

Spanish



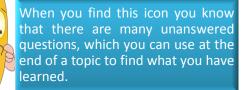


Know the contents

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 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 intesting to know!





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





The poem

Poems are texts written in short lines that express feelings and emotions. Each line of a poem is called verse.

When the verses end in a similar-sounding word, is said to rhyme.

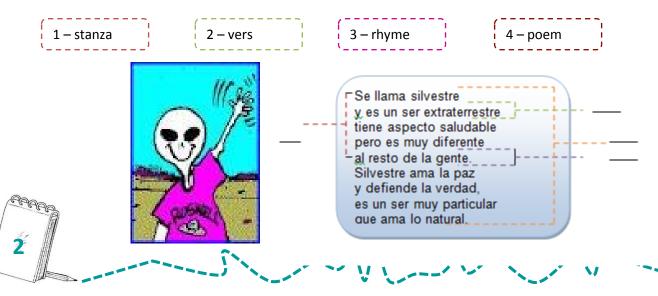
Example:



He looks healthy And he looks friendly But it is very different The rest of the people.



1. Write the corresponding number according to each aspect







2. Color the clouds that have words that rhyme in the same color.



3. Complete rhymes with some of the words you lock in the previous exercise.

- El niño duerme en su
- Mientras lo arrulla la
- Como un dorado
- La estrella adorna la

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The sentence: the subject and the predicate

A sentence is a set of words that express an idea that makes complete sense. A sentence has two parts.

Subject: a person, animal or thing that says something.

Predicate is what is said about the subject.

Example:

Wild animals	
Subject	

live in th	e jungle
Predic	ate





The kinds of sentences

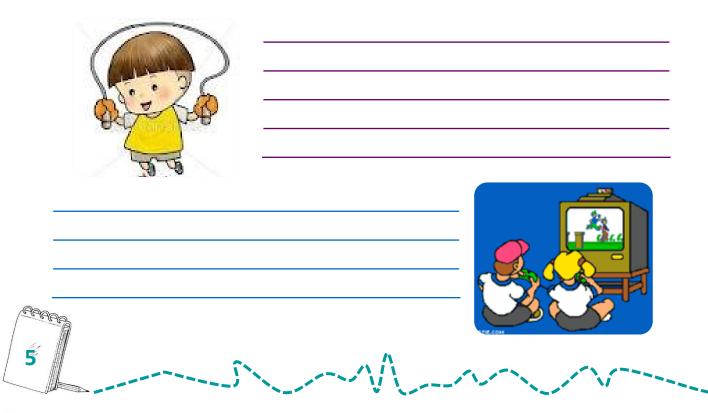
According to the speaker's attitude, sentences, are classified as:

Affirmative: are sentences that assert a given fact or situation. Example: I am very happy.

Negatives: are the sentences that deny an event or situation. Example: I'm not really worried.



1. Write affirmative or negative sentences according to the picture







2. Match the sentences with the character who said them.



I do not like the cold weather.

I live in a cold weather city.



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Do not use sunscreen but if I use sunscreen.

I use clothes to shelter and protect me from the cold.





Period

The period (.) Is a mark that indicates a pause. In writing period goes at the end of a sentnece

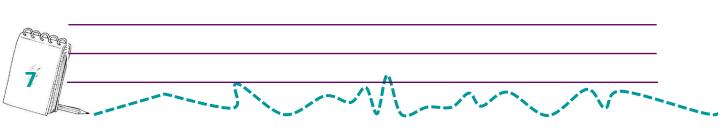
Example:



1. Organize the following sentences to form a paragraph. Use period to separate them. Write the text correctly

Today a bird entered the room. Finally the swallow resumed his flight. It was a nice swallow wound. The bird seemed grateful. Among all the cure





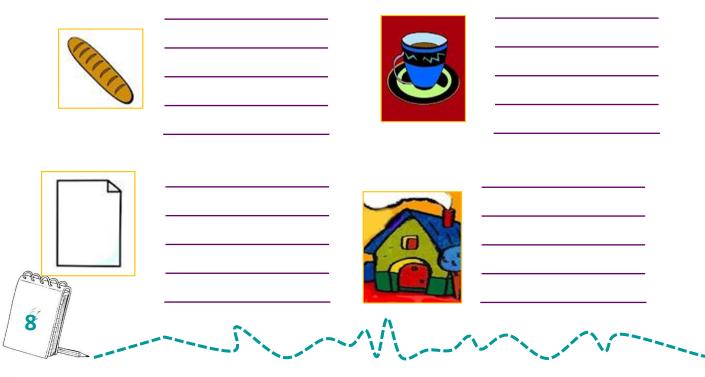




The family of words



1. Write each word in the house and form corresponding word families.





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The riddles, tongue twisters and jingles

• Riddles are word games in which you have to discover, with the help of clues, beings or objects.

Games Tongue twisters are difficult to pronounce words.

The jingles are sets of words that tell a story which repeats the end of each sentence at the beginning of the next.



Color the picture and make a riddle

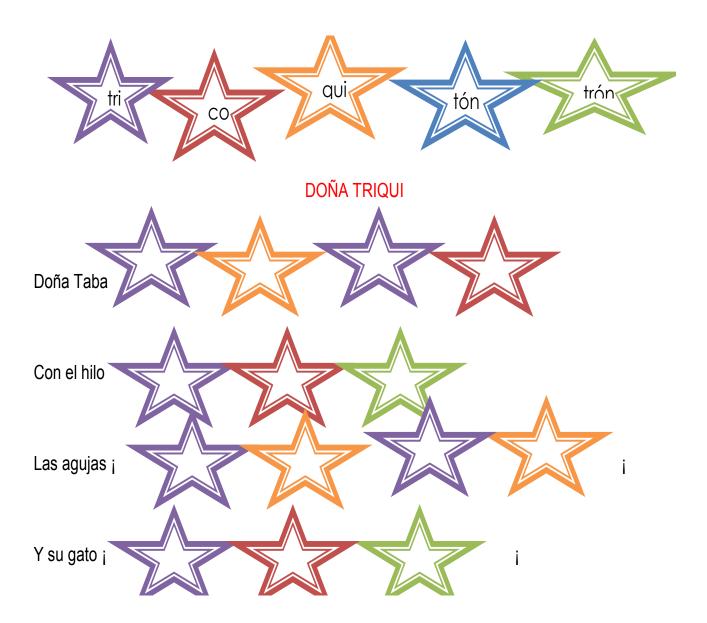




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2. Observe the key and copy the twister with missing syllables.







The exclamation and interrogation

The exclamation mark (!) is used at the beginning and end of exclamatory sentences, ie those which indicate surprise, shock, great joy, anger.

Example: I love vanilla ice cream!

The question marks (?) are written at the beginning and end of a question.

Example: Why were you late again?



1. Write a question or exclamation, according to the images.



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2. Write an exclamation or question mark where necessary.

You're very kind _____

____ I borrow your wrist ____

____ How's your friend ____

____ Oops, that cold makes ____



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Telephone

• The phone is mean of communication that allows us to speak with someone who is far away, either locally, nationally or internationally.

Currently, we have several kinds of phones, such as mobile phone, ie the phone that you can carry around, no cables and facilitates communication, it can be set to any time and place.

The conventional landline or, which is one that refers to the lines and equipment that handle communication between two mobile phones and generally not bound by wires, in almost every house there is a telephone that allows communication between individuals.





1. Number the following telephone sets. Note that 1 is the oldest and the most modern 4.





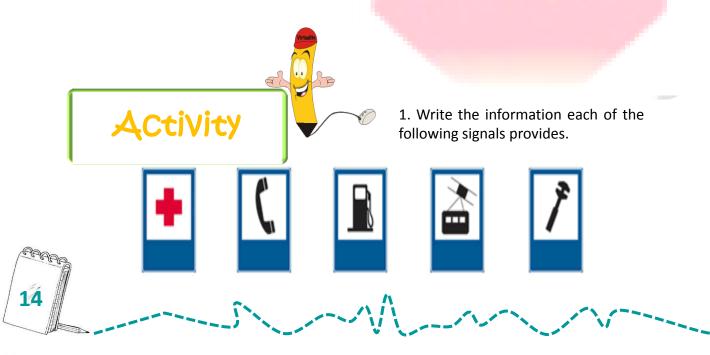


Information Signs

Information signals were created for faster and easier communication among people. They are used in different public places like parks, malls and on the streets. As their name implies, they help people to set in one place and get adequate information about services, standards or recommendations should be addressed.

The signals are characterized by:

Having colors that contrast and draw attention of people. Being developed in reflective materials so that they can be seen even in the dark. Being clear, concise and easy to understand.







2. Look and choose 4 signals, write an example of each.





