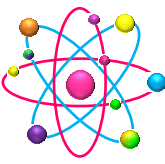


Spanish

2°



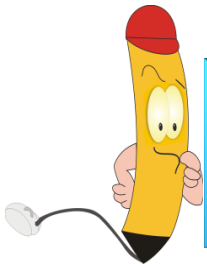
Know the contents

The Miami Virtual School, presented through texts for elementary education program and sequence of natural science content, enriched with several videos and subtopics. With this text handling you acquire attitudes, skills, abilities and concepts that allow you to expand your worldwide.

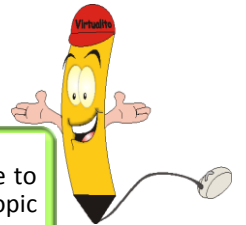
Your contents are grouped into four sessions containing topics and subtopics of several pages. Each topic begins with a title, a series of questions whose purpose is to arouse your interest in the contents, you can use these questions at the end of a topic to test your learning. You'll find images related to the concepts and themes, videos, charts, concept maps with didactic sense

The virtualitos help you journey through this adventure of knowledge.

Inquire to...



When you find this icon you know that there are many unanswered questions, which you can use at the end of a topic to find what you have learned.



When you find this icon you have to carry out the activities for each topic or subtopic.



Art is part of your activities, giving a personal touch when you go to color. Now you are the artist!



Virtualito invites you to learn more about the theme, research new things. That's interesting to know!



Did you know that...?
You'll find fun facts that invite you to learn about other related topics



The dialogue

Dialogue is a conversation or communication between two people or more. When properly constructed it becomes more credible to readers.

There are different kinds of dialogues, among them are:

The spoken dialogue which is more expressive because it is accompanied by emotions, and gestures.

The written dialogue which is the most common dialogue form in the narrative (story, novel, drama)

Communicative situation



The dialogue in the story

A dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. In narrative, the dialogue is used when what characters say is directly mentioned and goes after a long dash.

It is used to give more realism to the story that is being told.

Example:

This part is a dialogue between two characters in a story.

Is he crazy? I'm not paying five hundred pieces for a couple of eggs.
-If you do not pay, I'll take you to court.





To enter the narrative dialogues you should note the following:

1. Differentiate the narrative part from the dialogue.
2. Must be clear which character speaks at a time, but should not be abused if it is clear who are the words.
3. The language of each character should be in line with his/her way of being and acting.
4. The written dialogue should be as spontaneous as an oral dialogue, with interruptions, exclamations, broken sentences, among other actions that give it life.
5. In writing, the intervention of each character is written on a separate line and is separated from the narrative by a dash.

The dialogue then, is an essential part of the narrative and the form of expression characterizing the theater.

the chicks

Many years ago a daring robbery was made at the church of the former party of Exaltation of the Cross, which had no major consequences thanks to the timely intervention of Manuel Gallego, who at that time was a sacristan. He had been surprised in his sleep by a noise that left the altar. Taking the necessary precautions, Manuel came to an access door and saw two lamps at the altar. Without losing his cool shouted:



- Who's there?
-We are two angels.

Manuel, surprised at first, wanted to see with his own eyes so clearly what he heard, and answered:

-If they are angels, fly.
We can not, we replied the bandit chicks.

And hours later they were in a nest of iron in the local police station.

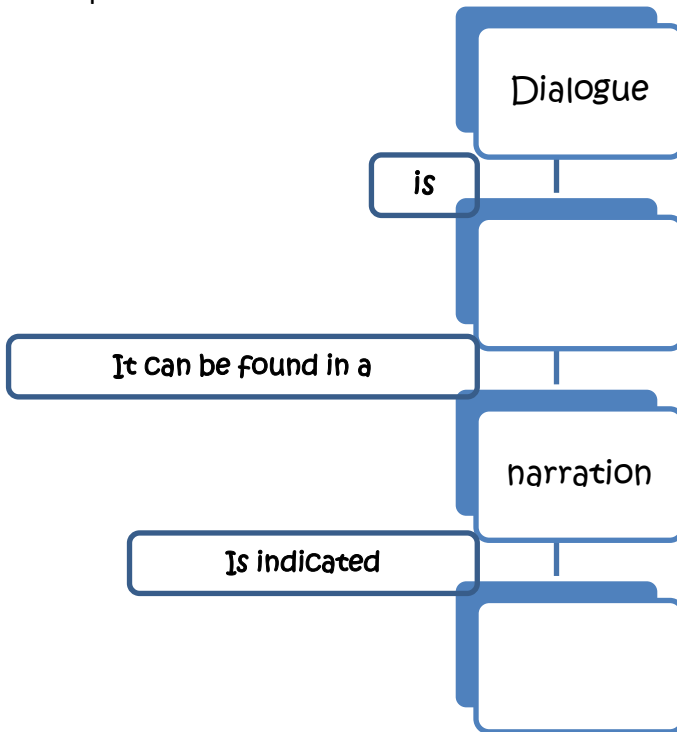
Anonymous





Activity

1. Complete the scheme



4. Invent a dialogue according to what you see in the picture.





3. Order the dialogue between Daisy and the worm. Give an order using numbers.



Margarita, I sunbathe and clog your leaves me.

Friend worm, why are you sad?

Thank you, Margaret!
Enjoy the sun the two.

What nonsense!
If I lean a little can go up.

3. Write the dialogue of the previous year in order. You must enter the dash (-) where applicable.



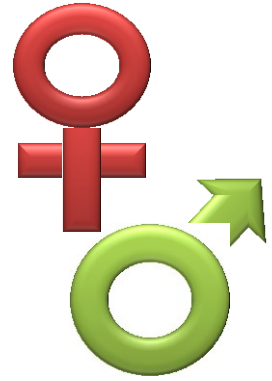


Gender and number of nouns

The nouns have gender, they can be female or male.

When the noun refers to animate beings, gender matches the gender of the person or animal.

When the noun refers inanimate gender is a grammatical mark meaningless.



Nouns also have number.

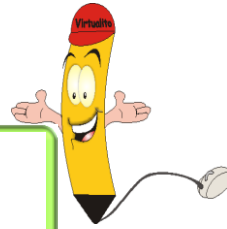
Singular, when it refers to only one, and plural when referring to several.



Plural

Singular





Activity

1. Read the following text and write the underlined words in the box.

En un barquito de luna, sin remos velas y escaleras, llegó el hada Crispina a la orilla de mi almohada.

Trae en su red invisible un cofrecito de plata.

Male	Female	Singular	Plural

2. Look at the picture and write the nouns in the appropriate box.



Male nouns

Female Nouns





The story



The story is a narrative of real or imaginary cartoon characters who live in one or more places or at specified times:

The story has three parts which are:

Exposition: We present the characters and where the story takes place.

Rising action and climax: narrating the events or characters living adventures.

Resolution: It tells how they solve the problems presented by the characters





Activity

1. Draw and write a story with the following drawing. Develops all its parts (exposition, rising action and climax, and resolution)



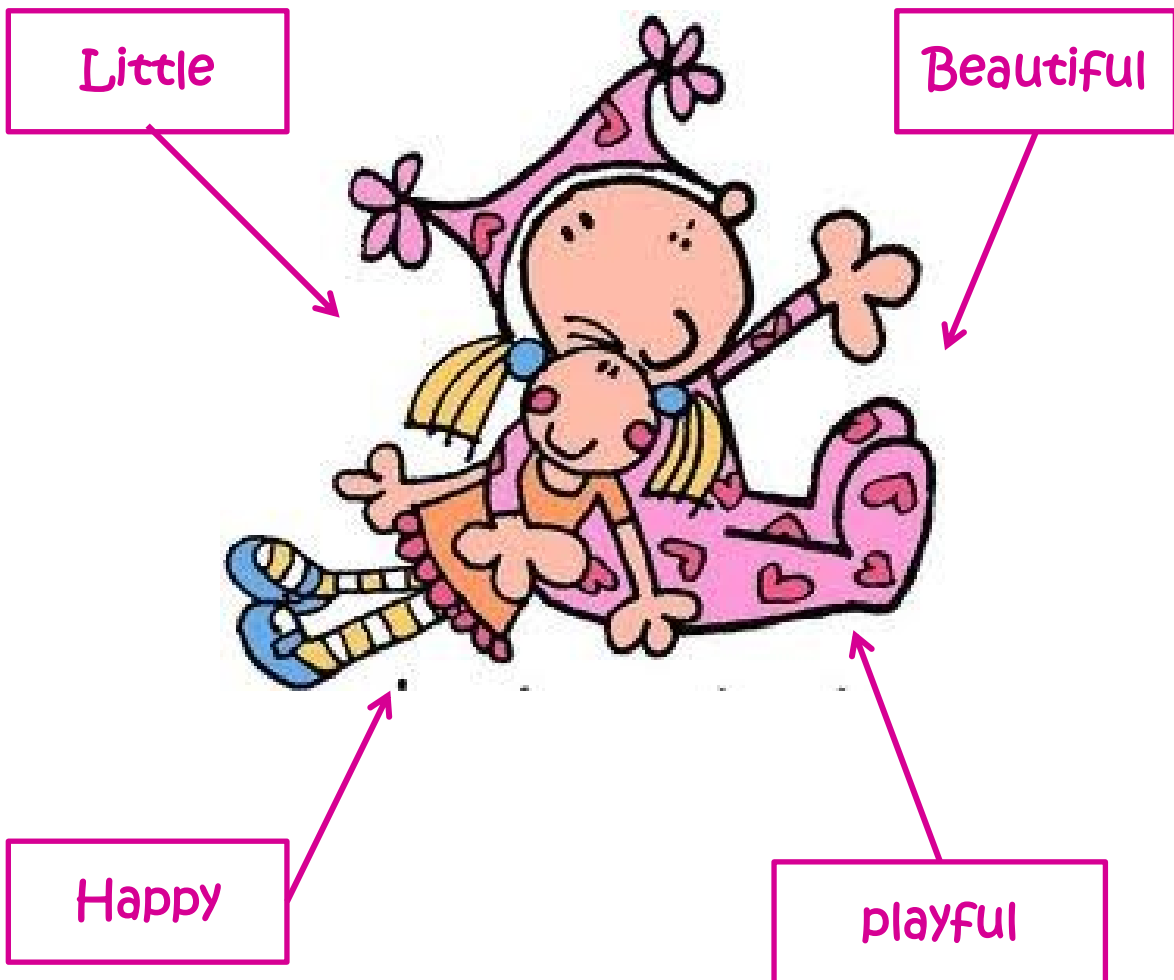


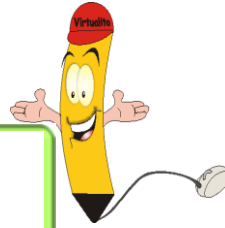


The adjective

The adjective is a word that indicates characteristics or qualities of people, animals, objects or places.

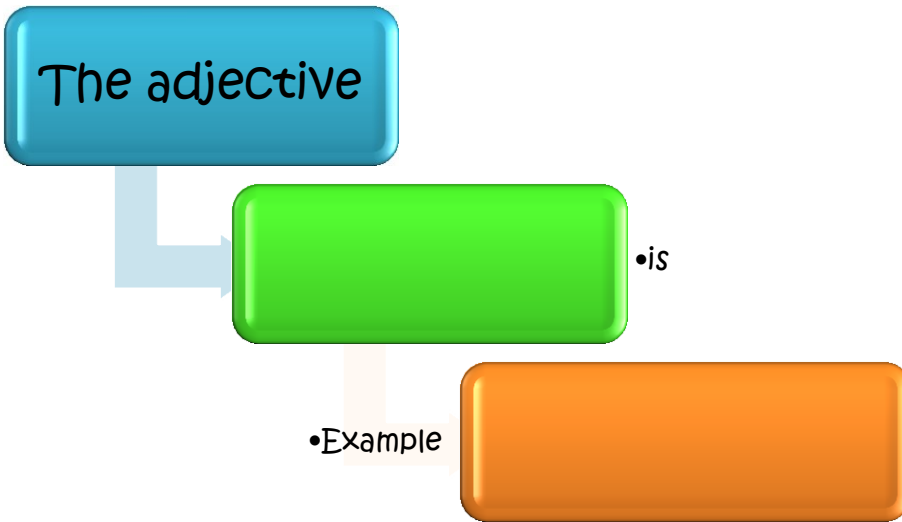
Example: the house is dark-The adjective is dark.





Activity

1. Complete the scheme.



2. Describe the pattern and seek features or qualities

Characteristics	Qualities



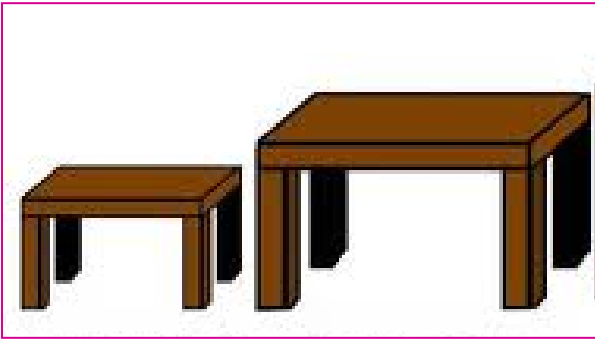


Diminutives

The diminutives are particles that are added to a word to reduce the magnitude of the meaning of that word.

The most common diminutives are: ito - ita - ico - ica - illo - illa.

Example: Cart - Shopping, Bread - Loaf.



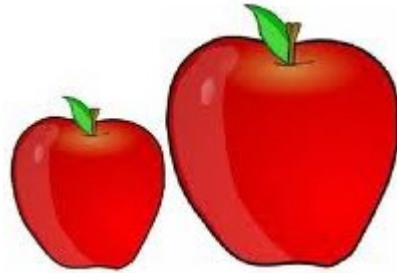


Augmentative

Particles are added to a word to increase the magnitude of its meaning ..

These endings are:

Ota, azo, one, ote, ng ..



Piedrazo

Gorrazo

Rodillazo

Osazo

Cabezazo

Balazo

Potrerazo

Ojazo

Pelotazo





The use of period and comma

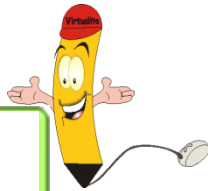
The period (.) Spelling is a sign used to indicate the end of a paragraph, sentence, among other texts.

Always after the period the beginning letter of the next word must be capital.

The comma (,) is a punctuation mark that indicates a pause that occurs within the sentence or to separate different sentences and phrases that relate to the same subject, but involving various ideas or concepts.

Separates items in a list except the last two which are joined by a conjunction: and - e - o - u.

Activity



1. Look at the picture and write what happened. Use proper capitalization and punctuation marks.





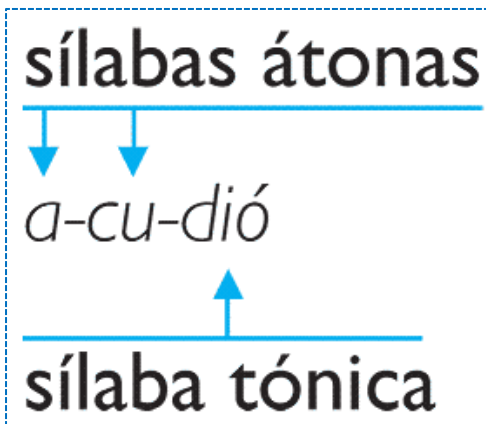


Tonic and unstressed syllables

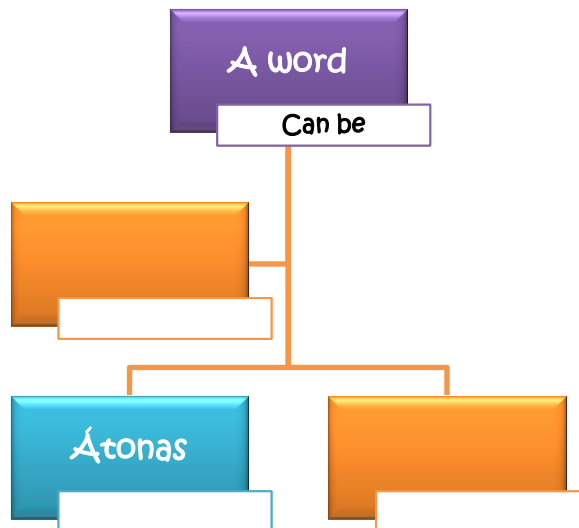
The syllable is a group of characters who speak in one voice broadcast. The syllables form a word.

Example: canastica = ca - nas - ti - ca. It has 4 syllables.

In a word there are syllables that are pronounced the harder, called stressed and other pronounced with less intensity called unstressed.

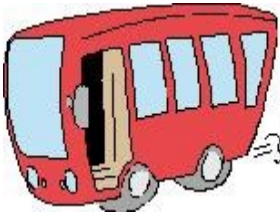


1. Complete the scheme





2. Look at the graphics, write the corresponding syllables. Use the color key to lock them into a circle.



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]



[Dotted rectangular box for writing a syllable]

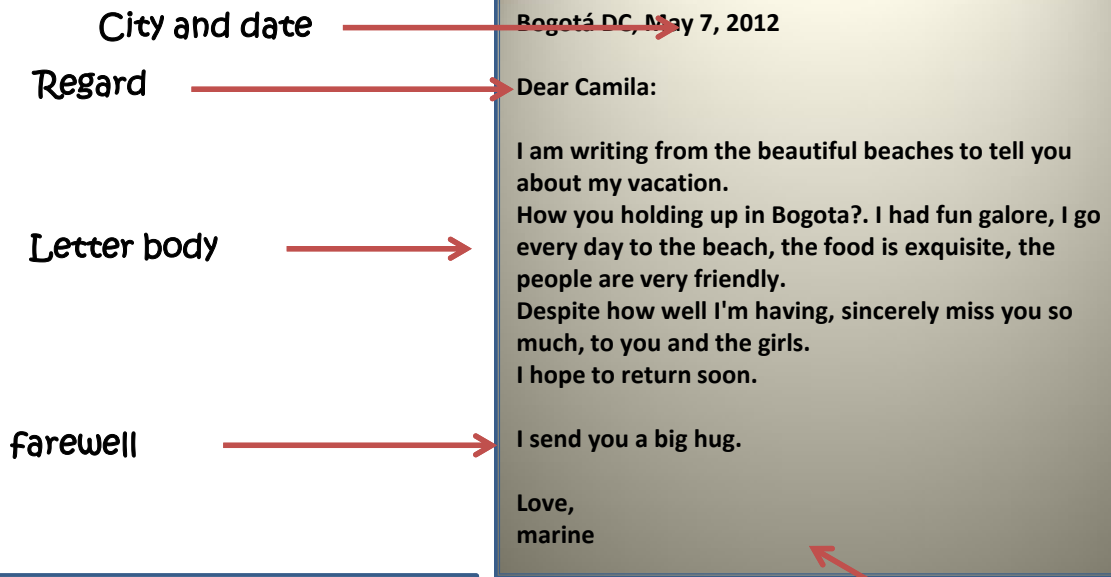




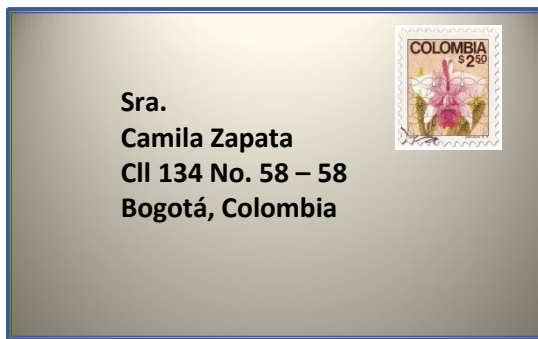
The letter

It is a mean of written communication, used by people who are far away to send different messages. You can identify different types of letters, including: family, applications, obituaries and telegrams.

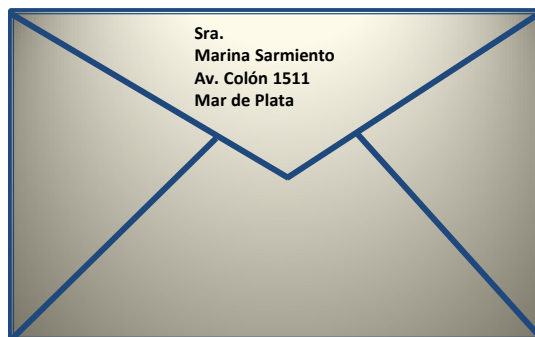
The letter has several parts:



Sign



Front on



Reverse side



1. List the parts of the letter in the order you type

Body of the letter

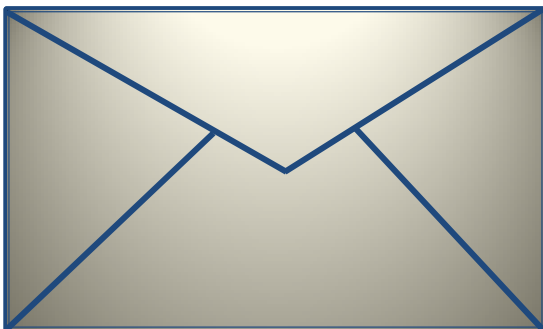
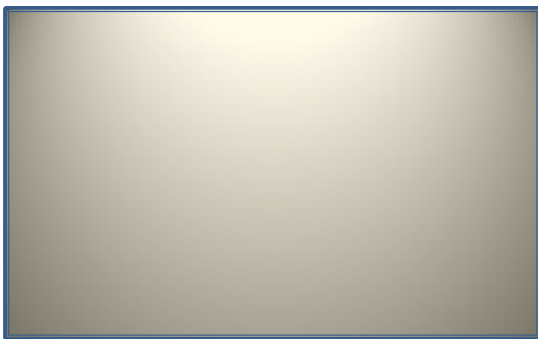
Farewell

Regard

City and date

Sign

2. Write a family letter, taking into account all the elements that compose it. Elaborate on to their respective shipping.





Body language

People can express moods, likes, dislikes, different emotions or ideas, without having to utter words only with the expression of the body. We can also communicate through gestures, movements of the hands or body and to express messages.

This is called body language.

Example: a smile can express satisfaction.



