un tiempo determinado, pero la idea de simultaneidad sería comprensible por el uso del presente progresivo.

(13) *Some people are **jumping** tomorrow, but they are those who have not done a jump for a long time; I expect I shall do another before leave comes off.*²⁶

En el ejemplo (13) el uso del presente progresivo se refiere a un evento futuro como resultado de un plan presente, programa o arreglo previo o a una transición entre dos estados o posiciones (Quirk, et al., 1972: 88) porque el adverbio de tiempo *tomorrow* indica el tiempo verbal de la expresión. En general los estudiantes pueden confundirse con el uso de una construcción en progresivo que denote futuro si no existe un adverbio de tiempo que lo aclare. Es necesario que los alumnos estén conscientes de los usos de dicho tiempo y observen el contexto en el que se encuentra la forma de progresivo; de esta manera será más fácil para ellos comprender los usos del progresivo.

²⁵ *Vas caminando por la calle y en cada puerta, en cada callejón te están evaluando.*

²⁶ *Algunas personas saltan mañana, pero son los que no han hecho un salto durante mucho tiempo, espero hacer otro antes de que el permiso se termine.*

(14) *Staff were **working** harder with hospitals receiving less money for more seriously ill patients, Mr Woffard explained.*²⁷

El ejemplo (14) presenta la construcción de pasado progresivo *were working* que se refiere a la actuación del personal; que ‘*were working harder*’ en una ocasión particular en el pasado pero sin señalar si esa acción terminó o no porque el uso del pasado progresivo puede referirse a una actividad en progreso que no necesita haberse completado (Leech y Svartvik 1994:73). En esta construcción *was* impone nuevamente la exploración en secuencia en el pasado, de esta manera tenemos un proceso imperfectivo. No es problemático para los alumnos reconocer la construcción del pasado progresivo, pero si puede ser difícil reconocer los usos diversos de esta construcción si no son entrenados para hacerlo.

(15) *When this incident occurred he'd been **working** on a project in Harlow in Essex setting up another system.*²⁸

En el ejemplo (15) ‘*he'd been working on a project*’ es una construcción en pasado perfecto continuo que muestra una acción en progreso en el pasado remoto, o anterior a otra acción en el pasado más reciente: ‘*when this incident occurred*’. Una vez más el uso de ‘*to be*’ en pasado perfecto más la terminación en *-ing* indica la retemporalización de la expresión. Es difícil para los alumnos entender la diferencia entre los dos tiempos pasados, pero se debe señalar la idea de cambio en el ejemplo de pasado perfecto continuo además de ‘anterioridad’ con respecto al tiempo pasado. Una línea del tiempo podría ayudar a comprender la diferencia en las dos construcciones: pasado perfecto continuo y pasado simple y más ejemplos en contexto del uso de las construcciones.

²⁷ *El personal estaba trabajando más duramente con hospitales que reciben menos dinero por pacientes más gravemente enfermos, explicó el señor Woffard.*

²⁸ *Cuando este incidente sucedió, él había estado trabajando en un proyecto en Harlow en Essex armando otro sistema.*

Los valores semánticos de *-ing* muestran que este morfema suspende la exploración en secuencia y vuelve la expresión atemporal, sin principio ni fin y sin expresar diferencias internas, sino que las concibe como una serie de estados componentes iguales, formando así el gerundio y el participio presente, pero al agregar el auxiliar *to be*, la expresión indica la evolución consecutiva de una situación dinámica y cambiante esta construcción es la del presente progresivo.

4.2. Verbos imperfectivos

Con el propósito de obtener ejemplos del BNC de verbos imperfectivos con el morfema *-ing*, se siguieron los mismos pasos de la búsqueda en línea de verbos perfectivos, esta vez los motores de búsqueda fueron *understanding*, *feeling*, *resembling* y *knowing*; se tomaron en cuenta 948 ejemplos al azar. Los criterios para obtener un número determinado de ejemplos también se basaron en los mismos principios: una vez que en los 50 ejemplos de las búsquedas se repetía aproximadamente el mismo porcentaje de distribución de usos de *-ing* que en las búsquedas anteriores, se dejaba de buscar más ejemplos. Para el análisis de la distribución de uso de los valores semánticos de *-ing*, utilizó la tabla con los mismos criterios que se tomaron en cuenta para los verbos perfectivos (apéndice II), se analizaron, se organizaron y clasificaron los ejemplos en la tabla (resultados generales en el apéndice III.2) y se contabilizó la frecuencia y distribución de los valores semánticos con los resultados que aparecen a continuación:

Tabla no. 7 *Porcentajes correspondientes a las formas sintácticas con -ing en verbos imperfectivos*

Motores de búsqueda	Forma Sintáctica	Nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos <i>-ing</i> , cláusulas	Modificadores (participio presente cláusula <i>-ing</i>	Progresivo (construcción de progresivo)	Porcentaje total

	nominales)	no finita)		
understanding	94.6	4.7	.7	100
feeling	64	18	18	100
resembling	2	98	0	100
knowing	50	49	1	100
Porcentaje del total	56	39	5	100

Como se esperaba de antemano, los verbos claramente imperfectivos como *resembling*, *understanding* y *knowing* casi no presentan construcciones de progresivo, el primero ningún ejemplo, un ejemplo con *understanding* y cuatro ejemplos con *knowing*, tres de estos últimos no corresponden al inglés británico, sino a otra variante del inglés como es el inglés hindú. Sería necesario hacer un estudio diacrónico del uso de *-ing* en otras variantes del inglés o si en hindú existe un verbo similar a *know* que sea más activo. Si se toman en cuenta únicamente los ejemplos de inglés británico, se confirma la regla que los verbos imperfectivos no pueden aparecer con la construcción de progresivo. Con respecto a excepciones que confirman la regla, se encontraron más ejemplos de *feeling* en la construcción de progresivo debido a que puede aparecer en esta construcción cuando la situación se concibe como cambiante de alguna forma, o cuando se refiere a una situación habitual que dura un periodo de tiempo relativamente limitado como Langacker señala (1991^a: 207).

En el caso de *knowing* se hicieron búsquedas más específicas en el BNC debido a que es uno de los verbos imperfectivos por excelencia y no puede tomar la forma de progresivo (ver el marco teórico). Se utilizaron diferentes palabras o frases clave para ver si se encontraban ejemplos de *to be* más *knowing* que implicaran una acción en

progreso, junto con las búsquedas del lexema *knowing* sin ninguna otra combinación como se hizo con los otros verbos.

Los ejemplos analizados de los verbos imperfectivos (948) incluyeron 448 muestras de *knowing* de un total de 4719 ejemplos totales de ese lexema en el BNC. Se utilizaron diferentes combinaciones de formas del verbo *be* con *knowing* como palabras clave para hacer la búsqueda más específica y obtener todos los posibles ejemplos con la construcción de progresivo, si se encontraban en el BNC. Los datos sobre el número de ejemplos de *knowing* utilizados en el presente estudio comparados con el número total de ejemplos en el BNC varían enormemente de acuerdo a la palabra clave o motor de búsqueda que se utilice (tabla 4). Los ejemplos de cualquier forma de *be* + *knowing* generalmente no implican construcciones de progresivo, sino que son nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos y cláusulas nominales), participios presentes funcionando como premodificadores y cláusulas *-ing* no finitas con funciones de adjetivo y de adverbio.

Tabla no. 8 *Clasificación de las palabras clave para obtener ejemplos con knowing*

Palabras clave o frases utilizadas	Ejemplos analizados	Ejemplos no analizados
am knowing	2	0
is knowing	48	0
are knowing	3	0
was knowing	8	0
were knowing	0	0
weren't knowing	1	0
no knowing	37	0
not knowing	50	415

Knowing	299	4271 ²⁹
TOTAL	448	4719

Los usos de *knowing* se clasificaron como verbos en construcciones de progresivo, nominalizaciones con gerundios y frases nominales *-ing* en sus diferentes funciones, así como premodificadores (presentes participios) y cláusulas *-ing* no finitas como posmodificadores ver los criterios de categorización en el inciso 2.4.

El análisis de los 448 ejemplos de *knowing* extraídos del BNC para observar la distribución de los diferentes usos de *-ing* arrojó los siguientes resultados:

Tabla no. 9 *Distribución de knowing en las búsqueda al azar de 10% del British National Corpus*

Funciones de <i>knowing</i>	No. de ejemplos	% de la búsqueda total
Presente progresivo	3	.8
Pasado progresivo	1	.2
Nominalización: gerundio, frase nominal <i>-ing</i>	224	50
Modificadores (participio presente y cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)	220	49
TOTAL de la búsqueda	448	100

Los resultados muestran que la gran mayoría de los usos de *knowing* en nuestro ejemplo corresponden a las formas nominalizadas (gerundios, y frases nominales) y a los

²⁹ Los 415 ejemplos de *not knowing* están incluidos en los 4271 ejemplos de *knowing* que no se analizaron.

modificadores (participios presentes y cláusulas no finitas como posmodificadores)³⁰; pero también hubo cuatro ejemplos que corresponden al presente progresivo, los cuáles se pensaba que no aparecerían de acuerdo a los lingüistas citados anteriormente. En principio es imposible formar una construcción de progresivo con el verbo *know* debido a que tiene un aspecto léxico imperfectivo o *Aktionsart*. Dada esta, me pareció de suma importancia estudiar de manera profunda los ejemplos extraídos del corpus. Sobre todo los ejemplos con la construcción de progresivo. En las siguientes secciones me enfocaré en un análisis de doce ejemplos que incluyen los diferentes valores semánticos de *knowing* incluyendo los únicos cuatro ejemplos del presente progresivo que se encontraron en todo el British National Corpus.

4.2.1. Nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos *-ing* y cláusulas nominales)

Es relevante analizar varios ejemplos de cada función de *knowing* en los ejemplos extraídos del BNC para observar a qué problemas se pueden enfrentar los alumnos. En el ejemplo (16) la frase nominal *knowing whether we have explored the whole document* funciona como atributo del verbo copulativo (*is*); en este caso el verbo copulativo relaciona dos nominales con estatus de equivalencia: el sustantivo *problem* y la frase nominal *whether we have explored the whole document*:

(16) *A problem we have encountered when marking hyperdocuments is **knowing** whether we have explored the whole document.*³¹

³⁰ Debido a que el BNC proporciona los ejemplos al azar, es posible que la muestra obtenida sea representativa de todo el corpus.

³¹ *Un problema que hemos encontrado al hacer hiperdocumentos es saber si hemos explorado todo el documento.*

El morfema *-ing* ha suspendido el modo en secuencia de la exploración y causa que el hablante/oyente conciba *knowing* como una serie de estados homogéneos sin puntos finales. La naturaleza nominal de *knowing* puede causar problemas a los estudiantes debido a que la forma sintáctica *is knowing* también corresponde a la construcción de presente progresivo en inglés o a una perífrasis de gerundio en español (criterios de categorización 2.4).

El análisis anterior sugiere que la tarea del profesor es hacer que los estudiantes estén conscientes de que *is knowing* no corresponde a la construcción de presente progresivo, sino que en este caso funciona como verbo estativo finito que denota la ecuación referencial entre *problem* y *knowing*. Aunque *knowing* podría sugerir un estado de ser, no puede permanecer por sí mismo como verbo sin el auxiliar *be* como parte de una frase verbal, que en este caso tiene una función diferente, pero toda la ‘frase nominal’ puede ser intercambiada por otra nominalización o sustantivo.

(17) *It is impossible to make any such comparison without **knowing** what the institutional arrangements of the system would be.*³²

En (17) el gerundio *knowing* funciona como objeto: es el complemento preposicional de *without*; esta nominalización con frecuencia es más clara para los alumnos que la del ejemplo anterior debido a que es más fácil para ellos reconocer la preposición siempre y cuando hayan sido entrenados por los profesores para hacerlo. Algunos aprendientes podrían pensar que *knowing* sugiere un estado de estar, pero no puede permanecer por sí mismo como verbo debido a que el morfema *-ing* suspende la exploración en secuencia que

³² *Es imposible hacer cualquier comparación sin saber cuáles serían los arreglos institucionales del sistema.*

implica la forma del progresivo. Además de que describe una sustancia abstracta sin límites y, finalmente, como frase nominal puede intercambiarse por otro nominal o sustantivo.

(18) *The worst thing was **knowing** Marianne was right.*³³

Otra vez en el ejemplo (18) el verbo de enlace o copulativo *was* relaciona el sujeto *the worst thing* y la frase nominal que funciona como atributo del verbo copulativo *knowing Marianne was right*. Esta frase nominal representa una serie de estados homogéneos que no tienen ni principio ni fin, como entidad puede reemplazarse por cualquier otra frase nominal o por un sustantivo. Los profesores deben enfocar la atención de los alumnos en el hecho que *knowing* no es parte de una construcción en pasado progresivo debido a que su aspecto léxico no denota ni acción ni cambio de estado.

(19) *Now there is no **knowing** when you may be needed and not everyone finds it easy to be on hand to talk or listen when required.*³⁴

En el ejemplo (19) *knowing* viene después de *no*, esto implica la falta de existencia de la región abstracta que implica el gerundio, y refleja la homogeneidad concebida de esa región, así como la ausencia de límites dentro del campo de la predicación. El *there* introductorio muestra que el sujeto es indefinido al ocurrir simplemente con el verbo copulativo *be*; la frase nominal *knowing when you may be needed*, podría estar en posición paralela a la estructura de otras nominalizaciones y de esta manera ser reemplazada por otro sustantivo o frase nominal que haga sentido. Es útil hacer otra recomendación pedagógica:

³³ *La peor cosa fue que Marianne tenía razón.*

³⁴ *Ahora no se sabe cuando puedas ser necesitado y no es fácil para todos estar a la mano para hablar o escuchar cuando se les requiere.*

Los profesores deben concientizar a los alumnos de que después de la construcción *there is no* necesariamente encontramos un sustantivo o una frase nominal.

En comparación con las otras categorías, los ejemplos de nominalización con gerundios constituyen los ejemplos más concretos: en los cuatro casos analizados previamente *knowing* puede sustituirse ya sea por *knowledge of* o por *knowledge that*.

4.2.2. Modificaciones (participios presentes y cláusulas *-ing* no finitas)

(20) ... *the sound of gun and bullet run together. They ricochet through the trees, slapping away the leaves with a little ticking sound: crack-fzzz-tchktchk. "It is a strange feeling knowing they are aimed at you," says Marina*³⁵.

En el ejemplo previo *knowing they are aimed at you* es una cláusula no finita que modifica a toda la cláusula al describir el sentimiento de saber que el arma y la bala van dirigidos a ti. Esta cláusula no finita no puede ser la reducción de una cláusula relativa en presente progresivo debido a que *know* es un verbo imperfectivo y no puede aparecer en el progresivo, quizá en español no se escuche muy raro decir ‘*sabiendo que van hacia ti*’, pero se puede preguntar qué o cuál es el sentimiento extraño y así los alumnos se darían cuenta que la respuesta es toda la cláusula no finita. Esta cláusula suspende la exploración en secuencia debido al morfema *-ing*; el hecho de no combinarse con *be* lo mantiene atemporal y descarta que sea una construcción de progresivo. La diferencia principal entre los presentes participios como premodificadores y las cláusulas no finitas después de la oración principal de una cláusula es que el presente participio modifica al sustantivo,

³⁵ El sonido del arma y la bala iban juntos. Rebotaron a través de los árboles, alejando las hojas con un pequeño sonido repetitivo: *crack-fzzz-tchktchk*. “Es un sentimiento extraño saber que van hacia ti”, dice Marina.

mientras que la cláusula no finita modifica a la oración principal de la cláusula a la que pertenece.

(21) *Image --; an ever present ingredient to the alchemy of pop --; was now reflecting Kylie's transformation from naïve to **knowing** superstar.*³⁶

En el número (21), *naïve* y *knowing* describen a *superstar*, los dos son adjetivos que premodifican al sustantivo *superstar*. *Knowing* existe como adjetivo formal y no es un participio presente con función de adjetivo, sin embargo considero que como profesores debemos saber estas diferencias aunque en la práctica docente los alumnos solamente tengan que darse cuenta de cómo funciona dentro de la cláusula y de esta manera interpretar su significado. La posición de premodificador ayuda a los alumnos a darse cuenta que no funciona ni como nominalización ni como parte de la forma verbal de progresivo. *Knowing* es atemporal puesto que no expresa evolución a través del tiempo, sino homogeneidad: la cual es una característica que denotan las terminaciones *-ing*. Sin embargo, algunos estudiantes pueden confundirse porque *knowing* viene después de la preposición *to*; por ese motivo es importante que manejen la función del curso de la construcción *from ... to*, y de esta manera reconozcan que en este ejemplo hay dos formas paralelas: los adjetivos *naïve* y *knowing*, éste último en la forma de participio presente que modifican al sustantivo *superstar*. Por estos motivos *knowing* no puede ser ni sustantivo ni verbo.

(22) *I got on the bus at the terminus at the bottom of Avondale Buildings and rode it back and forth to the other end of the line, sitting on the top deck, **not knowing** where I was or what I was*

³⁶ *Imagen --; un ingrediente presente para la alquimia del pop --; estaba ahora reflejando la transformación de Kylie de superestrella inocente a sagaz.*

*doing, until the conductor came up to me at the other terminus, after my fifth trip, and asked: 'You all right, mate?';*³⁷

En el ejemplo previo '*not knowing where I was*' al igual que '*sitting on the top deck*' son cláusulas adverbiales *-ing* que sugieren una conexión circunstancial. *Knowing* no expresa un perfil temporal porque no está conjugado de acuerdo a un tiempo verbal ni muestra concordancia con su sujeto; en este caso '*not knowing where I was*' es una cláusula no finita que como se dijo anteriormente crea problemas a los estudiantes y profesores mexicanos porque existe la tendencia de pensar que se trata de un participio presente y podrían interpretarla como '*I was not knowing*'. Los profesores deben observar y recalcar que no hay ninguna forma del verbo auxiliar *be*, y que esa construcción de progresivo no es posible con el verbo imperfectivo *know* debido a su aspecto léxico. El hecho de entender la relación entre estos componentes puede facilitar su comprensión de la naturaleza de la cláusula no finita con *knowing* como modificador adverbial.

(23) *Her smile is knowing, roused and playful, but also innocent, because money makes you innocent when it's been there all along.*³⁸

Knowing en el ejemplo (23) funciona como complemento del verbo copulativo y expresa una relación atemporal por medio de la cual modifica el sujeto *smile*. La forma sintáctica *is knowing* corresponde también a la construcción de presente progresivo, por lo que puede causar problema a los alumnos. El profesor debe propiciar que los alumnos reconozcan que aunque parece que *is knowing* es la forma del presente progresivo, como verbo estativo no puede aparecer en esa construcción; en este caso *is* es un verbo copulativo, y, *knowing* al

³⁷ *Me subí al autobús en la Terminal en el nivel inferior del edificio Avondale y fui para allá y para acá al final de la línea, sentado en el piso de arriba, sin saber dónde estaba o lo que estaba haciendo, hasta que el conductor se acercó a mí en la otra estación, después de mi quinto viaje, y preguntó: ¿Estás bien compañero?*

³⁸ *Su sonrisa (de ella) es astuta, vigorizante y juguetona, pero también inocente, porque el dinero te hace inocente cuando siempre ha estado allí.*

igual que *roused* y *playful* describen cualidades de *smile*, son atributos de dicho verbo; *innocent* es, entonces, otro modificador (adjetivo) que describe *smile*. Al señalar la función similar que los adjetivos tienen en este ejemplo, los estudiantes aprenden a ser cuidadosos con construcciones que tengan *be* más *-ing*.

4.2.3. Construcciones verbales (de progresivo)

Como se dijo previamente, los verbos imperfectivos no se pueden encontrar en el progresivo porque describen una relación sin cambio a través del tiempo. Puede haber excepciones cuando la situación que se expresa cambia de alguna manera, cuando una situación habitual dura un período relativamente limitado o cuando el periodo de homogeneidad se ve como un episodio limitado y no como algo que continúa indefinidamente. A pesar de esto, *knowing* no sería una construcción de progresivo gramaticalmente correcta. Sin embargo hay cuatro ejemplos de construcciones de progresivo con *knowing* en el BNC, tres de éstas: (24), (25) y (26) no son de uso común y, probablemente corresponden a enunciaciones hechas por hablantes de otra variedad del inglés (todas vienen de un contexto relacionado con el hindú). Aún así, es importante señalar que las expresiones gramaticales utilizadas en tales ejemplos conllevan un mensaje que es comprendido por los hablantes nativos.

(24) *'I was trained to see behind enemy lines,'; Mr Aggarwal told me, 'and I am knowing how to observe properly.'*³⁹

El ejemplo (24) no sigue el criterio de arriba porque *am knowing* es claramente una forma de presente progresivo: *be* más *-ing* retemporaliza la expresión y reimpone la

³⁹ *'Fui entrenado para ver detrás de las líneas enemigas,'; me dijo el señor Aggarwal, 'y en este momento se cómo observar apropiadamente.'*

exploración en secuencia. Aunque el British National Corpus es monolingüo (no se encuentran otras lenguas que se usan en Gran Bretaña), sí aparecen otras variedades del inglés, o algunas palabras de lenguas extranjeras como se muestra en los ejemplos (24), (25) y (26). Los primeros dos ejemplos son fragmentos del mismo libro: *City of djinns* de Scott William Dalryple, donde se describe un viaje a través de la capital histórica de la India, Delhi, allí se recrean las vidas de los primeros británicos que llegaron a ese lugar durante los últimos años del siglo dieciocho.

(25) *'I will check anything --; see if boy is **knowing** too many girls or girl is watching too many Hindi films and not pursuing her studies,'; replied Mr Aggarwal.*⁴⁰

Una posible explicación sobre el uso del presente progresivo con *know* por parte de los hindúes podría ser que en hindú el verbo *know* es más dinámico, quizá algo similar a *learn* en inglés. Los hablantes nativos también sienten que hay algo mal en el ejemplo 26:

(26) *Whereas Scots generally write "colour" and Australians write "I know the answer", Americans generally write "color" and Indians in many circumstances write "I **am knowing** the answer".*⁴¹

En este ejemplo un hablante nativo del inglés (el profesor Nigel Fabb) presenta una guía sobre cómo escribir ensayos y tesis, pero también invita al lector a reflexionar sobre aspectos más abstractos. Este ejemplo muestra diferencias de cómo gente de algunos países de habla inglesa escribe en inglés. Probablemente el profesor esté tratando de ayudar a los estudiantes de inglés como lengua extranjera a entender que *know* no puede utilizarse en las construcciones de progresivo.

⁴⁰ *'Revisaré cualquier cosa --; veré si el muchacho está conociendo demasiadas muchachas, o si la muchacha está viendo demasiadas películas hindúes y no continúa sus estudios,' contestó el señor Aggarwal.*

⁴¹ *Mientras los escoceses generalmente escriben "colour" y los australianos escriben "conozco la respuesta," los americanos generalmente escriben "color" y los hindúes en muchas ocasiones escriben "estoy conociendo la respuesta".*

(27) *and y you weren't really knowing whether it included or excluded the A Cs anyway and that sort of thing.*⁴²

Este es el único ejemplo que podría considerarse correcto aunque sería útil tener más contexto del que proporciona una búsqueda en el BNC para corroborar lo anterior. En el ejemplo (27) *know* se utiliza en el pasado progresivo y describe continuación a través del tiempo mientras que el tiempo pasado *were* implica noción de cambio. *You weren't really knowing* se refiere a un periodo de tiempo limitado en el pasado cuando el sujeto *you* tenía un tipo de incertidumbre sobre la inclusión o exclusión de los AC. Cuando mucho, en el BNC hay solamente un uso correcto de *knowing* en la construcción de progresivo de un total de 4719 ejemplos.

4.3. Distribución y frecuencia de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en las composiciones.

Con el propósito de estudiar cómo es la distribución y la frecuencia de las funciones del morfema *-ing* por parte de los hablantes nativos de inglés, profesores y alumnos hispano hablantes de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, se pidió a 3 profesores hablantes nativos de inglés⁴³, 24 profesores de inglés de diferentes planteles de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria, y 82 alumnos de bachillerato de dos planteles diferentes una composición anónima de no más de diez oraciones con la siguiente instrucción:

*Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city in a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than ten sentences).*⁴⁴

⁴² *Y t tú no estabas realmente sabiendo si incluía o excluía los ACs de cualquier manera y ese tipo de cosa.*

⁴³ No se solicitó a más hablantes nativos de inglés que escribieran una composición debido a que no hay muchos profesores de lengua hablantes nativos y especialmente por la carga de trabajo que algunos de ellos tienen.

⁴⁴ *Imagina que eres un reportero que vuela sobre la ciudad en un helicóptero, describe un evento que esté sucediendo ahora. Incluye una descripción de tus emociones mientras el evento se desarrolla.*

En el análisis de las 109 composiciones que se obtuvieron de la instrucción anterior, se clasificaron los usos de *-ing* de acuerdo a su valor semántico: nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos *-ing* y cláusulas nominales *-ing*); modificadores adjetivos (presente participios) y adverbiales (cláusulas no finitas *-ing*) y construcciones verbales de progresivo. La tabla 6 muestra las cifras totales de la presencia del morfema *-ing* en los ejemplos analizados para esta investigación.

Tabla 10 *Comparación cualitativa de presencia de -ing en las muestras utilizadas*

	No. de ejemplos de <i>-ing</i> en muestras	No. total de búsquedas y/o sujetos
Composición profesores hablantes nativos	15	3 sujetos
Composición profesores hispano hablantes	141	24 sujetos
Composición alumnos hispano hablantes	257	82 sujetos
Muestra aleatoria del BNC	1940	46 búsquedas

Al comparar las muestras de los tres tipos de sujetos que participaron en esta investigación: profesores hablantes nativos de inglés, profesores de inglés de habla hispana y alumnos de bachillerato de habla hispana se observaron diferencias que parecen significativas en la distribución de los tres usos principales del morfema *-ing* (tabla 11).

Tabla 11 *Comparación cualitativa de palabras usadas en composiciones y presencia de -ing en las muestras utilizadas*

Muestra	No de sujetos	Promedio de palabras	Promedio de palabras con	Promedio de	Promedio de modificadores	Promedio de	Total de palabras
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	por sujeto		<i>-ing</i> por sujeto	nominales por sujeto	por sujeto	progresivos por sujeto	usadas en composiciones
Profesores nativo hablantes	3	89	5	.67	3	1.7	266
Profesores hispano hablantes	24	78	5.9	.9	1.3	3.7	1878
Alumnos hispano hablantes	82	60	3.1	.2	.5	2.4	4923
TOTAL	109						7067

La comparación de los resultados de los análisis muestra que los tres tipos de sujetos utilizan los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing*; sin embargo, es sorprendente constatar que los hablantes nativos utilizaron menos el aspecto progresivo para describir un evento en el momento que sucede y más formas no finitas como modificadores o cláusulas no finitas, las cuáles se pueden usar como reducciones de cláusulas relativas y de esa manera implicar una acción en progreso, característica que se observa de manera frecuente en las muestras analizadas del BNC. Cabe destacar que dentro de la distribución de los diferentes significados del morfema *-ing*, los hablantes nativos utilizan los modificadores en sus formas variadas – participios presentes y cláusulas no finitas –dos veces más que la forma del progresivo, aunque utilizan dos veces más el progresivo comparado con las nominalizaciones como gerundio o cláusula nominal. Los profesores de habla hispana utilizaron un poco más el presente progresivo que los hablantes nativos y menos las otras funciones no finitas de *-ing*. Probablemente la diferencia en la frecuencia del uso de nominalizaciones no finitas no parece significativa, pero la diferencia en el uso de modificadores no finitos tiende a ser significativa.

4.3.1. Hablantes Nativos del inglés

Seleccioné un ejemplo de composición promedio de cada una de las categorías de sujetos que participaron en esta investigación para analizar la distribución de las funciones del morfema *-ing*; en el caso de los alumnos seleccioné una de las que no presentan errores en el uso del aspecto progresivo y otra que si contiene ese tipo de errores; se debe señalar que las composiciones se transcribieron tal y como los autores las redactaron debido a que uno de los propósitos de este estudio es analizar los errores aspectuales del uso del morfema *-ing*. Comenzaremos con la composición de uno de los hablantes nativos de inglés:

(28) *I'm **flying** over the Zocalo. I have never flown an airplane before and it feels great. I can see a lot of people down there. They are all naked. They are **posing** for a crazy photographer who goes around the world **taking** these weird artistic pictures. First they all kneel down and face the cathedral and then he has them **doing** other routines. Well bye bye Zocalo, I'm off to Chapultepec. I can see people **rowing** on the lake and others **eating** on the grass. It's great to have a bird's eye view of the park. People look like ants. It's funny.*⁴⁵

Esta composición comienza con la construcción de progresivo *I'm flying* que indica actividad en progreso en el momento de la enunciación y convierte toda la expresión en imperfectiva; *They are posing* es otra forma de presente progresivo que expresa una vez más un proceso en evolución dinámico y cambiante. La siguiente construcción *taking these weird artistic pictures* es una cláusula *-ing* no finita que indica la manera en la que el fotógrafo va alrededor del mundo (cláusula adverbial *-ing*). En *he has them doing other routines*, se observa la construcción (*have someone doing something*) con *have* como verbo

⁴⁵ *Estoy volando sobre el zócalo, nunca había volado en un avión antes y se siente grandioso. Puedo ver mucha gente ahí abajo. Todos están desnudos. Están posando para un fotógrafo loco que va alrededor del mundo tomando estas extrañas fotos artísticas. Primero todos se arrodillan y ven la catedral y después los tiene haciendo otras rutinas. Bueno adiós adiós zócalo, me dirijo a Chapultepec. Puedo ver gente remando en el lago y otros comiendo en el pasto. Es grandioso tener una vista a vuelo de pájaro del parque. La gente parece hormigas. Es divertido.*

causativo común (Langacker, 1991^a: 408), en lugar de hacerlo él mismo, el fotógrafo tiene a la gente haciendo otras rutinas. La cláusula no finita *doing other routines* funciona como complemento de *them*; por eso es paralela a una frase adjetiva o posmodificadora del objeto directo de *has*. Este texto contiene dos cláusulas no finitas más: *rowing on the lake* e *eating on the grass* como posmodificadoras de *people*. *I can see people* es parte de la construcción: *can* o *could see somebody doing something* e implica que se necesita un esfuerzo de percepción o que se está consciente de algo utilizando el poder de la vista (lo que está haciendo la gente). Los dos ejemplos pueden considerarse reducciones de cláusulas relativas debido a que la cláusula relativa finita sería aceptable en cualquiera de los dos casos: *people who are rowing on the lake* y *others who are eating on the grass*, al relacionar las cláusulas no finitas con el sustantivo que modifican es posible transformarlas en una construcción de progresivo por eso implican una acción en progreso sin límite de tiempo.

4.3.2. Profesores de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria

Se recolectaron 24 composiciones de profesores de habla hispana de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria y seleccioné una composición promedio para analizar detalladamente:

(29) *Cars are **running** on the road. There are traffic jams cause there are so many cars. People in the cars are **becoming** nervous, desperate or indifferent. People outside the cars are **walking** and **trying** to get home as soon as possible. They don't care about the others. I feel very very sad cause I see a world without **feelings** or any interests in others.*⁴⁶

⁴⁶ *Los carros están avanzando en el camino. Hay congestionamientos de tránsito porque hay demasiados carros. La gente en los carros se está poniendo nerviosa, desesperada o indiferente. La gente afuera de los autos está caminando y tratando de llegar a casa tan pronto como sea posible. No les importan los otros. Me siento muy muy triste porque veo un mundo sin sentimientos o interés en los otros.*

En este texto abundan las construcciones de presente progresivo; la primera *Cars are running* señala un evento dinámico en progreso que se lleva a cabo en el momento de describirlo y cuya duración no está limitada, al igual que *are becoming* y *are walking and trying*. El sustantivo *feelings* (ver diferencias entre sustantivos y gerundios en el inciso 2.3) es el complemento de la preposición *without*, por lo que es posible intercambiarlo por otra nominalización. En esta composición se observa que el autor describe los eventos de acuerdo a las instrucciones proporcionadas anteriormente. Dentro de los usos no finitos se encuentran los gerundios, los sustantivos *-ing* y las cláusulas nominales como nominalizaciones; los participios presentes y las cláusulas no finitas *-ing* como modificadores; en este texto *feelings* es un sustantivo y no un gerundio, (se puede observar una característica principal: aparece en plural). En esta composición el profesor no utiliza ninguna forma no finita, gerundios, premodificadores ni posmodificadores, utilizadas comúnmente por los hablantes nativos de las muestras del BNC y de los 3 profesores nativo hablantes que participaron en esta investigación. El uso de la construcción de progresivo es cuatro veces más frecuente que las construcciones no finitas de las nominalizaciones.

4.3.3. Alumnos de nivel Bachillerato

Con respecto a las composiciones de los alumnos seleccioné tres: una donde el sujeto utiliza diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing*, otra que muestra algunos valores semánticos utilizados, así como algunos problemas de aspecto y una tercera donde es evidente la gran cantidad de problemas que la mayoría de los alumnos de bachillerato tiene en el uso de los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing*.

(30) *I'm flying over Mexico City where an earthquake just shocked the Mexican people. I'm terrified of watching such beautiful city down, the people is shocked, they're scared of another earthquake, they're all brake down, they're miserable and scared. There are just ruins where all those beautiful buildings used to be, there are thousands of dead people all around, and mostly desperate people trying to find their family. I have to say it is very, very difficult to see this and not cry, it is awful to see this and know that we can't fight nature.*⁴⁷

Esta es una de las mejores composiciones de los alumnos de bachillerato sobre el uso de los diferentes valores semánticos del morfema *-ing*. Debo hacer hincapié en que en todos los grupos de inglés de la ENP se pueden encontrar alumnos con diferentes niveles de conocimiento y manejo de la lengua extranjera (inglés). La composición inicia con un presente progresivo que señala una acción en progreso al momento de hablar, el siguiente valor semántico es *watching* que funciona como gerundio o complemento de la preposición *of*. *Buildings* es un sustantivo plural terminado en *-ing* (ver características de sustantivos en el inciso 2.3 y, finalmente la cláusula no finita *trying to find their family* que funciona como posmodificador de *people*. No se comentan los errores de este texto debido a que no son el objeto de este estudio.

(31) *It was a cold evening, everything was fine and I was flying on the air trying to find some interesting news, when suddenly...
Oh, what is happening? What am I seeing? A big lion is running on the street. It's unbelievable. All the people are running and shouting, as if they were crazy; everybody is afraid of the big animal. But now..., wow! It's like in action films, "Animals controle" has just arrived, and is now trying to catch the animal... After few minutes...
Now is everything in order, the beast has been controlled, and now people can breath again...*⁴⁸

⁴⁷ *Estoy volando sobre la Ciudad de México donde un temblor acaba de golpear a los mexicanos. Estoy horrorizado de ver esa hermosa ciudad en ruinas, la gente está conmocionada, temen otro temblor, todos están deprimidos se sienten desdichados y tienen miedo. Sólo hay ruinas donde solían estar todos esos edificios, hay miles de muertos por todos lados, y, la gente más desesperada está tratando de encontrar a su familia. Debo decir que es muy, muy difícil ver esto y no llorar, es horrible ver esto y saber que no podemos luchar contra la naturaleza.*

⁴⁸ *Era una noche fría, todo estaba bien y yo ibas volando en el aire tratando de encontrar alguna noticia interesante, cuando de repente...
OH, ¿Qué está sucediendo? ¿Qué estoy viendo? Un gran león está corriendo en la calle. Es increíble. Toda la gente está corriendo y gritando, como si estuvieran locos; todos tienen miedo del gran animal. Pero ahor... ¡wow! Es como en las películas de acción, "El control de animales" acaba de llegar, y ahora está tratando de atrapar al animal...Después de pocos minutos...
Ahora todo está en orden, la bestia ha sido controlada y la gente puede respirar de nuevo.*

Es interesante el manejo del tiempo en esta segunda composición de alumnos que comienza en pasado, sitúa al oyente en el momento en que estaba volando y de pronto comienza la narración en presente para provocar el efecto de visualizar lo ocurrido en el pasado como una acción de presente. Las preguntas *what is happening?* y *What am I seeing* buscan con éxito llamar la atención del oyente, aunque se debe señalar el problema del uso del aspecto en la segunda pregunta debido a que *see* como verbo de percepción es imperfectivo y no puede usarse en una construcción de progresivo; es, entonces una sobregeneralización de la regla y, probablemente sería más aceptable decir en ese momento: *What do I see?* Los siguientes ejemplos *is running*, *are running and shouting* e *is now trying to catch the animal* son construcciones de presente progresivo. En esta composición se observa una sobregeneralización de la regla del uso de la construcción de progresivo: siete ejemplos de la forma finita de progresivo y ninguna forma no finita, junto con algunos errores de ortografía.

El último texto seleccionado (32) muestra más errores sobre el uso del aspecto progresivo; todos los ejemplos deberían estar en presente progresivo debido a que se describen eventos que suceden en el momento en que se habla:

- (32) – *The people buy in the market*
- *One boy run with your friend*
- *The mr. read the magazines.*
- *Two girls walk and listen music*
- *The dogs sleep in the street.*

Se observa la influencia del español como lengua materna, que a diferencia del inglés, permite el uso del presente de indicativo en la descripción de eventos que suceden al momento de la enunciación. El 12 por ciento de las composiciones de los alumnos presenta errores en el uso del aspecto gramatical, al utilizar principalmente el presente simple en

lugar del progresivo además de otros errores de sintaxis que no son pertinentes para este trabajo.

El análisis de las composiciones de las tres categorías de sujetos que participaron en esta investigación muestran los diferentes usos de los valores sintácticos de *-ing* en cada una de las categorías, así como los problemas de aspecto mencionados anteriormente que se encuentran sobre todo en las muestras de los alumnos de bachillerato.

4.4. Distribución de *-ing* en doce libros de texto

Para completar esta investigación se revisaron doce libros de texto que se utilizan comúnmente a nivel Bachillerato para observar la distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing*. En primer lugar, la investigación se enfocó a buscar si en todos los libros de texto aparecían los tres usos de *-ing* y después a contabilizar el número de páginas dedicadas a cada uno de estos usos para observar su porcentaje de distribución. Los resultados muestran que el valor semántico prototípico utilizado en los libros es el de actividades que suceden ahora o alrededor de ahora (construcción de progresivo): el 100% de ellos presenta y ofrece actividades para comprender su significado prototípico. En el 17% de los libros de texto únicamente aparece este valor semántico y no se mencionan los otros dos; el 33% presenta cuando menos dos usos: actividades que suceden ahora y arreglos y planes para el futuro inmediato; el 50% también presenta tres usos de la construcción *-ing*: actividades que suceden ahora, arreglos y planes para el futuro inmediato y actividades o situaciones temporales o cambiantes.

Con respecto a los otros valores semánticos de *-ing* el 13% de los libros dedican una página al uso de *-ing* como complemento de preposiciones o después de ciertos patrones verbales, en contraste con el promedio de 3.4 páginas por libro dedicadas al presente progresivo, mientras que solamente un libro ofrece actividades sobre los gerundios como sujetos en una sola hoja. El 42% de los libros presenta la diferencia entre adjetivos terminados en *-ed* y en *-ing*, es decir el uso de *-ing* como modificador; la presentación y actividades para este tipo de adjetivos se desarrollan en un promedio de .8 hojas por libro de texto. El 47% de los libros de texto señala también algunos verbos que no pueden encontrarse en la construcción de progresivo, generalmente en las notas gramaticales que aparecen al final del libro con un promedio de .3 hojas por libro de texto.

Es evidente que la distribución de los valores semánticos del morfema *-ing* que se encuentra en los libros de texto es muy similar a la que aparece en las muestras de los estudiantes de habla hispana, y en menor grado en las muestras de los profesores. Tales resultados no correlacionan con la distribución de los valores semánticos en la muestra extraída del British National Corpus o con la distribución de las composiciones de los tres hablantes nativos que participaron en este estudio. (Observar la siguiente tabla):

Tabla 12 Porcentaje de *distribución de los valores semánticos de -ing en las muestras utilizadas*

Valores semánticos de <i>-ing</i> Muestras	Nominalizaciones (gerundio, sustantivo, cláusula nominal)	Modificador (participio presente, cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)	Progresivo (construcción de progresivo)
Búsqueda en el BNC	45	44	11
Composición de profesores de habla inglesa	13	56	31
Composición de profesores hispano hablantes	16	22	62
Composición de alumnos hispano hablantes	7	18	75

Libros de texto ⁴⁹	15	11	74
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Después de analizar con detalle todas las muestras se puede concluir que probablemente los alumnos y profesores de habla hispana utilizan más la construcción de progresivo debido a que es el uso prototípico que se encuentra tanto en los programas de estudio como en los libros de texto que utilizan como ayuda en su práctica docente o debido a la tarea del instrumento: la descripción de un evento que está sucediendo ahora. Se requiere de una investigación posterior con más muestras de nativo hablantes de inglés para confirmar que existe una verdadera correlación entre la distribución de los modificadores y la forma de progresivo en las muestras del BNC y en las composiciones de los hablantes nativos, así como para observar si se mantiene el mismo porcentaje de la frecuencia de las nominalizaciones en las tres muestras. Por otro lado, se encontró una tendencia similar en la distribución de la forma de progresivo en las composiciones de profesores y alumnos hispanohablantes con la distribución de las mismas en los libros de texto. Esta distribución es diferente a la del progresivo en las composiciones de los hablantes nativos y en los ejemplos obtenidos del BNC, como ya se mencionó, y se puede observar en la tabla 12.

Las instrucciones dadas para obtener la composición podrían ser la razón principal por la que el porcentaje de nominalizaciones y modificadores *-ing* difiere en las muestras obtenidas del BNC y en las composiciones de los hablantes nativos, pero no explica el alto porcentaje de construcciones de progresivo que aparece en las composiciones de los hispano hablantes –la mayoría de las cuáles no se oyen como hablantes nativos. Podría

⁴⁹ En los libros de texto la presentación de un valor semántico como la función de progresivo, no excluye a los 6 otros valores. Hay libros en los que se presentan los tres principales valores semánticos. El promedio de hojas utilizadas para la presentación y actividades de cada valor semántico marca la diferencia.

considerarse que el énfasis en la construcción de progresivo, a diferencia de los patrones comunes de uso por parte de los hablantes nativos, es el responsable de estos resultados.

5. Conclusiones y discusión

El análisis llevado a cabo sobre la distribución y la frecuencia de las funciones del morfema *-ing* en las muestras obtenidas des BNC corrobora la primera hipótesis:

H₁ Un análisis del uso del morfema *-ing* en un corpus computarizado esclarecerá la manera en la que los hablantes nativos emplean el morfema *-ing*.

El análisis señala que los usos no finitos –nominalizaciones como gerundios, sustantivos y frases nominales, modificadores como participio presente y cláusulas no finitas –aparecen con más frecuencia que el uso finito –la construcción de progresivo a pesar de que se esperaba encontrar una distribución mayor de esta forma dada la naturaleza de los verbos perfectivos a desarrollarse a través del tiempo y de ser dinámicos.

H₂ En los ejemplos de verbos perfectivos con *-ing* extraídos del BNC se encontrarán todos los valores semánticos de *-ing*.

Se encontraron los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing* en las muestras analizadas aunque el porcentaje de uso de construcciones de progresivo en los ejemplos de verbos perfectivos del BNC (16) es significativamente menor al porcentaje de las otras funciones como son los modificadores *-ing* (50) y las nominalizaciones (34) (tabla 6).

H₃ No se encontrarán ejemplos de la construcción de progresivo en las muestras de verbos imperfectivos.

Con respecto a los verbos imperfectivos, se esperaba no encontrar ejemplos con construcciones de progresivo debido a que este tipo de verbos pueden aparecer en el presente simple, pero no en el progresivo: esta construcción indica una relación que no

cambia a través del tiempo, es decir, no se observa el momento en el que comienza o termina. El porcentaje de distribución de los 948 ejemplos de verbos imperfectivos analizados comprende: 5 por ciento de ejemplos con la construcción de progresivo, 39 de modificadores y 56 por ciento de nominalizaciones (tabla 7). No se encontró ninguna construcción de progresivo con *resemble* pero sí con los tres verbos restantes. Los 48 ejemplos de progresivo con *feel* corresponden a situaciones cambiantes o habituales por un tiempo limitado, posibles con algunos verbos imperfectivos de acuerdo a los lingüistas citados en el inciso 2; la construcción progresiva con *understand* se considera correcta dado su contexto. Para completar el análisis de los verbos imperfectivos, se estudió con más detalle el verbo *know* con el propósito de comprobar si no podía aparecer en la construcción progresiva ni siquiera para indicar un estado temporal o contingente (inciso 2). La distribución de la construcción de progresivo fue: de un total de 4719 ejemplos se encontraron cuatro ejemplos: –tres de ellos corresponden a la variante hindú del inglés –, por consiguiente, solo hay una posibilidad del .02% que dado más contexto podría corresponder al uso correcto de esta forma en todo el corpus. De esta manera se confirma la regla de restricción que los verbos claramente imperfectivos no pueden aparecer en la forma de progresivo.

H₄ La distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en la muestra de profesores nativos hablantes de inglés será parecida a la distribución encontrada en los ejemplos del BNC.

El análisis de las composiciones de los tres hablantes nativos de inglés, los profesores y los alumnos de habla hispana proporcionó evidencia de cómo y en qué proporción se usa el morfema *-ing* por profesores y estudiantes mexicanos. Del número total de formas de *-ing* en las composiciones de los hablantes nativos de inglés el 31 por

ciento son construcciones de progresivo, el 56 de participio presente y cláusulas *-ing* no finitas y el 13 por ciento de sustantivos, gerundios y cláusulas nominales *-ing*. Estos resultados son similares a los encontrados en las muestras analizadas del BNC⁵⁰ con un porcentaje menor al 50% en el uso de la forma de progresivo.

H₅ La distribución del uso de las funciones de *-ing* de los profesores y de los alumnos de bachillerato no será parecida a la de los hablantes nativos.

La distribución del uso y de las funciones de *-ing* en las composiciones de los profesores no tiene la misma tendencia que la distribución del corpus: el porcentaje mayor corresponde al progresivo con 62, el 22 por ciento al participio presente y adjetivos y el 16 por ciento a los gerundios. La distribución de las funciones de *-ing* encontrada en las composiciones de los alumnos, se desvía aún más del corpus de hablantes nativos (BNC): 75 por ciento de las formas son verbos en progresivo, 18 por ciento son modificadores y 7 por ciento nominalizaciones.

Estos resultados generales indican que todos los sujetos que participaron en este estudio utilizan los diferentes valores semánticos de *-ing*; sin embargo es sorprendente constatar que los hablantes nativos utilizaron menos el aspecto progresivo para describir un evento en el momento que sucede y más formas no finitas como son: gerundios, sustantivos *-ing*, cláusulas nominales, participios presentes y cláusulas no finitas *-ing*. Esta tendencia también se observa en la mayoría de las muestras analizadas del BNC.

Dentro de la distribución de los diferentes significados del morfema *-ing*, los hablantes nativos utilizan los participios presentes como premodificadores y las cláusulas no finitas como posmodificadores como modificadores adverbiales –dos veces más que la forma de

⁵⁰ Este universo no es válido debido a la muestra limitada que se utilizó este estudio

progresivos, aunque utilizan dos veces más el progresivo que las nominalizaciones *-ing*. En contraste, los profesores hispano hablantes utilizaron mucho más el presente progresivo que los hablantes nativos y menos las otras funciones de *-ing* como en las formas no finitas antes mencionadas. Probablemente la diferencia en la frecuencia del uso de nominalizaciones *-ing* entre hablantes nativos e hispano hablantes no tiende a ser proporcionalmente significativa, pero la diferencia en el uso de los modificadores *-ing* sí tiene esa tendencia.

El análisis de las composiciones de las tres categorías de sujetos que participaron en esta investigación muestra las diferentes funciones y la distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en cada tipo de sujeto. Se observa que la distribución en las muestras de los profesores nativo hablantes tiene una tendencia similar a la distribución de las muestras del BNC; sin embargo se debe enfatizar que no son muestras del mismo universo. Por otro lado la distribución de las muestras de los profesores y las de los alumnos de habla hispana es muy parecida entre sí. Estos datos también muestran algunos problemas de aspecto sobre todo en las muestras de los alumnos de bachillerato. Los resultados generales del análisis de las composiciones de los alumnos presentan:

- Errores en el uso de la forma *-ing*
- Algunos errores de carácter aspectual como: sobre-generalización del aspecto progresivo (uso de la forma cuando no se debe) o errores del aspecto gramatical (uso del presente simple en lugar del aspecto progresivo).
- Uso más apropiado de las construcciones con *-ing* en alumnos con mejor nivel de inglés

- Poco uso de las formas no finitas (gerundios, cláusulas nominales, participios presentes y cláusulas no finitas)

H₆ La distribución del uso de las funciones de *-ing* en los libros de texto no corresponderá a la distribución de los mismos en el corpus de los hablantes nativos.

Con respecto a los libros de texto, el valor semántico prototípico utilizado es el de la construcción de progresivo, todos los libros presentan y ofrecen actividades para comprender el significado prototípico del morfema *-ing*: presente progresivo (actividades que suceden ahora o alrededor de ahora), un tercio de los libros mencionan el uso de *-ing* como complemento de preposiciones, después de ciertos patrones verbales o como sujetos en un promedio de .3 hojas por libro de texto. Casi dos tercios de los libros presentan la diferencia entre adjetivos terminados en *-ed* y en *-ing*, es decir el uso de *-ing* como modificador; la presentación y actividades para este tipo de adjetivos se desarrollan en un promedio de .8 hojas por libro, en contraste con un promedio de 3.4 páginas por libro dedicadas al presente progresivo.

Es evidente que la distribución de los valores semánticos del morfema *-ing* que se encuentra en los libros de texto y que aparece de manera similar en las muestras de los profesores y de los estudiantes de habla hispana no es similar a la distribución ni a la frecuencia de los mismos en la muestra extraída del British National Corpus o a la distribución y frecuencia de las composiciones de los hablantes nativos aunque esta última muestra no sea válida estadísticamente (solamente se analizaron tres composiciones de hablantes nativos). A pesar de que tampoco son muestras del mismo universo, la

correlación que existe entre la función y distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en las muestras de los hablantes de español con la distribución en los libros de texto parece indicar que probablemente los alumnos y profesores de habla hispana utilizan más la construcción de progresivo debido a que es el uso prototípico que se encuentra tanto en los programas de estudio como en los libros de texto que utilizan como ayuda en su práctica docente o debido a la tarea del instrumento: la descripción de un evento que está sucediendo ahora.

Las implicaciones pedagógicas que los resultados de los análisis muestran respecto a la distribución específica de las funciones de *-ing* son que los premodificadores y modificadores como parte del predicado, así como las nominalizaciones son frecuentes, por lo que es necesario enfatizar las diferencias de significado y su uso. Además, la observación de la práctica de la enseñanza y los resultados del cuestionario de reconocimiento de valores semánticos del morfema *-ing* en contexto, junto con las composiciones de alumnos señalan que las formas con *-ing* como parte del predicado tienen más tendencia a crear problemas a los aprendientes sobre todo cuando aparecen en el contexto del verbo *to be* más *-ing*. Cuando no hay ninguna forma del verbo auxiliar *to be* y el participio presente o el adjetivo *-ing* aparece como premodificador, es más fácil para los estudiantes descartar la construcción de progresivo. Los ejemplos de *-ing* como nominalizaciones presentan el mismo problema que los premodificadores. El contexto puede incluir una forma del auxiliar *to be* más el gerundio o el sustantivo terminado en *-ing*, y coincidir de esta manera con la forma de la construcción del progresivo, cuando el gerundio constituye el objeto de una preposición, hay menos oportunidades de confundirse.

Un análisis similar al que se hizo con los ejemplos de todas las muestras extraídas del British National Corpus puede ayudar a los profesores a establecer lineamientos sobre cómo propiciar que los estudiantes estén conscientes de la alcance y restricción de las reglas gramaticales (en este caso las restricciones de los verbos imperfectivos con respecto a la forma de progresivo en general, y de algunos verbos completamente imperfectivos como *know* y *resemble* en particular).

En cuanto al análisis sintáctico, las cláusulas *-ing* no finitas parecen ligeramente más dinámicas que las nominalizaciones con gerundios (esta última representa la construcción más materializada de las tres). Algunas cláusulas no finitas que son parte del predicado pueden ser reducciones de cláusulas relativas con la construcción de progresivo; sin embargo no es una regla que siempre se aplique, sobre todo con verbos imperfectivos como *resemble*, o *know* debido a que su aspecto léxico imperfectivo les impide aparecer en la forma de progresivo.

Es necesario analizar una muestra mayor de hablantes nativos de inglés en México para confirmar que existe una verdadera correlación entre la distribución de funciones no finitas, gerundio, participio presente, las cláusulas no finitas *-ing*, y las funciones finitas, construcciones de progresivo en las muestras del BNC y las composiciones de los hablantes nativos. Se debe también revisar el amplio número de elementos gramaticales y lexicales que se van a enseñar y cómo se van a enseñar ya que son parte del contenido conceptual del lenguaje. La perspectiva de la gramática cognoscitiva así como el análisis sintáctico del uso de la lengua por parte de los hablantes nativos ayuda a comprender cómo se une la forma con el significado. De esta manera, si los profesores comprendemos cómo funcionan estas herramientas conceptuales sabremos en qué situaciones podremos utilizarlas de manera

adecuada, y ayudar a que los alumnos comprendan su uso y logren manejarlas apropiadamente.

Finalmente, considero que estudios como este permiten analizar cómo y qué se está enseñando de la lengua inglesa en el bachillerato, replantear el objetivo principal de la enseñanza en inglés y proporcionar razones para una revisión de los programas de estudio.

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- (8) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **KNF 577** Talk by WPC (Public/institutional). Recorded on 15 October 1992 with 6 participants, totalling 10777 words, 433 utterances (duration not recorded).
PS000 2213 words, 222 utterances.
PS26H (^Ted', male): 70 words, 8 utterances.
PS26J 367 words, 36 utterances.
PS26K (^Heather', female): 8120 words, 166 utterances.
PS6SV 0 words, 0 utterances.
KNFPS000 7 words, 1 utterance.
- (9) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **ECM 518** *Diana: her true story*. Morton, A. London: Michael O'Mara, 1993, pp. 1-90. 1894 s-units, 36532 words.
- (10) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **KRU 327** Independent Television News. Recorded on [date unknown] with 9 participants, totalling 17865 words, 283 utterances (duration not recorded).
PS6CN (^VN', female): 1866 words, 30 utterances.
PS6CP (^NG', male): 1397 words, 22 utterances.
PS6CR (^A', male): 3116 words, 42 utterances.
PS6CS (^DJ', male): 1357 words, 27 utterances.
PS6CT (^RM', male): 2354 words, 33 utterances.
PS6CU (^B', male): 855 words, 19 utterances.
PS6CV (^WM', male): 1735 words, 25 utterances.
PS6CW (^VA', female): 1687 words, 33 utterances.
PS6CX (^BN', female): 1209 words, 19 utterances.
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- (15) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **HUU 153** Trent Law School: lecture. Recorded on 22 November 1993 with 2 participants, totalling 6925 words, 31 utterances (duration not recorded).
PS000 2187 words, 17 utterances.
PS30A (female, 35, lecturer, Midlands): 4738 words, 14 utterances.
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- (25) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **H89 1064** *City of djinns*. Dalrymple, William. London: HarperCollins, 1993, pp. 368. 2329 s-units, 40836 words.
- (26) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **HXH 1642** *How to write essays, dissertations & theses in literary studies*. Fabb, Nigel. Harlow: Longman Group UK Ltd, 1993, pp. 9-140. 1880 s-units, 44073 words.
- (27) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing> **FUJ** British Rail team brief meeting (Business). Recorded on 30 April 1993 with 10 participants, totalling 18672 words, 2265 utterances (duration not recorded).
- (28) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing>
- (29) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing>
- (30) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing>
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- (33) <http://sara.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/saraWeb?qy=knlwing>

GLOSARIO

adjetivo: pueden ocurrir libremente en posición atributiva premodificando a un sustantivo; en posición atributiva funcionan como complemento del sujeto o como atributo del verbo copulativo, pueden ser premodificados por el intensificador *very* y pueden tomar formas comparativas y superlativas (Quirk et al, 1972: 231)

adverbio: dos de sus principales características son: que son constituyentes de la cláusula y que son modificadores de adjetivos y adverbios. Pueden estar integrados a la estructura de la cláusula o ser periféricos (Quirk, et al, 1972; 267-68)

aspecto: categoría temporal no deíctica que no se relaciona directamente con el momento de un evento de habla en particular, sino a la forma de una situación o su estructura temporal interna y formas de presentación, así como con su estructura cualitativa –el estado cualitativo que posee. En inglés existen dos oposiciones aspectuales principales la de la perfectividad y la de la imperfectividad. (Comrie, 1976: 3-26)

aspecto perfectivo: denota una situación vista en sí misma como completa –con comienzo, centro y final– sin considerar su constitución temporal interna, con el efecto de reducirla a un solo punto (Comrie, 1976: 3-26).

aspecto imperfectivo: se refiere a la estructura temporal interna de una situación, viéndola desde dentro (Comrie, 1976: 3-26)

cláusula adverbial no finita: tiene un verbo no finito *-ing*, puede colocarse en varias categorías semánticas como tiempo, lugar o manera (relacionadas a las de los adverbios). (Quirk, et al, 1972: 756)

cláusula nominal *-ing*: ocurre en las posiciones de sujeto, objeto directo, atributo del verbo copulativo, apositiva, complemento preposicional y complemento adjetivo; tiene un verbo no finito terminado en *-ing*. (Quirk et al, 1972: 722)

cláusula no finita *-ing*: analizándose por el tipo de estructura la cláusula no finita *-ing* tiene un verbo no finito terminado en *-ing*, sugiere una conexión causal, temporal o circunstancial. (Quirk et al, 1972: 722)

gerundio: es una mezcla de características verbales y nominales que puede operar en la función nominal. (Quirk, et al, 1972: 135)

modificación: después o antes de un sustantivo generalmente ayuda a especificar su significado exacto. Puede ser por adjetivos o adverbios

nominalización: la transformación de un verbo para operar en la función nominal

participio presente: es el verbo no finito terminado en *-ing* que puede funcionar como premodificador en una cláusula nominal

posmodificador: que aparece después de la cabeza nominal

premodificador: que aparece antes de la cabeza nominal

sustantivo: se refiere a objetos o a entidades estables –concretas (*house*) o abstractas (*hope*). (Quirk, 1972: 48)

verbo: se refiere a un evento, como un suceso pensado como una única ocurrencia con principio y fin (verbos perfectivos como *get*, *come*); o a un estado, como un estado de acontecimientos que continúa por un periodo y no necesita tener principio y final bien definido (verbos imperfectivos como *know*).

APÉNDICE I. Cuestionario del estudio exploratorio (completo)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

- 1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city in a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences).**

**2. Do the following verbs normally appear in the progressive?
Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO.**

VERBS	YES	NO	COMMENT
11. walk			
12. feel			
13. see			
14. doubt			
15. run			
16. drink			
17. understand			
18. jump			
19. know			
20. resemble			

3. Choose the best option

(* No se tomó en cuenta el reactivo 5)

1. The **progressive aspect** is used to describe:
 - c) a durative action that occurs over a period of time.
 - d) a punctual action that happens quickly.

2. What kind of verbs can appear in the progressive?
 - a) perfective
 - b) imperfective

3. Read the following information. Which one refers to aspect?
 - a) Aspect indicates the temporal location of a process from the perspective of the speech event (before, after or simultaneous with the moment of speaking).
 - b) Aspect is related to the temporal shape of a process and/or its internal temporal structure (variations like *± change*, *± static* as well as differing durational values).

4. The difference between **I swim** and **I am swimming** is a difference in:

- a) Grammatical aspect
- b) Lexical aspect

5. Support your choice.

- a) because **lexical aspect** is an inherent property of verbs and is not marked formally; it normally denotes an *event* or a *state*.
- b) because the **grammatical aspect** of a verb defines the temporal flow or lack of it in the described *event* or *state*; it is used for verbal categories that distinguish the status of *events* or *states* in relation to specific periods of time.

4. Read the following information and decide the function the highlighted word(s) have in the text.

(No se tomaron en cuenta los reactivos 3, 6 y 9)

1. Mary **is driving** the kids to their soccer games.
 - a) “**is driving**” tells us what *Mary* is doing.
 - b) “**is driving**” describes one of *Mary*’s qualities.

2. Barney gave him a **knowing** wink; we shall be coming to watch this project of yours ’; he called after him.
 - a) “**knowing**” describes a quality of *Barney*’s wink”
 - b) “**knowing**” tells us what *Barney* is doing.

3. You said you didn't want your friends and colleagues here **knowing** about us.’;
 - a) “**knowing**” tells us what *you* don’t want your friends and colleagues to do
 - b) “**knowing**” describes a quality you don’t want your friends and colleagues to have.

4. **Knowing** doesn't make it any easier for me, but I hope he can give her a reason for living.
 - a) “**Knowing**” tells us what the speaker is doing
 - b) “**Knowing**” identifies something difficult for the speaker.

5. John **is winning** the game.
 - a) “**is winning**” tells us about an action in progress
 - b) “**is winning**” describes one of *John*’s qualities.

6. David spent much of his time **reading** and **studying** with a view to producing a concise version of his political ideas.
 - a) “**reading** and **studying**” are actions in progress over a period of time.

b) “**reading** and **studying**” are modifiers telling us something about the subject.

7. It’s funny, I **was** just **thinking**.

a) “**was thinking**” is the topic the speaker is talking about.

b) “**was thinking**” is an action that occurred over a period of time.

8. Their speciality is **jumping** over obstacles.

a) “**jumping**” refers to an action in progress over time.

b) “**jumping**” refers to an activity equivalent to the topic of the message.

9. Jenny smiled at him, **thinking** he was going to ask her about her dress or where she lived or something.

a) “**thinking**” is a modifier telling us something about the subject.

b) “**thinking**” is an action in progress over a period of time.

10. The **crying** came from the study.

a) “**crying**” refers to an action in progress over a period of time.

b) “**crying**” is the topic the speaker is talking about.

Cuestionario para alumnos (instrucciones en español)

- No se tomaron en cuenta los mismos reactivos que en el examen con instrucciones en inglés

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

Imagine you’re a reporter flying over the city in a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences).

¿Aparecen los siguientes verbos normalmente en cualquier forma de progresivo? Explica porqué solamente si no puedes contestar SI o NO

VERBOS	SI	NO	COMENTARIO
1. walk			
2. feel			
3. see			
4. doubt			
5. run			
6. drink			
7. understand			
8. jump			
9. know			

10. resemble			
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Escoge la mejor opción

1. El **aspecto progresivo** se utiliza para describir:

- e) una acción duradera que ocurre durante un periodo de tiempo.
- f) una acción puntual que sucede rápidamente.

2. ¿Qué tipo de verbos aparecen generalmente en alguna forma de **progresivo**?

- a) perfectivos
- b) imperfectivos

3. Lee la siguiente información. ¿Cuál se refiere a **aspecto**?

a) El **aspecto** indica la localización temporal de un proceso desde la perspectiva del acto de habla (antes, después o simultánea al momento de hablar).

b) El **aspecto** se relaciona con la forma temporal de un proceso y/o su estructura temporal interna (variaciones como \pm *cambio*, \pm *estático*, así como diferentes valores de duración).

4. La diferencia entre I swim y I am swimming es una diferencia de:

- a) aspecto gramatical
- b) aspecto léxico

5. Fundamenta tu selección:

- c) porque el **aspecto léxico** es una propiedad inherente de los verbos y no está marcada de manera formal, normalmente denota un *evento* o un *estado*.
- d) porque el **aspecto gramatical** de un verbo define el flujo temporal o la ausencia de éste en el *evento* o *estado* descrito; se utiliza para categorías verbales que distinguen la condición de los eventos o estados en relación a periodos de tiempo específicos.

Lee la siguiente información y decide qué función tienen las palabras en negritas dentro del texto. Encierra la respuesta correcta

Mary **is driving** the kids to their soccer games.

- a) “**is driving**” tells us what *Mary* is doing.
- b) “**is driving**” describes one of *Mary*'s qualities.

2. Barney gave him a **knowing** wink; we shall be coming to watch this project of yours ' ; he called after him.

- a) “**knowing**” describes a quality of *Barney*'s wink”
- b) **knowing** tells us what *Barney* is doing.

3. You said you didn't want your friends and colleagues here **knowing** about us. ';

- a) “**knowing**” tells us what *you* don't want your friends and colleagues to do.
- b) “**knowing**” describes a quality *you* don't want your friends and colleagues to have.

4. **Knowing** doesn't make it any easier for me, but I hope he can give her a reason for living.

- a) “**Knowing**” tells us what the speaker is doing
- b) “**Knowing**” identifies something difficult for the speaker.

5. John **is winning** the game.

- a) “**is winning**” tells us about an action in progress
- b) “**is winning**” describes one of *John*'s qualities.

6. David spent much of his time **reading** and **studying** with a view to producing a concise version of his political ideas.

- a. **“reading and studying”** are actions in progress over a period of time.
 - b) **“reading and studying”** are modifiers telling us something about the subject.
7. It’s funny, I **was just thinking**.
- a) **“was thinking”** is the topic the speaker is talking about.
 - b) **“was thinking”** is an action that occurred over a period of time.
8. Their speciality is **jumping** over obstacles.
- a) **“jumping”** refers to an action in progress over time.
 - b) **“jumping”** refers to an activity equivalent to the topic of the message.
9. Jenny smiled at him, **thinking** he was going to ask her about her dress or where she lived or something.
- a) **“thinking”** is a modifier telling us something about the subject.
 - b) **“thinking”** is an action in progress over a period of time.
10. The **crying** came from the study.
- a) **“crying”** refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - b) **“crying”** is the topic the speaker is talking about.

APÉNDICE II. Formato para la clasificación de distribución y frecuencia de valores semánticos de *-ing* en BNC y composiciones (Quirk et al, 1972)

Valores semánticos de <i>-ing</i>								
1. Nominalizaciones (gerundio, sustantivo <i>-ing</i> , cláusula nominal)				2. Modificaciones (participio presente, cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)			3. Construcciones verbales (progresivo)	TOTAL
Nominalizaciones como: a) sujeto b) objeto directo c) atributo del verbo copulativo d) complemento preposicional				Premodificación por: participio presente	Modificación por: cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>	Modificación por: cláusula adverbial no finita <i>-ing</i>	Construcciones de progresivo	
TOTAL								
# y % TOTAL								

APÉNDICE III. RESULTADOS CUANTITATIVOS DEL ESTUDIO CENTRAL

III.1. Resultados generales del análisis de 1940 ejemplos del BNC (verbos **PERFECTIVOS**)

Valores semánticos de <i>-ing</i>									
1. Nominalizaciones (gerundio, sustantivo <i>-ing</i> , cláusula nominal)					2. Modificaciones (participio presente, cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)			3. Construcciones verbales (progresivo)	TOTAL
Nominalizaciones como: a) sujeto b) objeto directo c) atributo del verbo copulativo d) complemento preposicional					Premodificación por: participio presente	Modificación por: cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>	Modificación por: cláusula adverbial no finita <i>-ing</i>	Construcciones de progresivo	
Jumping 146 de 1126	14 10%	8 5%	3 2%	29 20%	15 (10.3%)	21 (14.4%)	31 (21%)	25 (17.1%)	146
TOTAL	54 (37%)				36 (25%)		31 (21%)	25 (17%)	100%
Walking 150 de 6340	16 11%	12 8%	6 4%	27 18%	20 (13%)	16 (11%)	19 (13%)	34 (22%)	150
TOTAL	61 (41%)				36 (24%)		19 (13%)	34 (22%)	100%
Swimming 296 de 2710	23 8%	43 14.5%	15 5%	26 8.5%	151 (51%)	14 (5%)	5 (2%)	19 (6%)	296
TOTAL	107 (36%)				165 (56%)		5 (2%)	19 (6%)	100%
Working 400 de 28680	19 (9%)	31 (8%)	2 (.5%)	63 (15.5)	129 (32%)	49 (12%)	23 (6%)	84 (21%)	400
TOTAL	115 (29%)				178 (45%)		23 (6%)	84 (21%)	100%
TOTAL V.P. 992	337 (34%)				415 (42%)		78 (8%)	162 (16%)	992 100%

APÉNDICE III. RESULTADOS CUANTITATIVOS DEL ESTUDIO CENTRAL

III.2. Resultados generales del análisis de 1940 ejemplos del BNC (verbos **IMPERFECTIVOS**)

Valores semánticos de <i>-ing</i>									
1. Nominalizaciones (gerundio, sustantivo <i>-ing</i> , cláusula nominal)					2. Modificaciones (participio presente, cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)			3. Construcciones verbales (progresivo)	TOTAL
Nominalizaciones como: a) sujeto b) objeto directo c) atributo del verbo copulativo d) complemento preposicional					Premodificación por: participio presente	Modificación por: cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>	Modificación por: cláusula adverbial no finita <i>-ing</i>	Construcciones de progresivo	
Understanding 150 de 9366	24 16%	42 28%		76 50.6%	1 (.7%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	1 (.7%)	150
TOTAL	142 (94.6%)				4 (2.7%)		3 (2%)	1 (.7%)	100%
Feeling 250 de 12413	25 10%	58 23%	22 9%	55 22%	2 (1%)	8 (3%)	36 (14%)	44 (18%)	250
TOTAL	160 (64%)				10 (4%)		36 (14%)	44 (18%)	100%
Resembling 100 de 361		2 2%				90 (90%)	8 (8%)		100
TOTAL	2 (2%)				90 (90%)		8 (8%)		100%
Knowing 448 de 4719	14 6%	11 5%	105 47%	94 42%	19 (100%)		201 (100%)	4 (100%)	448
TOTAL	224 (50%)				19 (4%)		201 (45%)	4 (1%)	100%
TOTAL V.I. 948	528 (56%)				123 (13%)		248 (26%)	49 (5%)	100%
TOTAL 190 100%	865 (44.6)				538 (27.7%)		326 (16.7%)	211 (11%)	1940 100%

APÉNDICE III.3.

Resultados cuantitativos (tablas del estudio central incluidas en la tesis)

Tabla no. 5 Verbos perfectivos e imperfectivos con el morfema –ing tomados del BNC: número de ejemplos y porcentaje analizados

	No. de ejemplos analizados	Porcentaje analizado	Total de ejemplos en el BNC
Ejemplos de verbos perfectivos	992	2.6	38856
Ejemplos de verbos imperfectivos	948	3.5	26859
Total	1940	3	65715

Tabla no. 6 Porcentajes correspondientes a las formas sintácticas con –ing en la muestra de verbos perfectivos tomados del BNC

Forma Sintáctica / Motores de búsqueda	Nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos –ing, cláusulas nominales)	Modificadores (adjetivos y adverbiales – participios, cláusulas no finitas –ing)	Progresivo (construcción de progresivo)	Porcentaje total
jumping	37	46	17	100
walking	61	37	22	100
swimming	36	58	6	100
working	29	51	21	100
Porcentaje total	34	50	16	100

Tabla no. 7 Porcentajes correspondientes a las formas sintácticas con *-ing* en verbos imperfectivos

Motores de búsqueda \ Forma Sintáctica	Nominalizaciones (gerundios, sustantivos <i>-ing</i> , cláusulas nominales)	Modificadores (participio presente cláusula <i>-ing</i> no finita)	Progresivo (construcción de progresivo)	Porcentaje total
understanding	94.6	4.7	.7	100
Feeling	64	18	18	100
resembling	2	98	0	100
knowing	50	49	1	100
Porcentaje del total	56	39	5	100

Tabla no. 8 Clasificación de las palabras clave para obtener ejemplos con *knowing*

Palabras clave o frases utilizadas	Ejemplos analizados	Ejemplos no analizados
am knowing	2	0
is knowing	48	0
are knowing	3	0
was knowing	8	0
were knowing	0	0
weren't knowing	1	0
no knowing	37	0
not knowing	50	415
Knowing	299	4271 ¹
TOTAL	448	4719

¹ Los 415 ejemplos de *not knowing* están incluidos en los 4271 ejemplos de *knowing* que no se analizaron.

Tabla no. 9 *Distribución de **knowing** en las búsqueda al azar de 10% del British National Corpus*

Funciones de <i>knowing</i>	No. de ejemplos	% de la búsqueda total
Presente progresivo	3	.8
Pasado progresivo	1	.2
Nominalización: gerundio, frase nominal <i>-ing</i>	224	50
Modificadores (participio presente y cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)	220	49
TOTAL de la búsqueda	448	100

Tabla 10 *Comparación cualitativa de presencia de **-ing** en las muestras utilizadas*

	No. de ejemplos de <i>-ing</i> en muestras	No. total de búsquedas y/o sujetos
Composición profesores hablantes nativos	15	3 sujetos
Composición profesores hispano hablantes	141	24 sujetos
Composición alumnos hispano hablantes	257	82 sujetos
Muestra aleatoria del BNC	1940	46 búsquedas

Tabla 11 Comparación cualitativa de palabras usadas en composiciones y presencia de *-ing* en las muestras utilizadas

Muestra	No de sujetos	Promedio de palabras por sujeto	Promedio de palabras con <i>-ing</i> por sujeto	Promedio de nominales por sujeto	Promedio de modificadores por sujeto	Promedio de progresivos por sujeto	Total de palabras usadas en composiciones
Profesores nativo hablantes	3	89	5	.67	3	1.7	266
Profesores hispano hablantes	24	78	5.9	.9	1.3	3.7	1878
Alumnos hispano hablantes	82	60	3.1	.2	.5	2.4	4923
TOTAL	109						7067

Tabla 12 Porcentaje de distribución de los valores semánticos de *-ing* en las muestras utilizadas

Valores semánticos de <i>-ing</i> Muestras	Nominalizaciones (gerundio, sustantivo, cláusula nominal)	Modificador (participio presente, cláusula no finita <i>-ing</i>)	Progresivo (construcción de progresivo)
Búsqueda en el BNC	45	44	11
Composición de profesores de habla inglesa	13	56	31
Composición de profesores hispano hablantes	16	22	62
Composición de alumnos hispano hablantes	7	18	75
Libros de texto ²	15	11	74

² En los libros de texto la presentación de un valor semántico como la función de progresivo, no excluye a los 6 otros valores. Hay libros en los que se presentan los tres principales valores semánticos. El promedio de hojas utilizadas para la presentación y actividades de cada valor semántico marca la diferencia.

APÉNDICE IV. Resultados cuantitativos del estudio exploratorio (tablas incluidas en la tesis)

Tabla 1 *Porcentaje de respuestas de profesores hispano hablantes sobre verbos que aparecen o no aparecen normalmente en progresivo*

Verbos	Aparecen normalmente en progresivo	No aparecen normalmente en progresivo	TOTAL
<i>Feel</i>	60	40	100
<i>See</i>	40	60	100
<i>Doubt</i>	30	70	100
<i>Understand</i>	48	52	100
<i>Know</i>	17	83	100
<i>Resemble</i>	38	62	100

Tabla 2 *Porcentaje de respuestas de alumnos hispano hablantes sobre verbos que aparecen o no aparecen normalmente en progresivo*

Verbos	Aparecen normalmente en progresivo	No aparecen normalmente en progresivo	TOTAL
<i>walk</i>	96	4	100
<i>feel</i>	85	15	100
<i>see</i>	56	24	80
<i>doubt</i>	32	63	95
<i>run</i>	51	42	92
<i>drink</i>	97	3	100
<i>understand</i>	53	47	100
<i>jump</i>	92	8	100
<i>know</i>	68	32	100
<i>resemble</i>	49	51	100

Tabla 3 *Porcentaje de aciertos por pregunta: prueba metaconocimiento*

Reactivo	Número de hablantes nativos con respuesta correcta y %	No. profesores de bachillerato con respuesta correcta y %	No. de alumnos con respuesta correcta y %
1	3 100	22 92	60 73
2	2 67	15 63	52 63
3	3 100	9 38	38 46
4	3 100	23 96	62 76
Porcentaje de aciertos	92	72	65

Tabla 4 *Porcentaje de aciertos por pregunta: prueba de reconocimiento*

Reactivo	Número de hablantes nativos con respuesta correcta y %	No. profesores de bachillerato con respuesta correcta y %	No. de alumnos con respuesta correcta y %
1	3 100	23 96	78 88
2	3 100	22 92	68 83
3	2 67	18 75	71 86
4	3 100	23 96	76 93
5	3 100	21 88	59 72
6	3 100	22 92	62 76
7	3 100	23 96	67 82
Porcentaje de aciertos	96	83	79

APÉNDICE V. Clasificación y distribución de *-ing* en los libros de texto analizados

Libro de texto	Nominalizaciones (3)	<i>-ing</i> como adjetivo	Construcciones verbales de progresivo	Verbos estativos
1 Richards, J.C. 2005. <i>Interchange 1</i> . Third edition. N.Y.: Cambridge University Press.			- acciones que suceden ahora - futuro 2 hojas	
2. Rost, M. 2005. <i>Worldview 3</i> . N.Y.: Pearson Education		Adjetivos terminados en <i>-ed</i> e <i>-ing</i> (1 h)	- situaciones temporales - Generalmente no se usa con verbos que no son de acción (2 h) - futuro 1 h	
3. Stemplesky, S, et al. 2005. <i>World Link 1</i> . Boston: Thomson Heinle.		Adjetivos terminados en <i>-ing -ed</i> (2 h)	- Acciones que suceden ahora (5 h)	
2. Cunningham, et al. 2004. <i>American Cutting Edge Level 2</i> . Hong Kong: Pearson Education Asia Limited.	Verbos seguidos de <i>-ing</i> (<i>like, hate love</i>) 2 h		- acciones que suceden ahora o alrededor de ahora (6 h)	
5. Stemplesky, S, et al. 2005. <i>World Link 2</i> . Boston: Thomson Heinle.	Expresión seguida por la forma <i>-ing</i> : <i>Interested in</i> 1 h		- acciones que suceden en el momento de hablar - situaciones temporales - acciones que suceden en el presente 3 h	Verbos estativos: <i>thinking, having, feeling, sensing</i> , otros verbos 1 h dentro de libro (no menciona diferencias)

6. Dooley, J & Evans, V. 2005, <i>Blockbuster U.S. 1</i> . Newbury: Express Publishing			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - para hablar sobre lo que estamos haciendo ahora - para un arreglo fijo (2 h) 	Verbos no progresivos: <i>like, know, love, want</i> . Explicación gramatical al final del libro 1 h
7 Soars, L & H. 2001, <i>American Headway 1</i> . N.Y.: OUP		Adjetivos <i>-ed</i> e <i>-ing</i> 1 h Sin explicación	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actividades que suceden ahora y actividades temporales - actividades en el futuro cercano (4 h) 	
8 Soars, L & H. 2003. <i>American Headway 2</i> . N.Y.: OUP	Patrones verbales Verbos seguidos por <i>-ing</i> (1 hoja al final del libro)	Adjetivos con <i>-ed</i> e <i>-ing</i> 1 h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actividad que sucede ahora - actividad que sucede alrededor de ahora - un arreglo futuro planeado 4h 	Algunos verbos sólo se usan en el presente simple (Expresan un estado, no una actividad) Notas al final del libro: <i>like, think, agree, understand, love</i> 1 h
9 Soars, L & H. 2003. <i>American Headway 3</i> . N.Y.: OUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>ing</i> después de algunos verbos (patrones verbales) - después de preposiciones 1 h 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actividad que sucede ahora - actividad o situación que es verdad ahora aunque no suceda al momento de hablar - actividad temporal - arreglo futuro planeado (4) h 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verbos de acción usados en presente simple y presente continuo - Verbos estativos casi nunca se usan en el continuo: <i>like, know, understand, want, think</i> (opinión) <i>have</i> (posesión) * Grupos de verbos solo usados en presente simple (sus significados relacionados a estados o condiciones: hechos y no actividades) - Algunos estativos pueden usarse en el continuo con cambio de significado 1h final

10 Blackwell & Naber. 2003. <i>English Know How</i> 1. N.Y.: OUP			- para acciones en progreso, ahora o alrededor de ahora - acciones que suceden regularmente (4 h)	
11 Blackwell & Naber. 2004. <i>English Know How</i> 2. N.Y.: OUP	- verbos con gerundios e infinitivos 1 h - Gerundios como sujetos y después de preposiciones 1 h	Adjetivos terminados en <i>-ed / -ing</i> (cómo se siente la persona y lo que le hace sentir así) 1h	-acciones que suceden ahora - situaciones cambiantes o en desarrollo - arreglos y planes en el futuro generalmente cuando ya se decidió la hora y el lugar (3 h)	- verbos estativos generalmente no se usan en el continuo (verbos que no muestran acción, descripciones y los sentidos, posesiones, emociones, actitudes e ideas) - algunos verbos estativos también pueden ser verbos de acción y se utilizan en la forma continua 1 h dentro del libro
12 Blackwell & Naber. 2004. <i>English Know How</i> 3. N.Y.: OUP	gerundios e infinitivos: verbos seguidos por gerundio o infinitivo o infinitivo sin cambio en el significado: <i>begin, start, continue, prefer</i> 1 h		- acción que está sucediendo, en progreso o cambiante (1 h)	

Total: 54 hojas

8h=15%

6=11%

40=74%

APÉNDICE VI.1. BÚSQUEDAS EN EL BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS

- VERBOS PERFECTIVOS

jumping (2-11)

walking (12-21)

swimming (22-40)

working (41-72)

- VERBOS IMPERFECTIVOS

understanding (73-84)

feeling (85-102)

resembling (103-111)

knowing (112-144)

Your query was **jumping** (100 + 50 PARA TESIS) 11 HOJAS

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 1126 found...

A33 143 John Whitaker was anxious to qualify for tonight's Next International Masters and the Dutch rider, Jos Lansink, had an even more obvious reason for abandoning speed in favour of accuracy when jumping a slow clear round to be fourth on Optiebeurs Felix.

A5C 529 Scudamore has reached the half century in 12 fewer days than during last season's fantastic voyage into jumping history.

A7H 1058 He had done the Royal Marines commando training, he had insisted on parachute jumping and escaping from a tank in 100 feet of water in a simulated exercise --; an exercise that killed two men over the next two years.

AC6 1984 At night the place was jumping, the whistling urinals were all occupied, and then the smell of piss and semen was the smell of ecstatic terror, for we never knew when the place would be raided by the cops, and the person standing at the next stall playing with himself might be a copper's nark, an informer or an agent provocateur .

ACB 1834 Gazer's mind unfroze and thoughts seethed round and leapt up at him, like salmon jumping in a fast-running river.

ADG 1523 Freya's letter looked as though she had written it in a great hurry: reams and reams of handwritten scrawl, with sentences crawling up the side of the page and ideas jumping all over the place.

AMB 1484 We've got it!'; he shouted jumping up and down.

AMC 1217 Some people are jumping tomorrow, but they are those who have not done a jump for a long time; I expect I shall do another before leave comes off.';

AMG 1019 The male ruff is a long-legged wading bird whose head and neck feathers are specially developed for use in a jumping display on a lek display ground.

ANA 238 abnormal bodily movements such as jumping, arm-flapping, facial grimaces, odd postures and rocking.

APU 829 The children played a game, jumping into the deep green pools in the torrent from the big rocks under the star apple tree; the cold of the water was so intense that Martha felt her body flush to its core with a spasm of heat; even after she had scrambled out of the water her flesh still tingled from the shock.

AT6 1402 In the ideal conditions for wave riding the wind is blowing parallel to the shore but, as with jumping, you can get away with winds that blow slightly onshore.

B7J 1249 When the hominids could not avoid the predators during the day, they would usually succeed in driving off danger by shouting, jumping up and down, and throwing rocks and sticks, behaviour which, from her description, resembles that observed in groups of chimpanzees.

BMS 3889 But Bri said, straight off, `;Jumping Bean does it again.';

BMT 1301 At Rollright circle, Graves was able to detect energy jumping from stone to stone.

C8M 710 Not much of a change for the grand cru Pinot Meunier, but a significant increase for the premiers crus, jumping from a less than 25% coverage to almost one-third.

CBC 3632 8 HIS hobbies are running, jumping, flying, swimming and space travel.

CEL 1221 After jumping 2½p to 20½p the shares closed at 17p, valuing the group at around £50m.

CGC 19 If you've ever been to one of their live performances, you will find the band, yourself and the whole of the crowd jumping around like it was a punk reunion.

CH5 551 Mum Caroline recalls: `;Oliver was jumping on the bouncy castle with his brothers when suddenly one of them ran in to say Oliver had hurt himself.

CHJ 382 At this stage it's good to get your balance on the skis by jumping up on both skis together and `;stepping'; --; lifting first one ski and then the other.

CJ1 1446 Typically for the Piaroa, the women are not warned against seeing the instruments with a threat of rape; rather, it is said that if a woman should see the flutes, the entire village must commit mass suicide by joining hands and jumping off a cliff (and I must admit that their reasoning on this is not clear to me).

CJA 2285 She was listening for a new noise, the noise she thought she'd heard on the way out to Chateaubriand: the irregular tapping of the axis lock crystal, jumping in its housing.

CJB 70 And that amending the foot fault rule to stop players jumping before they hit the ball, introducing possible changes to ball pressures for specific surfaces and taking steps to inhibit any further extensions in the dimension or strength of rackets, would be better than `;tinkering about with how the game is actually played.';

CME 1301 A parachutist narrowly escaped death after his canopy became tangled with the landing gear of the light aircraft he was jumping from.

ECK 1273 She slipped the holdall straps over her shoulder and effortlessly scaled the fence, jumping nimbly to the ground when she was halfway down the other side.

F9F 1236 They are also excellent leapers, capable of jumping from one tree to another.

FML 647 Er er well that that bit you're go you're jumping too fast.

FSR 525 `;His bodyguard,`; Ace said coldly, not liking his jumping to conclusions one little bit.

FX7 26 He's jumping down everybody throat .

GVE 1600 Using a slight pushing action, he shifts the weight on to the extended right leg while at the same time skipping with his left foot towards the extended right leg and almost simultaneously jumping off the ground with the right leg.

GX2 117 Jumping at the same event was the famous ski jumper Eddie `;The Eagle'; Edwards.

H8X 1440 Alexandra took a step back, a lurch of fear jumping up her throat again.

H98 1035 Athelstan promised he would do something to help her and left quietly, the cope still round his shoulders, Crim jumping up and down in front of him all the way back to the church.

HBE 264 Bungee jumping, a fun fair, car boot, craft and charity stalls will be the order of the day.

HH3 8882 So why are you jumping through all these self-imposed hoops?

HM2 243 But er yeah, it's, it's I find it loses er, a little bit of interest fairly quickly erm because it's, the main subject, the chap jumping down, I think the road was nicely shown, but perhaps if you could have just had a, a longer lens just to make it a bit more important in the picture.

HWC 1298 Blyth had lots of time to realise what was happening, jumping about the Snake Park screaming as the frantic and enraged snake bit his stump repeatedly, and little Esmerelda must have had some inkling what was going to happen to her as she was slowly blown away.

HXE 2184 In Roberts jumping out of a car going at between 20 and 40 m.p.h. was not " daft", but jumping out at 70 m.p.h. might be.

J52 1414 For the number of biomorphs in the land is half a trillion, and if no one of them is any more probable as a destination than any other, the odds of jumping to any particular one are small enough to ignore.

JNB 720 We have a fox that lives near us and I have spent many a night and a morning watching it frolicking and jumping about and it breaks my heart to think that many of its kind are suffering death at its worst.

JXY 858 As she slipped into the water beside them Rachel was aware that David had thrown a large orange ball into the pool before jumping in himself, and within seconds she found herself part of a noisy, boisterous game of water hand-ball.

JY5 3343 They both made a dive for it, but Rory's litheness and agility won the day over bulk and sheer brute strength, and she hit the ground at a roll, grabbing the revolver and jumping to her feet again in one graceful, almost balletic movement.

K1G 3725 It was on this stretch of line near Didcot that William McCrae tried to kill himself by jumping off a train travelling at nearly seventy miles an hour.

KB8 9348 yes, oh, Richard looks more cheerful, he's jumping up and down, not on the road, come back in this gate.

KBH 6496 You were jumping up and down and then you fell off.

KGW 25 Going back, we're jumping back and forth in history, this is all sort of fairly mickey mouse history really, it's just erm isolated observations and bits of information.

KNC 100 If you put it in a tea chest and bend its limbs then it's likely to get broken, and it wouldn't quite fit in you see d'you see it, And yes she she's jumping ahead already you see.

KP6 2199 Started, he did table jumping, Charlie dared him

KRT 3226 Owen Moore on Locomotion finished fourth, John Evans from Faringdon on The Cordwina the second took exception to one fence in the show jumping round, he finished twelfth, he didn't like that one very much.

Your query was jumping

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 1126 found...

A2E 291 His riding is otherwise confined to the evenings and show jumping contests to the weekends.

A77 132 The Paras have been jumping into one of the dropping zones on Salisbury Plain since first light, so the Scouts have been on standby on the DZ in case there should be any casualties.

ABD 2074 Luxury-goods sales are falling precisely when lots of new competitors, attracted by what once looked like easy business, are jumping into the market.

ADF 393 Then, when the horse is brought out of the stable, instead of just walking quietly along (which it would if it had just come in from the paddock), it is jumping out of its skin, ready to spook and shy at anything, nostrils dilated, eyes bulging, and tail hoisted high.

ALV 13 The business of environmental consultancy has evolved rapidly over the past decade, with the number of UK firms involved jumping from 100 to 225 over the past couple of years alone.

AMB 1484 We've got it!"; he shouted jumping up and down.

AMC 1019 However luck was not with us for, as a reward for jumping in the intervals of appalling freezing fog, he got flu as a Christmas present and was delayed for a few days in hospital at Ringway.

B3J 799 As he stood up, Yanto arrived and threw his bike into a beautifully controlled side skid, jumping off just as the bike crashed to the ground.

C8P 1924 The jumping rubber band .

CA0 1034 Jumping in after her, Perdita pulled off Enid s wig to reveal scant grey wisps and pushed her under the water, where the aquamarine hostess gown billowed up to display fawn pop socks at the end of fat, purple legs.

CBG 4515 `;I think if you asked most players in England if they'd like to swap places with me they'd be jumping over the top of each other to do it.

CBG 13018 Then showing excellent jumping form with Major Wager, Skelton shared the Six Bar competition with Germany's Franke Sloothaak, on San Patrignano Dorina.

CHI 1582 `;I'd got the hang of jumping up and down when I was told I had to do twists and turns as well.

CHA 2539 From the revving intro to Jagger's absurd Robert-Johnson-on-the-acid vocals, `;Jumping Jack Flash'; single-handedly did change the face of rock, and for the first time provided a fitting soundtrack for The Rolling Stones as devil bastards from Planet Murder.

CHJ 382 At this stage it's good to get your balance on the skis by jumping up on both skis together and `;stepping'; --; lifting first one ski and then the other.

CJF 240 Her fingers were jumping rhythmically, as if in spasm.

CL1 604 Generally, blacks in the UK concentrated on boxing, the traditional `;open sport';, which was historically the most accessible to them, the sprint and jumping events of athletics and, more recently, soccer.

CL1 1560 Moore's start in athletics came relatively late when he was 14: `;One of the PE teachers at school had a son at Birchfield and, after he'd seen me jumping well at school, he said, `;Why don't you come down?';

CL7 685 I caught him jumping up and down, tearing at his hair and wailing `;Why me?

CME 1301 A parachutist narrowly escaped death after his canopy became tangled with the landing gear of the light aircraft he was jumping from.

FSR 525 `;His bodyguard,'; Ace said coldly, not liking his jumping to conclusions one little bit.

G0P 1869 If they harmed her there was no way they could get off the train other than jumping and, with it travelling at over ninety-five miles an hour, that didn't seem a very good idea.

G2W 635 We found they didn't really get jumping until closer to midnight.

H78 1411 The explanation that is usually given as to why we don't see broken cups gathering themselves together off the floor and jumping back onto the table is that it is forbidden by the second law of thermodynamics.

H86 628 She'd been slow to see that, and tried to make up for it by saying quickly: `;Her jumping over can't have helped Eismark's career.';

H86 911 There were a lot of reasons why she didn't want to get involved in Maxim's domestic life, particularly when he seemed to be intent on jumping from the tenth storey of his career structure --; but in the end, why not?

H8N 902 She was still very quiet and unapproachable, jumping and stammering if a remark was addressed to her, but self-contained.

H9D 1193 `;We agreed to keep an eye on her and stop Hilary jumping the gun on us.

HGK 2653 Felipe advanced dangerously and Maggie came to life, jumping between them.

HJD 1271 Jumping back, he shouldered the heavy metal door of the Control shut, grabbed up the shotgun and levelled it, ready to fire if anyone entered.

HP6 158 After watching a few people jumping and getting caught up in the excitement and atmosphere, I decided I would love to have a shot, much to the family's amazement and Sandy's amusement.

HP6 211 For anybody looking for the ultimate adrenaline experience, I would have to recommend Bungee Jumping.

HR4 512 Suddenly he could imagine George on the Sunday after that Saturday evening at the cottage exhausted by nightmares pacing the rooms and jumping whenever the phone rang.

HTL 2082 Jumping probation and knowing where to get mace cannisters --; yeah, I knew people who had graduated from that particular school of life.

HUE 204 Their speciality is jumping over obstacles, to jump, queue jumping to be precise.

HWC 1786 I could hear him jumping in the hall.

JIG 2138 I'd been jumping up and down like an eejit for a couple of minutes before the bloke next to me tapped me politely on the shoulder to point out the linesman and his flag.

JY2 1931 `;If you would only listen instead of jumping to conclusions.

K1C 3327 The new Falcons recruits won't be jumping, the team's made up by second and third years plus experienced guest jumpers.

K21 2632 There were a few jumping jacks in the goalmouth though, as Villa went for the kill.

K51 1350 Last month Jonny set up his own business, Extreme Sensations, which offers people the chance to experience the thrill of bungee jumping, and yesterday he was announced as the county winner in a national competition for young entrepreneurs.

K97 13865 That race more than any confirmed Bradbury Star's jumping ability.

K97 18475 The number of times Maguire used the whip made suspension virtually inevitable but the horse did look a difficult ride, drifting right after jumping the last.

KC4 1213 Or jumping, jumping over an eight foot fence.

KC4 1213 Or jumping, jumping over an eight foot fence.

KD1 4899 Four little monkeys jumping on the bed, one fell off and bumped his head, mummy phoned the doctor and the doctor said, no more monkey's jumping on the bed

KD1 4902 One little monkey jumping on the bed, one fell off and bumped his head, mummy phoned the doctor and the doctor said no more monkey jumping on the bed

KRU 327 The Callaveros County frog jumping contest was immortalised by the American novelist, Mark Twain.

KS9 659 In some cases that might be true; modern international show jumping course are so big and so technical that they demand a horse with the size, scope and power to make the heights and spreads.

KS9 726 Q. My horse is very careless with one (or perhaps both) forelegs and most of our jumping disappointments stem from him dipping a leg down.

A9W 12 The pound climbed strongly against the dollar, jumping nearly three cents to $1.61 in New York trading, but in Europe it fell back almost three pfennigs against the Deutschmark after an initial boost from ERM speculation.

ABS 795 Bodies jumping out of windows.

ACK 1231 `;We've got work to do first, playtime afterwards,'; said Otley, jumping to his feet.

ACR 120 But before jumping to that conclusion it is worth pondering whether the weed is more resistant to husbandry practice rather than the herbicide.

ADY 56 Might try jumping... might pull more of the floor down.

AHU 1695 From Becher's second-time I was always just struggling, though jumping the third-last I was in the right position and had every chance.

AKE 1586 On the jumping front, trainer Nigel Twiston-Davies is still deciding on whether to send Captain Dibble, courageous winner of Saturday's Scottish National at Ayr, to Fairyhouse next Monday for the Irish Grand National.

AKM 122 On the jumping front, Laura's Beau is to miss the Irish Grand National at Fairyhouse on Monday and will now rest until next season.

AR5 1512 Some annoying habits, like jumping up, can be reversed.

ASH 860 `; A lot of people probably think he is too fat when he is jumping ,'; says John, `; but he seems to be better for carrying a bit of weight; he has more energy.

ASH 926 Milton accompanied by his miniature replica, Bo-bo, Joanne's Shetland pony, John often rides with his children, and the two eldest are already keen on jumping.

B30 1163 Serious self-injury, such as deep cutting --; which may endanger major blood vessels, nerves, and tendons --; and shooting, hanging and jumping from buildings, all of which are usually associated with serious suicidal intent.

B7N 1445 I remember that on the day on which the news of the Hiroshima bomb was published he was jumping up and down saying `;How could anyone work on a day like this?';

BMY 698 try, for example, examining the detail of something several yards away while jumping up and down upon the spot.

CEK 113 When Razor went down the first time I was shouting and jumping up and down,'; she said.

CEN 2395 She said there was no way her husband of 46 years would have killed himself by jumping off his luxury yacht.

CH2 12944 `;But then there was the explosion and screaming and people jumping from every floor.

CK4 1217 How gear is that when everyone is jumping everybody else's train?

CK5 1419 `;My mum's mate is a stomper and she ended up staying round my house and jumping in the sack with him.

CL0 1028 Cairns lives off the tourist potential of the rain forest, the barrier reef, and some strenuous activities such as bungy jumping which means throwing yourself off a tall cliff at the end of a elastic rope.

CM2 331 In human beings, some individuals might perceive that it would be in the general interest if queue jumping was prevented, particularly if a complete breakdown of the queue made the resource unavailable (if the driver sees a fight at a bus stop, he doesn't stop).

CMJ 162 Her frustrated jumping, which sent her thick, straight, dark hair --; Anna's hair --; flying up and down like dog's ears, was no more than a maddened expression of how she felt when reminded of school, of a world where she was doomed to remain odd.

CPK 123 According to a Dataquest Japan survey, Apple Computer Inc was the only personal computer maker in Japan to increase its shipments in 1992 --; increasing by 45.8% to 185,000 units and jumping up the market share league table to third place from sixth last year, taking 8.3% of the market, writes Anita Byrnes.

EBW 261 Since April, when the National Gallery of Art's former director J. Carter Brown announced his retirement, America's top museum professionals have engaged in a game of musical chairs, jumping from one search committee's table to the next.

EEW 63 No-one ever told Artemis Deverill that her mother had been killed out hunting that fine October morning, knocked from her horse by the young Stanhope-Murray boy as he tried to thrust his way past her, jumping a hedge and instantly breaking her neck.

EFR 811 Jumping spiders and wolf spiders hunt primarily by sight and have excellent eyes.

F9R 1429 "; Jumping.';

FEM 241 On the far bank children played on an old boat, rotting at the river's edge, jumping from the stern into the water, their brown bodies glistening like fish.

FNW 262 For a while she played about, jumping up and down.

FSR 525 `;His bodyguard,'; Ace said coldly, not liking his jumping to conclusions one little bit.

G04 1200 She went low, slid on her belly, then was up, jumping high, higher than she had ever leaped before, her body curled into a tight ball.

GVE 1934 3 The defender delivers a jumping roundhouse kick to the head.

H49 557 They were jumping over.

H7R 913 The sudden transition from operation at the pull-out rate, where the motor is producing the positive pull-out torque, to maximum deceleration, where the motor is producing the negative pull-out torque, is achieved by "jumping" back the excitation sequence half of a complete cycle.

H86 911 There were a lot of reasons why she didn't want to get involved in Maxim's domestic life, particularly when he seemed to be intent on jumping from the tenth storey of his career structure --; but in the end, why not?

H8Y 3133 Aren't we jumping the gun a bit?

H90 2291 (Oh, excuse me a minute, my little chaplain is jumping up and down, splattering the parchment with ink.

HA6 2175 Why was he constantly jumping to conclusions?

HAE 1899 I suggested the race would involve Dessie jumping a couple of fences to warm-up with Christie joining him as he crossed the last for a sprint up the finishing hill at Cheltenham.

HJ4 2923 IRISH showjumpers have dominated the classes at this week's Hickstead Nations Cup meeting at the all England jumping course in Sussex.

HYD 55 So, if that is the case how can we possibly lose our identity because we haven't, we're not, there's no suggestion if we go on an inward journey, the inward journey must be within our selves, within our individuality, not, not jumping out into some form of spacial context.

HYU 191 Body language can suggest you have like jumping out a window or hanging themselves or whatever.

JY2 3272 It was a perfect example of jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

K4V 1702 The Valley Bridge, which links the South Cliff with the town centre, became notorious for people jumping to their deaths and, since 1970, 47 have died there.

KBH 6496 You were jumping up and down and then you fell off.

KC4 1213 Or jumping, jumping over an eight foot fence.

KD1 4898 No more monkeys jumping on the bed

KD2 3127 One better take her parachute jumping and forgo forget to give her the parachute.

KD8 2786 rolling over to be tickled but before you could tickle it, it was flipping right over and then jumping up wasn't it?

KDJ 1568 Arthur will you stop jumping all over me, get down on the floor and play

Your query was **walking** (ANALIZADOS 100 + 50) PARA TESIS 10 HOJAS

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 6340 found...

A0N 2409 Shabby men were walking about, in ones and twos.

A0R 2416 She pressed on, walking when she was forced to until --; she checked her watch --; it was one o'clock.

A15 749 Mountain Walking

A74 2656 And proud too, cos blimey, I been walking for ages and when I get back home she'll think I been real clever to find my own way back, and I ain't got a yellow card or nothing.

ACN 43 The Farm are a bunch of Scally wankers who sound like the sort of people who should be walking round town with bull terriers.

ACV 2423 Two balls --; one silver, one purple; two golden bells, and a delicate, miniature, twisted walking stick.

AMD 5 Our resorts have been carefully selected for the range of walking, rambling, swimming and boating they offer.

APC 1520 You're walking down the road and in each doorway, in each alleyway, they're sizing you up.

APJ 89 They are responsible for every aspect of the children's care, i.e. they wake them up in the morning, take lying, sitting, standing, and walking groups, teach the National Curriculum lessons, toilet and bath the children and put them to bed.

APT 1169 Walking towards the High Altar there is a fine Assumption of the Virgin by Karel Škréta and to the right is a St Roch by F. X. Balko from 1767.

ARP 325 He is himself unreadable and hence ungovernable --; a walking accusation levelled at the sympathetic educated sensibility which seeks simultaneously to understand him and set him on the straight and narrow.

AS3 1441 You may have already decided what sort of walking boots to buy, but the shop assistant will, with barely disguised contempt, correct you, telling you how foolish you would have been to buy such footwear, how lucky it was you came here first, and convincing you that for only an extra £65 you can have the boot you really need.

ASH 520 From that time on he improved in leaps and bounds and eventually, after about seven months, I started gingerly walking him around the small paddock next to his box with a bridle and a lunge rein threaded through his bit and over his head.

ASN 2547 She was only dimly aware of the approach of the two boys who were walking swiftly from the street corner.

B24 1600 Hang on, eh, which way are you walking?

BMT 1624 A friend of mine recalls an occasion in her childhood, as she was walking along an ancient path, when she heard the sound of thunder from the ground: none of the friends she was with heard anything.

BPG 593 The good news for everyone is that aerobic walking has the greatest effect around the hips and thighs where fat tends to accumulate, particularly in women.

C8A 504 Wait until your baby has been walking for a few weeks before taking her for the first shoe fitting, as toes are crucial in gripping the floor while learning to toddle.

C8E 486 The man walking towards England, towards our curious eyes, and towards the warm winter overcoat that I held in my hands, was not Flaubert the writer, though he had a similar grey moustache, two double chins, and not much hair.

C8F 1228 Walking is really two separate transport modes, as travel on foot to access other modes such as car or bus is different in almost all respects from walking the whole way.

C8T 1480 Then, walking back to the car, I started rehearsing what I'd say to them, almost as if I were concocting my story.

CCW 1874 He shouted towards a black man who was walking slowly along the dock.

CE1 1482 Walking, swimming, gardening and even general housework are all good exercise.

CEK 1851 With her diet sorted out, Lisa was also advised to do a lot more exercise, because her job entailed driving around all day rather than walking.

CHH 152 I wanted to thank you for the wonderful pair of walking boots --; a prize from the February issue of Outdoor Action.

CHR 450 Why do I keep walking round and round in circles?

CRE 2117 Then, Gentle walking in those streets, between those towers, hand in hand with a shadow, the company of which he was happy to keep, and which turned when they reached an intersection, and laid its feather finger upon the middle of his brow, as though Ash Wednesday was dawning.

CRV 223 Thersites is a walking manifestation of the 'leprous distillment'; that Claudius poured into his brother's ears, a 'tetter'; or scabby eruption 'bark'd about, /Most lazar-like'; (Hamlet , I.v.64ff.).

ECF 3916 The hotel is ideal for mountain and country walking, situated some 5200 feet up and we recommend guests bring strong walking shoes and something warm for the cooler evenings.

EVW 448 Among the Odonata all the legs are adapted for seizing and retaining the prey and are hardly ever used for locomotory purposes, while in the Bombyliidae the slender legs are used for alighting rather than walking.

F9V 1073 Alice may enter a looking-glass world where unexpected things happen, but she is still constituted like a human being: walking may take her in an unexpected direction, but the nature of the physical act of walking is taken for granted.

FAY 376 Thus Billig and Cochrane (1984) report that during their research a white girl, who in discussions with them had expressed strongly racist views, was seen walking out of school arm in arm with an Asian girl.

FEX 1067 Walking and swimming are good stamina-building exercises.

FRE 1096 He found her walking along a path through the fields.

FS8 2099 The same dream --; Eric walking through a throng and pausing, now and then, to touch someone on the shoulder.

FU2 164 Stephen liked to make a ceremony of his visits to the Foinmen, walking slowly the length of the avenue up to where the Giant stood, but there was none of this now.

FYE 455 When you were walking the rope, there's so many of you walki you walk so far t till you meet another fellow, h he goes on and you come back.

G0P 1930 Donna kept on walking, aware that her two unwanted attendants were no more than a foot or so behind her.

G2W 423 Of all the sporting activities available during the afternoon, one pleasure is walking through alpine meadows.

HPP 1561 Heading now for the Picton Ferry to the North Island, we passed through Havelock and took the scenic (and shorter) route along Queen Charlotte Drive beside the Marlborough Sounds, stopping briefly at Momorangi Beach, which is where Ned, at the age of one, did his 'Jesus act'; by walking, fully clothed, into the sea!

HSK 374 Such focal points have been aligned to be both clearly seen from the house and as elements of surprise when walking through the garden, an essential element of any good design.

J17 3173 He's working himself up to walking into the Admiralty and telling them he's getting messages in his head from Russian submarines.

J19 1524 Georg, walking along beside her, his hand resting in a comradely way on her shoulder, had laughed.

JNW 52 Wal walking the streets for twenty four hours a week .

K1E 1277 out on the roads the last of the runners are walking home...

K4E 996 He was walking with a group of scouts from Warrington down Northgate Street in Chester when the man approached them.

K52 2059 `;I see it very much as an adventure,`; said Mr Deighton, who will be taking his walking boots and rucksack, windsurfer and mountain bike with him.

K6W 874 The big benefit is that they are seen walking about

K97 12814 The 14-year-old boy was walking the alsatian along a path between Park Avenue and Penparcau, Aberystwyth, Powys, when the attacker, who was aged about 20, approached him and asked for money.

KCN 3006 They're walking.

Results of your search Your query was

Walking (ANALIZADOS 50)

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 6340 found...

A10 383 The combination of lack of access to a car, difficulty in using public transport because of the increased likelihood of disability, and inaccessible location of necessary services, means that older people are both more likely to have difficulty walking and yet more likely to depend on walking as means of getting about.

A1B 114 Similarly no one who has attended the Yeats Summer School in Sligo will deny that the seminars and lectures are less profitable than driving to Glencar, or Gort, and walking in those places, or wandering in the demesne of Lissadell and under the shoulder of Ben Bulbin.

A6T 663 Their chief interest was in walking rather than in birds, so we compromised with a day that started near Svartifoss, a waterfall that tumbles between black basalt columns.

A74 2681 Sometimes I think about things we do --; you know, everyday things like walking or washing our face or eating or summat.

ACE 936 Clarissa said she was glad she hadn't known he was walking about in the open.

ALH 1436 He seemed so out of place, with his nice suit and white shirt and neat tie, walking into this filthy basement room.

AMD 1247 Walking: Brand and the surrounding area boasts over 100 km of marked paths, weaving through the breathtaking alpine scenery.

APT 1169 Walking towards the High Altar there is a fine Assumption of the Virgin by Karel Škréta and to the right is a St Roch by F. X. Balko from 1767.

ARK 2509 So we go to the Colombi, someone knows that habit of mine, we're walking into a trap.';

B0P 1413 Walking the river in the close season, when the bankside and aquatic vegetation has blossomed and the water is running clear and low, is the best time for actually spotting the chub as they go about their daily business.

B0U 1336 A few figures in battle-dress were walking round the perimeter.

BPG 322 Using the personal food and drink audit, Walking Dieters will be provided with all the essential nutrients that they need.

C9Y 827 Do 20 walking jogs on the spot, raising the arms up and down.

CA6 177 I fancy Ivy thought out bits of her books when walking.

CES 1061 My fingers had not merely done the walking but felt as though they'd run a marathon.

CG1 970 These two styles of easy care trousers from calange are the epitome of simplicity and lightness, just what's needed when climbing or walking in hot climates.

CH5 1774 In the last century, it was not observed and `;walking weddings'; were common.

CK9 1527 Even before she was finished speaking he was walking quickly from her towards the house.

CLU 1050 Scenes with the Tiger Moth Diamond Nine Team, showing the pilots `;walking through'; their routine on the ground and then the formations in the air are most entertaining.

CMD 83 Paul Traynor is a freelance journalist with 25 years' experience of walking and backpacking at home and abroad

CME 1159 For him the attraction of skyline walking is obvious --; once you have made the initial effort to climb the first peak, everything else that follows is usually progressively less strenuous.

EVA 879 Then," I was walking behind the leading lady when she suddenly collapsed and water was dripping on her face.

FBG 1695 in thick rain walking the parish boundary,

FEV 955 Crickets' ears are on the" knees" of their front walking legs, while cicadas carry their ears on their bellies.

ERC 3017 His shoes were lop-sided with walking.

FTU 589 This is a popular skiing area in winter, and wonderful walking country in spring, summer and autumn.

G02 1997 Me and Lucy walking the sun-dry common.

G1A 687 `;Walking in sandals on the lanes of south-west France.:';

G24 540 She'd missed all the fun because she couldn't face any more walking.

G33 1799 Often overlooked in the search for walking comfort, your choice of socks can contribute or detract from the performance of your boots.

G4G 272 Will there be much walking?

GU8 1362 The *Lasius fuliginosus* in the experiment started by walking between the two trails, and then moved across to the stronger trail in such a way as to balance the odour strengths sensed by their two antennae (Figure 6.5).

H8Y 3276 Then he went walking in Stanhope Wood, looking for a root of something Latin and nasty-sounding, which might be interesting when we know what Frome died of, except that if it was Corbett Farraday he would hardly flourish the matter so gaily in our faces, naive as he certainly seemed to be.

H97 3188 The child walking hand in hand with her father.

H9D 1641 She started walking magisterially among the desks.

HDC 439 Walking over, he caught the grey and started back down the hill with both ponies.

HET 23 If if we were walking down there now I think I could probably give you the er exact place where it was because I've got a young memory of going in there, we used to er walk around the the you see.

HJ3 8584 Susanna Rance finds out why serious-minded La Paz dwellers can be seen walking down the streets intently fondling toy cars, play-money and doll's house pieces.

HJ3 6237 Connections of Laurel Queen, Walking The Plank and Buzzards Bellbuoy the trio to sneak in at the bottom of the race will have to send them a percentage if ending up in the money.

HML 270 The children from his class walking in the funeral yeah carrying a wreath from the class and mm.

HRF 1633 Just watch Michael Crawford walking into a wall or, as usual, falling about... he has all the timing of the professional clown.

HSD 2240 An example of this is walking up an escalator at the same speed that the escalator is moving downwards.

HTY 536 The major had seen many walking around with blank stares, communicating in monosyllables.

HUV 850 Christmas carolling and walking in to pubs.

HXG 343 The passive is certainly more impersonal and factual than the active construction but nevertheless one feels that an analysis such as that of Palmer and Higgenbotham, which equates He was seen to walk away and He was seen to be walking away as both having the reporting "see that" meaning, loses sight of a slight but real semantic distinction.

K6P 521 It certainly dried quicker but the oilskin got very hard and it was no time till it when you were walking.

KC7 426 Oh can you remember walking around the streets of France saying yeah let's go and do our dissertation somewhere.

KCE 640 Yeah, actually se , I sa , actually she said oh what, have you been walking into this time?

KCP 413 we enjoyed walking home, I thought he'd gone a bingo, that's funny weren't you going home baby sitting.

KCX 4380 It's all walking she does.

Results of your search Your query was

Walking (150) Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 6340 found...

A6U 609 In an extraordinary passage towards the end of the book, amplified in discussion at Marxism 90 in a debate specifically convened to discuss Modernism and Postmodernism, Callinicos described his experience of walking around an art gallery: `;I have often been

struck by the tedium that overcomes one while walking through a gallery of twentieth-century painting arranged in chronological order as one moves from the excitement of the early part of the century to the desperate and all too frequently sterile iconoclasm of recent artists' (p. 161).

ADA 1729 The world would be a more stable and therefore a better place if we extinguished ourselves in the same place where we first saw the light of day, and if we spent the intervening time in as small a circumference as a day's walking permits.

ADC 407 One day, however, walking by the seashore he met an elderly Christian who told him about the Hebrew prophets, undermined his naïve confidence in the moral guidance of philosophers, and converted him to Christianity.

ADY 2887 If ever this ended, I thought, I wouldn't go walking in woodland for a very long time.

AMD 1247 Walking: Brand and the surrounding area boasts over 100 km of marked paths, weaving through the breathtaking alpine scenery.

AMD 1655 Others take a whole day, when a good packed lunch and proper walking shoes are advised.

ANF 1635 A street photographer snapped Paul Guillaume and Modigliani walking along the Promenade des Anglais, Guillaume looking natty and brisk, with knife-edge creases in his trousers, Modigliani in shabby, baggy clothes, shoes unpolished, very much the poor relation.

APP 415 The demonstrators' tactic of walking into the police lines, while it was a principled assertion of their right to march, invited the violent response that followed and made further violence much more likely.

AR3 1002 Even on a fine day, the corridor could be so dark that the effect was like walking through a tunnel.

AS3 171 That means that in addition to walking up the hill with my hands in my pockets, sometimes I scramble up rocks using my hands.

ASA 1862 He started walking away and he's still walking kind of fast, so I grabbed his sweater from the back and pulled on it to slow him down.

ASU 353 The waterfall, however, is a hundred yards downriver and is best reached by walking back along the road for fifty yards to the end of a wall, where a step down in the undergrowth discloses a good path high on the river bank above a deep gorge, the waterfall soon being seen through a canopy of foliage.

C8T 92 He said: `;The Blaney children are walking home.

CA9 1957 I scrambled to my feet, forcing the turban over my eyes and bending the feather till it stuck out like a pan-handle, went nervously into the comedy routine and finished by singing, 'If There's a Wrong Way to Do It'; and walking into the proscenium arch.

CCM 2858 If he had been walking out with any other girl in service in the town they could have stayed in on a wet night and talked by the kitchen range, but with the Hogans hovering around he had to bring Patsy out into the rain.

CCP 896 Walking Britain's classic ridges for a book, to be published later this month, provided Tony Greenbank with a series of memorable experiences, including a lucky escape from a fall on the Snowdon Horseshoe

CCS 547 He hummed softly 'There'll always be an England'; and joked as he shifted the weight of his rucksack 'as if on a walking holiday';.

CFC 1437 On February 28, a man walking along the beach at Reculver, between Herne Bay and Margate, found the body of a young woman at the high tide mark.

CHG 318 Clare, walking with a stick now, though still in braces, had come to London to lend me moral support --; Father, of course, couldn't just leave his job at will.

CHH 1085 Nothing is worse than walking in wet trousers for long periods of time, so the overtrousers you select should give as good a service as your jacket.

CHJ 51 Getting away for the weekend, or even for a day of walking, is the ideal cure for those post-summer-oh-my-God&rehy;how-can-I-afford-Christmas blues.

CHJ 1134 There are lots of different walking and cycling routes to choose from.

CKF 767 'As a matter of fact, the really nasty bit was when I was walking across here, coming over the head of the cliff there with the wind trying to blow me out to sea again.';

CM1 35 Time flows strangely and travellers become lost for years although they think they have been walking only hours.

CME 50 Reliable walking guidebooks cover many of the most popular continental routes.

CR6 1354 The man who was walking towards them stepped into the light of a streetlamp.

EWB 607 The movement was founded by George Fox, who was walking one day on Pendle Hill when, as he said, the sky opened and the Lord showed him a great multitude of people waiting to be saved.

FRH 2544 'Here,'; said Stephen Brandt to life, walking down the Strand at eleven o'clock the next dampish morning and moving his lips without a sound.

FU6 2059 ROS: Walking.

FXW 120 Somebody used to sit on the carpet at one end of the room with a walking stick and a chalk mark in front of him and the contestants used to have to come up to him and try to rub the marking out and he used to rap the hands with his walking stick.

G12 2419 Every now and then the sun came out, lighting up women out walking with prams and push chairs.

GW2 813 `;Sir,`; said a voice, `;in your place, I would have refreshed myself some inches upstream from my feet, for I have been walking in these boots for months, and the juice flowing away from me cannot be sweet.

H9C 3718 `;So,`; she murmured, `;how can a woman be dead and at the same time walking, waving her hands and talking?`;

HH3 3250 These paths were made by the feet of generations of women --; our mothers, their mothers, their grandmothers --; walking.

HJB 178 Attending aquafit sessions at Waterworld gave her motivation that enabled her to stick to a diet, lose weight and get her walking again... a great achievement.

HRC 2514 Thorfinn put his horse in motion, walking beside Tuathal's down to where their own men waited on the riverbank.

HTY 2776 She realized that she wasn't walking in a straight line and was unsteady on her feet.

J17 501 But that's fast walking, as anyone else in the Cabinet Office who travels by way of Charing Cross would confirm.

JXV 2386 You won't be late even if you insist on walking into town rather than accept a lift off me.

Your query was swimming (300 PARA TESIS) 19 HOJAS

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 2710 found...

A6C 1642 Framed by a swimming pool and women with pointed breasts, Elvis sneered lustily and was clearly about to burst into song.

ABC 131 It all began when Wade was swimming with dolphins, imitating their movement in an undulation that began at the head and rippled along his body to his fins.

AE6 683 In addition there was a gymnasium, swimming baths, club house, reading and `;cocoa'; rooms.

AHU 919 Ever since the days of Noah's swimming regattas, the common feature of all sports has been the requirement for physical fitness and the general rule that the fitter you are the better you will perform.

AMD 393 Sports Centre: The village boasts an excellent sports centre with an ice skating rink, a heated indoor swimming pool, 4 tennis courts and a fitness centre.

AMD 780 The swimming is safe and very tempting in the lake's crystal clear waters.

AMD 1130 The hotel's private lakeside garden is just across the road, ideal for sunbathing and swimming.

AMW 374 2 swimming pools (3rd planned for Summer 1990); terraced gardens; free poolside sunloungers; 2 poolside bars serving snacks; main bar; buffet restaurant; pizzeria; supermarket; souvenir shop; selection of shops and restaurants nearby; entertainments lounge; games room; open-air theatre; TV room with satellite television; Medical Centre with visiting doctor.

ASW 955 At the time of his election, Barbarossa was aged 28; he was athletic, and excelled in swimming, riding and hunting.

AT4 2884 She put the idea of Friday swimming at the Smiths to the others.

B3J 177 He quickly realised a ten year old in swimming trunks can run a good deal faster than a twenty eight year old clad in hip high waders with a bloody great salmon on his back.

BM4 2524 Rachel Sherrington, swimming in the 1979 girls' backstroke, also won the silver and followed up with bronze in the freestyle.

BN5 1015 Swimming incorporates all three aspects, and a good squash player depends more on suppleness and stamina.

BNL 1685 Regular exercise is very important, and the best ways of exercising are walking, swimming, bicycling, and gardening.

BP6 78 Spectator events, eight family sports centres, ten swimming pools.

C97 597 As is often the case, science has simply caught up with the hobbyist on this point, as *synspilum* is quite obviously different from *melanurum*, and from other *Theraps*, when you see one swimming round your tank, especially when it is an adult in full colour.

C9S 685 The lifestyles in *The Swimming Pool Library* do not represent the entirety of the gay scene, but by locating the gay male scene so firmly within the traditional English class structure, Hollinghurst reminds us why the gay scene alone is not enough.

CA7 993 Many of them offer an excellent service at a more economical price than the five-star hotels and most of them have a swimming pool, tennis courts and gardens along with night-time entertainment and a relaxed family atmosphere.

CBE 1168 One feature which will please the princess is the huge swimming pool and its imposing location 650 ft up the cliff.

CEM 1179 Ian Spiro was splashing out £3,000 a month to rent the house which came complete with swimming pool, stables and garages for four cars.

CGH 421 You may wish to have a different choice of fish, but the set up should still be the same if you were to choose something like a couple of Siamese Tiger fish (*Datnoides microlepis*) for the upper swimming layers (see July 1992 issue of PFK).

CH2 1961 BRITON Christine Brown, in her 30s, was found dead in the swimming pool of our embassy in Cairo, where she worked.

CH2 3078 A WOMAN died while swimming with Fungy the TV dolphin off the West Coast of Ireland yesterday.

CHG 1694 `;Swimming, yes.

CJG 370 Pupils can sometimes be diffident in expressing their anxieties about their visual condition and may be greatly helped if they can talk to someone knowledgeable and experienced in such matters who is unlikely to be surprised by incidents which can be a worry to some youngsters, such as, for instance, a glass eye lost in the swimming pool or the effect of strong light on a photophobic (averse to glare) pupil which makes him sit with closed eyes.

D97 929 just write down all the information we've got now so there is can recycling at the swimming pool and at Tesco privately run.

EA9 1344 all the general facts and figures appertaining to the size, shape and types of rooms, their fixtures and furnishings; any special information relating to the lounges, bars and restaurants, swimming pool, sports facilities, hairdressing, valeting, shops theatre tickets, etc.

ECF 3712 Annexed to the Grand Hotel Terme is a thermal centre which can provide a range of therapeutic treatments (charges payable locally) and there is an indoor swimming pool with thermal water.

ECM 518 She won swimming and diving cups four years running.

ED1 678 Outside is a large garden and heated swimming pool with terrace, whilst there's a further pool indoors along with a sauna, steam bath and fitness room (Solarium and massage available for a small fee).

EET 1983 The hotel is surrounded by its own beautiful gardens, complete with waterfalls, fountains and a freeform, fresh water swimming pool.

FBJ 1244 He took the girls to the swimming pool after midnight, and then persuaded the victim to come with him to a changing room, on the pretext that the manager of the swimming pool might find them at the pool.

G2B 956 Delightful village, Hotel with swimming pool, and exciting high season winds appeal to experts, intermediates and non-sailors too, especially those who like unspoilt Turkey.

G2B 1590 Gregory's, for those on shore holidays, is in a quiet spot right on a good swimming beach.

G2J 1806 Swimming, aerobics, ice- skating, but very little of anything else these days.

GU9 508 She wanted one pinafore, one skirt, one dress, perhaps two blouses, one nightdress, an apron, a swimming costume, a coat and a jacket.

GXK 258 We passed one mansion with its own swimming pool and wide lawns, which cost £30,000 to build in 1965.

HDB 1018 If it was a warm, sunny day we would pack all our belongings into the caravan and then we would head to the beach or we would go swimming in the pool on the park.

HDL 267 It was only water that was let into a confined space but we had a Sports Association which had a section for the swimming and er I way remember bought a couple of old single decker buses from somewhere, I don't know where and he had them fitted out and rigged up at Stoke Bathing Place, especially for us to go there and change and w we did have quite a good strong section, we used to hold our, an annual what you call a regatta, or, no not a regatta but er in the St Matthew's Swimming Baths a festival, a swimming festival a gala, yes

HGF 1112 They swept into bubbles of light swimming across the floor and ceiling as a mirrored globe spun overhead.

HGH 7 Those of us involved in English language studies and teaching, and perhaps those in particular who are swimming against the ever-shifting currents that comprise the National English Curriculum, can benefit from Morton's method.

HTC 83 Then again the need of some individuals to flirt with death (like hang gliding, swimming in crocodile waters, rock climbing or parachuting) in order to feel alive is less easily explained.

HWS 2639 With the swimming cap and goggles on, I could hardly recognize myself, certainly not from a distance, and I also intended to be under water for most of the time.

[K4T 10186](#) THE biggest swimming event ever to be held in the area, the European Sprint championships featuring many of the world's top swimmers, will take place at Felling on November 27-;28 next year.

[K5A 2189](#) SWIMMING

[K5D 2731](#) The investment plan involves the construction of nine additional holes, the upgrading of fairways and greens and a clubhouse incorporating indoor swimming pool, gym, sauna and steam rooms.

[KB8 9222](#) tomorrow is Tuesday, are you going swimming? is that what your going, is that what you're telling me, is that what, is, that was what you were trying to remember

[KBG 1122](#) Is that a heated swimming pool then?

[KE4 2037](#) We will, when are we gonna get er clothes and the swimming fixed?

[KE4 2061](#) That'll save us on Monday if we've got swimming and that to go to.

Your query was swimming

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 2710 found...

[A01 22](#) from a swimming pool

[A0G 401](#) If my wife manages to elbow her way past me to the book first, she's immediately led astray by extras like `;free use of private beach';, `;heated swimming pool'; or `;wine-tasting';.

[A6C 1872](#) I fell into a swimming pool.

[AE7 605](#) Men are not filter-feeders swimming sinusoidally in water.

[AMD 646](#) Windsurfing, waterskiing and swimming are all available on the lake.

[AMD 1415](#) Swimming: Large pool with waterfall, fountain, showers, sauna, whirlpool and fitness room.

[AMD 1712](#) As well as free use of the indoor swimming pool, guests can use the facilities offered in the adjoining Freelax Fitness Centre for a local charge: Sauna, Turkish bath, jacuzzi, solarium (coin-operated), squash courts, outdoor tennis and massage facilities.

[AMD 1974](#) There is a swimming pool and sauna (free of charge) and a solarium (local charge).

[AMW 770](#) Swimming pool; sun terraces; free poolside sunloungers.

[AMW 809](#) An attractive Club built around two swimming pools, but offering a low key sports and entertainment programme with the facilities of Costa Teguisse close by.

AT4 1893 He thought of himself, stunning them all by running and swimming and riding and shooting better than the lot of them, and them all eating their words and cheering and him being cool, man.

AT6 1394 The flat landing Rather like a belly flop in swimming, this is to be avoided at all costs since the flat impact can break a board in half as well as causing injury to the sailor.

B11 992 But visitors were welcome as the flowers in May, and many a happy Sunday afternoon swimming party off the Windrush cliffs was enjoyed by all, including the occasional group of Kunio's student friends from U.B.C.

BLX 1437 The tail is used in running, swimming, balancing and climbing, not to mention courtship and display.

BN3 2503 We remember him most as the best diver ever to grace the Gorbals swimming pond.

BNP 619 US VISAS ARE no longer compulsory here but Florida authorities admit only visitors in possession of a valid 25-yard swimming certificate.

BP7 1839 Kelly's head was swimming as she left the racecourse.

C86 3856 Leaving Georgia sleeping, he'd knocked on Yvonne's door and asked her if she wanted to go swimming.

C9X 1192 Swimming is regarded as one of the best all-round forms of exercise, but a survey by the Institution of Environmental Health Officers shows you could be at risk from stomach upsets and skin rashes if you take a dip in dirty public swimming pools.

CBF 12240 Police divers drafted in from neighbouring Thames Valley force were yesterday searching an outdoor swimming pool and nearby pond.

CDT 424 For toning up the whole body and increasing your stamina, swimming and running are both excellent.

CGH 2149 in the aquarium we are interested in killing as many free swimming disease organisms in as short a time as possible, whereas in the pond it is unicellular algae that is targeted (the cause of green water).

CH2 4348 When it was put to Mona that she had `;posed provocatively'; she replied that she had refused to don a swimming costume for the photos.

CH3 6893 LEEDS boss Doug Laughton and Liverpool manager Graeme Souness are swimming in the same shark-infested sea at the moment.

CH5 3230 But if you just want to take it easy, the three-star camp site offers a swimming pool, a good restaurant and local folk dancing on a Saturday night.

CJK 1054 Nowell, a solicitor, and his wife Penny have taken thirty years to develop the lovely garden at Baubles which now boasts ornamental and wildlife ponds and a wide variety of trees, shrubs, a tennis court and a swimming pool.

CJK 1260 Local Activities : walks, golf, fishing, cycling, horse-riding, boating, health centre with swimming, snooker, squash.

ECF 785 There is a private lift down to the sea water swimming pool and sun terrace.

ECF 2124 Set less than 600 yards from the sea and a short walk from the town centre, the residence offers a small swimming pool with bar and a tennis court (charge payable locally).

EDR 792 The appeal has two targets, the first is to celebrate the centenary of the lifesavers by swimming a lap of honour of 7,000 --; the distance around the UK --; and like every lifeguard club and lifeboat station with their dedicated volunteers.

EDR 795 She accepted the Swimsafe challenge and covered 45 lengths of the Blackpool Lido swimming baths to raise over £80 in sponsorship.

EET 1366 Its unusually spacious guest rooms are in a two storey block built terrace fashion down the hillside, each room overlooking the gardens or swimming pool and beyond to the ocean.

FB2 1683 At the same time, they can conflict with the needs of the local community; although houses, factories, swimming pools and supermarkets may appear ugly or aberrant land-uses to the outsider, to the local community they may be essential ingredients in improving the quality of life.

FPE 337 I liked swimming.

G27 808 Slung round the waist on a webbing belt with adjustable plastic fixlock buckle, it can be worn on one hip, behind like a bumbag or in front like a sporran, the latter being the only sensible arrangement for paddling but none of them being ideal for making an exit in difficult conditions or swimming in the event of a capsized.

G2B 1415 The Torba houseparty, with its own swimming pool and bar, is only 20 minutes by Dolmus from or Bitez or Yalikavak centres on the Bodrum Peninsula.

G2B 1707 There are good swimming beaches each end of town with shallow sandy water, ideal for young families.

G2F 1052 The advantage of a Center Parcs break, however, is that whatever the weather you can bask in the centre's sun-tropical 'Swimming Paradise'; where the temperature is maintained at a constant 84°F.

GVP 1228 After swimming a few lengths of the pool, she turned and floated on her back, enjoying the warmth of the sun on her half-submerged body, listening to the splashing of the other swimmers, their laughing voices, the harsh cries of magpies in the nearby forest, the occasional insect droning past.

[HA3](#) 5 Great A'Tuin the turtle comes, swimming slowly through the interstellar gulf, hydrogen frost on his ponderous limbs, his huge and ancient shell pocked with meteor craters.

[HH3](#) 3395 We find ourselves swimming against the tide.

[K1U](#) 604 They're helping them with Field events; pony rides, archery and swimming.

[K1Y](#) 533 Other hazards lurk around every corner like people jumping from bridges, swimming in dangerous areas, and incompetent boat handlers.

[K2F](#) 1288 Lough Lannagh is made up of a series of lakes containing deep holes and is known as a dangerous area for swimming.

[K2U](#) 1655 This year's, which finished last week, was hailed as a great success with children from the most disadvantaged parts of the city taking part in a number of activities, including canoeing, swimming, rowing, water safety and windsurfing.

[K9J](#) 695 The same chemical is also used in the pulp and paper, brewing, dairy and agrochemicals industries, and also to purify water used in swimming pools.

[KBB](#) 8385 for, when they were having their sale for their sports and swimming pool or something

[KBF](#) 11332 When I was swimming I went to change and I found a swimming costume.

[KC0](#) 2971 Because swimming's

[KDW](#) 6801 I says what's that?, me swimming stuff, well I said that's your fault, I said you

Your query was [swimming](#)

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 2710 found...

[A65](#) 208 However, according to locals, there is actually more of a risk from the conventional pollutants that are pumped into the sea than from the power station, and this stopped people swimming in it.

[AD0](#) 1550 If you have made up your mind what you are going to do, go shopping for necessary extras like jogging shoes, or walking shoes, or a swimming costume.

[ADK](#) 345 We drained the swimming pool and turned the surrounds into a huge, light, warm, press area.

[AHL](#) 23 Dolphins swimming near the barrier altered their behaviour to avoid it, the result, the scientists believe, of them detecting sonar echoes from the reflectors.

[AM0](#) 1542 The hotel's swimming pool is surrounded by a large sun terrace--; an ideal spot for cultivating a golden tan!

AMD 662 By the small harbour is a good sand beach, and there's another sand beach at the Lido along with the swimming pool and facilities for windsurfing.

AMD 892 Beaches are shingle with safe swimming, and most forms of watersports are available.

AMD 2253 Kirchberg has a small lake which is excellent for both swimming and boating.

AMW 1132 If you can manage it, you can keep on the go all day, hitting winners on the tennis court or flying the British flat at water polo (let's hope we do better this year?), or competing in the Irene Palace swimming Olympics.

AT4 522 He had always skipped swimming because he got teased about his bones sticking out.

BMF 1101 Admittedly, the ideal (some say the only) way to introduce safe capsizing is in the swimming pool.

BMG 1491 A second scenario pictures the original Manx cat swimming gamely ashore from one of the Spanish ships of the Armada escaping from the English fleet in 1588.

C95 351 Once they do become free swimming you can begin to feed them.

C96 1865 Sponges (Porifera), rarely used as aquarium subjects, also reproduce by releasing eggs and sperm which form free swimming pelagic larvae.

CA7 1245 It is a very popular summer resort, with sea-water swimming pools in the rocks.

CFT 750 Snazzy striped boxers, again suitable for sun-bathing or for swimming.

CG2 957 What swimming pools though.

CH7 3494 SWIMMING Synchronized swimming solo final: 1 K Babb-Sprague (US) 191.848pts; 2 S Frechette (Can) 191.717; 3 F Okuno (Jap) 187.056.

ECF 2532 A popular hotel, run by the Scarfo family, it is surrounded by a terrace overlooking a swimming pool with children's area and a complimentary whirlpool bath where guests can relax.

ECF 3404 For day time relaxation there is a covered, heated swimming pool for a refreshing dip, a tennis court (charge payable locally), three comfortable lounges, two well-stocked bars, a TV room and a card room.

ECF 3589 Within its lush gardens just 100 yards from the beach, is a superb new swimming pool.

ECF 5342 In addition there is in the surrounding parkland, a swimming pool, set in a panoramic position, ideal for a relaxing dip, a tennis court for the energetic and horse riding facilities for those who really want to enjoy one of the region's favourite country pursuits .

ECU 3434 After the jokes and stunts, his main talent is swimming.

EET 2450 Swimming pools

EFC 375 Or enjoy a swim in the Leisure Centre situated in Eirias Park, in sparkling clear water without the usual swimming pool odours.

EFX 1369 In Jamaica he sunbathed and swam in the sea (swimming always seemed to alleviate his disabilities), drank rum punch and slept very well.

G2B 194 The accommodation is good; all rooms have private facilities and use of a swimming pool.

G2V 3660 The children amuse themselves for much of the time, with the local swimming pool proving a favourite treat.

GT3 1060 His greatest passion was for spreading education, and the good works he did in this field were prodigious in number and scope; he was instrumental in the work of the Day Continuation Schools, the London Schools' Swimming Association, the London Shakespeare League, and the Men's Institutes.

H8Y 1067 'I'm going swimming on Saturday,'; said Willis, in an assumedly bored voice that was modelled on Hilary's.

HA3 1110 Swimming rivers and oceans.

HH9 51 She moved her limbs away from the valley in the middle of the bed and remembered, with pleasure, that Mr Sargent had promised her a swimming lesson.

HJ4 5357 Lisa Martin of Ards and Lorna Cardwell of Bangor produced one of the best races ever seen at the Ulster Age group swimming championships last night.

HP6 221 He also hopes to take up swimming.

HTS 2584 She could not isolate his expression, though, because her eyes were swimming.

J52 1793 It uses its whole, vertically flattened body as a swimming surface, which undulates through the water as it swims.

J52 1798 A young flatfish starts life swimming near the surface, and it is symmetrical and vertically flattened just like a herring.

J54 2153 The company with whom she had been playing tennis and swimming and was now sitting, were an old friend she had known since Pony Club days, and her newly acquired husband, and David Fairfax, Junior, son of the house, spectacled and earnest and studying to be a chartered accountant.

JXT 1560 She was almost surprised to see Guido swimming towards her.

K1F 1832 Some non-muslim parents say they'll boycott swimming lessons while they're segregated.

K1Y 714 On board, Kevin Morris, a swimming instructor from Cheltenham.

K22 1579 PIERRE GRUNEBERG Swimming Instructor

[K2V 145](#) Swimming is one of the most effective exercises, working every muscle in your body for all-over fitness and body-confidence.

[KBH 3789](#) We go swimming next week didn't have swimming this week did we?

[KCH 3547](#) Well are you going to a swimming pool with a cold?

[KDW 5596](#) and no back from swimming

[KE1 3841](#) ah swimming on Monday nights and I'm doing training another three times a week

[KE4 2025](#) Russell was wanting to go back to swimming class.

[KPR 1911](#) want to go swimming.

[KRT 908](#) I mean we've er the working party's actually been around the country looking at various other swimming pools in the areas and er just to get an idea on what we thought Didcot would really like.

Your query was swimming

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 2710 found...

[A70 1722](#) Since losing her sight, Philippa Bastable has taken up competitive swimming and has a new career, too

[A77 569](#) These I keenly fought competitions make use of all the excellent sports facilities throughout the Academy: cricket, tennis and clay pigeon shooting in the grounds, golf, swimming in Sandhurst's own indoor pool, and even rowing on the lakes.

[ABC 1022](#) The assumption is always made that a school of tuna is swimming underneath the dolphins.

[AHU 919](#) Ever since the days of Noah's swimming regattas, the common feature of all sports has been the requirement for physical fitness and the general rule that the fitter you are the better you will perform.

[AM0 753](#) The swimming pool is also surrounded by a great sun terrace.

[AM9 665](#) Access to their libraries, computers, meetings rooms, sports halls, playing fields and swimming pools could make a big contribution to community life.

[AMD 1415](#) Swimming: Large pool with waterfall, fountain, showers, sauna, whirlpool and fitness room.

[AMD 1790](#) There is an indoor swimming pool and sauna.

AMW 1132 If you can manage it, you can keep on the go all day, hitting winners on the tennis court or flying the British flat at water polo (let's hope we do better this year?), or competing in the Irene Palace swimming Olympics.

AND 1142 One councillor governor champion co-ordinated a petition from children and parents and even had the full council in chamber addressed by a group of young children in successful campaigns for a new swimming baths for the area and for greater access by children to school playing fields outside school hours.

AS7 658 You may launch your own sailing dinghy, motor cruiser or canoe; there are facilities for swimming, water-skiing and sub-aqua diving.

BN5 1042 Running or jumping exercises can encourage cellulite and swimming will develop the muscles in the shoulders.

BNP 916 Well, there's a certain romance in floating in a warm swimming pool on a cold winter's night, looking up at the stars and wondering whether to fling oneself down the rapids or go and sit in a Jacuzzi instead.

BNU 1418 It felt, as we struggled up the last, steepest stage of the hillside, that we were swimming in the white light of the sun.

CDT 424 For toning up the whole body and increasing your stamina, swimming and running are both excellent.

CH2 7302 `;We had a lot of fun but David was not swimming.

CH5 3648 THE appearance of Sharron Davies in the swimming competition, 12 years after she won a medal in Moscow was a wonderful example of Olympic spirit at its best.

CJK 1408 Local Activities : walks, fishing, gliding, hang-gliding, golf, swimming, indoor skiing, sailing, squash, tennis, bowls, horse-riding.

CLT 638 Even in such a large tank the number of Cichlids depends on territorial requirements, rather than surface area or swimming space.

EB1 1646 These might be to: `;go swimming for thirty minutes after work once a week';, `;use the stairs rather than the lift';, `;walk to the restaurant instead of driving';.

ECF 1225 But, set in extensive gardens, among the smooth, green fairways, the hotel also has two beautiful swimming pools, two floodlit tennis courts, a solarium, sauna and a delightful restaurant and bar.

ECF 3369 There is a swimming pool with a wide sun patio, and a creperie and bar in the garden.

ECF 5008 It would be somewhat difficult to pick the best of the Villa San Paolo's many attractions, but, if we were pushed to it, we would go for the stupendous view from the swimming pool.

ED4 2028 The area also offers sleigh rides, two discotheques, six museums, indoor tennis, bowling, swimming, skating and accommodation ranging from studios to three-star hotels.

EFR 1557 Even so, flesh and cartilage is heavier than water and to remain above the sea floor, the sharks have to keep swimming.

F9H 2229 The sea below was so clear that it was possible to enjoy the underwater antics of swimming guillemots, even from such a height.

FAT 497 They passed four months just wandering about the countryside, pitching their tent, swimming in the numberless ponds that are a feature of the land, and living off game they shot, chickens they snatched, and hand-outs from the rejoicing peasants.

FBN 91 The tank should be well planted but have areas of open water for swimming.

FPB 1147 Standing by the swimming pool at Saracen, Miranda beckoned to Adam, who was floating on the water in a transparent blow-up plastic armchair.

FRX 75 Moely was swimming after the boat and I shouted to him:

FT2 571 No differences were detected between case and control parents with respect to their own health or the numbers of diagnostic radiographs they reported before their child was conceived, or habits such as swimming in local rivers or canals, or in the children's histories of being breast fed, their preschool activities, allergies, or viral infections.

G33 1594 `;The candiru is reputed to find the cloaca of a host fish by swimming up its stream of urine.

GUA 306 Both sexes recognisable by heavy shovel-shaped bill producing characteristic head-down attitude when at rest or swimming on water.

GYF 70 But they say that they won't come off when you go swimming, and you take your clothes on and off.

HDB 1018 If it was a warm, sunny day we would pack all our belongings into the caravan and then we would head to the beach or we would go swimming in the pool on the park.

HJ4 7290 Activities can include walking, dancing, swimming, jogging or skipping.

JYA 316 I'm afraid you'll have to go easy on the Sangria while taking the tablets, and on the swimming too.;

KIS 1460 sunny California may sound good... but for swimmers like Jaime King it's all hard work... this summer she'll be swimming for Britain in the European championships... she's just won the senior title... and on top of all the training has also been taking her GCSE's at school...

KIY 715 He's about to tackle what must be the longest and the loneliest battle of all --; swimming the English channel.

[KIY 731](#) Kevin says he's swimming backstroke because it's the only stroke he can do.

[K21 268](#) Today Bob is visiting Clinton Tanner, a tetraplegic who is confined to a wheelchair and has little use of his hands following an accident when he dived into a swimming pool.

[K5A 2791](#) BRITAIN's Mark Foster smashed the 50m freestyle world record in sensational fashion at yesterday's Uncle Ben's World Cup swimming meet in Sheffield.

[KB8 3863](#) they've gotta walk to go swimming.

[KBF 10341](#) Oh and we'd love to do swimming, erm, because we'd done as a surprise for Carla for Christmas cos I mean we said the kids are getting older now, Dave heard it on the radio, erm, for one fifty a head, erm they were opening Guildford's swimming pool erm, from ten till two twelve?

[KBF 11332](#) When I was swimming I went to change and I found a swimming costume.

[KC8 995](#) He's only recently started to take notice of Hannah like take her swimming and that on and since he found out that she's got a heart murmur and that's what it's like, cos he for tea on the way back, and then he bathed the children and put them to bed, and last night no, what he put them all in the bath again, put that down again

[KCD 3750](#) Yeah, swimming .

[KDW 5596](#) and no back from swimming

[KNS 312](#) well it isn't even a priority, it's nothing, they won't get the money, th they won't pay for walk to go swimming but I thought that now that the has acquired that bus and it's gonna be standing around doing nothing for most of the time and it's a twenty nine seater bus.

[KSN 1089](#) And she goes, well your brother needs to be swimming more.

Your query was swimming

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 2710 found...

[A77 569](#) These I keenly fought competitions make use of all the excellent sports facilities throughout the Academy: cricket, tennis and clay pigeon shooting in the grounds, golf, swimming in Sandhurst's own indoor pool, and even rowing on the lakes.

[A7F 761](#) Torquay Leisure Hotels manages the adjacent Derwent and Victoria hotels, which have a total of 270 bedrooms and a swimming pool.

[AHU 947](#) Now, FitzSimons's Fitness for Slobs revolves around three numbers: your weight, your time for swimming a kilometre, and your time for a five-kilometre run.

[AJM 141](#) `;That swimming pool will run more efficiently under the Liberal Democrats than under anyone else,'; responded Mr Ashdown, his eye clearly on the national implications of the `;swimming pool'; issue.

AM0 401 The centre of attraction is the roof garden with swimming pool, sun terrace and a poolside bar and the lovely sandy beach, which is only a three minute walk down the hill.

AM0 1412 Here you'll find long sandy beaches in coves between rugged, rocky headlands; clear blue sea, perfect for swimming and watersports; sun, sun and more sun of the hot and tanning variety; and great nightlife with bars, discos and live music going on deep into the night and beyond.

AMD 946 The hotel also has two lounge areas, a bar, a children's area in the main swimming pool, and nearby public tennis courts.

AMD 1248 Swimming: Open air swimming pool with a small pool for children.

AMD 1907 Leogang also has a super leisure and fitness centre, with a heated open-air swimming pool.

AMW 586 Swimming pool; gardens and sun terraces.

AND 755 a sheet giving a breakdown of activities in a typical week --; PE days, swimming days etc;

AT4 4066 She had a sports bag to put all her things in: her swimming gear, her running shorts and her riding things.

B1N 958 I was paralysed on the canalside, mid pen stroke, sketching the boat for the skipper, then running towards the stern where the young man was swimming for his life out of the narrowing gap.

BML 860 Whole sentence In this approach (used when the learner dictates a caption for a drawing or painting --; `;Peter drew this picture'; or `;Wendy and John are swimming in the sea';), the teacher writes the caption and the learner `;reads'; it (in other words, repeats what the teacher reads).

BP6 78 Spectator events, eight family sports centres, ten swimming pools.

CA7 1014 Returning to Madeira, we find that the island is catering for the demands of a new breed of tourists who wish for a more active holiday than the traditional visitor who relaxed in the comfort of the luxury hotels or lazed around the swimming pool or at the lido.

CA7 1075 At a higher level in the gardens are two more swimming pools and a garden restaurant.

CAD 2253 Horowitz's adolescent angst is the usual stuff about `;careless'; parents, pill-popping, losing your cherry, driving convertible cars into swimming pools, and rebelling against adult authority figures.

CDC 1648 We ran a Monday night dance for them, but sometimes they got drunk and would chase each other through the club, and one night one of them fell into the swimming pool and climbed up the stairs to sit on the end of Rachel's bed!

CE1 1482 Walking, swimming, gardening and even general housework are all good exercise.

CEN 4719 COSTUMES don't have to be a dull black with your swimming badges sewn on to be fast through the water, as Vicki Walberg showed in London yesterday.

CHI 7601 They should try telling that to some householders in Edgware, North London, who found last week they had a swimming pool where the lounge used to be.

CHE 108 It was just floating on the surface, not wading or swimming, but unnaturally afloat; so exhausted it couldn't even sit upright.

CJK 1362 Local Activities : walks, golf, fishing, horse-riding, boating, swimming, bird-watching.

CJK 1408 Local Activities : walks, fishing, gliding, hang-gliding, golf, swimming, indoor skiing, sailing, squash, tennis, bowls, horse-riding.

CKM 1059 In the meantime it continues to flourish in the luxurious surroundings of the club, which has champion producing facilities including 12 indoor courts, gymnasium, swimming pool and in-house physiotherapists.

EBN 769 Hotel features include a comfortable lounge, a luxurious restaurant, a grill bar, a bar & lounge, swimming pool, weights rooms sauna & solarium.

EC9 691 Direct access by lifts to all hotel facilities and free use of luxury heated indoor swimming pool.

ECF 1323 The volcanic nature of the Aeolian islands benefits the visitor by warming the local waters to ideal bathing temperatures and the clear blue waters are superb for underwater swimming.

ECF 1518 Reached by a steep walkway down hill from the road, the hotel has a large swimming pool and an attractive terraced sunbathing area.

ED1 821 There's an indoor swimming pool, solarium and a childrens playroom with video.

EDG 322 `;They love cycling and swimming and all kinds of sport.';

EFC 740 Swimming and Sports Centres:

FBM 3847 The T-cut brief, inspired by swimming trunks, is a shape which is growing in popularity, as is the longer-line short.';

FRS 719 He liked her in minuscule bikinis or high-cut swimming costumes.

FU1 2531 I said," I'm not going to fit in there, but I got excited about it, mainly because of the swimming pool.

G2V 3993 SAFE SWIMMING

H8Y 1624 `;I don't know much about swimming,'; he said, `;but I suppose it's mainly supervision, and getting the boys to the right races.';

H9G 1983 She felt the heat so the idea of swimming appealed to her but she was shy of exposing her swelled body in a bathing costume.

[HTS 31](#) There were crisp fresh rolls, smoked fish and swimming olives, two kinds of pate and chilled Sancerre.

[HWB 459](#) The frigidarium was presumed to be open to the sky and contained a large open-air swimming bath.

[JA4 1456](#) It's got a swimming pool so.

[K4T 638](#) He has had a knee injury Record man SWIMMING: Australian Keiren Perkins broke his own world 800 metres freestyle record by 1.25 secs at the New South Wales swimming championships, finishing in 7 mins 46.6 secs.

[K51 12](#) The auditor commended the council on sports improvements but said it still needed to address key issues such as staff cover at the swimming pool.

[KBF 13551](#) He don't wanna go swimming.

[KBW 11376](#) He's gonna go swimming anyway so that'll put him back if

[KDN 4212](#) Oh Willy's away to swimming with

[KPV 2868](#) My erm, when I was little, I used to have this reoccurring dream, and it was really, really scary, and I just, I used to get really scared, I didn't want to go to sleep, in case I had this reoccurring dream, and what it was, was erm, I don't know, I, I think I didn't like swimming when I was little, so that might, what sparked it off, and I couldn't swim for ages

[KR0 746](#) I'm on number two quack, quack, one little duck came swimming back, one little duck went swimming one day over the hills and far away one duck said quack

[KSP 55](#) Er, and you don't get seagulls swim er, swimming in the sea.

Your query was swimming

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 2710 found...

[A74 2583](#) I remember I had to get some photos so I could get into the swimming pool for nothing.

[A7F 259](#) Hoteliers are supporting calls for stronger safety legislation for swimming pools after a survey revealed hotel pools to be the most hazardous in the private sector.

[ABH 963](#) In the capital the Americans built a vast embassy, with restaurant, swimming pool, tennis courts and so on.

[ACP 2470](#) On the other hand, though, it has to be said that some of the local urban excitements have been on the tame side recently: a swimming pool murder, an outbreak of cholesterol war between rival pizza outlets, the car that drove into the non-drive-in dry cleaners, and so on.

[AM0 753](#) The swimming pool is also surrounded by a great sun terrace.

AMD 457 Swimming: Lauterbrunnen has a lovely outdoor swimming pool set in alpine meadows.

AMD 504 Guests have free entrance to the swimming pool at Murren sport centre.

AR7 1610 After lengthy media interrogation about the race and our tie --; which the commentators had talked into an exciting crescendo --; we flopped into the swimming pool.

ARB 1365 As we passed out of the bar it was raining again and all Madrid's lights were swimming before my eyes, reflected on the street.

ARE 1103 Swimming with these giant fish (some weigh 100 kilogrammes) is an experience to remember, as long as you don't waggle fingers enticingly.

AT4 1493 `;Swimming tonight.

AT4 3017 It struck Nutty that he had no time to take cars for joy-rides any longer, content to flake out in the thick straw in a corner of Firelight's box after evenings of running and riding and swimming.

AT4 3164 `;Cripes, yes, on a horse with a spear in the plains of the Punjab --; not the same as in swimming trunks outside the amusement arcade in Northend on a Friday night.';

BLX 26 This is true whether you are in a desert or a forest or swimming on a coral reef.

BN3 2503 We remember him most as the best diver ever to grace the Gorbals swimming pond.

BNJ 313 In the town centre the Mounts Baths offers a fully equipped health suite, Turkish Bath and top class swimming pool, while Lings Forum, Weston Favell caters for badminton, basketball, five-side football, athletics and swimming.

CA7 1102 There are also a restaurant and bar at the swimming pool complex, which is reached through the hotel gardens and then down in a lift.

CA8 608 `;Jock'; Hilton Barber was not flying on this date, and saw what happened from the ground: `;I was swimming when a battle started overhead.

CEM 1382 One immensely-detailed drawing shows a grand chateau with vineyards, tennis court and swimming pool.

CF9 612 He clocks approximately 1hr 10mins for a 25-miler on the bike and runs at seven-minute mile pace, and is keen to improve on his weakest activity, swimming, during the summer.

CFU 185 Surrounded by thirty hectares of vineyards, olive groves and woods the small estate consists of the main villa, several outbuildings and barns, a swimming pool, a farm house and an old mill.

D97 929 just write down all the information we've got now so there is can recycling at the swimming pool and at Tesco privately run.

ECF 817 Set on a convenient bus route to Amalfi (three miles away and also served by the hotel's mini-bus for a small charge) there are many tranquil terraces and a cliffside swimming pool reached by private lift.

ECF 5202 The swimming pool is near the castle

EET 776 2 outdoor swimming pools

EET 999 Large swimming pool

F9F 1596 They now have an urge to seek fresh water and start swimming up the rivers.

FBM 363 Who knows, I may go swimming with dolphins this year (don't knock it till you've tried it).

FBN 1494 I have found that a build up of infusoria in the tank over this period can reduce the number of fry that reach the free swimming stage.

FEX 1075 Swimming is great training exercise.

FRL 1783 (ellipted items: been swimming in second clause).

FU0 197 The figures given by Vermeij (1976) suggest that *N. lapillus* more than 25 mm long are safe from even large shore crabs, *Carcinus maenas*, and velvet swimming crabs, *Liocarcinus puber*, (Table 6).

G04 447 `;Swimming,'; he answered.

G2N 502 Made Oxford's ice rink, swimming pools and sports facilities some of the best in the country.

G2R 270 The Ice Rink and Temple Cowley Swimming Pool cost us well over £1m a year.

G2W 444 The bathplug (which legend says is nonexistent in Russia) wouldn't be necessary at Sporthotel Gudauri itself, a new 4-star hotel with tennis courts, sauna, jacuzzi, swimming pool and bowling alley.

H8H 706 Her head was swimming and her heart was pounding.

H9N 113 Mrs Goreng would take off her jazzy (does that word date me?) little halter and shorts to reveal a swimming costume underneath whose intrinsic modesty was in inverse proportion to the daring of the shorts and top as relative items of apparel.

HJ3 3128 SWIMMING

HUB 15 In the line `;mine eye fixed with mock study on my swimming book'; the readers sees the contempt with which Coleridge treats the uncreative action of merely `;learning'; rather than discovering anything new.

HXS 1296 The drunken miller's incoherency, "" as he were on the quakke"" (4152) recalls how Nicholas puts the equivalent of an ass's head on John the carpenter by portraying him, absurdly, as a duck swimming above the Second Flood (3575--;6).

J52 1798 A young flatfish starts life swimming near the surface, and it is symmetrical and vertically flattened just like a herring.

JXX 147 Laura grinned as she recalled her early teens when she and Liz, together with their school-friend Julie, had spent the holidays climbing trees, swimming, and bicycling around the beautiful Devonshire countryside.

K1F 1831 '; We have no policy on single-sex swimming, as it has never been an issue before and it has always been assumed that all children would swim together.';

K1W 1659 The authority alleges that chlorine leaked into Wyman's Brook near the council owned Pittville swimming pool last January.

K3X 251 Police said the man was swimming despite warnings.

K5D 384 The biggest award was for £150,000 to Ullaspool, a company set up to raise funds to build a new swimming pool at Ullapool.

K97 17093 He was the natural choice to open Liverpool's newest swimming pool, at Everton Park in 1985, and by way of a change is also the A.S.A's unofficial historian.

KA1 9 We were later told about Piggy's asthma which stopped him from doing many physical things like swimming and running.

KDR 1434 Mm, you're not likely to go swimming

Results of your search

Your query was **working** (250 + 150 total 400 PARA TESIS) 32 HOJAS

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the **28680** found...

[A63](#) **92** NB If you're more used to working with computers, you'll find that there's a wide choice of basic payroll software available.

[A6E](#) **92** Working at Whiteleys.

[ACR](#) **1115** For there are fewer people working in agriculture and this is pushing the incidence rate back up.

[ARP](#) **592** The working class adolescent of the 60s had quite a job deciding what to do with his hair.

[ASA](#) **971** I started working as a caddie in 1944 when I was about eight, and I earned a penny for every year.

[ASH](#) **1281** In addition, muscles require calcium to work efficiently so a deficiency can cause problems with hard working horses as well.

[B0N](#) **856** Consequently the bureau is open for half the working week for individual problems and the other half is spent on a combination of community and social policy work.

[B0S](#) **362** It is always a wise procedure for a new and inexperienced councillor to watch the working of committees and council before venturing forward with some important proposals.

[B1Y](#) **284** The horse-drawn reaper-and-binder machine would circle the field, working from the perimeter towards the inside.

[B3G](#) **602** If you were paying full stamps before 1948, your working life dates from the year you entered (or re-entered) the state insurance scheme.

[B7M](#) **1141** Both STC and Plessey are working on this technology, for use in submarine telephone fibre, but the current best bet for domestic cable is a wavelength of around 0.8 micrometres.

[BPB](#) **55** Luckily, Katharine had ridden in a double bridle before, so as they started working in she was able to concentrate on getting the feel of Benji.

[C8T](#) **968** He liked best the stormy winter evenings when, working late, he could see the lights of shipping prinking the horizon as they made their way down the coast to the Yarmouth lanes, and see the flashing lightships and the beam from Happisburgh Lighthouse, which for generations had warned mariners of the treacherous offshore sands.

CAB 1571 He stopped and there was a moment of silence as they carried on working.

CAP 221 Staff were working harder with hospitals receiving less money for more seriously ill patients, Mr Woffard explained.

CBC 13827 He dresses up as a woman to play a nanny working for a yuppie in Mrs Doufire.

CC8 191 We have also enjoyed working alongside the children and leaders in the Learning Together programme.

CCR 767 The other major problem faced by political cooperation was the establishment of a practical working relationship with the Labour Party and trade unions.

CE8 1572 When unemployment as a percentage of the population of working age is taken into account, region A shows an increase from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent (a rise of 2.5 percentage points) and region B shows an increase from 20 per cent to 24 per cent (a rise of 4 percentage points).

CJU 1271 A stimulating working environment set in one of England's most attractive rural areas.

CRS 698 The projects were pitched at different levels, so that in the strictest sense the students were working in a parallel fashion.

EA4 181 People who would normally be entitled to small weekly amounts of disability working allowance or family credit if they took jobs, are to be paid instead with an advance of up to £104 to make benefits for those who get jobs appear more attractive.

EA5 1531 The government had not intervened in the dockers' ban, and although they supported the Poles against the Bolsheviks they were aware of the general feelings amongst the working classes, which were expressed vociferously at workers' meetings throughout the country.

EAP 73 CASE 3 : the form should be completed with the appropriate letter (A, B or J) in the From Working Set space and the corresponding table number (1-;40) in the To Table Number space.

EVH 639 It was a standing pose and I had been working at my canvas for a week, my problems were not nearly solved, and the painting still excited me.

FET 492 They rode along side by side, amicably, both heavy, legs efficiently working.

FR4 47 These are, of course, areas of high working class and minority group concentration.

FST 1334 But as noted, this still leaves a substantial number of women with, over a working lifetime, limited access to occupational pension benefits in their own right.

G1G 60 Ultimately, and this was what Marx and Engels were trying to encourage in The Communist Manifesto , this capitalist system of power would be challenged by the working class which capitalism created.

GUW 211 While the percentage of middle class people using mechanical methods of birth control increased from 9 per cent to 40 per cent between 1910 and 1930, the comparable figures for the working class were 1 per cent and 28 per cent.

GVP 2070 `;He's having a working lunch in his office,`; explained Daphne, who had returned to the table for a second helping.

H45 341 Life in New York, working for one of the world's greatest auction houses, may seem glamorous, but as Christopher Hartop explains, it can involve scholarship, tact, diplomacy and hard work.

H94 1378 In the middle of working out whether he meant `;moving around`; as in girlfriends, or `;moving around`; as in innocent flat-changing, Meredith found herself quite helplessly watching every slow, calculating movement as he tied the bright madder silk around his neck.

HJ1 22028 The research involves an investigation of attitudes and approaches to flexible working within major hotel chains, based on interviews with corporate personnel managers.

HLF 183 Meeting of CODESA working groups

HPG 905 This will be a normal working day for the man and after work he might go off to the pub for a drink with his mates.

HSE 1373 The associated additional cost arises from either people and equipment standing idle while instructions are awaited, or working at a reduced rate on other activities, therefore increasing durations of these activities.

HUU 153 When this incident occurred he'd been working on a project in Harlow in Essex setting up another system.

HW9 1907 This may involve ordering additional stocks of material, amending production schedules and possibly introducing overtime working or shift working, all of which takes time to plan and implement.

HWC 841 I'd like to think the Power was working then, but I suspect it was coincidence; high performance jets crash so often it was no real surprise my symbolic and their real destruction came within a fortnight of each other.

HXW 1548 Formulations of definitive tests are always dangerous, but it seems to me that, without claiming to expound an exhaustive guide, the following provides a satisfactory working test for whether, in any given case, a covenant touches and concerns the land: (1) the covenant benefits only the reversioner for the time being, and if separated from the reversion

ceases to be of benefit to the covenantee; (2) the covenant affects the nature, quality, mode of user or value of the land of the reversioner; (3) the covenant is not expressed to be personal (that is to say neither being given only to a specific reversioner nor in respect of the obligations only of a specific tenant); (4) the fact that a covenant is to pay a sum of money will not prevent it from touching and concerning the land so long as the three foregoing conditions are satisfied and the covenant is connected with something to be done on, or to in relation to the land.

J53 242 Some of the terms of the existing agreements indirectly touch on the quality of working life.

JK0 663 did you have people working under you?

JXG 1662 See the sub-section on" Program Flow Control" in the" General Information" section for more details on the working of the program stack.

K52 8592 There were a funny few minutes about John Major's working class credentials but like Mills the rest of the act was a bit hackneyed.

K59 1473 It is working in partnership with Norway's Statoil on other opportunities, including possible projects in the former Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, as part of the process of taking a longer look ahead at business prospects than the average City scribbler cares to take into account.

K5H 298 Another complicating social factor is the change in working patterns.

K9K 312 They were then shown, market segment by market segment, that their plant was totally incapable of providing this service unless the business held large stocks of raw materials and finished products --; in other words, large working capital.

KBL 4251 Yeah I was working, I was

KM1 237 The government policy for creating jobs is to re-introduce slavery, working for benefits no-pay Britain.

Your query was **working**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

A1A 615 Working hard against the prevalent impression of Derrida as some kind of irresponsible comedian, Norris continually insists on his `rigorous'; and `scrupulous'; reading of philosophical and literary texts.

A6Y 850 If discontinuity is the case, there is the alleged distinctiveness of recent crowd behaviour and explanations of it as part of a general transformation of the urban working class since 1945 to consider.

AN4 305 Most of Leapor's time at Weston Hall and Edgcote House would obviously have been spent working.

ANC 1858 It also had one of the longest lives as it was working right up to the late 1940s.

ANT 493 The Renaissance State consisted, at bottom, of an ever-expanding bureaucracy which, although at first a working bureaucracy, had by the end of the sixteenth century become a parasitic bureaucracy; and this ever expanding bureaucracy was sustained on an equally expanding margin of `;waste': `;waste'; which lay between the taxes imposed on the subjects and the revenue collected by the Crown.

ANT 857 At Amsterdam in 1904, a Dutch delegate, Van Kol, threw down the gauntlet --; `;The new needs which will make themselves felt after the victory of the working class and its economic emancipation will make the possession of colonies necessary, even under the future socialist system of government., The need for tropical products, for outlets for exports and surplus population and to offset `;the deadly competition of colonial labour';, all entailed rethinking the old position.

ASJ 210 At the time Cook was employed as secretary to the South Midland Temperance Association, a cause which he embraced with zeal, believing that temperance could transform the lives of working people.

ATA 280 For Nicola Field: `;As you go on working you learn and you gain more experience and you start to get frustrated with being a side-kick and having your ideas continually being taken up and used by someone else.';

B7C 1061 Scientists at the ARC's institute for research on animal diseases, near Newbury, have been working on ways of reducing the risk of spreading diseases with slurry.

B7D 161 If P is the process that brings the pieces into the working positions, then we must use P --; 1 to put them back again, so that our total operation is P (F 2 R 2) 3 P --; 1 .

B7H 1152 The engineers among you who cut your teeth --; using a diamond-tipped turning tool if working on something hard --; in the firm's model shop, will rage and roar and split asunder with bellows at Jonathan's mistake.

C9J 1131 Tony Revell began experimenting with guitars at the age of fourteen, and five years later he landed a position working with Chris May and Andy Preston, refining his skills while turning out Overwater electrics.

CB2 521 Once when I was at school he told me that I should spend the entire summer working on improving my passing off my left hand and my kicking off my left foot.

CDG 452 Director Terence Young was delighted to find that the two actors seemed intent on working seriously --; except for Marvin's first scene which followed a boozy lunch and featured an equally boozy Marvin.

CH8 1163 We were a large family of seven and my father worked on the railway and he only had two pounds a week, but we could make three pounds and ten shillings just at the weekend by working the clubs.

CJF 1622 I don't think my mind is working properly yet.';

CKD 786 She glanced round her, there were boots to be tapped, heavy working boots belonging to Cleg the Coal with the sole hanging off like a ragged tongue.

CLN 885 The heroism portrayed as necessary to triumph over the slave trade drew upon a sense of working in harmony with fellow reformers, fired in part by an ideologically convergent commitment and of acting upon that commitment in similar ways.

CMM 305 It is one thing in a park, where gardeners are working full-time, but for the average amateur with a job to go to five days a week, these are the sort of things one should think about even before placing an order, let alone planting.

ECB 1198 In addition to this, the head of the household is almost always assumed to be the man in the household, even if the wife is working.

EFH 1240 It was run by Peter Hindle, who now makes the planes, and was remarkable for its practical 'hands on' approach, which called for concentrated effort, some students working up to 8pm at night!

EVF 1547 His public relations executive is probably working hard enough on his account, but they simply did not keep in touch on a regular basis.

EVJ 1178 Dressmaking or working in a shop were possibilities.

F9U 494 Still more irritating was the fact that whilst Vaughan laboured slowly, working up his ideas through a series of studies, Minton dashed out striking designs with astonishing facility, working with fierce concentration and a pertinacious resistance to interruptions.

FBL 2140 It is the fight choreographer working out the moves for Leonard's struggle to the death with Otto.

FPE 333 'He says he likes it here and likes working on his farm.

FT8 1383 Added to all this are features which make working with long, complex documents much simpler.

GOC 143 If it happened that the particular industry or business was working less efficiently than its foreign competitors, it was simply further relatively weakened.

GVX 49 In the following chapters in this book there are many illustrations of how adult educators have attempted to take up this challenge working with women, peace groups, the unemployed, ecology groups, trade unions, cooperatives, people in the Third World.

GX9 741 CHRISTINE Elliott enjoyed every minute working for her Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award --; and when she met the Duke at the presentation ceremony she told him so.

H45 69 Senate set up a working party under Professor Furmston, Council asked consultants Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte to look at the matter, convocation set up an ad hoc working group to respond to the first two reports, and the Vice-Chancellor produced a report for Council which drew together the common threads in all three.

H8X 127 James Abbott held the crook he carried every working day, the crook that had been his father's when he was shepherd here, head shepherd to Alexander Bewick.

HAE 4783 So it was inevitable that there would be an emotional outburst when it was revealed that the local health authority are investigating the much-loved GP for working too hard.

HHX 402 They love the idea of saying, 'We must have laws that say 48-hour working weeks, two years' maternity leave and a minimum wage.'

HP3 58 American employers objected to the inclusion of working as a major life activity.

HP3 61 The disability must preclude an individual from working for an employer in a class or broad range of jobs.

HRB 163 Lear was now working mostly from the menagerie at Knowsley Hall, where he was enjoying the congenial nature of Lord Derby's patronage, and entertaining the Lord's grandchildren.

HRM 1338 Resistance by working class youth, therefore, takes various 'magical' or 'symbolic' forms: dress, style, alternative ways of life.

HRP 868 The purpose appears threefold: to explore existential issues using references ranging from the emotive to the more cerebral; in line with post-modern experimentation, to challenge conventional spectatorship positions; to showcase different ways of working using new technologies.

HTU 3917 'The working in the 'first person';'

HXT 14 In Britain the reforms which were introduced in the White Paper Working for Patients in 1989 were never widely understood and have still not won public support.

J77 213 Therefore, amend this clause to read:... at least 'working days... to allow for pre-completion searches, etc as well.

[JYE](#) 65 I'm working on a scheme.

[K2D](#) 2397 Of the other leading contenders for honours, Instonians have boosted their squad with the return of Davy Wilson from the French League, where he figured for Amiens, while Irish U-18 Andrew McBride is back at Annadale slotting in for Vincent Devenney (working in the US).

[K76](#) 81 There is considerable evidence to show that it is partnerships between the various departments of local authorities, voluntary agencies and the police working together which are most likely to curb crime and improve the quality of life in c in local communities.

[K94](#) 678 Perhaps buyers are continually raising the problem that the salesperson is working for one of the smallest companies in the industry.

[KCT](#) 7602 Hard working old boy as well.

[KDA](#) 5843 and he's having a punch up with his brother and he keeps letting his brother hit him he's got this holographic image he, who accompanies him with this fucking computer, and working out what's going on why they're there sort of thing cos he goes back in into to different times to to help these people out

[KLY](#) 127 Compulsory competitive tendering is seen by the government as a means of eroding the working conditions.

[KRL](#) 3414 One as a member of the Gipsy Working Party and another as the spokesman for property.

Your query was **working**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

[AB5](#) 1517 He had no money and he was working very hard every day and there were lots of problems and nobody there to take care of them.

[AKR](#) 361 Some MPs believe it is outdated, associated with a working class tradition that has little resonance in the 1990s.

[AP7](#) 1373 Later, as a 16-year-old, she went into a wartime gas mask factory working beside `;real cockney women!'; `;I was shocked...

[ARJ](#) 3239 In other words, you don't have to go on working for peanuts!

[ASH](#) 398 For the working owner, non-essential grooming is out.

B17 453 Very briefly, the basic Marxist argument is that the selective enforcement of the law, by largely ignoring white-collar/business crime, gives the impression that criminals are mainly from the working classes, which serves to direct attention away from `;ruling-class crime';.

B3G 602 If you were paying full stamps before 1948, your working life dates from the year you entered (or re-entered) the state insurance scheme.

B7F 314 Forgetting that the shop-floor is a `;contested terrain';, and that workers' aspirations for control are frequently translated into attempts to create desired working practices, is to miss a vital aspect of changes in production technology.

BMA 787 One of the main forms of compulsion of the new model, operating within the working class itself, is the abolition of the so-called `;freedom of labour';.

BNF 1794 The last thirty years in Britain have seen a significant cultural change in respect of women working.

CC3 254 I'm also working with the kids at the local YMCA, linking their activities to the church.

CGS 73 The top outside corner of every working page is labelled to remind instructors and other readers of exactly where they are in the course as they work through it.

CHO 2603 He was working hard.

CKS 1395 The main point I want to make is that, looked at from the perspective of an individual teacher's working life, this kind of action constitutes one very important strategy within a whole repertoire of ways of improving their pleasure and satisfaction in the job.

CMC 1226 You can use the magic item Orb of Thunder to darken the skies and spoil high level flight altogether, but you can't count on this working.

CMH 325 Extrapolations are, therefore, best seen as working hypotheses requiring confirmation by studies made on people.

CMU 364 Working for parents

CSH 175 All are currently working with Solaris 2.0 code, binary compatible, says Watkins, with release 2.1, which includes support for symmetric multi-processing.

EA4 591 Those working in the adult magistrates courts have become lounge lizards,'; he complains.

EAR 114 1) Restore to table of origin, AND bring to working set

EDC 1542 I'm working on my own house at the moment and I'm waiting for a grant off the Housing.

EFX 728 He must have been working on it in January 1948 at the latest, since the book was sent to the printers in the second week of February.

EGO 518 But the Northern working people do not take kindly to living in flats...

EVJ 149 She appears also however to have had in mind the entry to the trade of unequivocally middle-class girls, arguing that "the most cultivated class of women could become proof-readers (which was almost like "working in publishing").

FAY 1192 Racism just boils down to ruling-class propaganda; you've only got to look at the popular Tory press, churning it out day after day, all owned and controlled by capitalists who've got a direct interest in setting white workers against black and undermining the unity of the working class.

FB5 365 If the `;pincers'; were to meet then the space for conventional capitalist `;management'; --; i.e. the hierarchal direction of enterprises in the pursuit of profit, recognising some form of responsibility to `;shareholders'; but not to working people --; would be at least severely restricted and at best eliminated.

FBP 260 In February, US President Bill Clinton announced his interest in working with the automotive industry on `;clean car'; technology.

FRG 1298 Since considerable resources of time are needed to input a large corpus successfully, textual processing by computer is impracticable for many researchers working on tight budgets.

FT1 1801 Editor , --; The paper from the Royal College of Radiologists Working Party would have had more impact if details of results of radiographs had been included.

GOW 3354 If the trainers each encourage a similar pattern of professional practice, in-service training and working arrangements, then in five years time a national pattern will emerge so that clients and interpreters can have recognised expectations.

G3D 1131 The stimulus of individual and group recovery and of working in the professional field of addictive disease and recovery is that each new discovery brings not only its own understanding and rewards but also the promise of more.

G UW 60 Nevertheless, by the early 1950s the extremes of difference between working and middle class women's experiences, which had been the result chiefly of poverty on the one hand, and a cloistered existence in a home where at least the heavy chores were performed by domestic servants on the other, had disappeared.

H8W 235 In addition to trading, the women go to cities to demonstrate against domestic violence or to show solidarity with women working in the poor conditions in textiles factories.

HCE 197 When the Forum for Educational Research in Scotland was inaugurated in 1986, one of the aims was to provide a way in which teachers and others working in education could contribute to the identification of priorities for educational research.

HHV 15114 As my hon. Friend knows, the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland with responsibility for industry --; my hon. Friend the Member for Eastwood (Mr. Stewart) --; has co-ordinated the work of the Lanarkshire working group, which has brought together many local authorities, public bodies and private sector bodies.

HP3 634 An employee had been electrocuted when working on the magnetron assembly line of the company's Thornaby-on-Tees factory, which was engaged in another stage of the microwave oven manufacturing process, when he had come into contact with exposed conductors.

HPU 421 An example of this might be the "embourgeoisement theory" which enjoyed widespread currency a few years ago in sociology, and which argued that the "working class", in Britain, were becoming more like the "middle class" in their aspirations, consumption patterns and political views.

HWP 1510 `I merely wanted a word with my people who are working on your brother's papers.';

J2S 215 Mongolian scientists are working with international experts on a 10-year reintroduction programme.

J6N 609 The initial period lasts for 20 working days.

JXK 34 In this case, having a working knowledge of the types of microcomputer available will be important.

K21 1446 Consciopus of political correctness they company was anxious not to lose its working class image.

K4S 1549 He joins the Gateshead company after 10 years in Australia working for a similar electric motor company.

K5J 2092 The finish was as accurate as the rest of the Belgians' efforts had been wayward and suddenly the numerical disadvantage Rangers were working under threatened to be a severe handicap.

KAY 884 The accepted view in the nineteenth century, except in the working class where people were viewed very differently, was that women should stay in the home, quiet and supportive, looking after the husband, home and children (probably in that order!)

KBO 206 Working the weekend?

KGW 431 Erm so what you get is you get Rogers this week working with client and then you get Arnold Lazarus the following week and then after that you then get er you then get then you then get the client saying what she thought of it all which is quite interesting as well, so erm what I'll do is I'll put it on to about when finished really

KPK 61 No, she must be working out of the Kingston office cos we don't

KS0 299 erm And as I said, we're trying to, not that I'm giving the opposite view to Doctor Plumtree, as I said, we're trying to fund the people on the front line, you know, the foresters in their back yard, as it were, we're trying to preserve it, and we also feel we're not being patronising, it's not like we're writing out a large cheque and saying'; here you are';, we're actually putting a lot of time and effort into this, I mean, it's now become a full time job for me and certainly for Dave Kester, and all the other people working on it.

KS8 1101 Amber Film Productions was set up in 1969 as a collective group of technicians, documenting working class life in the North East of England.

Your query was **working**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

A0W 487 However, the problem is more predominant in men; women tend to spend around two thirds of their training time working on their legs and glutei (buttocks).

A4D 132 The living, working residents will be replaced by dummies `;re-enacting scenes from working life';.

A7H 283 While Mountbatten was still alive, Charles had begun working on many projects and had become enthused by what he could do to help the young and the disadvantaged; he was fired by what needed to be done in the inner cities and keen to find ways of defusing racial tension.

ABF 1638 According to the round-table agreement with the now defunct communist party, Mr Mazowiecki's government, containing communist interior, defence and foreign-trade ministers and working under a communist president, was to last until 1993.

AC6 2112 I realized that all I wanted was to stop him from writing on his own, and that this was possibly his own motive for working with me in Salamanca - to keep my true poetic self silent, subservient to his.

AMB 41 She made all sorts of things in there and Endill would hear bangs and thumps all day long when she was working on something special.

ANM 752 Perhaps I should have asked them if they were intending to introduce creche facilities or anything to help the working mum?

ANM 1482 Attend/host a Working Mums group evening meeting Type articles for newsletter (machine available) Be a postnatal supporter to a new mum nearby Host an Open House meeting (you provide refreshments) Host a Mobile Mums meeting host a New Mums meeting Give jumble kids' clothes for sale at events Sell outgrown stuff at Nearly New sales Bake cakes (frozen ones very acceptable) for events Help in the kitchen at events or `;man'; the stalls

AP7 982 Andrew Carnegie, millionaire-to-be, believed his `;optimistic nature'; and wit `;must have been inherited'; from his `;delightful old masquerading grandfather;'; while the future feminist Hannah Mitchell could see her own dogged persistence in the extraordinary working energy of the octogenarian grandmother who was `;the delight and terror of my young days';

ARC 869 The school day should be extended for older pupils, with many activities currently classed as voluntary or extra-curricular brought within the normal working framework of the school timetable.

ARX 6 I had recently been working on Orwell's radio scripts in the BBC's Written Archive Centre at Caversham, one of the most important archives for modern British history outside the Public Record Office, and here in this room in Sackville Street were books written by all the authors and broadcasters I had grown familiar with, who were working at the time George Orwell was broadcasting and before.

B7H 650 This criterion means that a great deal of fundamental science such as elementary particle physics or astronomy would not qualify for our support; but it does not mean that we avoid contact with scientists working in these fields.

CLS 449 Their cinema was purer because they were often more fully in charge of their product than were other film-makers working on serious movies, because comedy encouraged a more direct relationship between technique and content, and because the films were made not for any sectional audience but for the mass audience itself.

CME 1559 I'm on a working party of the Haselhurst Committee, chaired by the Countryside Commission, with representatives from the National Farmers Union, the Ramblers' Association, the Department of the Environment, MAFF, the Association of County Councils and the Association of District Councils.

CNS 692 Aspect 3 --; personal and social skills; autonomy and independence; working in teams and leadership.

CS7 737 The AHA working party had concluded in 1979 that there was `;no long term need for both these psychiatric hospitals to be retained to meet the service requirements of the area';.

CT2 298 Using a combination of Top-End working with the NCR Comten Communications Processor, customers gain the ability to use their in-place 3270 terminal networks, many of which are huge, to switch between IBM 3270 applications on the SNA host and block mode applications on the Unix host.

EGO 1837 No doubt it was the finest accolade from an old Etonian, and no doubt it meant something then when miners were regarded as dark, ignoble savages both by the respectable Brighton ladies who are a typical target for Orwell's abuse and among the respectable, washed working class.

EVN 928 By now Caroline had left the London college and was working for a glossy magazine in Cardiff.

FEW 631 Agency working might provide one means whereby this labour market can move towards equilibrium.

FEW 828 Moreover, despite the apparent contradiction, casual working at least in this sector is a highly formalized system of working.

FTW 185 Such a quest necessarily involved a process of selection and categorisation in which the constituent elements of the world were divided into the forces of Good and the forces of Evil; those working with him, those working against him; those working for one class, those working for another.

FUI 42 Therefore a fourteen-year-old teenage mother who is at school is in quite a different situation from a nineteen-year-old who may be working and married, and her pregnancy is usually viewed quite differently too.

G0U 2086 the right to organise conditions of working and methods of decision-making.

G2E 2918 Lately she has been working as a $10-an-hour dresser at local fashion shows and answering phones at an aerobics studio.

G2W 1339 Jilly Curry uses her bilingual secretarial skills in London and Simon Baynes combines freelance photography with working as a telephone engineer.

G3E 391 I was in the Biology Department yesterday and Bradley said the report wasn't ready; he was working on a case for the defence.

GSY 1076 Albright travelled all through his working life, in eastern Europe in the early 1850s and in western Europe thereafter, promoting the use of red phosphorus, for example, by showing specimens at exhibitions.

GT2 590 He remained a bricklayer all his working life, although, as Cecil Sharp [q.v.] said, he was `a builder by trade, but a dancer by profession';.

GU9 1527 `;He kept quiet for a long time working out how long soap could keep for, then he just said, `;Well, we'll have to sell the things.';

HC2 195 Similarly, a company is only making problems for itself by creating a norm of people working extra hours, putting staff under stress which impacts on their home lives and which probably does not achieve greater productivity since it is commonly believed that working beyond 40 to 50 hours a weeks results in time spent which is increasingly unproductive.

HCE 71 Retiring members included the Chairman, of who had been in post since 1984, seeing the Council successfully through a record number of reviews of its work, ways of working and reconstitutions.

HCL 299 If you are at EO grade or above, working full time, you may be required to take a job beyond daily travelling distance which would require you moving house.

HEM 33 My father working at home with his mother and farming this 1 twelve acre holding and my grandmother erm sub-letted the the park for him.

HHX 8498 I look forward especially to a future opportunity to develop his views on the desirability of keeping national insurance contributions as low as possible and of working out exactly how that fits in with the policies of some of his right hon. and hon. Friends, but that is for another occasion, Madam Deputy Speaker.

HRK 2347 The report suggests that the time taken for decision-making and the quality of the decisions were largely unaffected by participation, but the utilisation of skills, the general feeling of empathy with the organisation, the working atmosphere and the employees' acceptance of technology all improved in general.

HU3 520 At the time of the return visit, a cholecystoscopy was performed with a 10 or 12 French prototype flexible cholecystoscope (Olympus, XCHF, Keymed) with a 3 French working channel.

HX2 23 The HCIMA was working closely with the British Nutrition Foundation, through consultant food scientist, in a European programme to make hotels and restaurants more nutrition aware.

HXF 1177 Having established a good working relationship with classes the new teacher may well be able to adopt a freer design with confidence.

J33 301 Reviewing the latest research on the greenhouse effect, the science working group of the UN Intergovernmental Committee on Climate Change (IPCC) has declared itself more certain than ever that global warming is under way --; but agreed that its full impact may be delayed by other human factors, including a limited cooling effect produced by sulphur pollution and ozone depletion.

[J8B](#) 796 has drawn up for sign language is this sort of flow chart er, with dates and things working backwards from the event, saying you know we need this by two weeks beforehand we need it back

[JY4](#) 3133 The pool water was working wonders on her ankle and after a few more minutes she tested its strength.

[K1E](#) 3120 It will see a new way of working for most staff.

[K6P](#) 175 And they got reckon they were They had a lot of henhouses then they were working a lot hens and there were five or six henhouses all blown to bits and the hens scattered about everywhere.

[K9R](#) 28 Bob summed up: `;Bringing quality into the way we work doesn't mean working harder, but rather working smarter.

[KA4](#) 142 It is clear in talking to Walter, as he nears the end of his career, that while he has greatly enjoyed his job working with students, he is saddened by the fact that prospects for young people are not very promising at the present time.

[KC1](#) 2592 See if they're working or not.

[KC9](#) 6860 she said I wasn't four years old and she was still working in the box office .

[KRM](#) 2279 Next year I'm working out, or will soon be working out, with the Treasury a further substantial programme of increases and the Thames Valley bid will of course be looked at as part of that programme.

[KS2](#) 674 And so, you know, on the business desk you might have three teams and the first team is only doing the first page and the opinion and the second team is doing a large amount of financial news and the third team is doing the company news, and then the erm there's a graphics person who's working on charts and stuff.

Your query was **working**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

[A22](#) 34 . New Zealand's Olympic gold medallist, Mark Todd, has accepted a last-minute ride for today's Working Hunter Championship.

[A6F](#) 1416 But the party has also lost out because of the salience of race (which encouraged the white south to defect to the Republicans), embourgeoisement of the working class, and the Social Issue (concern about the rise of the anti-Vietnam war protest movement in the 1970s and the assertiveness and challenges to traditional values by various minority groups).

[ABG](#) 303 But when they are scalping, they are working in the public interest.

AJY 2075 For a small market town, Shrewsbury has managed to give the world a very motley crew, from Charles Darwin to Private Eye magazine --; the Eye's begetters first started working together on the Shrewsbury School magazine.

ARJ 1257 Perhaps, thought, they're people who have been working there all their lives?

B01 499 The fact that professionals share the prevailing social attitudes is underlined by Alison Norman: `The poor image of old age inevitably rubs off on those who are working in this field.

B2A 367 Which model of the `internal market'; is proposed in Working for patients --; Type I or Type II?

B2D 848 The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 is the most far reaching of all the statutes having the widest impact on working conditions, its aim being to secure the health, safety and welfare of all at work wherever they may be employed.

CFX 805 His working life was spent as a civil servant in the important government Office of the privy Seal in Westminster, where Chaucer was Clerk of the Works.

CGD 1117 It is important that the client's first task is one in which success is highly probable, as nothing succeeds like success in this way of working.

CGU 401 Working the plain rows teaches you something further about lace knitting, the holes have to be isolated by at least one stitch and one row.

CK6 2982 I don't respect O'Connor because she suggests that decent working people just give up everything, and because she doesn't genuinely make the best of the power she HAS got.

CLS 346 Also in 1908 audiences could have seen Unemployed and Unemployable in which the central character begins by haranguing a crowd; he is dragged off by his wife and given a whole range of domestic tasks all of which he makes a mess of; he accidentally acquires stolen goods and is arrested; the film ends with this `lounger'; working at last but in the cells.

CNS 480 In the first place, a working party set up to simplify the complex technicalities of the original assessment proposals generated a system which was more intelligible and rational.

CNN 146 Equinox Systems Inc, making input-output controller boards for multi-user computers in Fort Lauderdale, Florida has filed to go public with an initial offer of up to 1.5m shares, 1m of them new, at a target price of \$11.50 to \$13.50 a share to raise some \$12m for working capital.

EAT 349 agreement of the detailed working method

ECH 1150 For the most part this wasn't abused, although the winner of one of the division one (E2-E4) events was seen working an E7 the following day!

ECY 1256 In `underdeveloped'; societies, the socialist, capitalist or communist elites have to find means to coerce or cajole people into working in order to build up wealth in their previously exploited economies.

EDJ 1137 Sometimes I'm working away up here in my studio --; the name's a bit too grand for the room, which is only 12 by 12, but even so --; and there's music on the radio and I'm sort of on automatic pilot.

EE9 734 These numbers, he pointed out, could have been considerably increased were it possible to assess the numbers working short-time, as occurred in almost every trade during some part of the year.

EFT 1666 An this note by magic, but by the natural working of principles we now, at least in part, can understand.

EWH 1384 She had been working every day for over a month, and had not received a penny for her labour.

FAB 1803 His cheesecutter hat and Burberry overcoat gave him the look of a working class spiv.

FAK 1121 Working people are found to prefer the immediacy of abundance, a plentiful table proclaiming its sustenance, strong red meats, solid breads and cheeses, an unfussy array of quantity wherever possible.

FE6 643 These are calculated from a knowledge of the material properties, and the loading and working conditions.

FY9 652 So that you're not think, Oh You're first thought cos I know the way you you were working, you're thinking Oh if I just double that, half it or take a third of it or something like that.

G1C 1976 A working party was appointed in 1974 to produce one.

G39 1097 A good working dog --; at least one is essential for any stock farmer but the Hauxwells didn't always have much luck in finding the right one.

G3B 1906 On Sunday night the driver would take me back to Verona and Eric would somehow get to Rome, where he was going to be working.

GUJ 654 Cézanne's intensely `painterly'; art with its brilliant use of colour and its mysterious deformations, which suggested a range of new pictorial concepts, was a source of inspiration for almost all the significant young painters working in Europe during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

H9Y 999 Unlike myself and many of my sisters, to whom life without Erace and Ultra-Glow would mean the difference between a career as a working mother and a career as a recluse in a brown-paper bag, men learn to accept themselves as they are.

HA1 61 Thanks to Cook's intervention he got a job on Liberty magazine, and Wilcock began working on its `;Screwball'; column.

HAC 5635 Many business people are away from their office base for much of the working day, especially those involved in sales and marketing.

HAJ 2165 Other relevant knowledge --; The working of the courts and the legal system The variety of human nature and characteristics The range of backgrounds and lifestyles of individuals The culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities Self-knowledge

HDL 155 So I was actually messing around with the Tax Officer for quite a while because I was on demob leave and I was also working so he wasn't gonna let me have two lots of sawages.

HHU 125 Two train working with up to seven coaches if needed should cater for the traffic on offer.

HJ4 9568 She was inspired and strengthened by seeing herself not as a passive victim, or a cancer patient, but as an individual working for her own health and well-being.

HPD 952 This module enables the student who is working in housing or who has an interest in the subject area, to acquire a basic knowledge of relevant areas of housing law.

HPP 294 Further points were discussed, for example the need for public liability insurance, which I duly went and arranged; the need for `;Caution: Work in Progress'; signs at each end, which I duly had made; the need to take care, when working, not to disturb the kicking stones; and the need to avoid making heaps when distributing the spoil, so as not to impede the grass cutter.

HPP 1942 Volunteers are currently working on the upgrading of parts of the Union Canal towpath in the area of Hermiston, near Edinburgh.

HUV 355 Working in York.

HXA 360 Communications Manager Gerry Boyle is a good example, doing his MSc in Human Resource Management at Strathclyde with project on the effects of shift working in high-technology manufacturing.

J6S 586 A further change has been made to replace the concept of" full-time working director".

[J75](#) 95 The most effective way of working is to delegate work down to the lowest competent level at which it can be handled.

[JTA](#) 1172 No Sally's new at the job, we've been working at this for for on on the technical front for some time, now let's just sit down and and work out what we're gonna do.

[JTB](#) 473 If you need tools to do it, then a fitter initially and then if the help comes from the people that are stuck because it's not working anyway, to help clean out.

[K1K](#) 303 Scientists at Smith Kline Beecham have been working on Havrix for eight years.

[K1M](#) 1165 It seems to be working... more families are already making the long trip to see husbands and fathers

[KB3](#) 692 That's my weekend off as I'm working

[KDA](#) 3870 and then you you got separated and both fucking started working

Results of your search

Your query was

Working 1 (TOMÉ 150) total de la búsqueda: 400

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

[A2L](#) 164 Of 11 ticket machines, two are not working and only two provide change.

[A47](#) 55 During the war he served in the Home Army, working for the clandestine radio show, and took part in the Warsaw rising of 1944, which he later described as 'the most tragic of all Polish insurrections';

[A8F](#) 115 Which opera was Puccini working on at the time of his death?

[A9F](#) 34 Mrs Elaine Wake said her 18-year-old brother takes home £205 a week working in a supermarket.

[ADF](#) 176 These include the risks of developing splints, joint damage due to overweight in young horses, founder, and azoturia in working horses.

[ADP](#) 1390 And we know the experience of pianists working at the keyboard.

[AK2](#) 937 Much of the centre, which has metallurgical equipment capable of working with uranium, was incomplete.

AM5 468 Working out from the pyramid shape already laid, use the weight of your body to keep the laid tiles flat.

B08 143 The precise formula for working out who is eligible depends upon the legal entitlement in question.

B1D 30 The working conditions in the Office at this time are described by Edward Hertslet, who entered the Foreign Office in 1840.

B2M 473 The lower order changes in responsibility were considered at a later stage when working with Principals to determine the detailed changes required at individual Colleges.

B2S 1218 Ordinary arrangements for working the line were for the time suspended.

BMC 495 Keener particularly enjoys working with contemporary composers and talks warmly of his sessions with Sir Michael Tippett, Robert Saxton, Robert Simpson and John Tavener.

BME 1404 This has had an effect on the JCT, which has not only revised its own forms, but is working hard to extend its range.

C89 399 I was working like a madman right up to the minute of the last show in London, then I collapsed in the studio.

C9U 204 It was the start of a beautiful friendship --; Schisgal was to become godfather to two of Dustin's children (Jacob and Rebecca) some years hence --; and they would also form a long-standing working relationship.

CA9 1170 She's a friend of Bertice Reading, who is working at the Prince of Wales Theatre, so I arranged to meet her at the stage door at 2 o'clock.

CEH 2473 You'll be working with a great crowd.

CEJ 1536 It is as if they are saying, `;We believe in Jesus because he proved who he was by working miracles.';

CEM 1329 The 28-year-old is thought **to be working** at a vineyard in Teviso.

CFT 1140 When we receive the Goblin Steamatic in good condition, we will send you a cheque for the full purchase price within seven working days.

CGB 913 So some unscrupulous drug dealers are still trying to pass Ketamine off as E. Others, no doubt working on the basis that you can't fool all of the people all of the time, have thought ahead and worked out a clever marketing strategy.

CGW 1200 It can be quite difficult working at something with needle and yarn with your eyes glued to a diagram but this I had to do.

CGW 1491 Push empty needles from non working to working position and makes a hem by placing loops of first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row.

CK3 1387 Push empty needles from non working to working position and make a hem by placing loops of first row worked in main yarn evenly along the row.

CLP 947 This is not to denigrate the uniqueness and quality of working skills.

CMK 616 Your working life, for this purpose, is normally considered to be 44 years for a woman and 49 years for a man (i.e. age 16 until pension age), but it may be less if you were of working age but not in insurable employment when the National Insurance Scheme started in 1948.

CMU 364 Working for parents

CP4 88 It reckons it is working towards completely redefining personal computers and terminals, and the new products are `;designed to break down all barriers';.

CSH 192 The same, he says, applies to Windows emulation, and there are at least four companies now working on that technology, including the Apple Mac-to-Unix house Quorum Software Systems Inc and Bristol Technology Inc in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

CSS 39 The operating system however does require significant tailoring to run on SMP machines and Corollary is working to simplify the problem for a shrinkwrapped SMP NT (UX No 400).

EEB 2062 Work is all about responsibility: the duties and commitments which we are required to undertake during our working day.

EEN 602 Knowledge about cyclical patterns of women's sexual feelings were in part dependent on further research in endocrinology, and it was not until 1928 that two scientists working separately, Ogino and Knaus, discovered the hormonal pattern for the menstrual cycle.

EW5 1515 He gives them the best working conditions and levels of pay high enough to sustain their motivation.

FB3 321 Yet Corvan `;established himself as spokesman-in-song for his own class';; his first published song collection was dedicated to his `;Friends and Patrons';, the `;Skippers, Colliers and Working Men in general, of Tyne side and Neighbourhood'; (Harker 1981: 48).

G14 772 As a result, Kandel began to make the sort of experiments that those working on the biochemistry of memory had already been struggling with; adding radioactive precursors of

protein to isolated ganglia or to cells in a dish, trying to identify the protein products, and to distinguish those made uniquely or in raised quantities during memory formation from the many others.

GU9 90 Once Dai succeeded in getting Bernard's semi-automatic printer in full working order it could produce 5,000 metres of cloth per week.

H8N 16 But the clog of sound she had never noticed in hospital was removed, as if a plug of cotton wool had been taken out; that constant humming buzz of the working building like a machine or a living body around her.

HAI 2165 Other relevant knowledge --; The working of the courts and the legal system The variety of human nature and characteristics The range of backgrounds and lifestyles of individuals The culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities Self-knowledge

HLU 43 In Scotland a quarter of a million of the workf workers would be affected by this Tor er, sorry, this Tory policy, mainly part-time working women and ethnic groups.

HMP 243 I mean we will be working with British Coal to work it out further in fine detail.

HPX 913 To achieve these joint ends, the school had to have a smoothly working tutorial review system and a thorough approach to records of achievement.

HUC 93 But eventually we're gonna get people in, if the C E C take up our recommendations from Manchester's one one five branch, that we're gonna get people who represent the members of the G M B, the working class, the people that we want to be represented.

HWC 841 I'd like to think the Power was working then, but I suspect it was coincidence; high performance jets crash so often it was no real surprise my symbolic and their real destruction came within a fortnight of each other.

HWF 15267 This is based at the SST offices in Chippenham and is available during normal office working hours, which are 08:30 to 17:30.

HX9 475 Why did all the systems find it necessary to use a working memory?

HY6 788 Salvation lies only in working with the system of redemptive choices.

J2C 321 This principle still applies, and applications are invited from people working in all areas of Theoretical Chemistry, even though the professor will be located within the new Physical and Theoretical Chemistry Laboratory.

J3S 263 So what we're trying to do is approach this in a professional way, and we're drawing on the national and the international experience and working together with Social Services to try and determine a sensible policy.

KAM 149 In the initial stages of working on this new grammar, three of the 'gang of four' (, , and) worked secretly on producing a Festschrift honouring the sixtieth birthday of the leading member, .

Results of your search

Your query was

Working 2

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

A0C 1577 If the kitchen climate is changing, it's because working conditions have lost the barrack room brutality which once characterised what was a pretty sordid job in all but a handful of restaurants and hotels.

ACH 604 She further examined the appalling rented accommodation in which the working class were forced to live:

ACN 1123 'Not Dynasty -type scripts, just about normal working class families and things that have happened to me';

AJ8 207 IF A volcanic eruption were suddenly to cover Retford, say, or Camborne, under 12 feet of ash and lava, archaeologists working 2,000 years hence would be unlikely to find a town nearly as civilised and comfortable as Pompeii.

AK2 270 The result is the now-famous £28 billion Budget deficit for 1992/3, a figure which requires the government to borrow more than £100 million every working day of the current financial year.

APL 240 'I left college in '76, and subsequently hustled around for about four months working for various people, before I heard of a second assistant's job coming up with David Thorpe.

AYP 2885 each individual amount drawn must be held for at least three working days

B2U 2186 Were at least 50% of those interviewed working in offices, banks, schools or highly-skilled work?

B79 464 The Zero Energy Thermonuclear Assembly (Zeta) started working at Harwell in August 1957, just before the USSR launched the first Sputnik.

BPC 357 Become one of Chaucer's happy band of pilgrims, walking from Southwark to Canterbury and the miracle working tomb of St Thomas Becket.

CBR 880 The paradoxical effect of this has been to put the researcher, including the one who claims **to be working** within applied linguistics, at a remove from the only contexts of application which can provide substantiating evidence for the relevance of the research.

CBV 3834 The European Commission has now decided to draft a proposal dealing specifically with heavy vehicle drivers to enforce harmonisation of working conditions and in particular to ensure a consistent definition of `;working time'; as well as driving time.

CHT 491 Regular meetings with other health visitors for information purposes or purely as support groups can help you to combat the isolation sometimes described by health visitors working in both rural and inner city communities.

EA9 3185 Working conditions are regulated by two major Acts of Parliament, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, and the Health and Safety at Work etc.

EBH 293 The National Working Party was set up by the federal government in 1988 to encourage the fair and accurate portrayal of women in the media.

EBX 159 The study tour, based in London, is for an invited group of conservators, craftsmen, planners and architects working in Croatia to assess the expertise on offer in the U.K. The workshop in York is additionally for other interested people and groups involved in conservation.

EF1 2557 And for all he knows, **we could be working** together to track him down.';

EFF 809 WWF is working here to establish a network of protected areas, and a similar process is under way in the Korup rainforest of Cameroon --; something of a flagship project for WWF and its partner agencies.

EVJ 40 Since most women were working in occupations classified as unskilled, or at best semi-skilled, it is no surprise to find that they were almost uniformly badly paid.

FAP 3475 `;Anyway, that's the way my mind's been working.

FR4 887 The 1.53 per cent and 1.57 per cent growth rates attributed to labour during the two periods consisted of quantitative changes (increase in the size of the labour force and decrease in working hours per week) and qualitative changes of labour of which education was the most important, an estimate of 0.35 per cent and 0.67 per cent respectively.

FR4 1383 It covered 1,429 industrial workers and supervisors in England and Wales who could vary their work effort either through working overtime or by producing more in piece work.

FRJ 290 A straggling line of men feverishly passed to each other splashing pails of water from a roadside pump where a perspiring youth, naked to the waist, was madly working the handle to keep the chain of buckets supplied.

FST 1019 Older women (55-;9) in employment were more likely to have started their working lives in manual occupations, particularly semi-skilled factory work, than younger women and, therefore, their access to occupational pensions was more restricted (Martin and Roberts, 1984, p. 146).

G00 4379 An often-used phrase in spreadsheet circles is `;What if?'; and, if you've ever wondered what would happen to your profits on a certain operation if your costs went up by 5%, you should know only too well the problems in working it out by hand.

G03 798 He could only guess at where the angled metal of the sprung bolt might be, and hope that with sufficient working around the card would eventually ease it back.

G2A 509 Double glazed window, stainless steel single drainer, single bowl inset sink unit with cupboard and drawers under, range of base units, cupboards and drawers with laminated **working tops**, range of base units, cupboards and drawers with laminated working tops, range of wall cupboards, door to garden, gas cooker, understairs cupboard.

GUY 177 Environmental factors --; these include physical factors, such as working proximity, plant or office layout ie In general, close proximity aids group identity and loyalty, and distance reduces them.

GWG 876 `;Aren't you working for Maureen MacQuillan?';

GXG 605 I eventually got a chance to read the South Wales Aggregates Working Party's Regional Commentary which has been sitting on my desk for months.

HBM 516 PETRA is a European Community Action Programme for the vocational training of young people and their preparation for adult and working life.

HC2 459 Hence, as another lawyer put it, `;what's behind the working party is an attempt to keep commercial litigation in Scotland and to attract more';.

HEN 312 I wouldn't charge I I I'd try and get as much as I could off him cos he was working.

HGT 4003 `;Don't let it be said I stopped anyone working --; especially Robyn Drew,'; he added sarcastically.

HP2 433 Ernest Bevin, for example, in his pamphlet My Plan for 200,000 Workers, proposed a raising of the school leaving age to sixteen, earlier retirement and a shorter working week.

HPD 612 During community involvement students are expected to exhibit a high degree of interpersonal skills in initiating and sustaining working relationships and responding to the needs of others.

HRF 1917 Ian Richardson and Zena Walker also enjoyed working with him, and all three approached director Claude Whatham after the first week's rehearsals, saying they wanted to form a We Think Michael Crawford Is Marvellous Society.

HSF 1928 Today **it is working flat** out and pondering buying Belfast-based Short Brothers from the British government.

JIX 82 Work is only carried out during normal working hours, Monday to Friday.

J9D 643 Er, one thing I think we highlighted after the meeting with the they're sort of working awareness of the setup in Lincolnshire, if you look at the er, structure of the er, commission, one from personnel, chief executives They did seem to have er, very little knowledge of a rural shire county.

JJ8 743 The person you've been working with over the last couple of days.

JJV 722 H how did you view the prospect of working with Sergeant ?

JXT 3860 She's working like a beaver and improving in leaps and bounds.;

K24 309 I've just been working.

K24 3544 Christine Foord from Stephen Freeman school in Didcot is working in the satellite division of Rutherford Laboratory in Oxfordshire.

K59 135 By contrast, even those who have spent all of their working lives with Leyland in the UK are being given no more than the minimum provided by the state.

K5C 2508 In contrast, in single-parent families where the adult was working, the offending rate shot to 74 per cent.

KCX 1759 You're not working tomorrow you can watch movie wi me.

KLG 342 Erm so your confidence goes, your speed at working through it goes, you might find you're going back and doing it again when it was right then first time.

KRT 4221 And it's quite clear that that very high death toll from flu last winter was not because the vaccine wasn't working, but because the vaccine wasn't getting into the people who needed it.

Results of your search

Your query was

Working 3

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

AOK 1113 One result of this moral panic was that, even as the anxiety mentioned by Furlong (ibid.) forced us to react to these public demands with some arrests, we insiders with 'special knowledge', who were working face to face with the counter-culture, knew there was a different social reality abroad which we could never adequately explain to the entrepreneur or encapsulate for the media headline.

ABF 1397 The Alliance, like Mr Kohl, favours making use of Article 23 of the West German constitution, which would allow East Germany to join the Federal Republic quickly; the Social Democrats, whose support will be needed, favour Article 146, which could mean working out a new all-German constitution first.

ABP 42 Now it will sometimes happen that the working of the law and procedure of the Common Law Courts will result in particular cases in injustice and hardship.

ABS 761 I find myself alone with the steward who tells me has been working on this line for the past twenty-five years.

AK4 1410 Gombrich sombrely recalled hearing about Auschwitz while working at the BBC Monitoring Service during the war: 'They claimed at that time --; I remember that as if it were yesterday --; they claimed that at least five million people had been killed, and I remember a colleague of mine coming to me to check this figure, because it seemed impossible.

AP5 762 The provision of childcare is one of the most important issues in the area of support for working lone parents and those who wish to work.

AP5 876 A large number wish to continue working as long as they are fit and do not want to retire at the state pension age.

ATA 1128 Working in India in a film industry which thrives on the sexual exploitation of women, Dhanraj spoke of the impossibility of positing a desiring female subject.

B23 831 As outlined in Chapter 1, LEAs will still be the employers of school staff; governors of schools with delegated budgets, however, will now have control over setting the total number of staff at the school; appointing and dismissing staff; setting certain elements of pay and working conditions; and controlling disciplinary and grievance procedures.

BNA 335 Is there any late working?

C88 795 Refreshment time for members of Beacon Hill Working Men's Club and two little boys.

CB8 3224 Working mothers today suffer from a problem which beset middle-class matrons at the turn of the century --; you just can't get the staff.

CBU 3629 The Regulations cover working environment, such as temperature and ventilation; safety, such as condition of floors and escalators; facilities, such as toilets and washing facilities --; there are new provisions here regarding rest areas with arrangements for non-smokers and rest facilities for pregnant women and nursing mothers; and house&rehy;keeping, such as maintenance of the work-place, equipment and facilities.

CBY 3613 Fear stalks the world of financial reporting So far, the Review Panel's tough attitude to wayward accounting seems to be working

CE7 915 Accepting that such an economic strategy would be difficult for Britain to sustain in isolation, he looked to the consolidation of the British Empire as a `;bloc against capitalism';, working, perhaps, in co-operation with the Soviet Union.

CJ8 111 Furthermore, I was most grateful to those working on the locomotive for their patience and understanding.

CS3 1172 In the USA the absence of a strong socialist movement can to some degree be explained by (a) the `;newness'; and apparent `;classlessness'; of their social structures, especially the absence of an aristocracy; (b) extensive social mobility; (c) the multiplicity of ethnic cleavages; and (d) the fact that universal suffrage arrived before large-scale industrialization, which meant that the working -class did not have to struggle for the franchise.

CTW 865 Almost certainly most of it went to Rye, the chief centre of shipbuilding, where, as well as at Playden, ropemakers were working some years later.

EBD 74 The other two main areas of study will be communication and theology, and an opportunity to assess and learn from the experiences of those working in the field.

EDT 1472 Bill Huntley (right), head of home shopping believes his typical agent `;is 35, married not working, has two kids and a Ford Escort';

EEC 1429 In 1970 JUSTICE had published a report of a working party, chaired by Lewis Hawser QC and Basil Wigoder QC, recommending an equivalent of the Scottish prosecution system.

EVS 1204 Nurseries for working mothers.

FAP 2175 `;Well how's it been working out?';

FB2 625 The lack of social contact between the predominantly local working class and the predominantly newcomer middle class can be particularly marked.

FBN 2566 As a precaution, it is wise to ask a neighbour or friend to have a look at the pond occasionally to check there are no severe problems (e.g. dead fish, pump not working).

FEX 1371 You may prefer to keep the diet simple during your working week and to save the more elaborate meal for the weekends of, if you feel really adventurous, for dinner parties.

FRH 2717 `;Have you got a boy friend working with that lot?'; the scarred man asked Annabel with a pounce.

FYW 979 Management procedures and policies and how residents spend their working, leisure and social lives

G1F 731 It included working with colleagues and support agencies to further the four PNP aims, a particular brief for special needs provision, and a further injunction to work alongside other teachers to fulfil this brief.

G2W 1749 She says, `;I found it difficult at first having to relinquish the coaching responsibilities, but it was great working with Rob.

G4A 18 I was lying on my back, I was working my legs up and down a lot,

GUR 195 Roger has little interest in the development of a local association for those working in education and social services units.

G UW 241 In this context, it is likely that changes in the nature of marital relations resulting from the increasingly private nature of family life, together with an increasing tendency by working people to plan for the future, were the most important variables explaining the decrease in working class fertility during the inter-war years, at a time when the employed working man enjoyed a more regular and higher real wage than ever before.

G UW 278 Throughout the period, a majority of working class women gave birth at home with no pain relief, the common practice being to pull on a towel knotted round the end of the bed when the pains came.

G UW 498 But there is evidence that working class women bitterly resented what they regarded as middle class interference.

G UW 642 Many leaders of working class women's groups agreed that women's paid work had a bad effect on the father's willingness to earn.

H82 1240 Edward clearly adored her; I had no wish to hurt him, so perhaps things were best as they were --; he and I working alone.

HC2 184 As , managing director of business psychologists, John Nicholson Associates, explained: `;A crude analogy is if you are a fleet manager and one of your cars is not working properly, then you check out the problem and see if it can be fixed in-house or go to external specialists to get it back on the road in peak condition as soon as possible.';

HEP 378 And it may be entirely appropriate to use any one of those for one style of enquiry depending on the preferences of the individual, that's what we mean by flexibility and freedom of choice, we don't want to constrain a particular individual to working in a certain way.

HJ0 1492 They bear on important constitutional and political questions; cover the preparation, passage and implementation of statutes on a wide variety of subjects, such as property law, criminal law and bankruptcy; deal with the administration of justice, including the organisation and working of the courts, the appointment of judges and magistrates, the regulation of legal aid and the legal profession; and also relate to the process and substance of law reform, including the proceedings of numerous commissions and inquiries.

HPD 76 A number of centres have already established their own working arrangements with local employers to the benefit of their trainees, vastly reducing the need for simulated assessments.

HWF 680 Figure 2.2 reflects an organisation without a strict hierarchy where everyone is working quite independently.

JJG 400 Erm, but I think P, er, budget review, or somebody needs to have a look at it, if you've got budget review and you've got people who, most of the people who were on the old working party know the background there anyway, seems as good a place as any to look at it.

K23 609 For the staff, working closer together helps families and staff cope with the trauma of cancer.

K51 832 David Martin, Press Construction's business development manager, said the BP contract will allow normal working at Darlington to continue, even though all of the construction work will be carried out in Scotland.

K9J 353 `;We are working hard on the process to make these economically, and have two pilot plants on Merseyside.

KAL 92 Over the other side of the square from the gate, you can see scaffolding soaring into the air where people are working to a frantic schedule to complete a magnificent mausoleum for Chairman Mao.

KDM 8903 and then he kept, he was on, will you come and work for me will you come, I was working for Holmes at the time

KGL 574 You'll have to go into the branch, but what, if I was your manager, I'd say well what we'll do, is keep on working and training, until it's alright

KLG 955 We're working with T

Results of your search

Your query was

Working 4

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 28680 found...

[ACU](#) **193** The working party has authority to form a draft EC directive.

[ABU](#) **704** The noise, the abuse, the grimness are everyday parts of their working life.

[ACH](#) **1315** This view contrasts sharply with the disillusioned, almost pessimistic, reflections of George Orwell who wrote in England Your England that there was no true internationalism amongst the British working class.

[ACN](#) **1988** Before I was working for magazines now I take pictures for myself.';

[AKY](#) **338** He is deeply committed to the Labour movement and proud of his trade union and working class background --; and was once described as the `;rottweiler of the Shadow Cabinet'; for his attacks on Government transport policy.

[AYP](#) **3283** Many self-employed businessmen and those in the professions are dependent on loans for working capital or for acquiring premises or equipment.

[B30](#) **282** A crucial element in family therapy involves encouraging the autonomy of family members in working out their own solutions to problems and taking responsibility for their own actions, the therapist acting largely as an independent facilitator.

VERBOS IMPERFECTIVOS

Your query was **understanding** 150 total

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 9366 found...

A1A 211 The struggle to decipher has been presented as a good thing in itself, though construing sentences is not the same thing as achieving intellectual understanding.

A4H 166 Sir David said: `;In handling the Yang Yang case, which was a very difficult case because it was used by various groups for propaganda purposes, we have not in any way gone against the 1982 understanding.';

A7C 337 `;The quiet but fervent agreement of Griffiths and the quick glance of understanding between those two revealed to me my own frivolity.

ACL 906 Teilhard de Chardin expressed this understanding of purity not as something passive, but as something both actively gained and worthwhile in itself, in his phrase, `;Purity does not lie in separation from, but in deeper penetration into, the universe.';

ADE 1142 Being able to speak of this with compassion and understanding requires wisdom.

ANS 1275 1.8 The three profile components we recommend are as follows: • speaking and listening --; with one attainment target: the development of pupils' understanding of the spoken word and the capacity to express themselves effectively in a variety of speaking and listening activities, matching style and response to audience and purpose.

ANY 1379 In this way a genuine, inward understanding of that work is obtained by the shadow, which could not be obtained by a simple briefing or organized visit.

ARF 1385 In spite of the interest which Kraepelin and others had taken in them, strange mental states produced by drugs did not help much towards understanding the causes of or finding treatments for insanity.

ASY 692 They are, in any case, based on a number of unproved assumptions about how people learn, about the instilling of habits as against the development of understanding which, if they were examined, would probably be found to have no foundation or utility.

B19 312 So there I was, steeped in the stories but lacking an understanding of what men called `;God';.

B1Y 306 In these days of food fads, concern about obesity, campaigns for fresh food and organic farming, and indeed more understanding of nutrition, I sometimes wonder how we all survived in the Twenties and Thirties!

B2T 503 This understanding needs to be informed, up-to-date and backed by first-hand experience, not based on hearsay or second-hand impressions.

B7I 1552 The skyscraper metaphor is apt, for our only hope to understanding such complexity is with a hierarchical model.

BP1 1265 I need someone to share my duties in the parish, someone with understanding of family problems and poverty, and a love of children.

CAF 1693 Each album benefited from and enlarged on an understanding of the others.

CBV 2624 My understanding is that a small group need not prepare a consolidated cash flow statement, even if the holding company of that group prepared group accounts.

CCV 1436 This approach will not only result in an appreciation of the literary merits, but also foster an understanding of stagecraft.

CFV 97 This seminar is intended for both non-technical people who wish to gain a thorough understanding of data communications and those with a computing background who need to be brought up to speed in this area.

CHT 1352 An increased awareness of potential stressors brought about by better education and an understanding of individual and group responses to it can help to prevent stress from becoming unmanageable and overwhelming.

CL6 688 This had then opened up what Schweitzer described as the 'psychologising' approach to Jesus, which set out to explore his understanding of himself, tracing his awareness of God, his key ideas, even the development of his teaching through the career which ran from Galilee to Golgotha.

CMF 40 They felt that a much truer picture of people's lives could be obtained by these methods of data collection than by the more formal survey, though they knew full well that all methods had something to contribute to sociological understanding.

CMH 1127 Many of the issues in the contemporary study of perceptual systems have come about because of our improved understanding of how the systems might work, based largely on people's attempts to build models of perceptual processes.

CRX 554 Despite this direct involvement with the penal process, the spirit was decidedly anti-correctionalist: the intention was to provide an appreciative understanding of the prison social world.

EF0 1050 But I too would want to say that (as someone has expressed it) we see God through a Christ-shaped window: I have no doubt that, as a western person, my understanding of God has, in part at least, been shaped by the person who was Jesus of Nazareth.

EF3 1540 This agreement expresses an understanding and commitment between the two governments which under existing law cannot of itself have any internal legal effect.

EF8 1340 But certain kinds of children's fiction do contain quoted speech which calls on quite advanced understanding of possibilities in expression, and an acceptance of its remoteness from the way people ordinarily talk.

EWA 6 They can broaden or narrow, illuminate or inhibit the understanding of verbal artistry.

FBP 488 Although pre-implantation conceptuses and zygotes fertilized ex utero have contributed to our understanding of phenomena occurring during early human embryogenesis, aborted fetal tissues are more available and so provide new opportunities for clinical research, which if encouraging will stimulate more basic research in human development.

FPF 3930 But I don't think we were understanding each other.';

FRB 983 The result was a `;lack of understanding and in some cases, a breakdown of mutual confidence between boards and ministries';.

FYV 1388 That same look full understanding, unwelcome wonder --; as if they have just seen everything, even the figure in the dream with his white coat and his black boots and, in his wake, a night sky full of souls.

GW2 3339 `;Have you no understanding?';

H78 604 To understand how a black hole might be formed, we first need an understanding of the life cycle of a star.

HAC 5651 There can be little doubt that a sound understanding of DOS commands produces a deeper understanding of the way your computer works.

HB1 46 It is being used in research to gain a greater understanding of the effects of radiation on biological tissue, including studies of radiation induced changes in bone marrow.

HHC 2688 He was having enough difficulty understanding his own feelings, without trying to fathom out Carrie's.

HHY 6661 The immediate object of the research is to generate a model of the relation of understanding, attitudes and action regarding science and technology.

HJ0 1797 The project is seen as a contribution to the study of medieval Welsh society and to an understanding of the nature and potential of court-roll evidence for the study of medieval society.

HJ1 14108 A full understanding of communication depends, first, on a clear understanding of the principles of hierarchy which underlie Japanese notions of status, and secondly, on a knowledge of the other ways in which speech levels may be used.

HJY 22 The following courses are in preparation: The course will aim to develop musical understanding through active listening, writing and making music.

HL7 904 The TAO director, Wang Zhaoguo, said on May 3 that the talks had achieved "initial success" and had promoted understanding and consensus.

HU2 371 These results have important implications for the understanding of the natural history of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease.

HWU 1247 Multiple active compounds in individual herbs makes understanding the pharmacology of these medicines exceedingly difficult and this is further complicated when multiple herbal formulations are used.

HWY 302 Internationalisation --; Company Programmes have developed an understanding of working with multicultural groups and the differing managerial styles and practice around the world.

J3A 626 The document, leaked to Green Magazine, details a memorandum of understanding between the UK and Malaysia, following a visit to the country by British forestry officials.

K4D 89 `;It was a very difficult time for us and I'm fortunate that I have such an understanding wife.

K8V 1543 Her eyes lit up with understanding.

K92 2267 Review your understanding of the following terms:

KRG 352 National food, drink, sport and erm other habits must also be relevant to the understanding of this problem.

KRH 1246 Really I suppose much the same way as those parents whom we interviewed who had some sort of educational knowledge or understanding of their own, since we're both involved in education.

Your query was

understanding

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 9366 found...

ADE 935 From open teaching on the subject can come more open discussion and from that, we can hope, a fuller understanding of the issues involved.

AJV 824 My own view is that for readers to be promised even a glimmer of understanding as to the origins of our world and the universe was tempting enough, but the further promise that it was to be told briefly was irresistible.

AN4 3193 Pastoral myth was a dominant mode of social understanding through much of the eighteenth century.

B04 635 This understanding of liberation is profoundly mistaken.

B0L 666 The approach was one of human understanding.

B14 461 To sum up, it seems logical to prevent rather than cure but of course prevention as well as being a politicoeconomic consideration, demands knowledge and self-discipline, and for these to be applied, individuals must develop an understanding of the nature and purpose of maintaining a safe environment.

B2T 1286 Partners have to reach a common understanding of good learning environments and of the conditions which produce them in order that they may jointly promote them.

B33 1495 Learners when questioned about why an aspect of nursing care is necessary often demonstrate poor understanding of the principles upon which such care is based, in relation to their patient's need.

BME 1342 Thus, it is clear that the system is not going to get easier for advisers, and it is going to be increasingly important for them to have more than a passing understanding and experience of it.

BN8 214 An understanding of an economic project, distinct from, but complementary to, an exercise in political legitimation, helps to decode the most recent expressions of concern for the ever ailing inner city.

CB4 1643 Understanding the shoe guide

CGT 125 Some parents have inappropriate expectations for their child's level of development and may just require some help in understanding and acknowledging what their child is able to do and how appropriate this is for their age.

CGY 257 He argues that the sociology of knowledge is a hermeneutic approach aimed at understanding rather than evaluation and as a critical theory it creates a level of communication and understanding across different perspectives.

CHI 3193 A little understanding of her plight --; allied to some gentle but firm pressure --; could almost certainly have persuaded Fergie to make a much greater effort to get back with Andrew.

CHC 351 When signing the protocol on 12 December 1977, both the UK and the USA declared that they did so on the understanding that the rules in the protocol were 'not intended to have any effect on and do not regulate or prohibit the use of nuclear weapons'.

CLH 1046 Understanding the process is of considerable importance however, and it is this which has been focused on here.

CLH 1668 Through research on this and other natural signed languages, greater understanding of the universal features of language, of how languages are created and learned and of how minority language groups relate to majority culture will be achieved.

CS0 395 This 'piece of social arithmetic', as he modestly called it, was published in 1889 and was addressed to the problem of understanding the exaggerated lengths to which many tribesmen were reported to go in avoiding their in-laws.

EBE 170 Currently, there is an enormous need to use communication to heighten male leadership's understanding of the importance of accepting women on an equal basis in development.

ED6 3310 The fun of Nicolai's merry wife is just as characterful here as in the more familiar 1932 recording (EMI, 10/88) and the Marschallin's monologue has already profound understanding in its variety of shading and warmth of affection.

EE9 554 This assumption arose from greater understanding of the complex causes of poverty, but this remained incomplete.

EF0 1652 Talk of the Spirit as female may moreover once again tend to fuel a certain understanding of what is to be considered feminine.

EF8 123 In her chapter of the development of children's ability to write, Miranda Jones describes a longitudinal study she conducted in Edinburgh, which followed children's understanding of writing from the preschool stage, through to how their understanding changed as they learned to write in school.

EFV 1277 Eventually at a conference held on the frontier between Gisors and Trie on 6 December 1183 Philip agreed to let Henry keep the Norman Vexin on condition that he paid Margaret an annual pension of 2700 livres and on the understanding that he granted it to whichever of his sons married Alice.

EVF 1716 Understanding the legislative processes in Westminster and Whitehall, the role of parliament including government and opposition parties and the system by which laws are made; appreciating the responsibilities of the EEC Commission, the European Parliament and the administrative bodies; responsibility for the development of EEC directives and transnational law.

EW7 1366 We saw earlier how subject specialists (for instance, working in museums) can provide analytical outlines upon which the teacher can draw; we have seen how the very objectives underlying resource-based learning include an understanding of the skills teacher-librarians have till recently taught alone; we have hinted that other ancillaries will, in their work, help the teacher not only to achieve his objectives but also to modify and even enlarge them.

FAK 856 Chapter 9 will be devoted almost entirely to the general question of how active a role should be ascribed to consumers in understanding the meaning of goods in social relations today, and the nature of goods as material culture.

FBP 529 A proper understanding of the history of the surface of the Earth is not the least of them.

FMP 478 Er in i in the light of your understanding of where those particular sites the objection sites were, how do you interpret that sentence?

FS6 668 Finally, all the physically disabled, however seriously or slightly they are handicapped in obtaining education, work, financial security and so on, do have one need in common: the need for understanding and acceptance.

FS6 906 Many organizations such as the Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) and that for the deaf (RNID) provide services on a national basis, aiming to promote better understanding of and provision for the needs of the people they represent.

G19 599 Understanding local government finance is not easy (see Greenwood, 1988b).

G1G 773 One example of the importance of the complex interaction between groups for an understanding of policy-making is shown in Hecló's study of issue networks' in Washington.

G1H 1622 It is the revitalising of the whole tradition of policing by consent by increasing the level of trust by the community in its police, by fostering a deeper understanding by the police of community problems and community needs.

G2W 1474 This is the premise on which Andy Selters has written what his publishers claims is the 'only book devoted to understanding glaciers and how to cross them';.

GXJ 2168 Greater accountability and improved understanding about local government would result from the creation of three Council-wide service Users' Forums for users of the transportation, social work and education services.

HA9 3455 He laid gentle hands on her shoulders, his voice warm and understanding.

HBM 173 National Certificate Module 92512 --; Basic European Community Processes, originally proposed by Dundee College of FE, is designed to allow students to develop an

understanding of the institutions and functions of the EC and their effects on government, legislation, industry and commerce in the UK.

HBP 1203 Task-based listening units feature short dialogues between receptionists and guests and give practice in understanding a variety of accents and with authentic reading texts (telexes, letters, notices).

HGR 802 A hybrid system was used in the 'best first' parser developed by Paxton and Robinson (1973) for the SRI speech understanding system.

HGS 1659 We hope the human race will continue to exist for millions of years, and grow to more understanding but, in the year 2020, the world seems to be falling apart at the seams.'

HGT 4224 She unfolded the page of blue paper and focused on the letter instead, hardly understanding it at first reading.

HJ1 11069 Our main conceptual framework in the first part of the research is one which builds upon a dual understanding of marriage as both relationship and institution.

HRM 399 Much progress has been made since the days of the Chicago School in terms of understanding the biological and instinctive bases of individual and social behaviour.

HXF 1746 Comparing two objects, or sequencing a number of objects is an activity that can help to deepen understanding of change and continuity.

J14 1191 Mental illness occurs in a context, and our understanding of factors in the current social environment which play a role in onset, recovery and relapse is growing.

J16 729 Fortunately, during the last few years, there has been a blossoming of research which considerably increases our understanding of how this part of the machinery of planning works.

J28 67 By piecing together evidence from many different sources, we hope to gain a better understanding of how the different elements of a home worked.

K9X 346 The first year History course provides pupils with an introduction to the knowledge and skills necessary for a balanced understanding of the emergence of early modern societies, a knowledge of continuity and change in Medieval Europe and an awareness of the heritage which has contributed to the world in which pupils grow up.

KRL 1713 Well, certainly we believe that there can be all sorts of erm techniques that can be very useful, like communications skills and assertiveness, but our understanding is also that it is not only about the skills that people have it's also about the understanding behind those skills.

understanding

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 9366 found...

A2N 91 Later she also campaigned for a better understanding of anorexia.

A60 267 The international marketing executive needs an understanding of the marketing environment in different localities of the world, in order to:

ANR 883 This attitude had provoked two serious crises in the 1840s, in both of which France was virtually humiliated, and while Napoleon III was resolved on bringing about an understanding, he was equally resolved that it should be on a basis of equality.

ASF 982 For anyone in northern Europe to attain a proper understanding of Islamic science it was necessary to go abroad.

B14 1675 Apart from receiving and understanding information, has the patient consented to the various tests and treatments --; what has come to be termed `informed consent';.

B1W 84 In any society or economy, money (bank deposits, paper notes and coins) has five main functions which must be fully appreciated and memorised to aid the reader's understanding of banking, finance and economics.

B33 40 Relatives will be helpful in providing information about the home environment, thus increasing understanding of the patient.

B73 1773 The relativist often sets up standards of mutual understanding which are unrealistically high, and when we fail to reach them claims that understanding is impossible.

B75 1389 Physicists know only too well from studying crystalline materials that an understanding of solid-state physics is borne out of a sure knowledge of atomic structure and this has come traditionally from X-ray crystallography.

BM2 36 There is no reason why an understanding of the term `god'; should not ultimately embrace a meaning to satisfy that requirement for approval.

BMP 799 However, this policy was accepted on the understanding that it would be flexible in its operation and that the Council would provide alternative sites to disappointed applicants.

C9B 694 There may well be an element of compulsion involved in civil disobedience, but it differs from coercion in that it is aimed at securing mutual co-operation and understanding in accordance with a dialectical quest for truth.

CB9 1426 In the light of Dr Barsamian's visionary work, a clear understanding of the process has emerged.

CBA 1304 Important for an understanding of the way in which the colonial judicial system was used is an analysis of the ritualistic approach to demons and spirits.

CCF 358 Interreligious understanding

CDW 821 We then considered its claim to be scientific, humanistic and atheistic; concluding that it was more accurate to describe it as an ideology than a science, that its humanitarianism was very real yet flawed, and that its atheism was fundamental to an understanding of the ideology.

CEJ 1004 That is why I speak to them in parables; for they look without seeing, and listen without hearing or understanding.

CG6 343 Similarly, contextual support and existing levels of shared understanding about routines mean that the adult is well placed to endow a child's utterance with meanings which extend or elaborate on those expressed.

CGD 1212 These ideas from psychotherapy help our background understanding of emotional experiences in the later part of the life-cycle.

CGY 389 And the human understanding is like a false mirror, which, receiving rays irregularly, distorts and discolours the nature of things by mingling its own nature with it.

CMA 1439 To understand how this could be involves some understanding of the representation problem, and to decide that any given pattern of behaviour has this character of being, as one might put it, `;biologically discouraged'; requires one to be able to read the historical record.

CMM 1171 There is so much that we don't know, and the HDRA organization does nothing but good for our knowledge and understanding.

EAJ 143 Such a tradition of behaviour `;is neither fixed nor finished; it has no changeless centre to which understanding can anchor itself; there is no sovereign purpose to be perceived or invariable direction to be detected; there is no model to be copied, idea to be realised, or rule to be followed';.

EB1 192 This can be achieved by understanding more about what is going on.

EDL 1418 Such statutes however constitute a complicating factor and emphasize the need for long-term solutions through international understanding.

EE8 285 There is the potential for several wards to share ideas and to develop broader understanding of each others' specialisms and problems while building valuable resources in the form of teaching aids and expertise.

EVM 1341 Compacts should strongly recommend that trade unionists should be released on full pay to work with teachers and students so that they gain a balanced understanding of how industry works.

EW7 300 Planners need a thorough understanding of the subject field to be explored, and its structure in enquiry; they need to know what materials, print-form or audio-visual, are available, and suitable, and what special problems they may reveal; they need to have available at the right time suitable equipment, and places where the equipment may be used, and they need to be sure that the student is able to find and make use of all the resources he may need in the periods of the timetable allotted to the activity.

EWB 1018 However, " culture" and art" were inherently undemocratic since they stood for processes of feeling, understanding, and evaluation that were considered to have become lost to majority cultures and literacies.

F9G 134 What has surprised me, and is different from my understanding of processes as they were in the middle 1970s when I last worked in and on North Shields, is the centrality of land and development to an understanding of that place.

FET 1856 He was in no way a precursor of" committed" drama --; it was, in his case, a question of the scope and ambition of understanding.

FRF 714 He saw her turn and look at him, for a moment barely recognising him or understanding what he had said to her.

FT2 1151 I have come through this experience with much greater understanding of social workers.

G04 141 He met the old T'ang's eyes, a look of understanding passing between them that escaped the young Prince's notice.

G0R 752 Over the last 150 years, the world of knowledge and understanding created through research has opened up infinite possibilities for higher education, and so research has become undeniably linked to our modern understanding of higher education.

G29 793 We were one of the first credit information providers to computerise our data resource and our understanding of technology has brought many benefits to our customer.

G2E 531 Second, he has a rare and profound understanding of how to relate the exigencies of budgets to the exigencies of opera production (which is like relating fire to water).

GVA 1607 By exactly the same reasoning, it would be predicted that a patient who reads pint with a short i (a regularisation error) would fail to understand this word, because the only route to understanding print is via pronunciation, and the patient's pronunciation represents a non-word (pint with a short i).

HCC 43 We have to recognise it for what it is; to see it as a way of generating understanding and knowledge, yielding ideas and theories which are accepted for as long as they help our understanding of evidence, but which are constantly superseded and changed when new evidence is obtained which conflicts with them.

HPT 1070 It was also the key to understanding the workings of power in the present and the future.

HR1 160 Appreciation of the vital place which the Church had in Medieval life is necessary to an understanding of the buildings which we have inherited from this time.

HRT 38 We will continue with this training throughout the whole of the Company until every employee has a basic understanding of what we are trying to achieve and their individual roles.

HTE 2393 The knowledge gained is concerned with the history of the development of the built environment and, as in other disciplines, the resulting insights contribute both to a critical understanding of the present day, and to the formulation of strategies for future development.

HX4 1372 We can preserve, conserve, store, freeze, can, bottle, jar or produce doorstep-fresh anything you want (short of the snowflake), but as a result of this, a greater understanding of the very composition of food has become necessary, which in turn has given a deeper insight into handling systems.

HYB 1132 The concept of God is as salient for any understanding of religion as is the concept of number for mathematics.

J76 677 To serve and accept service of documents on the child's behalf and to explain the contents to the child if he has sufficient understanding.

J76 812 Where the child's attendance is not expressly ordered it is a matter for the child himself to decide where he has sufficient understanding to do so.

J7C 221 (b) Taking instructions As noted above, the drafter needs to have a clear understanding of the nature of the client's business, in order to ensure that the terms meet the needs of the client's business, taking account of its products, customers and problems.

KA2 431 She sat, still staring at the newspaper and slowly a look of understanding came across her face as if the final piece of the jigsaw had just been put into place.

KRG 352 National food, drink, sport and erm other habits must also be relevant to the understanding of this problem.

Your query was **feeling** (250)

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 12413 found...

A08 57 And it has to be said, he wrote, that its opposite, a feeling of elation, equally physical, equally extra-physical, has also been a constant feature of my life, manifesting itself regularly though impossible to predict, a reeling in the chest this time, the chest and perhaps the throat, a feeling of the heart leaping and the blood pumping, it came when I first took up a brush and made a mark on paper, it came when I picked up the first readymade and felt it transformed by that very action, it came when Madge rang to say she could not go on, when Annie wrote to say she was not coming back, when the idea of the glass first popped into my head.

A0R 1042 He paused, said, `;You're ready for another drink,`; and clicked thumb and fingers of his free hand at a waiter, who showed no sign of feeling anything untoward when he approached Gillian.

A1F 47 But it's a lovely feeling when you finally find you can do it.

A61 1681 I left the old Frenchman still puffing away at his pipe and returned through the village to the orchard next to Brigade H.Q I had a feeling that I would not see the French family again.

A61 2454 As I walk round the croft I can feel a strange sensation in my stomach, a feeling not unlike fear, and I now know that she is dead.

A6W 1221 This creates a feeling of urgency that is cultivated by the gearbox, which has ratios close enough to support a seamless aural attack all the way from standstill until fifth is selected at something over 130mph.

AAS 70 Saatchi & Saatchi was among the hidden persuaders and such niche retailers as Next and the Body Shop made looking and feeling good available to all.

ADE 459 We can be in danger of saying or feeling that bereavement is something that happens to everyone else, and that `;those people`; need support, but we are perfectly able to manage on our own.

ADY 117 Hung onto the wire feeling the tug of the eddies from the river.

AKB 246 William Dudley's sets are magnificent, but there is no feeling here of empty spectacle.

AR8 40 Feeling bored at being cooped up in the desert, he decided to feign temporary illness.

ASE 1398 This protective feeling for Phil Prior, he told himself, was the result of her unfortunate circumstances.

BML 1332 It might provide a temporary suspension of concern about school work, being bullied, or growing up (or feeling one is not growing up).

BN2 1185 Pomerania in particular was rapidly approaching hysterical anti-Polish feeling.

CA5 545 Look out for any thoughts that involve `;if only';, `;should';, `;ought to';, `;can't';, `;but';, `;trying to';, `;difficult';, `;limitation';, blaming other people, feeling sorry for yourself, any fears or doubts, cynicism, guilt, judgements about yourself or others, feeling helpless, or beliefs in scarcity.)

CAU 1745 I can tell you I was feeling very sorry for myself';.

CB4 16 I must admit I was starting to get this admittedly ungenerous feeling a bit towards Rose Mota before last year's World Championships.

CBC 14571 To be Wymanised is to be overcome by a feeling of nausea when an excess of Wyman is forced upon you.

CE9 1173 After a very short time we all felt a horrible feeling of being watched and an intangible atmosphere of dread and doom.

CEP 2538 And he revealed: `;We sat down and took stock after losing to Leicester and decided that we had to stop feeling sorry for ourselves.';

CGD 959 Empathy is a more robust feeling and response.

CH7 438 But why have I got the feeling you won't be any happier?

EE2 845 The Twenty-One Demands were a particularly potent factor in the build-up of anti-Japanese feeling, and provoked a mass exodus of Chinese students from Japan.

F9R 5 In that voice of hers, that warm low voice, she said, `;I know you must be feeling sad so often, that was a bad thing your grandmother dying so soon.';

FBE 682 The man obviously needed to overcome his feeling of inferiority by demonstrating that he was brave enough to leap into the river, in spite of the danger.

FNX 103 No matter what the Pistols sounded like, he reasoned, they now made perfect commercial sense --; a feeling emphatically confirmed by their confrontation with Bill Grundy.

G1L 2182 It was exactly like standing in a cauldron of lukewarm soup and feeling it inch its way up your body.

GW0 2561 Christine might have carried it off, but Lucy was feeling cheap and obvious.

H0R 1808 But when she made a last appeal, and told him, though feeling it was not quite true, that Martha had asked him to bring her father back, and then, very unwisely, referred again to Mrs Hodge, and the house, and the single bed, and even the temple bells, and asked him why he didn't come to his senses and whether he didn't think he'd be happier living with a woman, whether she was on a boat or not, he turned on her, upsetting the bowl of water in front of the gas fire, and shouted:

H94 3966 But there was a secret smile beneath the bland expression, and she worried about his intentions, feeling in her heart that she could never entirely trust Lucenzo.

H97 1946 The chicken was delicious, and Lisa was feeling revitalised as she made herself some coffee and settled down to work.

HA6 2603 `;Are you feeling all right?

HGU 1044 Babur looked forward to this feeling many times while he was studying, waiting to leave the narrow circle of his family's imagination.

HHC 1276 I know how you must have been feeling inside.;

HHW 8051 Hon. Members should be aware of the widespread feeling among all the agencies that deal with asylum seekers and refugees that there are no merits in the Bill as it stands.

HJG 205 I stood on the final tee with Ken Schofield and imagined the kind of pressure build-up the players were feeling.

HJH 2190 He woke in the small hours, feeling cold, and moved over to be closer to Carolyn's warm body.

HTR 501 `;You must be feeling a right berk.;

HTR 1403 The warm feeling induced by the spirit made her aware of how cold she had been since hearing the news.

J17 2274 I'm naturally pleased to see Summerchild feeling...

J55 312 Instead the music concentrates on three characters and the thematic contrasts they suggest: the lawyer Swallow, Grimes himself, and the chorus as a kind of Mussorgskian entity, representing the Borough and popular feeling on both sides of the " Grimes question".

JXM 68 Even the National government and the Conservative Party leadership felt obliged to pay some attention to a movement with which they had little sympathy; they frequently referred to pacifist feeling as a reason for slow rearmament and later for " appeasement" of Germany and Italy.

JY3 735 `;I'm sorry, I'm afraid I'm not feeling quite right...;

[JY5 3701](#) Feeling closer to him than she had at any time since her mother's death, Rory hid her face against his shoulder.

[JY6 3360](#) And she couldn't listen to him any more, either, talking in low, confused tones about all the pain and pathos he was feeling, mixed with the glory and delight.

[JYC 3379](#) She smiled at him, feeling very much better.

[JYD 3766](#) 'I just needed to see you!'; she said with a brittle smile, walking past him on to the hot beach, feeling the tears burn her eyes.

[K1B 1199](#) Membership of the club has dwindled from 70 to 20 and its clear commuters are feeling the pinch.

[KC5 2032](#) He was literally feeling.

[KDM 98](#) I was wrapped up to the eyes when I went u down to put my walking boots on as well because they're comfortable and there were people going going round in their shellsuits and you know I must be feeling the cold more now .

Results of your search

Your query was

feeling

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 12413 found...

[A08 879](#) Otherwise as meaningless as any other gesture, as deeply rooted in the moment, in how one is feeling or what one has eaten or who one has been seeing.

[A2G 3 IN](#) A culture and a century that have doubts about matching up to Prince Hamlet, feeling fitted at best to the role of attendant lord, it's astonishing that Shakespeare's Henry V should become, except at a time of national emergency, a resonant figure of any sort.

[A33 514](#) Evert is not feeling comfortable with what she describes as the 'finality'; of the decision, although she does agree with it in principle.

[A6B 1604](#) What I call the 'auditory imagination'; is the feeling for syllable and rhythm, penetrating far below the conscious levels of thought and feeling, invigorating every word; sinking to the most primitive and forgotten, returning to the origin and bringing something back, seeking the beginning and the end.

[A6R 91](#) I have a feeling it's coming from the same source.

AAC 581 Mr Hurd replied: `;We have worked out what we believe to be the most sensible balance between our desire for good race relations and harmony in our cities... and our very strong feeling that we have a continuing... duty of responsibility to people in Hong Kong.';

ADE 650 Once we have been triggered into feeling the loss of someone who was important the grieving process is more likely to be able to start.

ADR 1628 We wanted this first tour to give some feeling to the kids.';

ADY 992 I know now how Harry's been feeling.

AE0 2960 Of human feeling.

AR3 1347 `;I'm glad Father is feeling so much better,'; I said again eventually.

ASC 970 The WHOLE feeling is Spring is about to burst forth but it hasn't quite done so.

BLW 694 As well as feeling a sense of sadness and loss, the son or daughter begins to realize that the parent is now depending on them for strength and care.

BMC 1261 Instead Fera Pessima exhibits a quite different feeling of steady harmonic movement, which when considered together with the work's wealth of comparatively strict imitation certainly suggests and essay in an altogether more `;up-to-date'; manner, even if the date itself eludes inquiry.

C85 3090 But it was not for want of feeling or... principles.';

C9R 2493 Choose the practice passage for the way the thought is expressed; say it aloud, thinking of the rhythm, feeling and emotional impact.

CC7 309 When I visited old Andrew last week, he was feeling down.

CH3 4177 DOWN GRAEME SOUNESS (far left) and his staff have that sinking feeling.

E9P 854 Feeling the effects

EA1 1163 Thirdly, there is a feeling of frustration and powerlessness among consultants.

EBR 1140 Instead of an individual learning to create a language-use within which he can select to mediate his individual feeling, a public language user tends to attach his feelings to social counters or tags which maximize the solidarity of the social relationship at the cost of the logical structure of the communication and the specificity of the feeling.

FP6 439 There's a power cut; the lights go out and we light candles and gas lamps and end up --; a hard core of seven of us; Andy, me, Howie, another two local lads and a couple of the traveller boys --;down in the snooker room where there's a beat-up looking table and a leak in

the ceiling that turns the whole of the stained, green-baize surface into a millimetre-shallow marsh, water dripping from each pocket and dribbling down the bulky legs to the sopping carpet, and we play snooker by the light of the hissing gas lamps, having to hit the white ball really hard even for delicate shots because of the extra rolling resistance the water causes, and the balls make a zizzing, ripping noise as they race across the table and sometimes you can see spray curving up behind them and I'm feeling really drunk and a bit stoned from a couple of strong Js smoked out in the garden earlier with the travellers but I think this dimly lit water-hazard snooker is just hilarious and I'm laughing maniacally at it all and I put an arm round Andy's neck at one point and say, You know I love you, old buddy, and isn't friendship and love what's it's really all about? and why can't people just see that and just be nice to each other? except there are just so many complete bastards in the world, but Andy just shakes his head and I try to kiss him and he gently fend me off and steadies me against one wall and props me up with a snooker cue against my chest and I think this is really funny for some reason and laugh so much I fall over and have distinct problems getting up again and get carried to my room by Andy and one of the travellers and dumped on the bed and fall instantly asleep.

FP6 2459 I'm still feeling dizzy.

G1D 643 Camille was feeling tired; the idea of going out had ceased to appeal to her, yet the prospect of staying in by herself was too sad to be contemplated: she ate another bag of crisps while she thought about it, and after a while she fell asleep.

G1M 1433 Bernice felt a sick feeling begin to develop in her stomach.

GUE 3319 She couldn't face him, feeling the way she did now.

GVT 327 He deposited the sticky, oozing mess under his seat with a nasty feeling of satisfaction at the inconvenience it would cause the cleaners the next morning.

H9C 260 Corbett let his mind drift, feeling guilty because when he thought about Maeve he also kept remembering Dame Agatha's angelic face.

HDM 148 wore off a bit, I mean there was erm, everybody was feeling very patriotic at the beginning of the war but after four or five years the erm novelty wore off

HGK 756 She had the decided feeling that he was on to her, and she hadn't even started yet.

HH3 6200 Surely there was a flow of feeling here from people to people?

HLK 234 In the most serious expression of anti-government feeling since independence in 1964, at least 40 people were killed and several hundred injured in several days of rioting in early May, as strike action brought Lilongwe and Blantyre to a halt.

HWA 3372 I got the feeling that there could be murder done.

HXG 1547 I believe it is possible to propose an explanation for the intuitive feeling one gets that the -ing form would be somewhat inappropriate here: the author is describing a person who is groping for anything which will reassure her before she meets her angry father and the mere fact that she is able to perceive objects which are familiar to her --; when she feels so disoriented that she can take nothing for granted --; is what gives her the sense that she is neither shirking nor lying.

HY9 1105 Some lay Nonjurors returned to communion with the Church of England after the death of James II, feeling that now they were relieved from the oaths, as did some of their clerical counterparts after the demise of the last Nonjuring bishop in 1710.

JOW 1375 `;But,;' says West, `;it lost its magic and disturbing quality --; and from that time on, he began to respond much more to what the audience expected him to be --; and much less to all the original feeling he had shown for it.;

J17 1066 I have a feeling that motor oils and radio parts are sold with this sort of code.

J54 1001 She was irritated with herself for feeling nervous.

JSK 218 If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong and yet I have never understood the presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling and I aver that to this day I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

JXT 3014 Ronni stepped out on to the terrace feeling elated with excitement.

JY3 1325 `;You're not feeling ill?';

JY4 2990 `;I can't imagine you feeling that way,;' she murmured.

JYA 2009 But today had shown her that she wasn't immune to normal natural feelings, and even her imaginery passion for the handsome singer hadn't protected her from this very real and very frightening feeling of genuine affection.

JYF 1190 `;Forgive me,;' she insisted, but was quickly over her small embarrassment, and, feeling as he steered his vehicle up steep hilly, even mountainous terrain that they must be over halfway back to Mariánské Lázně, she suddenly felt completely happy, and just had to tell him, `;I've had a lovely morning.

K4T 3122 Seven points in three games have put Boro in a strong position, especially with rivals feeling the pressure as the battle for Premier League status hots up.

K54 2029 `;They would be sitting together on the sofa feeling romantic and giving each other cuddles.

K60 1288 Don't you get the feeling of Oliver Twist?

[KRL 1415](#) Women on the whole our culture does leave women feeling a certain sense of powerlessness.

[KRT 4528](#) I've a feeling that, that probably they are all together and that they are safe because I think the, the, the, the Soviets are probably trying to, to damp down the issue now by keeping quiet on it, because I think they've been very rattled.

[KS7 555](#) Well presumably you haven't played at all in the last couple of weeks, so it's so you're feeling perhaps a little bit rusty about it all?

Results of your search Your query was

feeling

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 12413 found...

[A18 137](#) Indeed that's why I drink, to find compassion and feeling in drink.

[A74 2300](#) I ain't feeling all that well to tell the truth.

[A7H 1303](#) The greatest cause of Charles's despondency was the feeling that he served no useful purpose

[A8U 138](#) Jack Schofield on a company feeling more than the pinch of a weak US economy IBM in a downsizing squeeze.

[AB9 912](#) McLeish thanked him gravely, feeling, as he often did with the Wilsons, that he was being enveloped in a large feather eiderdown, and, made restless by the call, went down the corridor to where he knew Catherine Crane was also in, getting her office in order.

[ACE 1257](#) `;I'm feeling disloyal.

[ALN 817](#) In her words `;I find myself blaming this for my self-hate, my lack of confidence, my feeling of, `;how can anyone love me';'; She had kept this a secret and this was the first time it had been put on paper.

[AMU 2189](#) He didn't seem upset that it was empty and Trent had the feeling that, given the chance, the President would have poured himself another whisky and drunk it for something to do rather than from desire for alcohol.

[ANR 461](#) Although the banquet and establishment of courtiers and servants was as splendid as possible, there was a feeling in the air which impressed me with the idea that the whole pageant might be ephemeral.

[AT6 520](#) Try feeling the different pressures in each arm as you sail along.

BIN 1605 It rained in downright earnest, and the noise of rain and wind on the roof, windows, and doors of the empty house gave the place an eerie feeling.

BNF 1908 Alongside anxiety about loss must be placed a parallel feeling best expressed by the indignant snort of a parent of four `;children'; in their twenties: `;Empty nest?

BNN 1107 Evidently there was some feeling that life at Elpis Lodge was too comfortable.

CDK 1686 What will you be feeling guilty about today?

CE5 1284 Nick was feeling cramped and claustrophobic, and kept peeking out from below the blanket until dragged back down by Linda.

CEF 464 Confront your fears by asking yourself what practical steps you would be taking if you were feeling motivated --; make a list and do them.

CEK 625 THIEVES broke into TV announcer and DJ Nicky Docherty's car and took everything --; except Des O'Connor's album Lovin' Feeling.

CGE 1664 There was a general feeling among the local community a few years ago that academic standards at the school had slipped, and many parents opted for other schools in the area for their children.

CGE 2143 It is all very well to talk in ideals, the question is how can this enhanced human experience be worked at and given the tenderness of feeling which such a closeness of relationship implies?

CGV 419 It really put a damper on the whole house and straight away cheered us up and got rid of the edginess we were all feeling.

CH3 4177 DOWN GRAEME SOUNESS (far left) and his staff have that sinking feeling.

CJG 587 A pupil who is making a constant effort to use vision as fully as possible in school tasks may sometimes find this effort to be somewhat of an overload when his or her general level of well-being is low, for instance, when suffering from a cold or feeling particularly tired.

EC8 1157 Politics, however --; at least in the sense of nationalist feeling --; had for many decades been an important and even a dominant theme in children's fiction, and we would expect to find Ruritanian stones using nationalistic honour as a theme at least in books where adventure made any pretence of being more than a game.

EDE 1104 Lamenting `;the feeling of morbid sympathy with criminals which at the present moment undoubtedly exists';, The Times (18 November 1856) had arrived at a sorry conclusion: `;Philanthropy, like crinoline, has become the fashion.';

EDN 234 While she was wondering this, holding on to the rail with a wet slippery hand, feeling the heat rise and thicken, the train belched again and this movement, much more powerful than before, shifted and heaved the people around her to enclose her in a kind of human tide.

EEC 880 In quoting this extract twelve years later, the Report of the Inquiry into Prison Disturbances by Lord Justice Woolf found that the management changes which had taken place since 1979 had done nothing to reduce the deep-felt sense of dissatisfaction, and that in many establishments there was a strong feeling of distrust of headquarters.

EVA 1006 I had the feeling they were "not quite right", steeled myself to go on, careful not to annoy them.

EVX 1474 It may then be a momentary thought, a fleeting hope, the colouring of a feeling, the forming of an intention, a decision, a choice, a continuing sensation, an inactive or an active sensation (pp. 221 f.), a persistent mood.

F99 2656 It was the first time she'd ever spoken to Aunt Sarah and come away with this feeling of no comfort, no help, weighing her down as if the big brass door stop from the porch had got lodged inside her.

FU2 1035 It was a few weeks after his marriage and Stephen had been feeling unsure of himself, unsure of life itself.

FU2 1358 He crawled along the shelf, peering, feeling with his hands.

G0X 2404 `;How are you feeling?';

G12 1630 He thought about models' bottoms, feeling Tessa's bulking large against the small of his back.

GUE 3078 Feeling as if she were slowly dying inside, she listened to the words.

GUF 151 If he couldn't lose the feeling, perhaps he could deaden it.

H8H 638 Then his eyes refocused on her, and that brief feeling of hovering on the brink of something important vanished.

HA2 1798 The Archdeacon opened the batting, clearly intent on feeling his way with caution.

HE2 83 So of er, resulted in a rather er, sad feeling in his father, the thought that actually his son was starting you started to by his son.

HH1 4090 But fitzAlan spoke again before she could pin down the feeling.

HP2 129 We were city mongrels, gathered from the streets, feeling helplessly lost.

HPR 191 A feeling of elation came over him, the same feeling he'd had when Mary had left.

Your query was **feeling**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 12413 found...

A6B 1332 Since the `;history of belief and feeling'; cannot be traced, it is impossible to conclude which alternative is the true one.

A7J 1444 But Jack didn't know that and, even if he had known, it would only have given him a false feeling of security, because the threat from streptomycin, when it came, was not of a kind that he could have imagined or foreseen.

ADG 1159 I've never even managed to get through a job interview, even if it's a woman doing the interviewing; I just have this feeling that she is looking at me and judging me for all the wrong reasons.

AJ3 439 The feeling persists that sport is still of peripheral concern when the parties make their manifesto pledges; that in the struggle with the arts for the hearts, minds (and pockets) of politicians, it comes a poor second, but that government is more than happy to accept the millions of pounds in various forms of tax generated by this `;art of the masses';.

AM7 160 At bottom, this critique revolves around the feeling that many groups of professionals (in our case teachers) are organised around professional skills rather than client needs.

AN8 864 `;Feeling ill, poor darling,'; Ian had told him with a hint of malice underlying his display of concern.

ARW 1669 The centre's goal has been to enhance the quality of life of people who have cancer, and to possibly allay progression of the disease; to give people some feeling of control over their lives and their healthcare, and to help them cope better with having cancer.

ASA 11 It can only be surmised that the Marquis was feeling pretty flush after a good win when he made that entry into his accounts, or the caddie was a highly favoured young man indeed, for four shillings at that time would have been over the top on the percentages that a caddie can expect from his round nowadays.

B14 1204 This self-perception is said to start at birth as the infant begins to develop a feeling of trust.

BPB 972 remember that the horse is perhaps feeling a little weary and that his concentration may wander as he returns to the welcome sight of home.

C8D 1769 William Bird tried to look bland and encouraging as the woman leaned across the desk towards him, but an onslaught of speculation and comment from the Leicester ladies had left him feeling somewhat shell-shocked.

C9U 39 Perhaps what I mean is you have a powerful feeling of love, and while you're on drugs, you experience no hate or fear.');

CBN 1504 `;I know full well that, frankly speaking, prostitutes are bad, but I feel something human in them which prevents me from feeling the slightest scruple about associating with them....

CBP 999 Slow cutting has an effect which is calming and relaxing, whereas faster cutting gives a feeling of drama and excitement.

CDK 1332 Examples of this are when we are down on our luck, have no money, are sick, misunderstood, in a corner or just feeling old.

CFY 1179 Once more he was overcome with a strange feeling, but this he could recognise, for it was made up of unadulterated fear.

E9U 959 You constantly have the feeling you are being manipulated.

ED1 840 If you're feeling brave you can swim in chilly crystal-clear lakes or take a hike in the mountains.

EDN 1416 Panic was the feeling Alice had when, after several tries, she gave up attempting the Beethoven.

EFF 850 She had conquered this feeling sufficiently to allow her to accept visits from her friends, and had overcome the apologetic murmurs that used to assail her as she opened her bedroom door; she felt, in part, absolved by the wonderfully institutional shape of her room, which was on the third floor of a large block in the middle of Regents Park.

EV5 1085 The feeling of comfort is basic to a sense of well-being, but it is difficult to define and is often most notable in its absence.

EV9 1113 Any feeling of insecurity in the reader's mind concerning this dual interpretation of &formula; is not so much due to the perversity of the author but is rather due to the dual role that the public at large expects x to play.

EWA 930 The general feeling is that the narrator, although acutely alive to his environment, is detached and powerless in the face of its immensity.

FA1 926 But this all takes time; for many, variety and the unexpected encourage the feeling that they are always learning.

FBN 867 This is a symptom of the fish feeling low, but nothing specific.

FEX 579 This is a combination of factors, including abdominal fullness and an inner feeling of satisfaction, sometimes mingled with the horror of further weight gain.

FL6 224 I think it's very easy to fall into the trap of feeling guilty.

FRH 3297 `;I was feeling a bit tired,`; he said, `;but it was wonderful there.

G06 2465 Clearly it was I who should have spoken these words, but already I had a feeling that I knew what the brown paper and the ribbed cardboard concealed, and I wasn't going to say a word until time or circumstance compelled me.

G2T 784 Gas and air produces a lightheaded feeling that takes the edge off the pain but it can make some women feel nauseous.

GT4 1456 Deeply religious, serene, and hard-working, Lutyens, who affectionately called her `;Aunt Bumps';, wanted to provide `;a little of the feeling of a convent';.

GV6 2236 He was silent then and I had the feeling he was thinking of all that Cook had done, first in Endeavour, then in Resolution and Discovery, ships not much longer than Isvik.

GV8 1136 Hearing her voice, he laughed, feeling as though a hundred years had dropped from his shoulders.

H0F 2997 " I'd be a bit of a knobbly mouthful," I ventured, trying to keep things light, feeling even then that this talk was closing over my head like water and likely to drown me.

H0R 2743 Banished to the cabin, she lay there full of joy, feeling the crazy desire of the old boat to put out once again into mid-stream.

H10 1146 From time to time every such persisting debt relationship needs to be made manifest in an actual gift transaction, but the relationship is in the feeling of indebtedness not in the gift.

H7H 248 To hurry was to dispel any feeling of luxury.

H8M 1158 I'm moving easy with the gun, like a boxer, rocking and swaying gently in my chair, feeling the gun a piece of my hand, like the boxer's glove.

H8Y 1294 She put down the receiver, feeling much happier, and even enjoyed the lukewarm haddock that was waiting for her in the kitchen.

HCC 113 The feeling of satisfaction and relief when the project was completed was exhilarating.

HGY 1895 Feeling decidedly wary and unsure of herself, she got up to answer it.

HGY 2784 `;I have a horrible feeling it makes me look like a daffodil!';

HH8 608 Following his indication, Sabine realised with a hollow feeling that all they'd done was skirt the hill where the château stood; that Les Hiboux in fact stood beneath La Tour Monchauzet, but on its other side --; and still in its shadow.

HPM 364 Nonetheless, Thayer distinguishes two separate psychological dimensions of arousal, one ranging from feeling tired to feeling energetic and the other ranging from feeling calm to feeling tense.

JIG 1891 I think the first two are pretty much certain and i've a feeling he would accept it if he was given the nod.

J54 2609 Her threat to leave the job had been an idle one, and whatever ill feeling there had been between her and Jenny must have been papered over.

JY1 2016 So she was not feeling at all friendly to Naylor when, shortly after breakfast, they left Parkwood.

K5A 3598 ENGLAND's triumphant Dunhill Cup golfers left Colin Montgomerie with a distinct feeling of deja vu in Morocco yesterday.

KB8 10964 As Jim said, in six months time if he's redundant she won't be feeling

KRT 2970 Are either of the children beginning to, to show the signs of feeling the impact of their father not being about?

Results of your search

Your query was

feeling

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 12413 found...

A77 561 His short visit has given him much information about the courses but, more importantly, he now has an intimate feeling of how these young men and women, drawn from all walks of life, are trained.

AHG 659 Michelangelo's way of attacking a block of marble and the burning of Savonarola are described with real feeling.

ALJ 925 He staggered through the open doorway, into the painted freezer, feeling his knees giving out with each inept step.

APC 970 At dinner the two choleric carried on a huddled conversation while I sat at the end of the row feeling the cutlery might melt in my hands.

AYK 228 Improve your mood and counteract stress: Ask anyone who exercises regularly and they will tell you that they always feel exhilarated at the end of a session --; even if they had begun by feeling that they were not in the mood for exercise and had almost forced themselves to continue.

BN3 2224 A feeling of nausea had suddenly come over her.

BNA 1130 Good interviewers will try and prevent you from feeling overwhelmed but being outnumbered inevitably creates a certain tension.

BNC 1899 He felt in his neck, the feeling to choke.

CAE 697 And when you realise that there's only one cop for every hundred people... you realise that feeling you have of safety and society order is just a f--;ing whiff away from being gone.';

CAP 1401 This was shared by his family and led to their feeling insecure about his new environment.

CBF 1821 `;I pulled my head up, feeling confused but amazed that I was still alive because when I saw the lorry coming towards me I honestly thought I had had it.

CDK 2399 This physical and mental feeling affects:

CEF 1486 Sub-text : `;Everyone else is feeling the same as me.';

CEF 1660 But if you only listen well and make little contribution yourself, you risk suppressing your own needs and leaving the other party feeling cheated and exposed at the end of the conversation.

CFR 1437 Generally feeling unwell, perhaps feeling sick or feverish

CFY 1142 No part of his mind said, `;It's silly to feel like this about leaving the house,'; because he knew that this feeling wasn't in any way connected with his leaving the house.

CGD 1193 This may conflict with the chronological age, and the person may switch backwards and forwards from one age to another, so it requires alertness to work out what the person is feeling.

CH6 4816 FEELING THE PINCH: Stay-at-home Terry Major outside his London house, No 7 Picture: BILL KENNEDY

CMS 600 I shouldn't ever have got myself into that position but it's a wonderful feeling when you get yourself out of it.

EB1 698 Feeling relaxed will help you to think in a more relaxed way and this will help you to behave in a more relaxed manner.

ECM 385 It was a ritual which resulted in the children feeling guilty and confused.

ECN 1041 2 Specific Failings The feeling that a teacher has no real interest in the people in his care need not derive only from indifference.

EVC 1266 Mother says I have a true feeling for medicine."

EWC 3335 When Hazel had said that they were all tired out, he had meant that they were feeling the strain of prolonged insecurity and fear.

FE5 667 If we do as the Russians want and hand over all these prisoners to them whether or not the prisoners are willing to go back to Russia, we are... sending some of them to their death; and although in war we cannot, as you point out... afford to be sentimental, I confess that I find the prospect somewhat revolting, and I should expect public opinion to reflect the same feeling...

FEE 2705 It was such an odd feeling, as if I'd lost twenty years somewhere.

FY8 908 And I think that's the you know, a general feeling, that's not just me.

G12 82 But of course, thought Jannie, feeling foolish, Tessa would stay with Bob.

G13 3059 I tiptoed to the open door of the music-room, but there something held me back --; an odd childlike feeling of misbehaving after bedtime.

GUK 3162 She held the feeling in tight, she squashed it down under the heavy pasteboard covers of the recipe book.

H83 1530 Bruner (1962, p. 18) has used the term `;effective surprise'; to describe the feeling of pleasure that often accompanies such realizations.

H94 3832 It's a scary feeling.

H97 555 Feeling a little better now that the weight was off her feet and the room had finally stopped swimming around her, Lisa watched him through lowered lashes as he phoned down his order.

H9L 3291 I never doubted what I was feeling, but I was shocked when it didn't fade over the years, and I went through phases of trying to convince myself that it was some sort of

obsession, a perverse desire for the one woman I believed I could never have --; or not in the way I wanted you, loving me as well as wanting me.';

H9U 198 `;Well, I don't understand it, but I suddenly had a strange, cold feeling.

HA7 3030 Despite her apparent composure, their exchange of words had left her feeling scalded, and she had to make an effort to concentrate on his quiet, clipped syllables.

HDW 95 What, wh wh feeling slightly bigger, you get three and a half, but er what goes into conven what goes into conventional memory?

HGE 2815 I am sure that you are only feeling a young girl's modest misgivings at the approach of marriage.

HHA 86 `;I certainly am not a `;vagrant';,'; she agreed with feeling.

HHB 4092 It's just a feeling I have,'; Silas admitted.

HJ4 5176 Perhaps she should see a doctor if she is feeling particularly stressed out.

HPG 1099 These words are of significance as they tie in with the title `;Futility'; because all three words have basically the same meaning and their use enhances this feeling of futility throughout the poem for the reader.

HWP 1879 I've got a feeling he used to live in Falmouth.

JXV 1626 She swept a hand round the wrecked hallway, then looked back at him, feeling suddenly sick with suspicion.

JXY 1111 Feeling decidedly uncomfortable at the older woman's frosty manner, Rachel reluctantly followed her into the sitting-room hoping that David wasn't going to be long.

JY2 3917 Feeling it should be Michele who recovered it, Luce drew a long, steadying breath and turned to climb down.

JY5 2818 Well, the way she was feeling right now, she'd have to find something to dull the edges of the pain, and to let her sleep.

K4M 1015 THE Duchess of York paid a private flying visit to Merseyside this afternoon and declared: `;I've had an early start and I'm feeling pretty tired.';

K5J 3832 `;When everything goes wrong like this, I experience a feeling like a switch going on.

K99 535 Standing waiting to start was the most incredible feeling.

HXU 1636 Initiatives such as the Montreal speech and even the withdrawal from NATO were motivated in part by a feeling that he could not trust his successors to do the necessary.

JOW 1969 I don't want to come out of a theatre feeling disturbed and offended.';

J54 1001 She was irritated with herself for feeling nervous.

J54 1940 He spoke simply, without pretension, and Sara had an unexpectedly warm feeling towards him.

J6P 702 There is still a feeling, and rightly so, that every firm owes some responsibility to its members and their dependants in this respect and that it is not enough to leave it to the individual partner to make his own arrangements.

JYF 1749 By the time coffee was served, however, Fabia was feeling enchanted, intoxicated - -; and it had nothing to do with the glass of South Moravian Vavřinecké, which she'd taken with her main course.

K57 1629 Hayward really came into his own on two Howlin' Wolf songs, and as Freddie King's Love Her With a Feeling spiralled up into an overwhelming sonic orgasm, Clapton's playing drew applause during a song for the first time.

KBW 4581 Are you still feeling pathetic!

KDP 2878 Wonder if it's this road surf- there's a feeling a bit of vibration on the steering then.

Your query was **resembling 100, 9 HOJAS**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 361 found...

A30 351 There has been nothing remotely resembling intellectual coherence.

A5U 430 Wayne Larkins (123 in the first practice game) retired again, this time on 55, which left Graham Gooch (90 off 95 balls and unbothered by anyone resembling an Alderman) to enjoy the rare experience just lately of batting with more than one partner.

A66 1741 Even more did this apply to economic power --; witness the failure of repeated attempts to build up copartnership or anything resembling profit-sharing in industry.

A98 113 Testing has created a gold rush for the `;diagnostics industry';, the largely unregulated private laboratories in which boxes of specimen jars, resembling crates of milk bottles, are processed in assembly-line fashion.

ABH 2277 Many airlines are so confused or battered that they no longer have anything resembling a clear business strategy.

AMM 471 Species resembling this one in general shape are met with in rocks of Cretaceous and younger age.

B1R 1517 Spasmodic cough resembling croups or whooping cough; hoarse, harsh, ringing, spasmodic cough excited by constant tickling in the larynx.

B22 570 The girls from Beckingsale House sat in the pews right at the back, their clothing resembling prison uniform.

B2W 1201 The canal is lined by a membrane resembling the tunica arachnoidea, and is situated above the fissure of the medulla, being separated by a medullary layer: it is most easily distinguished where the large nerves are given off in the bend of the neck and sacrum, imperceptibly terminating in the cauda equina.

B3H 865 `;The mineral is described, as sometimes lying in the mine in form resembling a tree.

B3H 1079 After successive days of heavy rain, the hollows before mentioned, become insufficient to receive the mighty volume of water which descends from the impending clouds upon them, and the maddening torrents are hurled from their rugged elevation with the awful roar of thunder: the grey rocks, occasionally tinted by pervading lichens, and still more beautifully enriched by many greened mosses resembling cushions of soft velvet, produce combinations of colour the most animated and superb, which, contrasted with the milky hue of the convulsed waters, form a picture of transcendent sublimity and beauty.';

BNY 294 The transmitters were at that time a completely sealed unit resembling a marble both in size and appearance.

C9A 888 The fore-arm alone was 2.5 metres long, but it was suggested that the creature had disproportionately long fore-limbs, possibly resembling a dinosaurian sloth.

CBK 1143 `;A bulldozer, a mechanical shovel and a gang of highspeed demolition workers have turned Thornton Heath tram depôt in a matter of hours into something resembling a blitzed site.

CCX 1410 *Kochia scoparia* `;Trichophylla'; (burning bush) Mound of feathery green foliage, resembling a conifer.

CGB 949 Something resembling hard wood floors is just visible beneath a veil of potting soil and foam rubber confetti.

CJJ 700 The Necromundan neophytes became very familiar with the operating altars and biomonitoring and chemical assay machines of the Apothacarion --; with the mantis-like laser scalpels, the stasis tureens cradling the precious new organs, the examiner device towering like a brass-banded armadillo, its tapering snout scanning the innards of the body, and with the soporificator instrument resembling some giant spider that stung metacurare into the nerves; to which the drone of surgical incantations from the adepts, whose robes were embroidered with arabesque prophylactic hexes and purity emblems, was a macabre lullaby.

CK2 827 At its summit is a boulder with a hollow resembling the imprint of a man's foot.

CK4 535 Yet anyone who cocked an ear to their self-titled debut EP earlier this year will have been impressed by how un-English it was, both in its rough-hewn melancholic tangle --; most obviously echoing both Buffalo Tom and the N-band, though not actually resembling either --; and the absence of what has now become the standard English guitar-band attitude: jumped-up barrow boys jostling those same old post-punk moves, all looking out for the main chance and a quick route to the charts.

CRJ 145 Most obvious were the southern giant petrels: huge, dark brown birds, some with paler heads, and resembling an outsize fulmar, they glide ceaselessly to and fro along the waterfront on wings which can be up to two metres across.

EBU 569 His plea was well received by his listeners who, if they did not quite accept his characterisation of the present moment as a `;cultural war'; between the advocates of free expression and individuals he referred to as `;know-nothings';, nonetheless were happy, even relieved, to have something resembling moral high ground from which to defend themselves in the controversy and even take the battle back to the `;enemy';.

ED4 1996 Lightweight langlauf skis have a waxed tread underneath resembling fish scales --; the scales enable you to slip downhill and grip uphill.

EF2 21 There were also gallery-graves, sometimes called Clyde cairns because of their prevalence around the Clyde estuary, and very much resembling Irish burial chambers in their rectangular construction and internal division into separate compartments.

F9V 1137 Even in the most unpropitious circumstances, the natural reaction of man appears to be to make sense of any sign resembling language, resembling an effort to communicate.

FA2 1081 Or the curious dentelle de cire or literally `;wax lace';: mourning candles resembling strings of pasta which could be wound tightly into packages or else extended and draped.

FAG 1817 Leicester was no Paradise Restored: its flat site led to difficult drainage problems and mortality was high even by the standards of the time, but there was nothing remotely resembling the horrors of Nottingham.

FEF 287 Indeed if one gives a little thought to the matter it becomes distinctly doubtful that one could ever establish anything even vaguely resembling a sheet of charge.

FR9 546 With the pitch resembling a motocross track, we had no option but to postpone our home games with Dorning Town and Felton.

FSS 1037 Any full study of `unfair competition'; would have to take account of the legislation protecting intangible business property like trade marks and patents, and of the statutory controls over restrictive trading agreements and monopolies, which have little or nothing to do with anything resembling the law of tort.

FSU 187 It is only in recent decades that anything resembling this framework has been re-established.

GOA 1406 Then I imagined Lewis, boots tied round his neck, for some reason suddenly resembling Shane MacGowan, skinning her jeans off, not me, and he turned into Rodney Ritchie, at home with his parents, unpicking the individual stitches of her jeans with a tiny knife, and the Ritchies all wore badly-fitting jeans and had denim curtains and denim carpets and denim light shades and denim wallpaper with the little rivets left on like poppers so you could just press paintings and photos onto the wall... except that Mr Ritchie looked like Claude Levi-Strauss, which is when I think I started to get confused.

GOA 2182 (I suppressed the urge to point out that the chances of two such patently zephyr-grade minds producing anything remotely resembling a storm was roughly equivalent to the likelihood of somebody called Cohen landing a pork scratching concession in Mecca during Ramadan.)

GOT 1762 There are reports of links between crying and urticaria, a rash resembling nettle rash.

G1H 1764 Who knows how close the rest of Britain came to resembling Northern Ireland when plastic bullets were introduced at Broadwater Farm, but not used due to a decrease in the violence.

G2Y 755 In the mid-18th century covered sauce-boats resembling soup tureens were introduced with a silver, porcelain or earthenware ladle.

GUA 1389 Call also diagnostic, `;pee-oo';, `;pip-pip...'; and a reedy note resembling Little Tern (p. 161); song a trilling elaboration of calls.

GUA 2839 Has various notes resembling Great Spotted but softer.

GUA 3069 Usual call a single or more often triple `;pheet';, closely resembling Rock Pipit (p. 211) and quite distinct from Tree Pipit's rather loud harsh `;teez';, which is more like Yellow Wagtail (p 213).

GV0 1613 This consists of an intricate, anastomosing pattern of streamlets, often resembling a series of overlapping, deltaic distributaries.

GV5 280 Clearly, neither reflects the totality of the situation in Britain or the United States, and therefore we would agree with Cawson (1978) that it is possible to discern sectors resembling corporatist relationships and sectors resembling pluralist relationships in both contemporary Britain and the United States.

GVF 1260 Some shout it very loudly, while others emit a sound resembling the `;aaaaah'; of a man falling from a skyscraper.

GVJ 1405 Any chord sequence resembling a conventional cadence must be avoided.

H0R 647 After this, if the weather was fine, there would be a procession to the life size model of the grotto of Lourdes, which had been built in the recreation ground out of a kind of artificial rock closely resembling anthracite.

H8F 1349 I never want to go through anything even remotely resembling our marriage ever again.

HA0 3232 Drifting nearby, however, was a sort of transparent inflatable dinghy, low in the water, resembling a cocoon.

HGL 2210 We huddle beneath the covers, but to our dismay, the one duvet is but a slim pink layer of fabric resembling a furniture cover.

HJG 906 Still, Waggoner manages to shoot in the 90s, describing himself as "an honest 18", and declares a love for the game tempered by a firm dislike of anything remotely resembling a country club or a length of polyester.

HKV 798 Due to increased public fears that BSE might be transmittable to humans, exacerbated by the deaths of three cats in May-June from a disease resembling BSE, British beef was in May withdrawn from school menus in numerous local authority areas in the UK, and on June 11 the (UK) National Farmers' Union announced a voluntary code of practice to combat the spread of BSE, including a complete ban on all animal feeds containing "specified" beef offal.

HNU 357 Later, in a museum resembling

JXN 1811 Here, a granuloma forms around the larva on the retina, often resembling a retinoblastoma, and there have been cases of precipitate removal of the eye in children following misdiagnosis.

Your query was **resembling**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 361 found...

A6F 1466 Will they develop incrementally along existing lines or will there be a change cyclically to something resembling the old consensus?

AA5 536 The proposed complex, designed by the architect James Stirling, has been described by the Prince of Wales as resembling 'a 1930s wireless set';

ARD 455 If so, there is much rethinking to be done, for the theoretical paradigms that have dominated the last twenty years have nothing resembling an adequate critical framework for dealing with a factor as flagrantly nonabstract, as defiantly corporeal, as embarrassingly tangible as this.

AT7 330 Her mother had stopped crocheting, so Jessie said, and was in the sitting-room going through a catalogue of curtain material for yet another change at the windows and had decided firmly against anything resembling Nottingham Lace; her mind was now set on drapes with pelmets, so Jessie had whispered to her in the back shop a short while ago.

B16 141 There are often substantive reasons for expecting proportions to respond to an explanatory variable in something resembling this flat S shape.

B3H 1079 After successive days of heavy rain, the hollows before mentioned, become insufficient to receive the mighty volume of water which descends from the impending clouds upon them, and the maddening torrents are hurled from their rugged elevation with the awful roar of thunder: the grey rocks, occasionally tinted by pervading lichens, and still more beautifully enriched by many greened mosses resembling cushions of soft velvet, produce combinations of colour the most animated and superb, which, contrasted with the milky hue of the convulsed waters, form a picture of transcendent sublimity and beauty.;

B76 878 The normal symptoms are pneumonia and bronchitis, but occasionally severe reactions set in, resembling those seen in Spain.

B7K 865 The forcing influences are few and strictly constant: a heating gradient between Equator and Pole, and a single mountain range, resembling the Rockies, perpendicular to the flow.

BMY 80 Nowhere inside our brains or eyes has any neuroscientist ever found anything remotely resembling our constant everyday experience of light.

BNV 1196 That apart, the seating is comfortable, resembling an early Sixties sports racer position with the torso reclining somewhat and the legs almost horizontal.

C9K 2249 On his desk, a portable phone and an A4 Filofax; to his right a hi-fi system resembling a Richard Rogers building; to his left, a waste disposal unit... for demo tapes.

CCX 1410 *Kochia scoparia* `;Trichophylla'; (burning bush) Mound of feathery green foliage, resembling a conifer.

CD3 657 Some workmen digging a grave inside the parish church uncovered a lead anthropoid coffin inside of which was the body of a lad `;... laying in a liquor, or pickle, somewhat resembling mushroom catchup, but of a paler complexion, and somewhat thicker in consistence';, according to Dr T. White of Colchester who, together with Dr Gower of Chelmsford, had been invited by the rector, the Revd de l'Angle, and the churchwarden, Lewis Disney Ffytche of Danbury Place, to examine the coffin.

CD3 776 The loose shroud impedes his progress and his feet strain in vain against the tie of the bottom knot, a highly stylized gathering, resembling more a crimped ruff.

CD3 813 Far more dramatic than his 1625 Cavendish monument at Edensor, here he has Denham resembling a semi-nude Donne, for the top-knotted winding-sheet has lost its pins and slipped off the body as his reinvigorated corpse steps out of a coffin, his left hand raised as if to shield his eyes from the brilliance of the Second Coming.

CE9 989 The head was large and flattened, resembling a labrador or retriever.

CHE 800 I was in another world by this time, inhabited by see-through creatures resembling owls and parrots; it was a sweltering hot day and I was turning into a pond to support a dying race of transparent tadpoles.

CJ3 1589 Many flies, especially hoverflies, are banded black and yellow, resembling wasps.

CJJ 700 The Necromundan neophytes became very familiar with the operating altars and biomonitoring and chemical assay machines of the Apothacarion --; with the mantis-like laser scalpels, the stasis tureens cradling the precious new organs, the examiner device towering like a brass-banded armadillo, its tapering snout scanning the innards of the body, and with the soporificator instrument resembling some giant spider that stung metacurare into the nerves; to which the drone of surgical incantations from the adepts, whose robes were embroidered with arabesque prophylactic hexes and purity emblems, was a macabre lullaby.

CJ 1539 Now the surrounding squat towers of glossy darkness, with dully glowing hearts resembling X-rayed organs, were perhaps disorienting him --; while overhead the sky was cross-stitched with hundreds of thinnest pulsing lines of coherent light, appearing, disappearing, rendering incandescent whatever atmospheric dust they stabbed through.

CK 199 It is a mood resembling nothing, perhaps, in literature, on a long view, unless of Aristophanic comedy; but that must be coincidence.

CL 1723 The centre, again rising in the cushion, was the crown --; seven huge deep red flowers, resembling large opened daisies.

CN 258 But people worried about blowing their minds with cellular radiation may not have to worry too much longer --; James Plante, head of Dynaspek Inc of Westmont, Illinois says he plans to market a copper alloy shield that fixes to the antenna and protects users from radiation: `;I conceived this back in 1985, but when all the media hype came out, we decided to go ahead and produce it,'; said Plante of his Cell Shield, a several-inch long semi-circular metal sheet resembling a shoe-horn; it will be $30.

CR 1389 These included primarily Sorghum (which biometrically represents a single, fairly homogeneous population), and the smaller-grained grasses resembling Panicum, Digitaria, Brachiaria, Urochloa, Echinochloa and Setaria.

EB 709 A group of grisaille paintings, on unprepared canvas and resembling sculpted reliefs, has been loaned from the Bassano Museum.

EB 2792 Working from the artists' chance selections, Heinrichsmeyer created geometric paintings resembling those of the De Stijl group, which he in turn transposed onto the planar surfaces of over one hundred cubic armchairs.

EC 760 On our second day we passed below several large glaciers --; their snouts festooned with tall ice pinnacles, resembling lines of giant marching penguins.

ED 631 Stalin was less interested in Korea and the type of state that developed was of idiosyncratic character, in some respects resembling the Soviet Union and in others the kind of communist party devised by Mao Tse-tung during the Yenan era.

EE 676 The definitive shape, which features an animal resembling a mutated kangaroo (see (3), 1¾in. wide) was first worn in NW Europe, 1944; originally it was embroidered in a brick-red shade with a white border on black felt.

FA 1081 Or the curious dentelle de cire or literally `;wax lace';: mourning candles resembling strings of pasta which could be wound tightly into packages or else extended and draped.

FE 287 Indeed if one gives a little thought to the matter it becomes distinctly doubtful that one could ever establish anything even vaguely resembling a sheet of charge.

FNR 1718 The genetic algorithms form a separate family which do not involve anything resembling neurones, but they are included here because they take their data in a very low level form, like the input to a neural net.

FR9 546 With the pitch resembling a motocross track, we had no option but to postpone our home games with Dorning Town and Felton.

GOT 1762 There are reports of links between crying and urticaria, a rash resembling nettle rash.

GUA 235 Familiar loud harsh quack, resembling farmyard duck, uttered by duck only; drake has a softer `;queek';.

GUA 1908 Calls varied, some resembling Gull-billed Tern (p. 159), others more laughing and gull-like, `;kau-kau';.

GUA 2839 Has various notes resembling Great Spotted but softer.

GW6 740 There may also be bright rays, roughly resembling the spokes of a wheel radiating from the crater `;hub';.

H0A 1613 Once I heard two calling to each other across a valley, a weird sound, vaguely resembling a baboon's bark.

H79 1035 The tentacle pores of the arms are not as open as in other members of this subfamily and are armed with one large tentacle scale, resembling the arrangement of Ophiopristis, and may be intermediate between the Ophiotominae and Ophiacanthinae but pending further study should remain in the Ophiotominae.

HA2 1038 Theodora wondered quite what point Miss Dersingham was making at so resembling presumably her mother's style of dressing.

HAS 1292 Their table was in an area resembling a glass veranda, every other one of the large plate-glass windows slid back so that the mild night air, scented with flowers, wafted over them.

HHX 11339 I know that there are no easy answers, but if we do not at least attempt to act decisively, Zagreb, Dubrovnik, Vukovar and Osijek could be just the first names on a ghastly roll call resembling those unending, poignant first world war memorials that are such a feature of life all over the continent of Europe.

HJ0 5757 Sub-contracting is a way of life which generates a plethora of small manufacturing units where the managerial function can seldom be handled with anything resembling careless ease.

HRE 412 AWACS aircraft, resembling ordinary Boeing 707s but each with a large metallic mushroom mounted above the fuselage, flew off from Riyadh's dual-purpose airport every morning, scanning both the Arabian peninsula and the war area to the east and north.

HSG 409 All through my teens it had to be a very rainy Sunday indeed that did not find us perched on the Cow and Calf a crop of murderous rocks resembling neither cows, calves nor any other animal, ' or out at Bolton Abbey, negotiating the stepping-stones across the wide but shallow Wharfe; or eating our sandwiches on Haworth Moor as we looked down on the Brontes' parsonage and re-enacted the highlights from Wuthering Heights in our romantic young heads.

HTU 1871 A wondrous city, its high towers resembling the Jukeboxes of the Gods.

HU3 2420 Lastly, as in the evaluation of the contribution to the inflammatory response of other mediators such as eicosanoids, it is crucial to assess the pathogenic importance of ROM using the criteria resembling those originally set out by Vane as follows:

HXD 824 Anyone else using the mark or one nearly resembling it in relation to the same class or classes infringes the mark.

HY5 9 Gradually it became more institutionalised as something resembling organised diplomatic services emerged.

Total 298 +150 = 448

Knowing 1 (50 ej.) – p.4, Knowing 2 (50) p. 5-8, Knowing 3 (50) p.8-12; I am knowing (2) p. 12; is knowing (48) p.13-16; are knowing (3) p.16; was knowing (8) p. 16-17; were knowing (0) p.17; have been knowing (0) p.17; no knowing (37) p.17-19; not knowing (50) p.20-23.

Your query was **Knowing** (1) Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 4719 found...

A35 7 And suddenly I was swept out of myself --; **knowing, knowing, knowing**.

A6N 1482 When he came back he sat beside the litter of his meal on the table among the three children not **quite knowing** what to do with himself.

A7T 276 It is impossible to make any such comparison **without knowing** what the institutional arrangements of the system would be.

AB3 1782 (Precisely the immersion-in-myth, the plunge, that **our knowing** pop double agents refuse to make.).

ACK 260 **Knowing** what they were like for drink I tried to tell him but he wouldn't listen.

ADR 1453 Image --; an every present ingredient to the alchemy of pop --; was now reflecting Kylie's transformation from naïve to **knowing** superstar.

ADS 1250 Write Ellen and by express even telegram for which I will pay in order that I might have the relief **of knowing** you have understood and all is clear.

AN8 2511 That our instinctive loathing for the way Dr. Briant is manipulating human life, is using a human child as a lever to open the box that holds God's secrets about life, our response, I say, is not reactionary, not the stupid fears of little men, but is born of our awareness of the dangers **of knowing** too much, is a God-given warning, if you like.

AR3 51 Recalling a time when I had had a staff of seventeen under me, and **knowing how** not so long ago a staff of twenty-eight had been employed here at Darlington Hall, the idea of devising a staff plan by which the same house would be run on a staff of four seemed, to say the least, daunting.

ARJ 1301 If you feel you'd like to concentrate on the accountancy, it's worth **knowing** that the Open University reduces the number of credits needed for a BA degree for people with `;advanced standing'; through certain professional qualifications.

BMD 154 According to the Commission's National Survey of Countryside Recreation 1990 four out of 10 people in England and Wales are worried about trespassing on private land, getting lost and not **knowing** where to go or how to behave when visiting the country.

BNC 420 Feeling small and lousy, **not knowing** what to do; fit for nothing, not even to stick out your hand.

BP1 2425 Several hours passed while he sat there, **knowing** that Maud would be inconsolable at having missed a charity dinner.

C8V 352 This means that assurance of faith comes directly **from knowing** God and only indirectly from understanding doubt.

C9Y 1406 Success in dieting is all **about knowing** that you will win.

CA6 642 **Knowing the price** of everything.

CDE 1687 Today he would have liked to remain at Hillmarden for another night, but he had promised Celia he would call in at the clinic on his way back to London, **knowing he** had a very busy week coming which might make it impossible to see her again until the following weekend.

CDY 502 **Knowing** in his heart, while he telephoned the night porter at their London flat, and went the round of their friends, that she had made her choice.

CG1 250 So alone and unroped he must have had to tackle the daunting vertical crack above, **knowing** he was fully committed.

CH4 1511 The girl was glued to the spot, terror-struck, pop-eyed, quivering, **knowing** for certain that the Day of Judgment had come for her at last.

CK1 1048 I recover consciousness, not **knowing** where I am.

CM1 2284 They had the desperate courage that flowed **from knowing** that this might be their last chance to turn the tide.

CN5 1211 But why should it be that Peggy gets a lift **from knowing** that she has `;beaten'; Boris?

CR5 344 She died last month in her 80th year, **knowing** --; as we all do --; that the practice has not lived up to the vision, but still believing that some day it might.

CTX 2678 Last month I tried to convince you that it's worth **knowing more** about the Windows INI (initialization) files.

EBS 41 So far the Musée Rodin has kept up a pretence **of knowing** nothing about the case while in reality keeping an extremely close eye on every aspect of it.

EF1 1266 He cursed softly, **knowing** he'd lost him.

EVG 749 " Nothing... nothing, sir," she said quickly, **knowing** she had said too much.

F98 158 Scholars who are good at knowing where to look for the sources of their subject matter may not be good **at knowing** where to look for suitable software.

F9F 1427 Birds leave their roosts and take to the skies; monkeys jump away through the branches to find breakfast, and antelope disperse once more over the open plains to graze, **knowing** that if danger comes they stand a good chance of seeing it before it gets lethally close.

F9K 15 The first, associated with Descartes, starts by considering the challenge of scepticism, the claim that knowledge is impossible; and hopes in answering this challenge to be driven to expose the nature of what it is to know, from which the possibility **of knowing** will follow.

F9Y 468 Into this situation would arrive the time-travellers who, **not knowing** the reason behind the world's stagnation, would re-activate first the robots and then the machine, learning to their cost that heartless, electronic megalomania is infinitely worse than emotion-based megalomania.

FLB 49 But there has to be something to trigger the interest in the first place and whatever that is and however mild a form that might be lust, lust might be a more extreme form of it, but there has to be something to interest you in the first place, before you can go on to love, to **knowing** more about the person and having this in love feeling develop into love.

FP7 266 She stood in the gloom, **not knowing** whether to stay or run away.

FPN 222 **Knowing Wigg**, I warned him that to pursue the matter for any other reason would be discreditable and in the long run would be sure to be to his detriment.

FS6 245 One of the greatest difficulties in discussing both forms of abuse, however, is that of **knowing** the true extent of the problem.

FYW 61 Sometimes he just wanders off for days on end --; we get frantic, **not knowing** where he is.

G1W 2476 Dexter loped along behind, **knowing things** were not as simple as the woman detective liked to make out.

H0A 475 A scene of indescribable confusion followed: a shot was fired and immediately the excited crowd of soldiers began to fire their rifles in all directions, **without knowing** why or wherefor.

H7H 1569 Robert hesitated --; **knowing** the destiny of the whisky, Lalage took a chance:" Of course we will," she said --; and how right she was.

H8H 1779 She was in love with Piers, and, now that she had accepted the agony **of knowing** that her love wasn't returned, maybe she could fight for him, could fight to win his heart, because it was silly to assume that he had some sort of woman in his life simply because the astrologer, a girl hardly older than herself, had implied as much.

H9L 3251 You said you didn't want your friends and colleagues here **knowing** about us.'; A

HGK 2797 She knew without being told that Ana was walking in her sleep and she was filled with horror at the girl walking through the gate and beyond, perhaps waking late and **not knowing** where she was, unable to see.

HGM 935 Her mouth she kept a pale peach, **knowing** that a stronger colour lipstick wouldn't be right for the effect she wanted to create.

HGM 2389 Not feeling up to arguing the point, she left quietly, **knowing everyone** else in the Carlisle Flint team was wound up as tight as the drivers, waiting for the green light.

HH1 300 I'm not ready for this, he thought almost desperately, not even **knowing** what `;this'; meant.

HY6 827 The calling is to holiness which inheres **in knowing** the truth and loving goodness ("knowynge of, and Loue of godnesse") and comes only with self-knowledge and contemplation of God.

KCV 2326 The is quite difficult to, to work it out and, and analysis these people, you know, when you don't want to see themselves watching people **knowing** them to watch Dynasty or Dallas or something, so they on purpose watch very interesting documentary .

KD6 2133 would appeal to children, I mean **knowing** how sophisticated things are today, it's just a simple glove puppet and yet kids are just as interested in them.

KRH 4548 Now if parents, through playing games with their children that are based on words, could alert the child to the fact that print is a convention and that we can translate print into reality, obviously not as abstract as that, but just get the child used **to knowing** what print is, **knowing what** reading is, so that perhaps when they go to school they may well know this is a skill that they don't have, like they don't know, perhaps, how to ride a bike, they may not know how to swim, they certainly don't know how to drive a car, but they do know what sort of a thing driving a car is.

Results of your search

Your query was **Knowing (2)** Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 4719 found...

A01 3 A friend can infect you without your **knowing**.

A0T 166 Since merely **knowing** the brain state does not reveal what the experience is like, and since what the experience is like, if it is a reality at all (which Tye does not dispute), must be a fact about the experience (or a feature or aspect of the experience, which will do just as well), it follows that the experience is not a brain state.

A85 220 He said: `I only have a few thousand invested, but it is very worrying when you cannot get your money back, and there is no way of **knowing** how long it might be or how much I will get back.`;

AD1 482 Alida went downstairs, stooping a little, **not knowing** that she stooped, annoyed at the trouble a hot drink caused.

AMB 774 **Not knowing** what lay ahead made him excited and nervous but he couldn't help wanting to discover what was behind a door or round the next corner.

APU 2283 Richard felt a pang of guilt, **knowing** that he was selfishly, and perhaps dangerously, preventing the man from doing his job; he liked old Fiery, but at that moment the only company he wanted was his own.

AT3 1313 We fostered Susan with a view to adoption, **knowing** that there was a possibility of a tug-of-love.

B0G 741 In more worldly Penzance the Mayor would, each Mid-summer's eve, issue a proclamation that no bonfires were to be lit, **knowing** full well that, as evening fell crowds of youths would nonetheless throng the streets flourishing torches, rolling tar barrels and lighting fires at every town and village around Mounts Bay.

BMV 875 Roland refuses and the rearguard, **knowing** it is doomed, prepares to fight.

BNF 1470 But just as he had used her agoraphobia as a defence against having to know about his need to find her safely where he had left her, so too did her lack of sexual response defend him from **knowing** about his need to keep her under his control. N O.P.

BNG 2045 The more mature child will be the initiator of imaginative play with boxes, planks and tyres, **knowing** from past games that certain boxes will fit together and a particular plank will bridge a gap.

C9N 34 Of course, much of this is down to familiarity --; **knowing** where the goal posts are.

CE4 1172 The cost need not be very high and you will have the satisfaction **of knowing** that the finished result will be kept for a long time, if not forever, by the recipient.

CH2 2351 Cyril Reenan, 70, who used a radio scanner to pick up the call, told a newspaper: **Knowing** what I do now, I think I would have tried to warn Diana her conversations were being overheard. ADJ -9

CH4 1511 The girl was glued to the spot, terror-struck, pop-eyed, quivering, **knowing** for certain that the Day of Judgment had come for her at last.

CJ9 2670 However, it does mean that if you develop a life-threatening condition, you will have the reassurance **of knowing** that your wishes are recorded in written form if you become unable to express them.

CR6 1347 **Knowing** that it would annoy Geoffrey, Anthony braced himself for the ensuing argument.

CRE 2611 When he dozed again, and the memories returned, he didn't fight them, **knowing** he had a means of scouring them from his system once he got back to England.

ED9 2639 I think that he could destroy an enemy without even **knowing** it.';

EWR 964 To remedy this, he suggests that arts education must be shown to be "vocational", which is to say that arts should be shown to provide education for living, acting, doing, **knowing**, thinking, and enjoying.

F99 1687 At first she thought it was a burst of panic, which didn't surprise her, **knowing** what a coward she was.

FLH 53 Yes, and you get all the animals who are experimented on and you sa there's not a week that comes out and you don't an a report saying, oh well this this, this causes cancer in rats or and you, imagine the amount, the huge amounts of the sub , whatever substance it is that had been given to rats to cause the cancer, and there's **no knowing** that the amount that's gonna be given to rats causing cancer, will give cancer to humans!

G00 458 While we hadn't asked for a film sample it's worth **knowing** that all bureau should be able to offer this service--;it can save time and money at the printing end.

G0X 1460 The bereft, at that time, have no way **of knowing**.

G12 1498 He went over and kissed Tessa, who was half sitting up, **not knowing** quite what to do with herself.

G3B 953 There, and among the rows of vines, the escapers remained hidden, **not knowing** what to do next or where to go.

GW9 555 There is a possibility, depending on what hypothesis you assume and I have no way **of knowing** which hypothesis is correct...

H8J 141 `;Not knowing my name seems to worry you,'; he murmured, `;and, while I'm sure you're putting on an act, I'll repeat the information I'm sure you already know.

H8V 46 Even the Symbolist view (which held sway in Russia in the first years of the century) that `;art is thinking in images'; cannot be admitted, because although it acknowledges that thought in art takes a different form from conventional philosophy, it will in the end lead the study of art beyond art itself to forms of knowing and feeling, to epistemology and psychology.

H9L 2959 This time, knowing what she was losing and incapable of hating --; what was to become of her?

HH3 13785 Knowing the effect this had on me I could never conceal myself from a child of mine.

HPH 1030 It is asking a lot, I know, but I think I should ask, and knowing you I believe it can be done.

HPP 71 They are given appropriate feedback, and they can make mistakes (and recognise and correct them) without anyone else knowing.

HR4 303 Knowing George despised soccer.

HS4 78 BUT IF THE CARPET IS ELGIN VELVET, YOU HAVE THE COMFORT OF KNOWING THAT YOU'RE CHOOSING THE VERY BEST FROM STODDARD TEMPLETON, WEAVERS OF FINE CARPETS SINCE 1839.

HTY 2185 Blake nodded, knowing there was no choice.

HX9 512 With non-admissible algorithms the order in which spanning hypotheses are found is unknown, and there is, therefore, no principled way of knowing when to stop.

J19 1780 And, thought Busacher to himself, it would also help with the awkwardness of Suzi and Georg no longer speaking and everyone knowing that the little Hoflin was currently messing about with Gesner.

JND 275 Making yourself understood clearly basically, knowing what you're talking about

JT5 408 Erm everything as I say okay yeah g er on knowing your script yeah good, didn't erm waver at all and also very good John at the old active listening, sales type people, we tend to rabbit rabbit rabbit and not listen and it's a fault

JXU 4485 `;Did I what?'; she whispered, half knowing what he wanted to say.

JXY 2250 She watched in silence, her heart crying out to him, suddenly fearful that almost in the same moment that she'd found him she had lost him, but without knowing why.

JY1 920 For upset stomach read hangover, she thought, **knowing** he'd been to an eighteenth birthday celebration for one of his friends the night before.

JY1 2029 When eventually she left the sitting-room to go to bed, she pattered into the hall, **knowing** in advance that she was in for another wretched night of it.

JY5 2059 `;If you were so inclined you could get up to all sorts of things **without anyone knowing** about it.';

JY6 1021 But the cynical, **knowing** expression, mingled with the hunger in his eyes, brought her to her senses like a bucket of iced water tossed with ruthless insensitivity on an innocent sleeper.

JYA 1979 The fourth to be hurt, while Victoria Sanchez waited patiently on the sidelines, **knowing** that one day Miguel would realise how much he loved her and wanted her to be mistress of the Casa Madrid.

K4T 6816 `;**Knowing** the attitude of these men, they won't let me fail.

KD2 3374 round and round without **knowing**.

KLE 84 Then again, he rejected the Lord Jesus **knowing** full well that he was doing wrong.

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 4719 found... knowing (3)

A04 427 Without comparative material, the reader is in serious difficulty about **knowing** whether to agree with this three-way discriminative judgement.

A0C 917 It is impossible to judge the value of cutlery without **knowing** the alloy content.

A0J 833 What our children need from us is reassurance, so that they can live safely, **knowing** the real risks and knowing where they can go if they are worried.

A75 1429 If not, they can be estimated by **knowing** that one time zone equals 15 ° longitude.

AC9 1677 Without a thesaurus, the records would need to be searched by naming all the metals individually, but without **knowing** which metals have actually been recorded in the records.

ADR 1453 Image --; an every present ingredient to the alchemy of pop --; was now reflecting Kylie's transformation from naïve to **knowing** superstar.

ALH 1079 I was still a bit sleepy and I hesitated a moment, not **knowing** whether to run to the bog or the bedroom.

ANA 936 They must go through life **knowing** that a child of theirs is suffering a limited existence and being cared for by someone else.';

ARJ 612 When I was at college I used to bury my nose in a book rather than join one of the societies and almost rebuffed overtures, as I was so scared of **not knowing** what to talk about.

BML 597 In reading, or being read to, one has the security **of knowing** that one has the ability to withdraw from the emotional situation as soon as one wishes or needs to do so.

BNN 629 They were less well-informed when it came **to knowing** the sort of people who were likely to volunteer as foster parents.

C8S 838 And at the back of his mind, **knowing** that Jean-Paul had never married and seemed unlikely to, **knowing** that he himself had met no woman he wished to make his wife, he thought: Grégoire could be my heir.

C8V 1656 This insistence **on knowing** for sure and examining the facts of the matter is particularly important in dealing with the doubts which arise because of the many misrepresentations of Christianity today.

C9W 148 It is not difficult to learn a simple technique of inducing a hypnotic state in another person --; it is **knowing** how to deal with that person once he is hypnotized which is important, and not to be indulged in for fun.

CDE 1538 Therefore instead of walking all the way along the cliffs that morning, he decided to go down to the beach on the last lap of his journey, **knowing** that Edna and her small charge could well be at the far end, from whence he could quickly scramble up the pathway to the Tremayne property.

CEB 1558 `;Because I looked forward to this Christmas, **knowing** you'd be here.

CEC 3047 Nadirpur, too, he suspected would feel happier **knowing** that he was closer to his wife and child; somehow it helped.

CEY 400 As she gazed forlornly at Blackie's , **knowing** that there would be no more collecting of specimens and no more colouring in, she felt guilt as well as resentment.

CGD 1340 **Knowing** what is available and what might help is a first step in the process of claiming and receiving such assistance.

CK1 1153 If I had to describe the contents of Zettel as the answer to one question I think the question would have to be: What is the relevance, for our understanding of `;psychological'; concepts such as understanding, thinking, expecting, intending, imagining, seeing, dreaming,

knowing, believing, doubting, pretending, remembering, and feeling, of that account of meaning which distinguishes the later from the earlier writings of Wittgenstein?

CRV 1252 **Knowing** what Edmund has done to his real father might have given Cornwall pause before proclaiming himself the next one.

ED4 976 But surely, when you're in the same profession, `;**knowing** exactly'; can mean **knowing** too much, and feelings of rivalry, jealousy, even over-familiarity, must get in the way?

EDN 1390 By nine she felt, **knowing** this to be illogical, that the news was stale and she had passed three foolish hours in ignorance of disaster or even, very occasionally, of something wonderful.

EE0 1307 The great advantage of arranging a CheckOver is the peace of mind that comes **from knowing** that, provided you do not exceed your agreed CheckOver limit, we won't bounce your cheques or refuse you cash.

EF1 573 He glanced over his shoulder and grinned at her, **knowing** she couldn't catch up with him, but when he looked round he found himself heading straight for a display of fresh produce outside a delicatessen.

EVG 2306 " Well, I don't suppose there's any harm in you **knowing** now."

EW5 2279 He's got a flair (not a formula) **for knowing** what his customers want and ensuring that they get it.

EX5 859 Deep learning --; like **knowing** how to dress yourself or clean your teeth or ride a bicycle, which you learned to do when young and which have entered your consciousness at a deeper level so that you rarely think consciously about them because you engage in these activities daily and apparently intuitively.

F99 482 The worst thought was that maybe she'd wanted her mother dead; for she'd certainly gone to extremes to avoid **knowing** the truth.

FPG 743 It was shown on page 195 that **knowing** how frequently a record is accessed can lead to reduced seek times.

FRL 109 The reader of the Chinese text has no way **of knowing**, from this title, whether China has one or more than one panda reserve.

G07 766 And **knowing** someone automatically makes you feel close to him.

G13 2484 It was no good my **knowing** that old men have conned young ones like that ever since time began.

G1C 1470 The professional may make more effort, **knowing** that the client is paying good money for his or her services, in a society that values things that are paid for and tends to devalue those that are not.

G1D 815 Telling a man the simple truth could reduce him to a wreck, so that, on the whole, she held her punches and her tongue, **knowing** how deeply she could wound.

GV8 3148 `;Laura's just an old friend,`; he said, **knowing** it was hopeless, that he had blown it or rather that Laura had blown it for him, and found he was speaking to the back of her neck.

GW8 1786 She stood silent, **not knowing** that he was struggling with his love for her.

H7U 62 This can be difficult because the consumer has no means **of knowing** what goes on (or went on) in the factory.

H94 3930 He began to kiss her fingers, one by one, and Meredith gazed helplessly at him, **knowing** she loved him with such a sudden, painful realisation that she groaned aloud.

HGE 2828 `;You know perfectly well that it is not me whom you love, but Mrs Greville, and the two children who are your responsibility, and, **knowing** that your heart lies with them, and not with me, I cannot marry you.´;

HGG 1432 And they were careful of him, **knowing** his worth.´;

HGJ 272 The only real, the only true wealth lies in friends in abundance, company in plenty, comfort in abandon, love overflowing: what have these things to do with money? --; except that we cheat and lie and use money to acquire them; **knowing** no other way to do it.

HGY 2289 `;Neither did she admit to **knowing** where he was buried.

HH3 6481 This `;bad faith´; operates among the doctors and pharmacists who allow their knowledge and skill to be abused; among the politicians who wish to see themselves as community benefactors, while **knowing** full well that they are nothing of the sort; and even among the poor who are so often critical of the medical `;care´; they receive yet continue to hold out for a medical solution to their social and economic problems.

HHB 306 `;It sounds as if she wanted this house more than she wanted him,´; Lucy mused, **knowing** that if she herself loved a man she'd be happy to live in any humble abode.

JY5 758 **Knowing** Candy would only continue to probe till she got the truth, Rory gave in gracefully.

KBF 6528 he said he said **not knowing** her children he said but knowing what he sort of picked up about your kids

KBL 446 oh this is like **knowing** you put N T V in

KPG 3071 God, that takes a lot of knowing that does.

KRL 1907 Well I suppose it has in a sense, yes, it's enabled us to both confront the fact that that I'm not all knowing and that I'm not all powerful, which I mean was because my children, as I say, are still quite young, which is something new for them, I suppose, as well as something new for me.

Your query was

I am knowing

Only 2 solutions found for this query

H89 1061 `;I was trained to see behind enemy lines,`; Mr Aggarwal told me, `;and I am knowing how to observe properly.``; PRESENT PROGR.

HXH 1642 Whereas Scots generally write" colour" and Australians write" I know the answer", Americans generally write" color" and Indians in many circumstances write" I am knowing the answer". PRESENT PROGR.

Your query was is knowing Only 48 solutions found for this query

A5Y 957 To some constables `;common sense`; is knowing how to talk to people:

A5Y 1679 Another important component of the competence of neighbourhood police is knowing the answer to the conundrum of what to do when nothing can be done.

A6R 1813 `;The key is knowing the area to fish in your peg and feeding it correctly.

ACP 1051 `;The hardest thing is knowing where to go to get help, to get the advice and information you need`;

ACR 3141 `;The difficulty is knowing what you compare these costs to,`; says Mr Hann.

AMW 1135 And what's best is knowing that the supervision is first class.

ANX 1719 One of the difficulties in estimating how much water is stored in the ground is knowing how deep this `;floor`; is.

AS0 702 Your reward, as carer, is **knowing** that you have done your best to make the patient comfortable and happy, and to help him through the recovery process from his illness, however long it takes.

AS7 485 With the exception of the River Naver, fishing opportunities abound at Altnaharra and the only real problem is **knowing** where to begin.

AS7 702 The only problem is **knowing** where to begin and a good place to start is at one of the best known fishing hotels in the north, Scourie Hotel, owned and managed by Ian Hay and his family for more than thirty years.

AS7 716 The board master performs this service on a voluntary basis and the prerequisite of being board master is **knowing** the fishing thoroughly; because he has to tell new guests where to go, how to get there, which path to take, which bog to avoid, where not to fall in --; so he really must know what he is talking about.

AS7 1666 One of the principal problems facing anglers fishing on Benbecula and the Uists, is **knowing** where to begin; there are so many fine waters to choose from and never enough time to do proper justice to more than a handful.

B0N 1340 The one issue that eludes control, is **knowing** exactly what takes place behind the interviewing door.

B1G 297 The problem is **knowing** what these results mean in the context of a particular application.

B1M 398 The difficult bit is **knowing** how to achieve those goals.

B2F 861 Often people maintain that it is **knowing** your stuff that really counts and behaviour is just the icing on the cake.

B2U 1607 An important part of good customer relations is **knowing** how to deal with problems or complaints.

BLW 91 A little bit of excess weight --; say five or ten pounds --; is not considered harmful, but for those who are seriously overweight or who need to lose some pounds because of their medical condition, the problem is **knowing** what diet to follow.

C9E 144 `;The hardest thing for me is **knowing** I had so many good years, so many great moments, because it means you always think it is going to be like that.

C9P 698 The first step to beautiful hair is **knowing** how to care for it --; we show you how.

C9W 148 It is not difficult to learn a simple technique of inducing a hypnotic state in another person --; it is **knowing** how to deal with that person once he is hypnotized which is important, and not to be indulged in for fun.

CBC 7647 A key to survival is **knowing** how to wind down --; whether it be at the races, on a trip up the stunning Victoria Peak or dining on dim sum on a floating restaurant.

CEK 5432 `;Dramatic art in her opinion is **knowing** how to fill a sweater'; --; Bette Davis on Jayne Mansfield.

CG9 364 A problem we have encountered when marking hyperdocuments is **knowing** whether we have explored the whole document.

CGS 2103 This is why it is important to accustom the child to being rewarded for good behaviour --; punishment is **knowing** what he or she is missing.

CJ9 1325 You might find that the most difficult thing about safer sex is **knowing** how to negotiate for it with your partner.

CMS 573 Dr `;Lawrence '; The reward I think is **knowing** that perhaps you've done your best for your patients and if the patient at the end of the day says `;thank you';... [but] you could do a lot more given the opportunity and time is the great factor here.

ED4 1740 The secret of wearing strong eye or lip colours is **knowing** how to apply them, how to blend them, and how much is too much.

EDU 1853 The Innocent is **knowing** about love, guilt, and (yes) innocence; but its brief does not appear to extend much beyond that.

EEB 274 The key to successful time management is **knowing** what you want to achieve, how much it means to you, and how much of your time and energy you are prepared to devote to it.

EEB 1946 A key factor in these companies' success is **knowing** their customers' preferences.

EFF 711 Much more tricky than **knowing** if you've found a badger sett, is knowing whether or not it is still active.

EUU 103 Part of the problem for clients is **knowing** what is really done with their money.

EVV 691 The difficulty factor here is **knowing** that the operation to perform using the calculator is division.

FB8 23 One of the crucial skills in the art/science of SFX is **knowing** just how much detail is needed or desirable.

FEU 75 Technique is **knowing** exactly what to do and how to do it fast.

G2C 758 It is **knowing** that you are capable enough which is the difficult thing.

G2S 383 He said `;The one thing that keeps me going is **knowing** that for every step I take and every pound donated we are one step nearer to finding a cure.;

G35 1616 What keeps me going is **knowing** that I'm doing this for my children, not out of choice.

H0M 1565 Her smile is **knowing**, roused and playful, but also innocent, because money makes you innocent when it's been there all along.

H89 1064 `;I will check anything --; see if boy **is knowing** too many girls or girl is watching too many Hindi films and not pursuing her studies,; replied Mr Aggarwal. **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

HA2 73 `;From personal observation, his chief expertise is **knowing** one end of a claret bottle from the other.

JK1 843 The the difficulty is **knowing** what is going to be useful in the future.

K1P 2228 The art of winning is **knowing** when to push hard, when to pump or when to hold back and keep the power in reserve.

K25 729 But they say their real reward is **knowing** they've helped to save lives.

K25 2716 Much of the skill is **knowing** when to apply the regulations.

K5C 1596 How many truly realise that quality is **knowing** your buyer, getting him or her to define quality, rather than producing some sort of static standard which demands slavish conformance?

K94 836 The key is **knowing** where to draw the line before persistence leads to annoyance.

Your query was

are knowing

Only 3 solutions found for this query

AYJ 1547 The essential ingredients of gaining control of your time are **knowing** what is important and what is less so, ruthlessly putting your precious time and energy where it will produce the highest return and refusing to be swamped with other people's inefficiency. N

CA9 2009 The child's smile never wavers though her eyes **are knowing**. AD /PRES, PROG

KC4 565 There we are **knowing** my luck it won't come out. ADJ

Your query was

was knowing

Only 8 solutions found for this query

ABW 1997 She didn't dislike Flora, who wasn't as brittle as she seemed, and was **knowing** enough to play down her fashionable side to Jane.

CDS 17 Another attraction was **knowing** from Eton and Oxford days several of the neighbouring landowners, Johnnie Dalkeith at Eildon, Dawyck Haig at Bemersyde, Robin McEwen at Marchmont.

CFB 1171 It was **knowing** that surgery could work miracles that helped him overcome fears about the daunting operation.

ED7 1806 I remember recording 13 groups in one day, and the only thing that kept me sane was **knowing** I was getting music together with Enya.

G0P 971 The knowledge of his affair still ate away at her, and it was **knowing** that she could never speak to him about the affair that hurt most.

GUD 550 His problem was **knowing** what to write.

HA9 2323 The worst thing was **knowing** Marianne was right.

JY7 1479 What was even more satisfying was **knowing** that she had given him that same lesson, not once but twice, this morning when she'd stunned him by agreeing to see his grandmother on her own time, and last night, when she'd turned away his advances, and never mind all that pretence about his not being interested.

Your query was **were knowing** No solutions found for this query!

Your query was **have been knowing** No solutions found for this query!

no knowing Only 37 solutions found for this query

ABX 3098 If he didn't keep his promise there was no **knowing** what Lee would do.

ABX 3877 There was no **knowing** what he'd do with it.

AC7 1511 We could say anything to each other --; trying out ideas, talking over the happenings in our small world --; and know that we were safe: there would be no teasing in public, **no knowing** glances, no betrayals.

ADL 730 (Without a cover sheet, there was no **knowing** who might have read it or seen it.)

ADL 1345 There is no **knowing** what he would have made of Cardenal's reading of Matthew, somewhat further on.

ANL 17 Even with ether to deaden the pain, it was still a dangerous operation; and there was no **knowing** what they would find.

BLW 1255 Now there is no **knowing** when you may be needed and not everyone finds it easy to be on hand to talk or listen when required.

C85 2948 He looked better, but he'd been in and out of his wits so many times in the past weeks there was no **knowing**.

C85 3119 No **knowing** what diseases these niggers carry about with 'em.';

C8F 906 It is difficult to put these sums into context for there is **no knowing** what benefit has been achieved compared to what would have resulted from some other social expenditure. N

C98 604 `;Nay, there's no **knowing** how long this lot's been coming down, nor how deep it is up yonder,'; protested George.

C9R 3004 Without the truth there is no **knowing**.

CB5 1883 There was no **knowing** who they might meet there.

CCN 1133 There is no **knowing** in advance.

CD8 533 How many might be therein, in present circumstances, there was no **knowing**.

CJF 2336 There's no **knowing** where this one comes from.';

CKD 1527 `;There's no **knowing** what this lunatic will do or say.';

CU1 1370 Had the besweated Pakistanis held their catches there is no **knowing** to what depths of despair England might have sunk that evening.

EAW 501 In our Galaxy, only four have been seen during the last thousand years: in 1006, 1054, 1572 and 1604, but there is no **knowing** when we will see another.

EX1 502 If he does make another comeback though, it would not be surprising if he wins a fourth title because, if he can get back behind a wheel six weeks after being so close to death, there is no **knowing** what the courageous Austrian can do.

FAB 1971 Otherwise there's no **knowing** just how many more he would have killed.

FLH 53 Yes, and you get all the animals who are experimented on and you sa there's not a week that comes out and you don't an a report saying, oh well this this, this causes cancer in rats or and you, imagine the amount, the huge amounts of the sub , whatever substance it is that had been given to rats to cause the cancer, and there's no **knowing** that the amount that's gonna be given to rats causing cancer, will give cancer to humans!

FNR 1878 There is no certainty that it will produce the best weights, and there is no **knowing** when to stop it, but it seems to work well in practice.

FU6 2233 If we go there's no **knowing**.

FU6 2234 ROS: No **knowing** what?

FYY 236 There was no **knowing** how long this was going to take.

G3G 120 There was no **knowing** how much might be useful to us as background.

GWB 1646 But there's no **knowing** what an intending suicide will do.';

GWG 2230 `;Until these places are excavated there's no **knowing** what treasures might be there,'; he said.

HGS 1279 `;Think yourself lucky he don't eat meat, ma'am, or there's no **knowing** what he'd be up to!';

HP2 929 There is no **knowing** either whether the measures to prevent a depression would have worked in the years after the war, because the problems were inflation and a balance of payments deficit, just as the anti-Keynesians at the Treasury had predicted.

HTH 2069 They'd had to do it, or starve and freeze, but there was no **knowing** where it would end.

JXV 1690 Dammit, woman, if they'd do something like this then there's no **knowing** what they'll do next!';

JY8 3957 Now that Travis had got hold of the scent he would be like a bloodhound, and there was no **knowing** what Lori would inadvertently reveal.

K59 4580 There is no **knowing**, however, where a sequence of tit-for-tat actions and reactions will end up.

KD5 2064 No **knowing**

KP8 3512 Er, no **knowing** her, her, her liking for Anne.

Results of your search. Your query was **not knowing**

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 465 found...

A6V 1687 But what is it like to face Immigration Officers when you come to Britain for the first time, **not knowing** the language, uncertain about the future?

AB5 940 I had two big conflicts and would end the day a bag of nerves, **not knowing** whether I'd come home with anything.

AC6 2185 I got on the bus at the terminus at the bottom of Avondale Buildings and rode it back and forth to the other end of the line, sitting on the top deck, **not knowing** where I was or what I was doing, until the conductor came up to me at the other terminus, after my fifth trip, and asked: `;You all right, mate?';

ACW 419 Then he stood awkwardly beside the box, feeling utterly miserable, **not knowing** what to do next and so deeply humiliated that his face began to twitch.

B2E 343 We sat **not knowing** what to do, all fishing had been forbidden.

B2G 1163 The patient ends up **not knowing** how to differentiate between what are her own thoughts, and those which have been implanted.

BMU 1184 `;Isn't it exciting, **not knowing** in the least what the place is like, or anything?

BNK 974 `;There's a terrible self-consciousness at being a new student in a hall of residence, hearing the clattering dinner plates, going into the dining room and **not knowing** anybody, then suddenly realising (as happens to the heroine, Laura, in the novel) that one's not wearing a gown and everyone else is.

BNN 1006 Distracted relatives, **not knowing** whether their menfolk were interned in this country, interned in Canada or drowned, were directed by the Home Office to the War Office and from there to the Admiralty, who sent them back to the War Office.

C8E 2384 I was surprised she even knew what sandpaper was; but I could be such a fool in **not knowing** people.

CBC 9754 `;I wouldn't have slept, **not knowing** what had happened to him.

CE5 1327 **Knowing** that he was unquestionably going to die, and **not knowing** how or when, had been a strain, and the fact that it had been so much easier for him than might have been the case was a great relief.

CG6 550 Many parents will have experienced considerable anxiety prior to the assessment because of the uncertainty of suspecting that there is something wrong with their child but **not knowing** what.

CGF 1050 It is true that today's speakers, **not knowing** the origins of generic he , may regard it as just a feature of grammar.

CHO 1196 She knew what to expect from the cykeman, but she was counting on his **not knowing** what to expect from her.

CH7 5261 Their problem is **not knowing** how to phrase the verdict without inflaming Pakistan.

CH8 1845 So there I am, during this rather romantic conversation, toying with the little hairs in it's ears, **not knowing** whether I should try and get in through the snout or what --; but it had a happy ending.

CHG 213 I jumped out of the car, still **not knowing** quite how to argue with those toughs a bare twenty yards away, until I arrived; but the sickening sight settled my course of action.

CL2 701 He had the added confusion of **not knowing** what he wanted to be and when an ambition did dawn, not knowing how he could possibly achieve it.

CMH 668 Unless carefully monitored, stimulation of the brain leaves us with the problem of **not knowing** the extent of the area that has been affected by the stimulation.

F9K 172 Although I couldn't tell the difference at the time, I was in fact wrong yesterday and right today, and this is sufficient to ground a difference in the outside observer's description of me as **knowing** today but **not knowing** yesterday.

F9Y 1348 **Not knowing** the vintage of this picture, the Doctor and Barbara set off in search of Ian and Vicki.

FB0 509 Esther was saying, returning to the guest list, recalling scores not settled a quarter of a century ago: `;Yes, the very man, he's a something or other in the DES, he's a very important chap now, you ought to have a go at him,`; Liz replied, and as she spoke the doorbell rang, and there was the first guest, on the dot of two minutes past nine o'clock, tall, thin, grey, anxious, clutching a bunch of yellow roses, ex-priest turned analyst Joseph O'Toole, standing stranded on the black and white marble tiles, **not knowing** where to turn, how to divest himself of his coat, to whom to deliver his roses, a lost man, gazing mildly at the unexpected butler, waiting for the arrival of familiar Liz Headleand, who advanced upon him, took the roses, embraced him, restored him, and led him in to Charles, Alix and Esther: a quarter of an hour earlier she

had predicted the time of his arrival accurately, to the minute, and now smiled triumphantly as she effected the introductions, a smile of complicity in which Joseph O'Toole, who was acutely aware of his own punctuality problem, was able with a pleasant relief to share.

FB6 1033 Managers are sometimes accused of **not knowing** `;what kibbutz life tastes like'; while they in turn sometimes accuse the rank and file of insufficient effort and failing to appreciate the long-term goals of the kibbutz.

FP7 3644 He rolled and rolled, **not knowing** which way was up.

FRC 69 Fancy **not knowing** about your uncle's wife!

FS8 819 He had arrived at this place, this vantage point on the hill, in order to become anyone, **not knowing** who; not knowing what.

FS8 951 Helen had waited for five minutes, **not knowing** at all why, then followed him into the bedroom.

FXR 1471 letter all about it, so she's got no excuse for **not knowing**

G0E 2253 The recoil was unexpected and he staggered backwards as Cardiff reached him, **not knowing** whether he had hit it or not.

G13 2521 I got to my feet, **not knowing** whether to call out, to applaud, to be frightened, to laugh, too astounded to do anything but stand and stare.

GV2 3241 Joseph, unable to follow the French, waited in anguish, **not knowing** what was being said.

GV8 3579 Remembering his own thoughts as he walked towards the door last night, **not knowing** it was Laura, thinking it was Alexandra and feeling his freewheeling lifestyle threatened, his macho image slightly dented, he realized he must be mad.

H0F 2522 He sat and looked at her, **not knowing** what to say next.

H0M 3393 It really takes it out of you, **not knowing** anything.

H8N 1250 `;I --; th-thank you,'; said Carolyn, **not knowing** what to do.

H9H 1735 `;She feels embarrassed at **not knowing** much about art.';

H9V 2905 And, as for **not knowing** each other, we have the rest of our lives to find that out.

H9X 987 The real point of this story is that, so far as I know, Eliot never read the Hardy Preface, because when I referred to it again about twenty-five years later, he gave the impression **of not knowing** about it.

HD6 357 I kept on, **not knowing** where I was going, stumbling in the darkness,

HGE 3829 And if, because of that, you never want to see me again --; because, after all, I am no better than Havvie; I simply raped you in a different way --;'; And, having lapsed into complete incoherence, he fell silent, **not knowing** what to say, except to add humbly, `;I think that your father approves of my suit, but that is no matter.

HH6 6 The growth of mail-order suppliers (particularly for central heating) and of do-it-yourself `;superstores'; has made buying a less daunting task --; no longer need the amateur feel embarrassed about **not knowing** exactly what he or she is looking for.

HW9 1915 It is likely that in these circumstances the rate of return on deposits will be less due to not identifying the surpluses earlier and **not knowing** how long the surpluses will exist.

J2G 464 It was a pretty good feeling, even **not knowing** what I was going to do in life now.

JK1 631 The idea that you you you look at people and you try to calculate the way in which they work, and and and how their behaviour and how their relationships affect other people I think we display a degree of **not knowing** very much about that, don't we?

K52 4476 E. HEBDITCH (HAS February 26) takes Harry Mead to task for **not knowing** the colour of the Glaisdale hunt master's coat.

K5A 1019 Livingston was quoted as saying he was given the supplement drink by a friend and took it for three weeks before the Games, **not knowing** it contained the steroid. --; PA

K97 9052 `;I cannot imagine a worse torture than **not knowing** how long your pension will be paid,; Mr Trench told a London news conference before they marched to Parliament to lobby their MPs.

KC5 895 They're **not knowing** this , he weren't, I think that the .

KRH 1632 And there was a Dutch historian, Reneer in London, who used to give lectures in which he made a point **of not knowing** any dates, and he would say `;The Armada came in';, and then there'd be a little row of girls who'd call out `;Fifteen eighty-eight';, and then he'd say `;James the First came to the throne in';, and they would call out `;Sixteen oh three.';

Results of your search

Your query was

Knowing (150)

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 4719 found...

A0L 154 She ignored Francis's frankly suggestive eyebrows --; damn him **for knowing** her!

A0M 25 Therefore do all your final training in an 8 m x 8 m (9.5 yd x 9.5 yd) area and get used to **knowing** exactly where you are in it.

A17 682 I stroked him, he gave me a big lick, and I could see relief sweep over him **knowing** I wasn't going to hit him.';

A6T 2082 Far below us now is a hurricane lamp that Odd-Knut has hung from a tree **knowing** it would be visible from the hill.

ABX 3098 If he didn't keep his promise there was **no knowing** what Lee would do.

AHR 293 The comforting thing about the wireless is its sameness, its recognised voices, **knowing** a programme is `;always there';.

AM6 208 Many of us indeed see the arts and sciences as pulling in different directions, `;different ways of **knowing** the world';, we might say.

*(2) **BMV 875** Roland refuses and the rearguard, **knowing** it is doomed, prepares to fight.

BP1 1906 For many nights Nahum lay on his back in the big double bed, **knowing** Sarah was weeping into the pillow beside him.

C8B 1659 **Knowing** where the hidden hazards are makes them easier to avoid, and there are plenty of safe and practical alternatives to choose from to make your home a healthier place for you and your family.

C9E 1071 Extremely comfortable with convenient parking and the clubhouse bar-lounge and dining room only yards away, it's a great favourite with **knowing** golfers.

CCM 2632 God Almighty, Nan, I've been here for the past two hours **without knowing** hair nor hide of you.';

CHW 1493 If he never kicks another goal for England SIMON HODGKINSON will have the consolation **of knowing** that nothing, least of all ball-doctoring, can damage his figures.

EB7 1076 I began to teach the danger not only of the closed mind, **knowing** all the answers in advance, but also of the completely open mind.

ECM 1015 She found them too friendly and too **knowing**.

EF0 1085 But to speak in terms of a vision involves no necessary reference to history, or to any particular person; one could make the vision one's own without **knowing** with whom it originated.

EFF 711 Much more tricky than **knowing** if you've found a badger sett, is knowing whether or not it is still active.

EFJ 2179 **Knowing** he's got a good sound business to come home to when this old War's over.;

EVX 324 We can also, in abbreviation, speak of an event as necessitated without identifying or indeed **knowing** its causal circumstance.

EX6 396 A great deal of emphasis tends to be put on personal contacts, as though **knowing** a journalist personally somehow puts him or her in your pocket.

FNT 4050 He paused, **knowing** eyes tinged with irritation looked down on her, challenged her.

FPU 1594 I used to watch him sleep, wondering what bloody crimes lay in his past, and **knowing** that I alone protected him from a horrible death.

FSP 1058 Sometimes she startled her mild husband **by knowing** all about African politics.

G01 3291 Afraid of the occupant of that room, afraid of what he might find, yet, simultaneously, **knowing** exactly what he would find.

G0L 2217 Goodenache watched them, not **knowing** in his befuddled state what to do.

G13 180 I was filled with a dry sadness, a mixture of remembering and **knowing**; remembering what was and what might have been and **knowing** it was all past; at the same time knowing, or beginning to know, that other things were happily past --; at least some of my illusions about myself, and then the syphilis, for there were no signs that it was going to come back. N -

G13 2521 I got to my feet, not **knowing** whether to call out, to applaud, to be frightened, to laugh, too astounded to do anything but stand and stare.

G1X 1068 They're teaching me something without **knowing** they're doing it.

H09 1370 In the beginning an arm-band was all we had to identify us with an assortment of weapons, not enough ammunition, and not really **knowing** what our role was.

H0J 1133 Otherwise you have no way of **knowing** if you said it right.

H7A 774 It wasn't polite of them not to answer the door, **knowing** that he was standing there, but it didn't really matter.

H8E 1563 Lenders could get a rate of interest very close to that available on corresponding time deposits **knowing**, none the less, that they could recover use of the funds by selling the CDs.

HA6 2215 **Knowing** you, you'd have shot off anyway.';

HAC 2502 **Knowing** which type of memory you require is a matter of experience, but a good thing to remember is that most computers have 640K of base memory --; even though they state 1 meg --; and that most programs now require at least 530K of this to operate properly.

HEV 438 And all and another thing I tell you th this this is worth **knowing** I've seen you won't credit it but I've seen a rowing boat in Street.

HGM 2699 With a mental shrug she tried to ensure she kept up, **knowing** that nothing irritated him more than to be kept waiting even a second when he was in this mood.

HHB 3794 `;I shall do nothing for the simple reason that --; **knowing** Doreen --; it would be a waste of time and effort.

HHC 1223 `;**Knowing** doesn't make it any easier for me, but I hope he can give her a reason for living.

HJ3 695 `;It's a great feeling, **knowing** that somebody outside our family and friends actually likes what we're doing.';

HTR 335 The poor girl was absolutely infatuated with him, not **knowing** that his tastes lie in quite a different direction.

HUM 684 They said look, if males can have greater reproductive success than females can, then parents who have some way **of knowing** that their offspring are gonna be particularly reproductively successful should invest in males, whereas if they have some way **of knowing** that their offspring are not gonna be particularly reproductively successful, they should invest in females.

J13 4808 But then, **knowing** you, you'd have stuck to the proper dosage.

J53 1240 To read design first socially, second in its full complexity and richness (and, bearing in mind injunctions concerning the significance of the tacit dimension and tacit **knowing** in design, to try to incorporate these levels in this complex model), and third, as a cognitive-practice in its own right, with its own levels and spheres of operation both mental and praxiological, irreducible to metaphoric models.

JYC 2829 There'd been no word from Guy after he went away, but, **knowing** his friend's house was isolated, with no telephone, Leonora was unconcerned.

K1G 2712 It's going help us by **knowing** our targets... staff will work hard to meet them.

K26 2696 Hannaford went off not **knowing** what day it was and is still in hospital receiving treatment for a fractured cheekbone.

K2D 2517 Dublin's notorious ticket touts have also been getting in on the act through Northern front men **knowing** there will be a market for the tickets at ten times the outlay.

KC9 2729 I can't believe they last night, not last night the night before, Friday night I went to bed early **knowing** I got to get up Saturday morning , .

KRT 5978 But there has been a lot of concern about the privatised er security contract at St Helier, er the way it was subcontracted by the original contractor, er without any member of the Health Authority actually **knowing** about that; I certainly didn't know and I was on the Authority at the time.

SOL

Results of your search

Your query was

knowing

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 4719 found...

AC5 1561 You could talk to her **knowing** she wouldn't twist what you said like Mrs Parvis, nor fail to understand what you meant like Gloria.

ACW 525 He backed away, **knowing** he was invisible on the darkened landing yet fearful of the pale eyes that seemed to penetrate every shadow with their knowing stare.

AD1 2140 Chopping onion for a casserole, mopping the kitchen floor, her hands would pause and she would be overwhelmed with fear and confusion, not **knowing** what to do.

ALH 2468 When I slept I would dream that one came, and drove on past **without knowing** I was here; then I would wake up and run to the road looking for a tail light disappearing.

AMG 663 He concluded that a consistent direction of evolutionary change has been-an elaboration of processes of perception and **knowing** towards an emergence of what we call the mind.

ANT 35 **Knowing** that a conflict is about nationalism tells one very little --; whether Ukrainian peasants face Polish landlords, French grape growers Algerian wine exporters, Chinese workers British employers.

B17 390 Labelling an individual will tend to mark them out, and **knowing** a person has been labelled is liable to influence others' behaviour toward that person.

BM1 70 By using the stomach tube, and portions of liquefied food identified only by a code number, the test could be carried out without either the patient or the nurse giving the test food **knowing** its identity.

BMX 2272 There was no path and they had no means of **knowing** where they were.

C8S 226 **Knowing** what he would find when he went there, and **knowing** that it would pain him, Edouard delayed the moment when he would make a formal inspection of the house.

CAC 1253 The word `gnome'; comes from the Greek gnoma (knowledge); thus the **Knowing** Ones or the Wise Ones.

CD2 102 With every step her energy crackled; scarcely **knowing** at first what she said, she found herself reciting the lines from Cymbeline .

CDM 2192 I handed it to him at arm's length, not **knowing** what he was about to do.

CEC 1892 She was smiling, pouting, pulling faces, striking poses like someone not **knowing** what to do in front of a family cine camera...

CKS 25 For **knowing** where to tap: £499.50

CM9 1225 The lower half of the Harvesters' Vase priest is broken off, so we have no way of **knowing** how his lower half was clothed, but the seal impression shows that underneath the pleated skirt the man was wearing the sacral hide garment.

CR7 1937 This will precipitate a battle with opponents who, **knowing** how unpopular they are, will fight the harder to keep their privileges.

CRF 588 Simply **knowing** that two people are linked in a particular genealogical relationship does not necessarily predict that they will acknowledge any responsibilities towards each other, not even whether they have actually kept in contact at a minimal level.

CRV 654 In 93, by contrast, the sense of isolation and suspicion of infidelity (92 ends with the line `;Thou mayst be false and yet I know it not!;) takes on that most bitter form, **knowing** self-deception: `;So shall I live supposing thou art true, /Like a deceived husband'; --; that is, a cuckold.

EBV 144 In an interview with the New York Times, McDevitt (who had three more larceny convictions in the 1980s) denied even **knowing** about the Gardner theft, but he revealed a familiarity with techniques of cutting paintings from frames.

ECT 805 `;What is it that they're frightened of, whoever they are --; whether they are Labour, Conservative, Liberal,; Connery asks, in his dangerous **knowing** voice.

EVX 1387 They mark our perception of that fact, and are not to be taken as carrying theory with them-not even so much theory, perhaps, as is suggested by William James in speaking of a "dualism" of "mind **knowing** and thing known".

FEE 2790 But still he didn't smile, and later I wondered if perhaps we'd hit it **without knowing** it.

FPK 1565 There was no way **of knowing** what.

FRF 287 But she stayed, fascinated by what he was doing, **knowing** that this had meaning for him.

FRF 3015 You married below yourself, DeVore thought at once, **knowing** that Sung would never have made Field Supervisor without such a woman to push him from behind.

FSB 88 He enjoyed **knowing** I didn't want him.

FU5 1676 not **knowing** yet they're not

FYW 20 Not having a good night's sleep is the main thing and not **knowing** how long it'll go on for.

GOR 375 If **knowing** how to go on in a discipline is largely a matter of rule-following, it remains the case that the rules are as much socially imposed by the disciplinary tribe as they are by epistemic considerations (Becher 1989).

GOT 310 **Knowing** something of his work and leisure patterns, she tried meeting him `;accidentally'; coming out of his office or at his local pub, all to no avail.

GUK 1647 She hovered, not **knowing** what to do, afraid to start crying here all by herself. a

GV8 4023 Alex said repressively, **knowing** quite well whom Donna referred to.

H0E 2298 **Knowing** where to look can be a danger if it completely stops us from looking elsewhere as well.

H89 1061 `;I was trained to see behind enemy lines,'; Mr Aggarwal told me, `;and **I am knowing** how to observe properly.:';

H8M 2083 But Victor, being Victor, **knowing** me, being me, will be round the hotel checking, sometime in the day.

HA0 1638 When she looked up the mountainside, as if searching for help there, I realized that she still had fear of me, little **knowing** the true state of affairs, and felt herself like an animal in a trap.

HGG 1912 `;Very like!'; he said, **knowing** it was true, and knowing that he would not hold back so long as to let it be true.

HNU 1448 she lived without **knowing** it

J19 2775 It was worse than last year, with Hanna Brunner, but the high spirits of the company, **knowing** they were creating quite a stir, knowing they were good, all of them, made it bearable. a

J6S 1190 It was always thought that if an investor (or purchaser) completed an agreement **knowing** that some of the warranties were untrue and that fact had not been disclosed, then he would not be prevented from bringing an action for breach of warranty, though the equitable remedy of rescission for misrepresentation would not be available as the investor could not satisfy the requirement to come to equity with clean hands.

JSJ 61 My Lords, I took the opportunity **knowing** this question was coming up last Friday to spend an entire morning on the site in the building

JXS 558 Jake smiled as he said it, **knowing** perfectly well that no such thought had ever entered her head.

JY2 254 Handsome, confident, **knowing** exactly what he wanted, and what she ought to want, it had been hard --; no, virtually impossible in her depressed state --; to hold out against him.

JY2 3880 Is there any chance of her **knowing**?';

JY3 606 `;I'm interested in **knowing** more about you,'; he said musingly, leaning back in his chair, the heavy-lidded grey gaze unsettling her to a degree she found hard to accept.

JYA 1256 `;It's one thing being peaceful --; it's another thing altogether not **knowing** if I've done the right thing.

K4M 962 `;**Knowing** the amount of people who could come over on cheap air fares and that's another concern it could be a problem.

KAY 101 I think it must have been Tom's fear from the past, **knowing** what happened to black people who stepped out of line that made him so afraid to stick up for himself and stand his ground.

KLT 907 **knowing** what's going on.

Results of your search

Your query was

knowing

Here is a random selection of 50 solutions from the 4719 found...

A0H 412 In this way, the student can gain confidence **by knowing** that he made the decisions and that they were sensible ones.

A18 1499 Stepan is falling ill **without knowing** it; his unspoken, unimagined destination is delirium and death.

A6D 1211 In the description of the sprinkler and the apron, and especially the altar, the internalization of law (as disguise) results in this sacrilege within reverence, an intimacy with law which can blow apart its ideological effect (revealing the hidden side of the altar) --; and with a strange **knowing** innocence strangely inseparable from that intimacy.

ACV 2481 By now Emily was out of sight so there was no way **of knowing**.

ADL 730 (Without a cover sheet, there was no **knowing** who might have read it or seen it.)

AP0 1393 He eventually flew to Europe, nervous and not **knowing** what to expect.

ARG 486 As a result, **knowing** ourselves involves much more than self-observation, or self-description.

AS1 1323 Nearly always some compromise can be reached with the vendor, depending on whether it is a buyer's or a seller's market, but at least you will have the satisfaction of **knowing** that you've been through everything with a fine tooth comb, that you've done the best you possibly can and know what you are letting yourself in for!

B17 390 Labelling an individual will tend to mark them out, and **knowing** a person has been labelled is liable to influence others' behaviour toward that person.

B34 436 She scoured the streets in the poorer areas looking for likely candidates and then, **knowing** the reality of poverty, taught them the rules of hygiene in her own way, which the Girls would imitate and laugh at behind her back.

BNY 1383 Rattling is second nature to a Jack Russell and through constant practice they learn the difference between a rabbit and vermin, **knowing** which they should kill and which they simply hold.

CCD 2069 `;I must yield to your earnest persuasions, **knowing** the matter to be the will of the English people.

CCN 1064 There are many reported cases of `;primitive'; peoples **knowing** each other's whereabouts over distances of several hundred miles.

CCX 1070 I recently moved into a house of my own, **knowing** nothing about d-i-y at the time.

CD9 1096 So far, he'd been driving in a one-car team and in that situation, there is no way of **knowing** who is quick.

CDX 187 The children were the first to greet me, their brown eyes looking up, asking silently and then audibly for presents, **knowing** that my cases must hold something for each of them, if only a ribbon or a sweet.

CF8 350 German and Japanese firms, **knowing** that they can rely on sound and stable government, also know that there is no great risk to them in early mechanisation.

CFC 173 AN ACCORD aiming to shake off local government's image of the left hand not **knowing** what the right hand is doing was signed in Essex yesterday.

CJ9 2593 With a bit of practice , you can learn to put a condom on without the punter **knowing** you've done it!

CJX 2134 `;I've no way **of knowing** that,`; he said more quietly.

CL0 1063 The softness of the Schmincke pastels allowed me to work confidently in this way, **knowing** that no matter how subtle the marks, they would clearly show.

CRF 588 Simply **knowing** that two people are linked in a particular genealogical relationship does not necessarily predict that they will acknowledge any responsibilities towards each other, not even whether they have actually kept in contact at a minimal level.

CRW 1188 In the inquiries into the deaths of children like Maria Colwell, Jasmine Beckford and Kimberley Carlile (DHSS, 1982; Blom-Cooper, 1986, 1987) the observation has been repeatedly made that children who were known to be `;at risk'; were failed by those given the statutory duty to protect them, because of poor communication, mistakes **about knowing** who was (or was not) responsible for undertaking particular tasks, and, it has to be admitted, professional rivalries and jealousies.

EB3 1511 Certainly, but **knowing** that captains had to make official reports on the umpires after each match, only the foolhardy would go against such an influential skipper, who had played six times for the Gentlemen against the Players.

EBT 1283 Since Mr Johnson died before the museum was built, he could have had no way of **knowing** the context in which his collection would eventually be shown.

EF1 573 He glanced over his shoulder and grinned at her, **knowing** she couldn't catch up with him, but when he looked round he found himself heading straight for a display of fresh produce outside a delicatessen.

EX1 502 If he does make another comeback though, it would not be surprising if he wins a fourth title because, if he can get back behind a wheel six weeks after being so close to death, there is no **knowing** what the courageous Austrian can do.

F9F 2012 Yet these million or so termites build their equivalent working in a coordinated way in total darkness, each blind, tiny-brained insect **knowing** exactly where it has to place its pellets of mud to produce nurseries, supporting pillars, living chambers, gardens, flues, defensive walls --; and that extraordinary spiral cooling vane.

FA1 778 **Knowing** the territory means acquiring a sense of the distribution of pollution by identifying the sources of trouble, potential and actual.

FF0 136 The more conscientious among her readers would at these words stop and think, **knowing** that they too could, if they were clever enough, look at it all in the right way.

FP1 43 He read it through, a touch uneasy that its jocularity might displease Newton but **knowing** that it told Newton what he wanted to know.

FPX 2163 She very reluctantly turned her back to him, **knowing** full well what was coming.

FRF 1861 She nodded, then followed him up, **knowing** there would be nothing.

FU1 1994 Not always **knowing** what to expect makes some of the physical and emotional changes associated with pregnancy harder to deal with --;things like feeling more vulnerable, being easily upset, and crying a lot, are easier to take if you know this is a normal, if disturbing, aspect of pregnancy.

FUJ 394 job and y you **weren't** really **knowing** whether it included or excluded the A Cs anyway and that sort of thing.

G1A 432 `;My old friend, my youth,`; he wrote to her afterwards, `;during the long years I have lived **without knowing** your whereabouts, there was perhaps not a single day when I did not think of you.;

H0D 959 I knew about Vivian Carolan because one couldn't help **knowing** about him --; he was Public Enemy No 1 to the ultra-Tory press, and equally the darling of the extreme left, or some of it, because he combined ultra-Socialism with a weird branch of English Nationalism, and a peculiar hatred of the Welsh and Scots, whom he dismissed as" Celts".

H8K 1325 **Knowing** the way that the refractive index of the solar corona depends on frequency (), it was possible to determine the magnitude of the effect from the delays measured at the two frequencies.

HA9 3337 She watched him stroll away down the corridor as if he hadn't a care in the world, **knowing** full well he was putting the act on for her benefit, and that he must be worrying about the star performer who was also his best friend.

HS4 78 BUT IF THE CARPET IS ELGIN VELVET, YOU HAVE THE COMFORT OF **KNOWING** THAT YOU'RE CHOOSING THE VERY BEST FROM STODDARD TEMPLETON, WEAVERS OF FINE CARPETS SINCE 1839.

HTG 2152 But I can't see how any of them was physically capable of setting a trap like that or even **knowing** how to do it.';

HWM 2162 A deaf person, as Lucy Downes told us, is not so much worried about not **knowing** the answer to any question put to him; he's worried, embarrassingly so, about not hearing the question.

HXD 1637 Important factors were: Farmers had no way of **knowing** or discovering that the seed was defective.

JY4 4107 She had borne it all alone, not **knowing** it wasn't true.

JYN 578 sort of **knowing** what it's about now

K2H 80 Referring to complaining neighbours the Hanleys she said: `I just don't know how they can sleep at night next door because I couldn't, **knowing** that I'd done that to someone.';

KBB 8498 oh that isn't eh that's Dora fancy you **knowing** her

KE6 5349 But I mean, **knowing** her the the the sa , the money she's had she will erm certainly look after.

KP1 2305 it just does it without you **knowing** it, that would be good wouldn't it?

KRL 698 But I would say that if obviously a head gasket goes on a vehicle and somebody **knowing** that fact continues to drive the vehicle, yes --; and damages their engine --; yes I must say we would reject liability.

**APÉNDICE VI. 2 COMPOSICIONES DE LOS
HABLANTES NATIVOS**

Hablante nativo de inglés 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city in a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I'm flying over the Zocalo. I have never flown an airplane before and it feels great. I can see a lot of people down there. They are all naked. They are posing for a crazy photographer who goes around the world taking these weird artistic pictures. First they all kneel down and face the cathedral and then he has then doing other routines. Well bye bye Zocalo, I'm off to Chapultepec. I can see people rowing on the lake and others eating on the grass. It's great to have a bird's eye view of the park. People look like ants. It's funny

Hablante nativo de inglés 2

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city in a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We're flying over Chapultepec and I can see one of the patrolmen slogging through what must be a meter of water. The cloudburst doesn't seem to be letting up and it's touch and go whether all traffic can be diverted. From up here the sound of the storm is deafening. The rain is falling in sheets and Reforma looks like a raging river. So far I am glad to report that there seems to be no casualties. This makes The flooding in the South look like "walk in the park", if you'll forgive the pun.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city in a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

It looks like there's a demonstration going on. I see a huge crowd of people marching down a main avenue. They are waving banners. There are a lot of cars all around the demonstration, since the street is blocked. I hope the government pays some attention to the demonstrators' demands. I feel sorry that people have to do these kinds of things in order to make their voices heard.

APÉNDICE VI.3 COMPOSICIONES DE PROFESORES HISPANO HABLANTES DEL BACHILLERATO

p5 Profrs

2

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

It's seven thirty in the morning, a car accident has just happened. There is a man who is suffering because he broke his right leg. A Police officer is helping him, while a woman is calling an ambulance. Many people are standing near the car, there is a 5 year old child who is crying, everything is in a great confusion, I'm feeling so sad that....

3

66

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

There is a terrible accident on Insurgentes avenue
three cars crashed. ^{Some} people are ³ gathering around
the cars trying to help the injured ones, some other
³ are making phone calls ^{2,3,4} asking for help. I can see
shattered glass from the ~~windshields~~ windshields and
^{2,2} people crying and shouting. I feel shocked I hope
the ambulances arrive soon and do their best.

P. 5 prof. 3

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

It's 8:00pm and we are flying³ over the Zocalo. The Bruce Springsteen's free concert it's about to start. It's incredible! The main square is completely crowded but we can still see people running^{2,3,4} towards the zocalo to try^{2,3,4} to get a place. There is an atmosphere of great celebration. His fans are waiting ³ anxiously for their idol. The fans have³ been enjoying good music as rock bands ³ have been playing since 6:00pm. but but here he comes! No, we can see people jumping, shouting, dancing, clapping.

o o o o o o o o 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2

89

8.5 points

9

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

It has just stopped raining. We can see the tents of an exhibition installed in the main square of the city downtown. There are many stands with adverts of house and apartment builder companies. Many people are³ getting out from the subway station to see what the organizers offer.

A man is talking³ on a microphone. He's inviting³ people to listen to a lecture about credits and opportunities to buy a house.

In Mexico, one of the biggest problems is to get a house. People cannot get a house due to the bad salaries, unemployment and the high cost of living.

101

Prof's

p. 6

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now, Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

There is a huge fire in the farm and it is starting to rain. Many people are running from one place to another, the farmers are trying to save the animals and the kids are climbing trees to see the fire. I am afraid of this event, I have never seen anything similar to this accident.

56

prep 6

2

1c

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

From my position I can see the ^{1.1.6} meeting is ³ turning into a fight. Oppositors to the ^{1.1.6} meeting are not ³ allowing the leaders their march to the destination point. It's incredible how furious a person can be when ^{2.3} observing their ^{2.3} interests affected. Now the numerous group ^{2.3} leading the march are ³ fleeing because they cannot continue the march. The oppositors are now ³ blocking totally the street ^{1.1.6} ³ the meeting was marching.

68

CSout

3

16

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 I'm flying over the Copper Canyon in Chihuahua. The weather is nice, kind of hot, but it's okay. I can see some caves where some Tarahumaras still live. That's fantastic! As it hasn't rained, the scenery looks brown & dried. Yet, the feeling of being ⁱⁿ ^{it} ^{is} ^{kind} over these huge mountains is very especial. This makes me feel I'm a fragile and tiny being. Mother Nature is wise and kind.

12.6

68

Violeta

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I'm really surprised and happy to see what is ³ happening right now at the Zocalo. The president is ³ getting arriving. He is ³ walking to the balcony. But before ^{1-1-d} getting there, he is ³ taking our national flag. He is ³ turning around and ³ walking to the balcony. Surprisingly enough, the people at the Zocalo are quietly ³ waiting for the president to give "el grito".

61

Yolanda

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer "YES" or "NO".

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I can't believe my eyes! The thief has just gone out of the building. Furthermore, he is carrying all the money with him, he seems to be really terrified because there is no way for him to escape. But look! As he tries to hide behind a car, a police woman shoots him and hurts him badly. He is trying to run away! But he can't run, and he falls down. He will definitely pass lots of years in jail.

80

7

1:

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Today, I'm ³ flying over our beautiful city, it is crowded with different kinds of buildings which go from square ugly gray towers to magnificent palaces that show their ~~splendor~~ changes in time. It's such a different impression to see the city from the top, as far as I can see the roofs of the houses ~~are~~ give such an idea of how the people live, or ~~show~~ what they think since everybody keeps their memories in lost places such as the roofs. There's such a life happening ~~on~~ under my feet. I'm having the ³ sensation of being ^{2.3.} like a god that sees many things happening at the same time.

2.3.4

105

Protos Gracela F.

8

1j

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We're now flying over the area of C-11 and Insurgentes, towards the north. The march of protesters are walking at a leisurely pace, cheerfully enjoying themselves. They are carrying banners, obviously home-made protesting against the new ISSSTE law. They're wearing straw hats to protect themselves against the hot sun. There's no sign of a cloud in the sky. It is annoying to see these people, who work as little as they can, demanding to be supported by a government, the towards which they contribute nothing if they can, avoiding paying taxes, finding ways to steal the electric power and water supply.

101

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1 9

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I am so happy and at the same time nervous.
I can't believe what I'm ³ seeing. It is wonderful to be here at this time. There is a lot of traffic in the city. People are in a hurry. They want to be the first ones. The traffic is ³ getting worse because there are some streets closed. So if you listen to the news pay attention to them. They probably say about something about the traffic.

to run
to know
to resemble

85

P.6

10

1 h

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 Good morning. Today is Tuesday and I am
flying over the Periférico Sur. I see many
cars that are not moving. They seem to be
parking in the Periférico, and it's because
there is an accident ahead. Drivers are
getting so desperate that are getting out
of their cars. They are feeling impotent
about the situation and I feel sorry for
them because this will take long.
Knowing about what's going on ahead
is not helping ~~but~~ them but at least
is giving them the opportunity to phone
their jobs to say they will be late.

95

111 Polo!

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

2.3^a
 This is Mark Fairbanks reporting from the KDK-TV chopper as we do every day. Right now we can see a crowd surrounding *The Dealers*, the famous rock band which is performing at Park City now. People are not only singing along but also dancing and, of course, screaming all over the place. The band has already been performing for more than two hours and I'm sure they'll go on for maybe one or two more hours. The fans look really cool! No doubt, they share their enthusiasm. It's sheer madness. To tell you the truth, it's one of my favourite bands too. How I wish to be there to enjoy this concert. They're playing some of my favourite songs. Pete. Could you land wherever you can not far from the concert. I think I'm joining them to report live music for all of you. I'll be seeing you in a while. Keep in touch with us.

2.3^a

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3

3

156

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

2.3.4

3

This is Elena for your city news reporting live from Mexico city. I am flying over the Main plaza in the downtown area. More than 2000 people have already gathered here for the celebration of the new board off state commissioners.

1.2
3

People are happily waving their flags to show their support. It is a great event , everyone is peacefully watching how the new staff is presenting their respects to the flag.

The president is coming out from the Natioanl Palace and wait...wait... there is a sniper on top a building. He is aiming at the president.....

97

1	Very good	
2	Good	
3	Fair	
4	Poor	
5	Very poor	
6	Not at all	
7	Extremely poor	
8	Extremely good	
9	Extremely excellent	
10	Extremely perfect	

prepa 2

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

The manifestation is beginning to turn violent. There is a small group of men wearing black masks hitting the students and they are starting to throw gas bombs in response, I'm afraid the students are being badly hit and mistreated by those men that now are leading a caravan of PFP buses. In these moment, hundreds of students are being arrested by the police force, this is terrible! They are taking their shoes off as well as their bags and jackets! ...

80

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We are looking at this polluted & crowded city right now. The jam traffic seems incredible. We recommend to our radio listeners to take another alternative routes. There was an automobile accident and many cars were wrecked. A blond guy who produced the problem is running away from the scene of the accident. But a police officer captured this irresponsible & cuffed him. ³ ~~So,~~ try to get closer, please. Be careful with those cables. the chopper is not working ³. we're falling ³. Oh my god forgive us all our sins!!! Help us!!! ~~Pon~~ wake up, it's just a night more. You shouldn't have such a heavy dinner. I told but you never listen to me.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

A bank robbery

Everybody is screaming 3

?

The police officers are running and chasing the 3
I'm afraid and confused 3
thiefs

We ~~are~~ listening gun shots and sirens 3

People are running in all directions 3

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO.

4

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Cars are running³ on the road. There are traffic jams
 cause there are so many cars. People in the cars are
 becoming nervous, desperate or indifferent. People
 outside the cars are walking³ and trying to get home
 as soon as possible. They don't care about the others.
 I feel very very sad cause I see a world without
 feelings or ^{next} interests in others.

64

Prepa 2 5 1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I can see a crowded street. There are a lot of cars, buses and people. Two cars crashed and the owners are fighting. A baby inside one of the cars is crying and a pregnant woman is screaming and bleeding. An ambulance is trying to reach the cars but it seems impossible. I feel desperate and I would like to jump and help the injured woman.

66

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME on the highlighted word(s) have in the text.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We are ³transmitting from the National Auditorium, where the opening of Nacho Cano's musical is taking ³place. We can see the people are excited about seeing the famous people.

I'd really like to be there and meet Nacho Cano.

39

- 3. Who is winning the game.
 - (a) "winning" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (b) "winning" is the topic the speaker is talking about.
 - (c) "winning" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (d) "winning" is the topic the speaker is talking about.
- 6. David spent much of his time reading and studying with a view to producing a concise version of his political ideas.
 - (a) "reading and studying" are actions in progress over a period of time.
 - (b) "reading and studying" are actions in progress over a period of time.
 - (c) "reading and studying" are actions in progress over a period of time.
 - (d) "reading and studying" are actions in progress over a period of time.
- 7. It's funny, I was just thinking.
 - (a) "was thinking" is the topic the speaker is talking about.
 - (b) "was thinking" is the topic the speaker is talking about.
 - (c) "was thinking" is the topic the speaker is talking about.
 - (d) "was thinking" is the topic the speaker is talking about.
- 8. Their speciality is jumping over obstacles.
 - (a) "jumping" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (b) "jumping" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (c) "jumping" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (d) "jumping" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
- 9. Being seated at the front thinking he was going to show his class an address of where she had got something.
 - (a) "thinking" is a mental action of something about the subject.
 - (b) "thinking" is a mental action of something about the subject.
 - (c) "thinking" is a mental action of something about the subject.
 - (d) "thinking" is a mental action of something about the subject.
- 10. The crying came from the study.
 - (a) "crying" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (b) "crying" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (c) "crying" refers to an action in progress over a period of time.
 - (d) "crying" is the topic the speaker is talking about.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME
Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

?
2.2.4
Just flying over Paseo de la Reforma.
The afternoon is clear today; No rain!

Oh. I can't believe that!

2.2
Hundreds of people around the auditorium
well, the show is going to start at 8:00 pm
so it's too early but lots of teenagers
shooting and dancing are waiting for the
event. they're really having fun.

But I can see a terrible
accident two blocks after the auditorium and
a red car it seems to be a jetta, the
ambulance is just arriving I continue
giving you information in a few minutes.
1.26

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I'm reporting a terrible accident that has just happened.

A microbus crashed against several cars. There are lots of injured people on the floor waiting for the paramedics.

There are some police cars in the scene. It seems the drivers involved in the accident were caught by the police.

The scene is really desolating. Reporting for channel 13 ...

4

1 u

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

Explain why, only if you cannot answer YES or NO.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Right now, we are ³ watching a Pop concert on the Plaza de Toros.

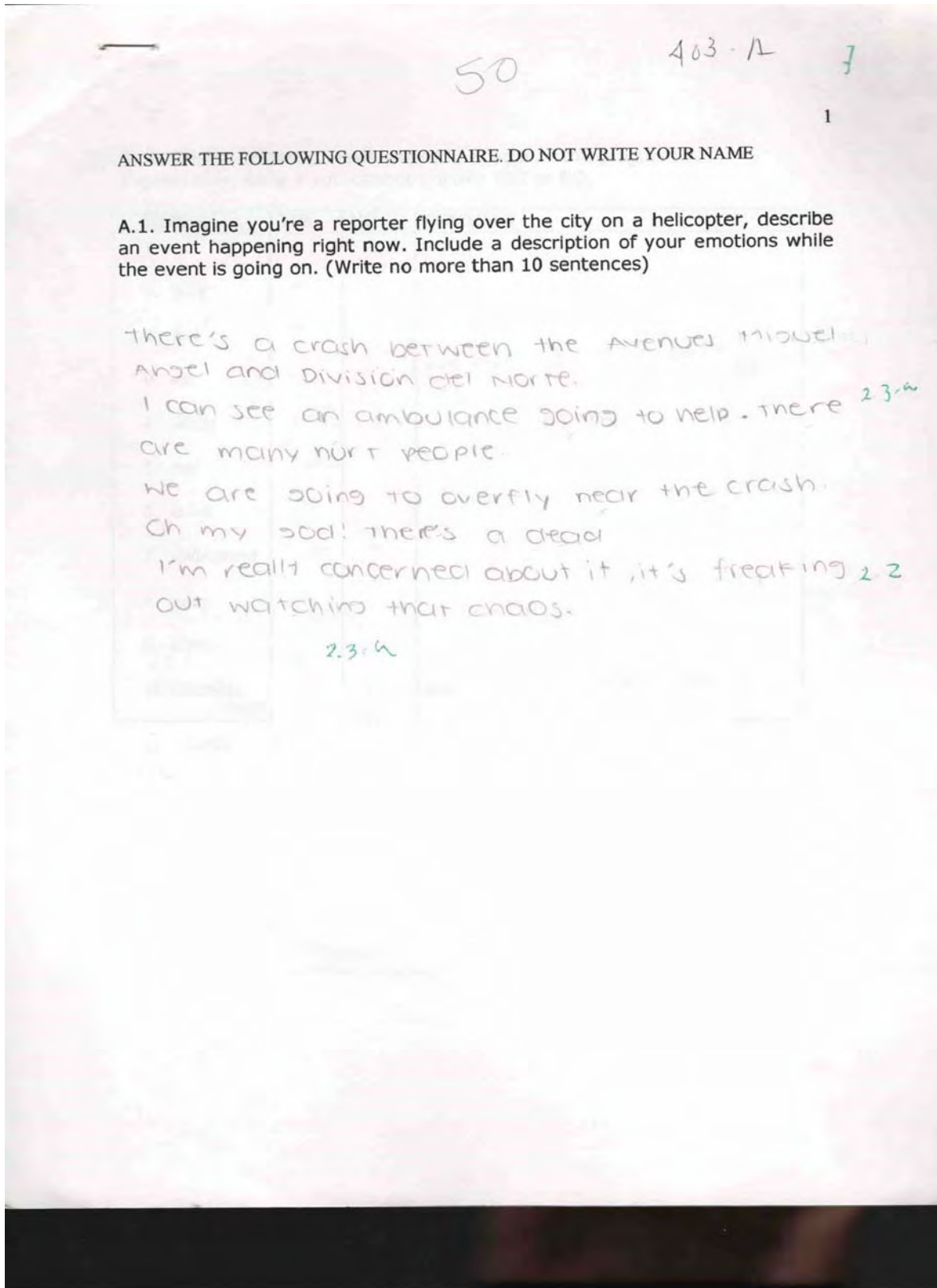
We can see that the people ^{is} excited by the singers and pop bands.

We realize the environment is ^{2.2} amazing and if I could go down and be in the concert, I would.

76

Nova

APÉNDICE VI.4. COMPOSICIONES DE ALUMNOS HISPANO HABLANTES DEL BACHILLERATO



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

There's a crash between the Avenues Miguel Angel and Division del Norte.
I can see an ambulance going to help. There are many hurt people. 23
We are going to overfly near the crash.
Oh my god! There's a dead
I'm really concerned about it, it's freaking out watching that chaos. 22
23

S.p.4

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hi, i'm Abraham and this is an helicopter report, we are flying over a huge city of Nevada, Las Vegas. It's saturday at night and all the city is illuminated by artificial lights of all the city, this is amazing, cars are on all the avenues and ... What happened? this car is out of control and is going to fall into de river. where is the police? I don't know but if anyone do anything the car and all the people inside it ~~are~~ going to die. The rescue team it's aproching and wow, they save the car and all the passagers this is great. Well, this trip it's going to the end. this is all see you later.

9. know

10. resemble

119

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

① Hello! López Dóriga

I am flying on the Zócalo, In this place the people are arguing with López Obrador, A I'm very emotional with this event.

② Today, there are much traffic and pollution in the México City, the cars don't pay the "regularization", and the fabrics don't pay taxes.

I hope that the people take concourses about this event.

5. p. 6 3

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CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Fire, I'm flying over "The India" and there's happening the strongest tsunami of the history. The waves are enormous! The city is drenched because of the ocean and the everyone's tears! God, I feel so sad, so bad and impotent. I can't do anything! Look!, there's a woman trying to save a child, hey! is her son! the people say he's her son! Everybody is screaming of happiness, the kid is ok! People are clapping to the woman! But while the event is good because that mother saved her son, no one can forget the tsunami, because all their lives are in danger.

103

50. p 6 9

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CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

This is incredible in the Highway 86 was an accident, there're about ten cars on the accident. The accident began at 10:30 hrs, is awful see the people running to escape from the fire. I wish I could help them, but I can't do anything. In this moment, the ambulance is coming, but isn't able to carry with all the people. It's a terrific view, I hope that this finish soon.

72

*

So. p 5

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We are flying right now over Mexico City. It's five and a half a.m., and the temperature is six grades

Right now we're flying over division del Norte, and I can see that there're a lot of traffic, all the cars are stop and nobody is moving and I can hear that the gears are doing a lot of noise.

Now we are near ^{the} high way to Queretaro, and I'm shocked I saw an accident few minutes ago, a trailer hit with some trees and we can see all the cars stopped.

We are on Insurgentes avenue and we can see that the police is trying to stop some guys that are driving a car very very fast. We don't know how is going to finish this situation.

129

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- Now we go with you Mary
- Thank you John, Good morning Mexico City. We are flying over the airport, and I'm looking a big accident. A truck crashed with a little car. I'm feeling very bad because a little boy die, and his mother too. In this moment the man who was driving the truck is trying to run away. If you are driving to this point, I recommend you to change the route, there is a lot of traffic.

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We are over Coyoacan, we look that are policemen and ambulances, that's what we can appreciate at the top in the helicopter. If we look better we see that they're a lot of policemen and ambulances because they're attending a crash. As we can see nobody is hurt, it's a good notice, because no one is in danger for their health. Now we continue with our flight, the view is amazing and our city is beautiful and wonderful, that's the reason I love my city. OK, see you later with more notices.

So. p. 6

8

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CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Today is an amazing day we're flying over Mexico City we can see the traffic jams in Periferico and Insurgentes but also we can see the beautiful mountains that are around the city. All the people is going to work while others returned of work all the night.

Now it's about the 10 AM and we can see how the sun is rising and now it's warmer than 30 minutes ago, of course now children are at school and the companies start to work, so the noise it's amazing since the last 30 minutes.
Well it's all that we have at the moment.

104

50.96

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CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Look down there! I'm really excited to bring you first this now, down in the market, thousands of people are making disturbs because of the end of the world, they're stealing things, which is really sad, but the amazing thing here is the quantity of people who wants something, a tv, a radio, a videogame, look how many they are! This is ~~truly~~ amazing, finally I want to communicate you that there are missing only 3 hours for the end of the world, this is Salvador from Sky news.

78

56-p-6 10

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We are in the Zocalo and we have an amazing view, is the Independence Parade. It begins with the Army planes and we can hear since here. Behind comes the Policemen with their cars and motorcycles. Later comes the Firefighters and all the people is shouting and clapping. Then we have many people with typical costumes, and at the end comes the Horses and it was the end of the Parade. Well the people is starting to go to their homes and the Zocalo is empty.

87

SV p. 24

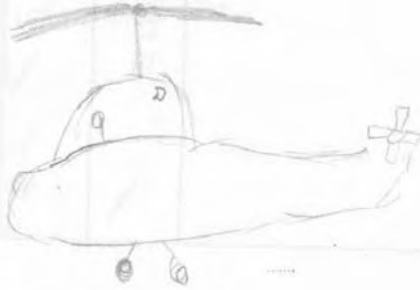
1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I ³ flying over the city and I can see
people but the people is very small im very
excited!!!
Oh my god! I can't believe it, it's wonderful!!!

28



CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We are now in live in the stadium on "pumas CU vs. aguilas blancas (PUM)" match, A lot of people are ³ arriving to stadium, cops are waiting instructions.

mistake 3 Now is starting the game, the possession of ball is of "pumas; ...

Now pumas is ³ winning 29-7, 2 minutes ^{23.1} remaining to end the game ...

Is ending the game, the "pumas team" won the match. "Burras" are so angry and sad because the (PUM) team lost, now they are leaving the stadium to go to their houses after the game.

3

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

mistakes 1.- We're ^{w.v} seeing ~~how~~ that there are a lot of injured, many people are ³ running from here to there. At the moment arrive the police and the ambulance. It's been a crash between many cars so somebody has died. ~~this~~ This is ^{h.c} surprising for me, never ~~have~~ I've never seen before that it's so sad because I see how many people ~~are~~ ³ crying for their relatives and parents. Only I hope someday that people are fine

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen! Over the main avenue there is a great excitement. There has been a huge crash, caused by a giant truck that was transporting cars.

The police officers are ³ ~~for~~ collecting every car, in order to avoid more troubles; although their efforts, the cars are acting not helping!! ³

³ Please, if you are travelling to the downtown, try to be patient and cross your fingers!

Thanko for listening your radio station!

o.p.

1:2 d

50.9.6 14

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Right now, I can see a couple in Prep number six. They look like very happy and they show that they are really in love. It is nice to see that there are happy people in our country, it doesn't matter the problems there are in our country. We also can see that there are a big number of young people ^{2.2} studying, and that is good because we can know that they want to prepare and become a professional person. We can also see that in C.U. there are ³ lot of people in a line, they are ³ waiting because government is going to give away a scholarship so they can help their studies.

112

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hello! We're ³ reporting an accident! We are in Ermita Avenue... 3 minutes ago, a really huge truck crashed with a red car, there are 4 people seriously injured and fortunately we don't have news of a death.

The doctors are ³ arriving in this moment! And now they're ³ checking the face of the woman that was in the car... she looks really injured, she has a lot of blood in her face.

In this moment ^{mistake 3 order} is arriving one of the relatives of this woman, she comes with a policeman and they have an order for the truck driver...

We will investigate more...!

93

403-A page

1 /

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hi, I'm Charles. I'm ³ flying over "El hoyo Iz-tlapalpa" in this place, I'm ³ seeing a rape, two guys are ³ raping a girl it's ^{2.2} disgusting. I don't believe this act, I'm very angry I hate this people, I'll call the police. Oh those guys are ³ killing the girl. One of those guys had a machine gun. He is fire to the girl. Shit this is not possible. They are Sons of a bitch. They are ³ running. Demit, I can't see nothing it's very dark. They Scape, well, this is Charles reporting for Channel 6.

2.3.6

100

403-A

prepa 6

1 2

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

It was a cold evening, everything was fine and I was ³ flying on the air trying to find some interesting news, when suddenly...
2.3 a

- Oh, what is ³ happening? What am I ³ seeing? A big lion is ³ running on the street. It's unbelievable.

All the people are ³ running and shouting, as if they were crazy; everybody is afraid of the big animal.

But now... wow! It's like in action films, "Animals controle" has just arrived, and is now ³ trying to catch the animal...

After few minutes...

Now is everything in order, the beast has been controlled, and now people can breath again...

85

403-1

3

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hi, I'm here ^{2.3. a} overflying the city, above Telpen street, there's a fire in a Wal-Mart, firemen is ³ arriving to the place, but the fire is reaching ³ us, oh god, its so high, her men, give up this thing, we gotta get outta here, oh no, the fire has reached us, I'm scared man, we're gonna die, we are going ³ damn ~~!!!~~!, my god, I'm so sad, I don't like my life, I have children, I hate my life, but I don't wanna leave them alone, good bye.

101

403-A

4

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

There's a massive concert, of Green Day!! it's incredible! it wasn't programmed... they just arrived and started playing; well, I don't know how but there are people all over the downtown. Even there was no announcement about this. And the best thing about this is that it's free!! I wish I was down there, because it's my favorite band... Maybe I can get an interview with them, it would be my dream come true!! I have information that they are 3 doing this for charity, there was another band, which was going to play, but they cancelled, so Green Day took their place

43

403-A

5

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

In the morning, I see a traffic impresionant.
I see people running in the park and playing. 2-3.a / 2-3.a
football soccer.
Oh! the Sun is appearing, Oh! is very
beautiful.....
- Oh! my God, my eyes! Oh! Oh! I'm blind!
helpme!!!
I'm afraid, is very sadness!!!

47

403-A

6

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- 1 see a guy who suffer an accident and I feel so bad
- 3 1 watching a dog who is dead because he suffer a crash, the sensation there I have is ~~love~~ suffer
- 1 see a boyfriend, they are kissing the other and I feel so in love
- 3

48

403-1

8

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

In this moment we are overflying the city ³
and happen ~~and~~ a car accident, two cars crash in
the street and the car has rolled over a person
The ambulance are stop because the traffic
and the person died.

I'm sad for the experience but this
are my job

111 403-A 9
1
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3
Well, I'm flying in a helicopter with my friends in Mexico city and I'm very happy because we will go to other city but suddenly we see something very strange. One person want to kill a woman with a gun, and the woman is very scary and she is shouting a lot, the women try to run far away of that person, but that person really want to kill her.

3
We're very scary too, but we can't do anything for her and really we want to help her, we don't know what to do, because we are thinking that if our try to help her, it can be very dangerous for us.

65

403-A 10

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

"The fire"

In this morning I'm flying³ over of Mexico city and I can see why the people live a fire.

There are twenty dies and little girls and boys are searching their parents.

The police are interesting in this accident, because it's too sad to see how people are crying for your family and they lose their things because a fire has a reputation of this.

12.6

11)

54

403-A-11

11)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 The earthquake left a big disaster on the city, I can't imagine the working of the people, they are out of their homes, the drivers are now out of the cars, they can't believe what's happening, the building in the main street collapsed, I can perceive the people frustration, this is something really sad. ☹️

1.1.2

403-13

12

68

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hi, I'm down, I'm flying³ over the city on a helicopter. The hospital is very quiet, but in the school "Tadra El Boticario" is attached for the fire and the pupils are very impressed for this experience. The fire is very long, in this moment, the firemans take part in the accident and helps to the people. And this event is one of the more thinks more importants in México.

63

403-A

13

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

There is a big festival about halloween.
There is a lot of costumes, those have a lot of colors and those are so originaly.
The people in there is too happy and they are so friendly with other people.
I'm so excited, 'cause this is my first time here.
I can't see the most important part in the festival...
I want to go faster!

57 No Contestó B.1 403-A 19

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

A car crash happening right now!!^{2.3.4}
It's about two families all are horrible!!
in the red car childrens crying a lot of^{2.3.4}
is very sad, parents are in shock
and there are a lot of blood, but the
other car is worst because there aren't
signs of life, more and more people
arrived to see the accident

15
403-A

47

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I am in the place where see what accident
go to the hospital, two persons are in the car
They are gravely injured and the car them are
brake.
I feel me preoccupation, and I feel me sad
and I feel me depression because is very bad.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

2100

3

Hello, I am in Sabana and I watching a lion.
 He is very big! He is to sleep behind tree.
 Wau, sabana is very hot, and I dont like hot.
 'amazing! The lion to run behind a cebra
 and he eating. is very beautiful.
 I love the lions. 3

38

1

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

"The Earthquakes"

In the afternoon, I'm flying over of Guerrero city
and I see how people run with fear.

There are two deaths.

The people lost their things.

I feel sadness and desperation
because I can't help the people

4. p. 4

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Right now, we're ³ flying over the city and... oh my god... a truck crashed with five cars.

I can't believe it, the people are ³ screaming for help!

Please take other streets to get your destination, the traffic is ³ getting worse.

³ We're calling to 911 right now, thank you for listen our traffic report.

mistake
✗

53

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

There is a man, who was ³ running across the street. A bus crashes with a small car. I can hear the sound of a ambulance. A policeman helps ^{2,3} a grandfather. An other policeman call to the central asking help. I can see a helicopter near here. I can see fire in the car. People are crying. The firemen are coming ³

60

A. p. 6

3

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

³ I'm flying over the city on the helicopter and the view is ^{2.2} amazing, I can see all the things ³ are happening in the streets, in this moment ³ I'm seeing a cop persecution, the thief is ³ running for the 4th avenue, oh, right now is ³ taking a car, the cops rode him por the 6th, the thief is ³ losing, the cops catch him with violence. ³ Now we are over the police station, the cops are bringing the thief to here, right now.

3

8/

4. p. 6

4

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I can see an explosion on a gas station
in the center of Mexico city, I'm terrified
for all the people ^{2.3} running ^{2.3} searching for a
place to hide, but nothing can save them

I don't know what's ³ happening now but
I'll continue my investigation

Reporting for you Carlos Tadeo . G.P

2.3

50

10. p. 6

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Well, I'm on a helicopter, right now the president's house
 are burning, it's horrible.
 right now are coming the firemen. mistake
 I'm so scared, but the city is now safe
 but the president is dead.

33

on the ... 4, p. 6

6
1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 We are flying over the World Trade Center. The police is going

3 going after a man that could be very dangerous. He is probably guilty of killing his wife, the notification to the police was giving 2 hours later the shoot her and run away. ^{1.2.2}

mistake 4 A friend of his wife arrives into the house and call 911.

3 He is now running away in a Black Ford, and behind him comes 4 patrols with 8 police man.

The traffic makes more difficult the work of the police.

mistake 4 It's being 3 hours and a half of persecution, now he stop get off of the car and give himself to the police.

109

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- 1- This is incredible, everyone is running anyway! ³
- 2- Hey! what's that?! A very big monster is over there!
- 3- Oh god! I'm scared... The monster is destroying the buildings. ³
- 4- No way, I have never seen this, it's a very sad day
- 5- Wait! The monster is getting small. ³
- 6- And smaller, and smaller, so the ppl it's running! ^{mistake}
- 7- God... all the city is on fire... ^{!!}
- 8- I think I'm the only man alive of the city... that's very sad.

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- That's right Mark.

- I'm here over the Aztec Stadium.

It's incredible the quantity of people here.

Since a long time we don't have the Mundial here.

People is crazy, Mexico almost win, 2 minutes less.

3 what's happening? People invade the field!

We win. Mexico wins

It's incredible.

After a long time we finally win.

- We go back with you Mark.

4. p. 4

9

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3

Wow! I'm reporting over the city, because
was a big accident, in 5th street and
6th avenue. Two cars crashed, hurting 20 ^{2.3}
persons. The hospital Mercy, is full and
don't have doctors

31

42 p. 6

60

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I'm feeling a lot of scare 3 mistake

I can see a lot of people running 2, 3 a

Someone is robbing the bank 3

The polices try to arrest him

I hear shots from here

Oh! look, he is running for over the street 3

Follow him pilot, we have to record

There is behind the house, he try to shot us

Im to nervico, I cant continue with that shots.

65

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

In this moment the airplane is crashing on the tower and it starts the fire. 3

The tower falls down and the peapole runing desperate. - mistake

- I feel scary
- The people is more little.
- I'm scared of highs
- I'm exited
- I'm happy

40

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 mistakes
 2.3.a I'm looking two thieves in a car as
 escaping from the police.
 And now the police is ³ shooting to the
 wheels and to the gas tank.
 The car stop and the police take the
 two men to the prison

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

~~1.0~~ ~~re~~ ~~car~~

Hallo! I am a reporter funny! and... Oh, my good! a group of the dog walk in the street iWonderful!

Diferent especies;

- "Chihuahua", "B
- "Bulterry"
- "Doberman"
- "French pudle"
- "San Bernardo"
- "Pastor alemán"
- "
- "
- "

30

4a p. 6

14

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- That's a dog
- And left there is a store
- I'm over C.U.
- I see in front the
- And the people walking on the street

no - i'm

2A

4o. p. 6 15

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3

As I am reporting a notice big, a persons be the "torta" cubana very big of world with:

100 kg of ham

200 kg of chess

150 kg of letuch

100 mt of bread

100 kg of chicken

200 kg of salchicha

100 kg of tocinno

...and more...

40. p. 6

19

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

No - my

- She is dancing "Salsa"
- She is reading the magazine
- He is writing the letter

14

As-p-6 17 No-mj

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- The people buy in the market.
- One boy run with your friend
- The ~~men~~ read the magazines.
- Two girls walk and listen music.
- The dogs sleep in the street.

29

4. p. 6

18

no
profesor

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- I'm excited.
- I can see every one from here
- I feel the air in my face
- every one seems very small
- this moment is incredible,
- I look at the sky
- the people don't hear me.
- I haven't been in the sky

38

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- She's a reading the newspaper
- He's a driving the soccer games
- The reporter a dancing the music
- The helicopter a flying in the house.
- She's a eating the soup.
- He's a writing the poem.
- The reporter a going to WC

mistakes

40

5º P 5

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences) 100

A: Hi Carlos Loret de Mola! I'm ³ flying over the freeway and you can't believe what's happening here. It's ²⁻² amazing and I can believe it.

B: Please, tell us

A: A man ³ was driving his van in the opposite way, so he crashed against an other car.

B: What? What was the man thinking? ³

A: What a policeman explained was that the man is from London so he got confused and he drove in the opposite direction

B: Are there any injured people?

A: Fortunately not.

B: Well thank you very much. You're always on the news place

A: Thank you, and remember always to drive on the right direction.

50- pp-5

1 2

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3
Good morning city! I am Flying in the important place of the city I'm very scare!! because a wonderful house is horrible for the flames. The police find a boom and then the house burst oh my god this is horrible! tanks ~~for~~ to god the family of the wonderful house, are okey but they are very scare! the police called to firemans and they are helping with the big problem. pff!

72

5^{ta} prep^{ta} s

3

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hill, .. I am flying in front of La Villa, is beautiful ...
looking, he's swimming in the river ...

*

1. see	✓	3	
2. hear	✓		
3. run	✓		
4. fly	✓		17
5. understand	✓		
6. jump	✓		
7. know	✓		
8. swim	✓		
9. walk	✓		
10. sit	✓		

Se prop-3

4

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

In the ³ across of the city of the Mexico.
 We are flying over the city the Mexico, in the
 across of Coyacan, the people are Happies,
 driving coffe or soda, the childrens playing. or!!!
 looking the man, is swimming in the ³
 or not the polices. ³

36

50 ppp 5

5

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3) w.w. Good morning friends! I am flying over the Mexico City, oh my god! I am looking is very terrible and ugly, is erupting volcano, the people is running and crying, I can't help! the day is

1. walk			
2. see			
3. get			
4. understand			
5. jump			
6. know			
10. reasonable			

33

50 prep 5

1.6

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Good morning people.
Information is very hard
In the Mexico city is very difficult.
I don't know

16

50 papers

1 7

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I looking the people in the accident

3
w v

8

50 p. 5

1 8

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I am in stadium the C.U. in the game soccer Pumas vs america, be in the minute 10:00 and game is cool & end pumpy, wait right now the fans, were ³ fighting ^{am} right now in the file ³ everybody were fight. is amazing everybody ^{2.2} ³ ~~is a event happening~~ the happening ^{2.2} event is more dangerous... be care your kids!!! ^{10.0}

some people hurt, very very blood...
 wath happen in the sociality?

63

50 p 5 1 9

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

well this moment I'm ³ flying over the
destruction tsunami, Now the people is helping
between them. ³

This moment its like a burst, because all
the city are destroyed.

³ - I'm feeling, I don't have words for this, -

Only I hope that the Army that now are
saving lives, found every affected people.

³ This all for the moment and go back to the
studio.

62

Cabrera Serrato Friscina U.
50 p.s. Grupo: 531. 10

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hello! ³
We're flying on the central park and
I've seen very much activities that you
can do. You can come now to ~~enjoy~~ ^{enjoy}.
Now we're ³ going to the ~~central park~~
main street, where I can see a lot
of cars, but this not surprise me
cause is the same as always.

This is all for today. Thanks and
good bye!

50

54 p. 5

11

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I'm don't now ^{w.t} that happen right now, is it horrible all is confusion on the beach. I think that is a tsunami, all the people run to anywhere. Where are the bigs hotels? I can't see.

Are water for anywhere

3 I'm feeling sad, my favorite beach it's broke, it's terrible

50

50 p.5'

12

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I	Flying over the city Mexico	3	
I	looking the city from	w.v	
I	looking my house	w.v	27

I	going to the Angel	w.v	
I	Feeling happy	w	
I	_____ wanting		
I			
I			
I			
I			

54 p 5

14

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Good Morning Carlos, How are you doing? ³

Now I'm flying ³ over Hueso Avenue and Tlalpan Ave. and there is a terrific traffic, I think because of the rain,

To all of our T.V. watchers Be careful

on this zone, if you are leaving ³

your house don't forget your raincoat.

I think that this job is very exciting ^{2.2.}

and I love it, because I am not in that horrible traffic.

OK, for now that's all see you on the next hour.

80

50 p-5

15

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

1. I'm <u>look</u>	<u>at cars and a person.</u>	
2. I'm		
3. I'm		7
4. I'm		
5. I'm		
6. I'm		
7. I'm		
8. I'm		
9. I'm		
10. I'm		

50 p.5

1/6

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Good morning

reporting to four five and six notichion

1. nice

2. no

3. look

4. understand

5. time

6. know

10. possibly

9

50 p.5 17

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3? watching peoples going to school and works ^{2.3.16}

3? watching peoples small

3? watching meet of peoples for fight in of Zocalo

19

54 p. 5

18

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

~~the~~ we are here in Prepa 5, ~~we are covering~~ we are covering the report ³
about of the OEU, as we can see the members of the OEU are trying ³
to enter to the buildings but the "cubos" are fighting with them, ^{i. l. b}
this is horrible as we can see they are fighting with pipes, with rocks ³
and with "petardos". Now the OEU is entering to prepa 5, ³ ~~the~~
the students are in pandemonium, ~~we have~~
Right now we can see that the police is taking control of the ³
situation, we will report later if here happens something new...
Over.

91

50 p. 5

1 19

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I ~~was~~³ was flying just above downtown at midnight when I heard screams, I'm clearly³ watching an armed burglar breaking^{2.3.a} into someone's house, the neighbour already called the police, I feel ashamed for the family which owns the house, but at the same time as I see the policeman arrive I suddenly feel a little bit excited to see ~~him above the protest~~, but there are backups^{2.3.a} arriving and not on the police side, this is turning into a full shooting I better leave.....

3

is: C

82

52 p. 5

20

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

HELLO!! I'AM REPORTING, FLYING OF A HELICOPTER
I SEE THE TERRIBLE TRAFIC BUT THE CIRCULATION
FAST AVANCED AT A PROBLEM IS A BUS ATRVESED DE TWO
I'AM EMOCIONED NEVER FLYING, I LOVE THE
SENSATION IS WONDERFUL. ³ ³

- 3. fill
- 6. until
- 2. understand
- 3. help
- 6. know
- 10. remember

38

50 p. 5

21

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3
Hello everybody! I'm flying over the crossroad of the two principal avenues, I can see a crash, there are three ambulances, oh my god, what a mess!, I think the one that the paramedics are holding is death, I can count four hurted persons, there's a flamed truck, the firefighters are trying to blame it. I think is going to burst, yeah!, the police is evacuating everybody, I hope it could be stop, so, we're going back to the TV studio.

3

82

52 p. 5

22

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

2-3.~ 3
Hi people! now, we're on the city watching what's happening down there, we can see that there aren't traffic, the city is without people, I can't imagine the reason.

? OK, nothing interesting I think, now we continue, we can see the high school, yes... and look! they're are playing soccer, some people are in the swimming pool, ^{compound} and it looks like a normal day here. do good bye, ^{prim} see you! yeah!

73

50 p-5

~~SATKA~~

23

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hi! I'm reporting³ over the "Aztec" stadium and let me tell you that right now a group of people is³ fighting, the problem here is that in the soccer game the opposite ~~team~~ team started³ hitting^{4.1.6} and doing^{1.1.6} desusters. The fight starts³ this morning and a lot of people is hurt, the paramedics are in the place and the police is trying to³ come down the angry people, but I think this fight will take a lot of time, is sad to see how the people act.

85

50 p. 5

25

1

CONTESTA EL SIGUIENTE CUESTIONARIO. NO ES NECESARIO QUE ESCRIBAS TU NOMBRE.

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a helicopter, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I looking the city . oh , is beautiful . I don't like look the smog

W.V.

1. see

2. smell

3. feel

4. think

5. understand

6. jump

7. know

8. describe

13

avanzados 9-5

1 x

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 "We're flying over the World Trade Center right now, there is chaos and fear in every single person. Nobody knows exactly what happened but a plane just crashed toward the world trade center, some people say it was an accident and some people say it was terrorism. At the moment, no official information has been declared from the Pentagon or the White House.

The picture here is horrific, I feel sorry and scared right now, because of the victims and because nobody is certain what is going to happen next. We just got the information that another plane just crashed in the Pentagon in Washington DC. I think now we know that the events we're facing are those of a terrorist group.

I think that right now nobody in America feels safe. Personally I'm scared and we'll continue reporting

178

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

- The city is really big, there are a lot of buildings
- In this moment, I'm in the insurgentes avenue, I'm really excited, is the first time that I'm in a chopper, the sky is really cloudless.
- I can see a beautiful park, here are a lot of people especially children.
- I can see a lot of shopping centers.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a ~~helicopter~~^{chopper}, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

3 I'm flying over Mexico city where an earthquake just shocked the Mexican people. I'm terrified of watching such a beautiful city down, the people is shocked, they're scared of another earthquake, they're all brake down, they're miserable and scared.

There are just ruins where all those beautiful buildings used to be, there are thousands of dead people all around, and mostly desperate people trying to find their family.

I have to say it is very, very difficult to see this and not cry, it is awful to see this and know that we can't fight nature.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

Hi! This is Edd reporting from the chopper, we are flying over a fire situated in downtown is really amazing what is happening, it's a fireworks factory where there was an accident and everything is in fire, let me tell you although this is a disaster what I can see is really exciting, it's just if we were on a holiday celebration, there are lights every where, red, blue, green... And the sounds are terrific. Wait! wait! There is a man who has just left the building, Oh God! He is on fire, fortunately the help has arrived and just now he is being attended. Well we'll come back later to see how it will finish.

am p. 5

5

1 m

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

We're over flying Reforma Avenue. It's a chaotic situation down there. It seems like there's a rough gun fight at the SEDO's building. Everyone's scared and running to different places to hide. The police can't enter and starts evacuating people while others try to call and alert the army. I'm scared too but as a reporter I need to fulfill my mission that's informing you. The army gets to the scene and starts firing to the building. The criminals are arrested now that fire has ceased and I'm relieved now. It was such a tense and dangerous situation, even though I wasn't down there at all!

Gen P. O.

90

1.2 d

3

1.2 b (2)

1.1.6

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME

A.1. Imagine you're a reporter flying over the city on a chopper, describe an event happening right now. Include a description of your emotions while the event is going on. (Write no more than 10 sentences)

I'm flying around over the highschool I study, I never think that the view from here was so cool. I see all my mates walking around as small ants, and I see the top of the buildings like small boxes of cookies. The swimming pool is a blue big rectangle with small coins that are students. Also I'm very excited because it is the first time that I fly in a helicopter. At first I was a bit nervous but now I'm very happy that I'm inside the chopper. I thought that flying on a chopper was very boring but now I'm in, it is very exciting. All the things that I see below us are like small ants in their activities, walking around.

I'm flying over an accident that occurred in the highway, there are three cars, a red Saab, a blue bug, and a red Beetle. The firemen has already arrive in their truck to turn off a car that exploded. I think that the firemen are worried about the people in the other two cars because the fire could reach them. The ambulance is already on its way. The firemen are trying to take out the survivors of the cars. This accident caused a lot of traffic, so it is going to be difficult to the ambulance to reach this place. Wait a moment!!! the ambulance has arrived and the paramedics are helping the survivors that the firemen took out of the cars.

correct one