GUÍA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____ | **Grado:** _____

1. LOS VIAJES DE CRISTÓBAL COLÓN

A. Completa las frases con la palabra exacta que falta:

1. El primer viaje inició el 3 de agosto de 1492 desde el puerto de _____.
2. El 12 de octubre de 1492 llegó a un islote de las Bahamas llamado _____.
3. En el segundo viaje (1493), Colón zarpó con un total de _____ naves.
4. La primera ciudad fundada en América en honor a la reina se llamó _____.
5. En el tercer viaje (1498), Colón llegó a América del Sur en el delta del río _____.
6. El hermano de Cristóbal Colón que fundó Santo Domingo se llamaba _____.
7. El cuarto viaje se realizó entre los años _____ y _____.

B. Responda en una o dos palabras sobre la línea correspondiente:

1. ¿Qué continente buscaba descubrir Colón en su cuarto viaje?
R: _____

2. ¿En qué isla fundó Colón la ciudad de Isabela?
R: _____

3. ¿Qué isla descubrió en el 3.er viaje junto a Margarita?
R: _____

4. ¿Desde qué país centroamericano va el cuarto viaje hasta Panamá?
R: _____

C. Asocia cada viaje con sus lugares clave (Escribe el número de viaje):

N.º de Viaje	Lugares o hechos clave
Viaje N.º _____	Exploró La Martinica, Honduras y Panamá.
Viaje N.º _____	San Salvador, Cuba, Haití y República Dominicana.
Viaje N.º _____	Dominica, Guadalupe, Puerto Rico, Jamaica y la ciudad de Isabela.
Viaje N.º _____	Isla de Trinidad, Delta del Orinoco y fundación de Santo Domingo.

2. EL FIN DE LA SEGUNDA GUERRA MUNDIAL

Instrucciones: Rellena las palabras que faltan en cada apartado.

Fin de la Segunda Guerra Mundial

Estados Unidos

Ideología: _____

Es un sistema económico que se basa en la _____ **privada** de los medios de producción y la acumulación de _____.

Unión Soviética

Ideología: _____

Es un sistema económico que propone que los medios de producción sean asignados a la **clase** _____ y haya una distribución equitativa de los poderes.

B. Indique si es Verdadera (V) o Falsa (F) cada afirmación escribiendo dentro del paréntesis:

( ) 1. El capitalismo propone la acumulación de riqueza.

( ) 2. La Unión Soviética promovía el capitalismo como ideología principal.

( ) 3. El socialismo busca la distribución equitativa de los poderes económicos, políticos y sociales.

( ) 4. Estados Unidos defendía que los medios de producción pertenecieran a la clase trabajadora.

( ) 5. Al finalizar la Segunda Guerra Mundial, surgieron dos ideologías en conflicto.

C. Complete la opción correcta escribiendo la letra sobre la línea:

1. ¿Qué potencia representaba la ideología del Capitalismo? Respuesta: _____

a) Unión Soviética b) Estados Unidos c) Cuba

2. ¿Qué potencia representaba la ideología del Socialismo? Respuesta: _____

a) Estados Unidos b) España c) Unión Soviética

3. El sistema económico fundado en la propiedad privada corresponde al: Respuesta: _____

a) Socialismo b) Capitalismo c) Feudalismo

Guía de Trabajo: Matemática

Unidades de Tiempo, Área del Círculo y Ángulos

Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____

1. ADICIÓN Y SUSTRACCIÓN CON UNIDADES DE TIEMPO

Recordatorio: 1 h = 60 min | 1 min = 60 s. Reagrupe al sumar si llega a 60. Pida prestado al restar si es necesario.

a)

2 h	12 min	8 s
+ 7 h	9 min	45 s

R:

b)

4 h	15 min	18 s
+ 3 h	6 min	22 s

R:

c)

3 h	15 min	12 s
- 1 h	10 min	25 s

R:

d)

8 h	14 min	16 s
- 4 h	16 min	10 s

R:

e)

14 h	42 min	0 s
+ 11 h	25 min	1 s

R:

f)

10 h	4 min	22 s
+ 15 h	7 min	14 s

R:

2. CÁLCULO DEL ÁREA DEL CÍRCULO

Fórmulas: Área = π × (radio)^2 | Radio = Diámetro / 2 (Utilice π = 3.1416)

a) Calcule el área de un círculo de 50 mm de diámetro.

R: _____

b) Encuentre el área del círculo mostrado:



R: _____

c) Una banqueta circular tiene un radio de 8 cm. ¿Cuál es su área?

R: _____

d) Calcule el área de una piscina circular que tiene un diámetro de 12 metros.

R: _____

3. CONSTRUCCIÓN Y DIBUJO DE ÁNGULOS CON TRANSPORTADOR

Indicaciones: Utilice su regla y transportador para construir y trazar exactamente cada uno de los siguientes ángulos. Señale el arco del ángulo e indique su tipo (agudo, recto, obtuso, llano o cóncavo).

a) 90°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

b) 120°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

c) 240°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

d) 45°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

e) 180°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

f) 300°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

GUÍA DE EJERCICIO DE ESPAÑOL
QUINTO GRADO CUARTO PARCIAL

Nombre: _____

1. Las Interjecciones

Las interjecciones son palabras que expresan sentimientos vivos, emociones o reacciones del hablante.

1.1. Clasificación: Escribe al lado de cada interjección si es Propia o Impropia:

1. ¡Ay! → _____
2. ¡Cuidado! → _____
3. ¡Uf! → _____
4. ¡Bravo! → _____
5. ¡Socorro! → _____

1.2. Redacción de oraciones: Escribe una oración utilizando cada una de las siguientes interjecciones (¡uy!, ¡uf!, ¡socorro!, ¡bravo!, ¡ojo!):

1. Con **¡uy!**:

_____

2. Con **¡uf!**:

_____

3. Con **¡socorro!**:

_____

4. Con **¡bravo!**:

_____

5. Con **¡ojo!**:

_____

2. Los Verbos en Gerundio

El gerundio expresa una acción en desarrollo y se forma agregando las terminaciones -ando o -iendo al lexema del verbo.

2.1. Conjugación de verbos: Escribe la forma en gerundio de los siguientes verbos infinitivos:

Infinitivo	Gerundio	Infinitivo	Gerundio
Caminar		Leer	
Comer		Escribir	

2.2. Completa las oraciones con gerundios: Transforma el verbo entre paréntesis a su forma en gerundio para dar sentido a la frase:

1. Los estudiantes están _____ (jugar) en el patio del colegio.
2. María estuvo _____ (escribir) una carta para su mejor amiga.
3. Nosotros estamos _____ (escuchar) con atención la clase de español.
4. El ciclista se encuentra _____ (pedalear) cuesta arriba en la montaña.

2.3. Redacción propia: Escribe cinco oraciones utilizando verbos en gerundio de tu elección:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3. El Acento Dierético

El acento dierético se utiliza para deshacer un diptongo y marcar un hiato, acentuando la vocal débil (i, u) frente a la vocal fuerte (a, e, o).

3.1. Identificación de combinación vocálica: Analiza cada palabra e indica el orden de las vocales que forman el hiato (ejemplo: *vocal débil* + *vocal fuerte* o *vocal fuerte* + *vocal débil*):

Palabra	Combinación de Vocales
Raúl	_____
Bahía	_____
País	_____
Sonreía	_____

3.2. Acentuación correcta: Identifica la palabra en la oración que requiere acento dierético y coloca la tilde donde corresponda:

1. Maria salio temprano a realizar sus diligencias al banco.
2. El buho canta fuertemente en las noches de luna llena.
3. Lucia tenia muchas tareas pendientes por entregar esta semana.

Guía de Estudio 5th

Asignatura: English **IV PARTIAL** **Ms. Zelaya**

Color the best option to complete the sentence.

1. I _____ coffee with milk yesterday.
2. She _____basketball in the park last week.
3. You _____ the biggest house in the neighborhood yesterday.
4. They_____a big Hamburger in that restaurant.
5. We_____ Italian with his classmates yesterday.
6. He _____ A gift to Linda last week .

Study pages 69 and 70(workbook)

Change the positive sentences to negative.

Positive	**Negative**
1. He walked on the street.	I did not walk on the street.
2. She called him at night.	
3. She bought a present to him.	
4. They played the guitar yesterday.	
5. We close the store early.	
6. I danced all the day yesterday.	

Read the sentence and make a question and a negative statement.

1. She played soccer in the park with her friends.
(Wh?)
(-)
2. I took English lesson with my mom last week.
(Wh?)
(-)

Gerunds and infinitives

What are Gerunds and Infinitives?

Gerunds and infinitives have differences not just in spelling. They also differ in functions in sentences.

Gerunds are formed by adding the suffix –ing to the verb like sleeping, reading, running, and the like. Gerunds are nouns and can function as a subject or object in a sentence.

Infinitives, on the other hand, are simple words or root words that do not have any prefixes or suffixes added to them. Infinitives are also simply identified if you see the words "to" at the beginning like "to sleep, to read, and to run." They are called "to-infinitives."

*He is so keen **in achieving** her dreams.*
*She thought **about travelling** next year.*
*My father did not have a fear **of flying** when he was a child.*

Notice the structure of the sentences above. We cannot say that the words "achieving, travelling, and flying" function as verbs in the present continuous tense because there is already a verb in the sentence.

He is so keen in achieving her dreams. – in this sentence, the verb is "is" followed by an adjective. The adjective is then followed by the preposition "in" and then the gerund "achieving."
She thought about travelling next year. – this sentence already contains the verb "thought" then followed by the preposition "about" and the gerund "travelling."

My father did not have a fear of flying when he was a child. – this sentence contains the negative verb "did not have" then the noun phrase "a fear'" the preposition "of" and the gerund "flying."
Gerunds can function as a subject or object in sentences. Check out the following examples:

***Reading* makes me a fluent communicator.** – subject of a sentence
***My mother enjoys painting*.** – object of the verb
Infinitives in sentences also follow specific parts of speech like adjectives and certain verbs like "ask, need, remind, teach, require, tell," and more.

The following are examples of infinitives with "to" follow adjectives.

*English is difficult **to understand.***
*I can't have a new phone; it's too expensive **to buy** one.*
*Women are really hard **to please**.*
The sentences below are examples of infinitives that function as an object in the sentence.

*My friend asked me **to bring** his umbrella.*
*I need you **to go** to the grocery store now.*
*Please remind your members **to check** their dashboards.*

*The teacher taught the students **to be** respectful.*
*The applicants are required **to submit** their applications online.*
*Who told you **to open** the door in the kitchen?*

GERUND and INFINITIVE	
Defenition	**Defenition**
A gerund is a verb in its present participle form (root verb + "ing") that acts as a noun in a sentence.	, for example 'do', 'be', ' take', and ' eat'. The infinitive is often used with 'to' in front of it.
Function (noun)	**Function (noun, adjective, or adverb)**
✓ **Swimming** is her favorite hobby. ✓ I enjoy **reading** books in my free time. ✓ **Running** helps me stay fit.	✓ **To learn** is important. (noun) ✓ I have a book **to read**. (adjective) ✓ She ran **to catch** the bus. (adverb)
Verbs followed by gerunds	**Verbs followed by infinitives**
Enjoy, like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, avoid, finish, consider, admit, suggest, recommend, practice, imagine, mind, keep, risk, delay, miss, regret.	Appear, continue, pretend, care, wish, ask, want, need, plan, hope, expect, decide, agree, learn, forget, try, remember, manage, promise, offer.
There are several verbs in English that can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive: **Begin, start, like, love, prefer, hate, intend, continue, try, remember, forget, regret, stop.**	
-I **like** swimming in the ocean. -They **love** dancing together. -He **remembered** calling his friend.	-I **like** to swim in the ocean. -They **love** to dance together. -He **remembered** to call his friend.

Circle a gerund or infinitive to complete the sentence.

1. Tito enjoys **(to listen/listening)** to his songs.
2. She does not mind **(to do/doing)** the dishes.
3. **(to swim/Swimming**) is my favorite sport.
4. I love **(to eat/eating)** hamburgers with French fries.

Organize the sentences using should or should not.

1. Kids/watch/less/TV:_____
2. People /talk/more:_____

Guía de Estudio 5th

Asignatura: Phonics **IV PARTIAL** **Ms. Zelaya**

Add a prefix from the soccer ball to each base word. Write the new word on the line.

un	dis	ir	in	im

1. Tammy's soccer team has won every game and seems to be _____**(beatable)** this year.
2. There has been_____**(credible)** improvement since last vacation.
3. Last year there were many_____**(advantages)**
4. Practice was held at a time that was_____**(convenient)** for the players.
5. Coach Lawson was very busy and her directions were_____**(unclear)**
6. Players were often_____(**certain)** what to do.
7. Because of their poor record, the players were_____ **(attentive)** at practice.
8. Some players acted in a very _____**(inmature)** way.
9. They were_____**(responsible)** and inconsiderate.
10. No one is_____**(happy)** win the way this year's season is progressing.
11. Coach Lawson won't look for any new players next season because she thinks they are all_____**(replaceable)**
12. She believes that it is _____**(possible)** to have a better team!

Fill in the circle beside the word that completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

in	en

1. Our class just completed a bulletin-board display for the school._____''Save our planet''.
   a)entangled **b)entitled** **c)enlarged**
2. We _____pictures of various endangered animals.
   a)included **b)intended** **c)invented**
3. Most of the_____was gathered from the internet.
   a)independence **b)information** **c)inscription**

4. We found out that there are hundreds of_____birds, plants, and animals.
   a)entangled **b)entitled** **c)enlarged**

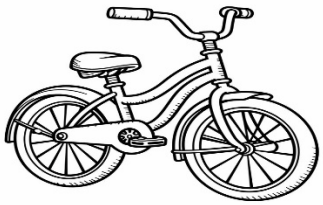
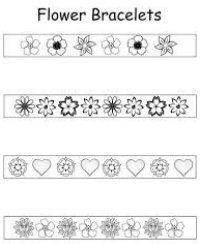
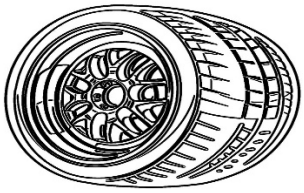
5. Our goal was to _____younger students to begin thinking about the environment.
   a)entangled **b)enrich** **c)enlarge**
6. People need to be reminded that they_____this Earth with millions of other species.
   a)inhabit **b)inhale** **c)include**
7. Many organizations help us _____our knowledge of animals that are at risk.
   a)income **b)increase** **c)indoors**

Write a letter or phrase that tells the meaning of the word.

_____1. Entangled	a. put in a cage
_____2.inhale	b. breath in
_____3.enchain	c. live in or on
_____4. Enrobe	d) write on stone or paper
_____ 5. enhabit	e) fasten something in place with a chain
_____ 6.enscribe	f) get twisted up or caught in
_____7.encage	g)add or to grow
_____8. Increase	e) dress in a long, loose garment

Loose closely at the pictures and read their names. Then use the names to answer the questions.

King	**cat**
	
Lion	**Bike**

	
Bracelet	**Tire**
	

1. Which one is being inflated?

   _____

2. Which one is enrobed?

   _____

3. Which one is engaged?

   _____

4. Which one is entangled?

   _____

5. Which one is enchained?

   _____

6. Which one is being inscribed?

   _____

Use the word in boldface print to replace two or more words in each sentence. Write each new sentence on the lines.

Word in boldface	Sentences
1. misfortune	We had bad luck in our camping trip _____ _____
2. misled	Our guide, miles, was inexperienced, and we were led astray _____ _____
3. misread	Miles incorrectly read the map, and we took a long road _____

	_____
4. miscalculated	Then he incorrectly calculated the distance back to our starting point _____ _____
5. misinformed	We were unhappy that we had been given wrong information _____ _____
6. misbehaved	Some members of our group behaved badly and had to be reprimanded _____ _____
7. maladjusted	Others were badly adjusted to life outdoors _____ _____
8. malnutrition	Fortunately, we were found before we began to suffer from a lack of good food. _____ _____

Read each definition below. Choose a word from the word bank that fits the definition and write the word on the line.

Produce	**predict**	**promoted**	**Proceed**
prejudge	**prospective**	**premature**	**preconceived**

1. _____ put forward in rank
2. _____ formed in one's mind ahead of time
3. _____ decide in advanced before enough is known to judge fairly
4. _____ to bring forth
5. _____ to tell what one thinks will happen in the future
6. _____ expected or likely
7. _____ to move along
8. _____ too hasty or too early

Use a word from the previous bank to complete each sentence.

9. Dan's mother was just _____to a better job.
10. She interviews_____ employees for the company.
11. It is difficult to_____ which person will do the best job.
12. Mrs. Gale does not_____ those she interviews.
13. She tries not to have_____ideas about people.

14. She takes her time and never makes_____decisions.
15. When the interview is over, Mrs. Gale helps the person to_____ to the next step.
16. Mrs. Gale's careful decisions_____happy employees.

Circle each word in which pre or pro is used as a prefix.

prepaid	**prohibited**	**prepared**	**prolong**	**prospective**	**premature**	**prowl**	**Protested**
pretty	**problem**	**precocious**	**preocupied**	**proclaimed**	**procrastinated**	**proposed**	**precious**

1. Dad _____a wonderful idea.

2. He suggested that we_____ our vacation and stay another day.

3. No one_____when Dad brought up the idea.

4. However, our decision was_____.

5. We had _____too long.

6. The hotel was full, so we were _____ from staying.

That

8. We wished that we had _____for our room.

9. Dad_____ that we would plan more carefully next year.

10. We hope that our _____ vacation will have a happier ending!

Circle each word in which re or ex is used as a prefix.

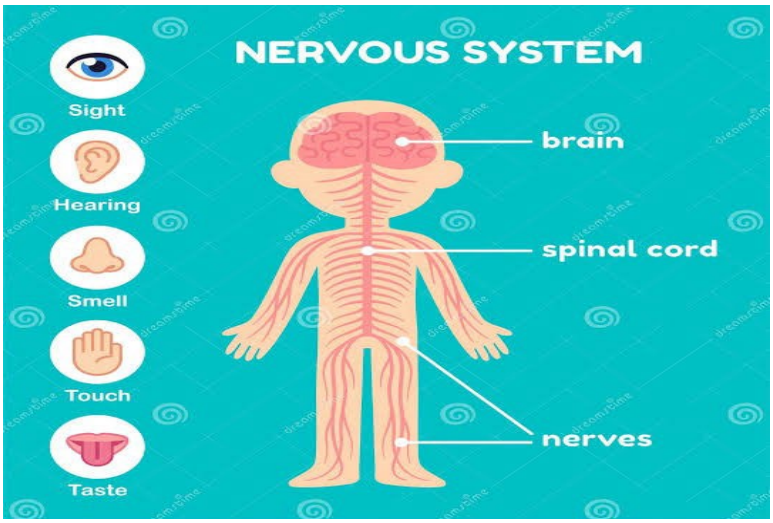
Reassure	Exciting	Really	Relocate
Reading	Explain	Expect	Reach
Rewash	Reprint	Reason	Expressed
Ready	Replaced	Rearrange	Reflected
Retrace	Recreate	Exchange	Recalled

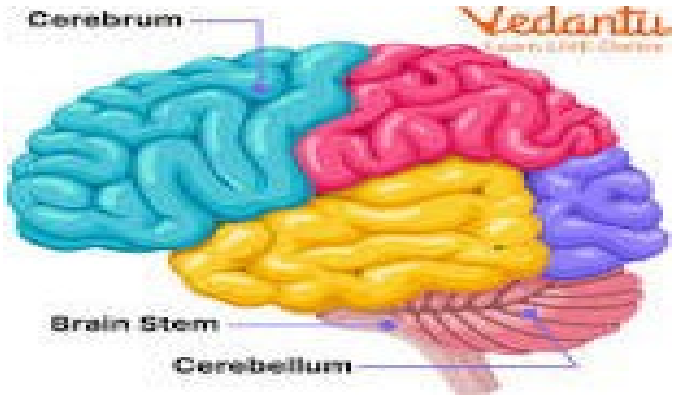
1. Amanda was thrilled when she learned that her family had to _____ to a New State.
2. Amanda was not sure what to_____in her new home.
3. But she anticipated many _____ adventures.
4. Amanda_____the last time she had moved.
5. She was eager to make new friends, but knew that her other friends could not be_____.
6. Amanda's sister_____concern and anger about the move.
7. Her unhappiness was _____in her face.

Study Guide 5th

Asignatura: Science **IV PARTIAL** **Ms. Zelaya**

The nervous system is your body's command center and messaging network. It splits into two main parts: The Central Nervous System (CNS), which includes the brain and spinal cord, and the Peripheral Nervous System (PNS), which consists of the network of nerves spreading out to the rest of the body.

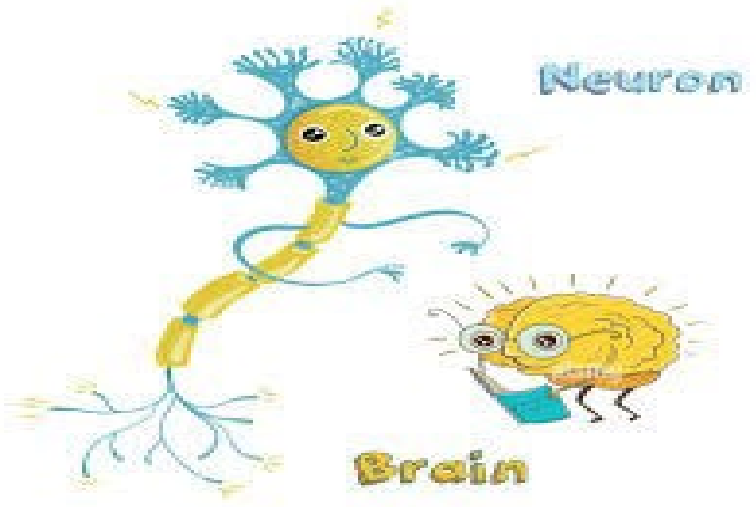




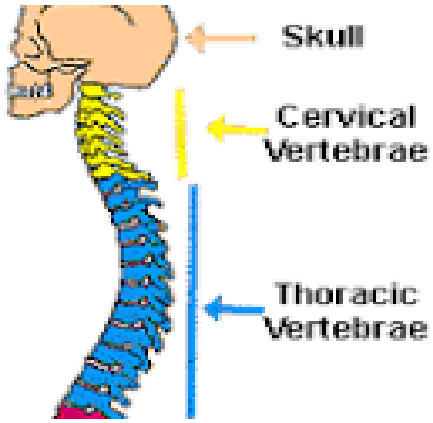
Main Parts of the Brain

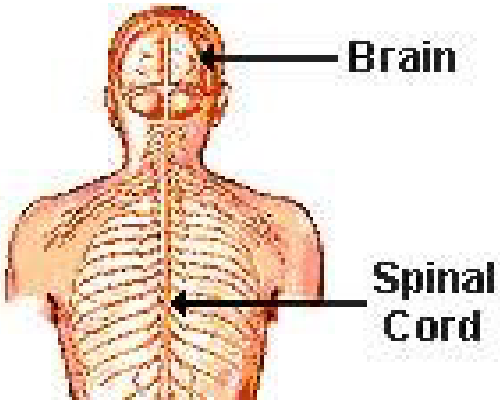
The brain has three big teams that work together:

- **Cerebrum:** The largest part (about 85% of your brain). It helps you think, solve math, learn, remember things, and move your muscles.
- **Cerebellum:** The balance master at the back of your head. It keeps you from falling over when you run, jump, or ride a bike.
- **Brain Stem:** The bridge at the bottom that connects to your spine. It runs automatic jobs like breathing, digesting food, and making your heart beat without you even thinking about it.



Neurons are the tiny, super-fast "messenger cells" in your body that make up your brain, spinal cord, and nerves. Think of them as your body's personal computer wires. Every time you eat ice cream, laugh at a joke, feel a soft puppy, or kick a soccer ball, billions of these tiny cells are shooting electrical messages to each other to help you think, feel, and move!





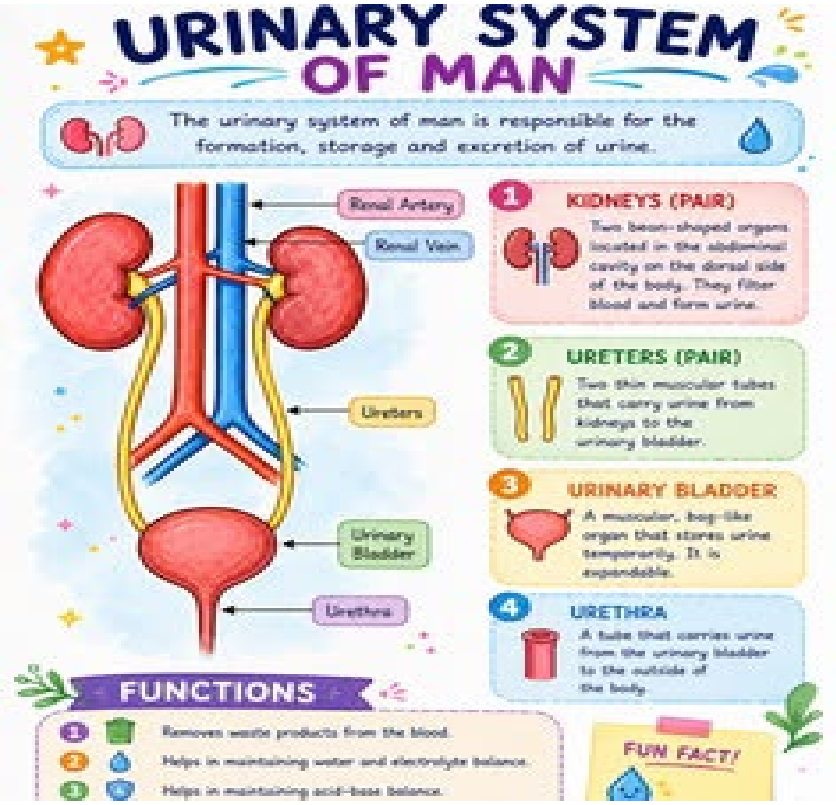
The spinal cord is a thick bundle of nerves that runs down the middle of your back from the base of your brain. It acts like an **information superhighway**, carrying messages back and forth between your brain and the rest of your body so you can move, feel, and react.

Our **sense organs** are the special parts of our body that act like a team of detectives. They gather clues about the world around us and send messages to our **brain**, which tells us what is happening.



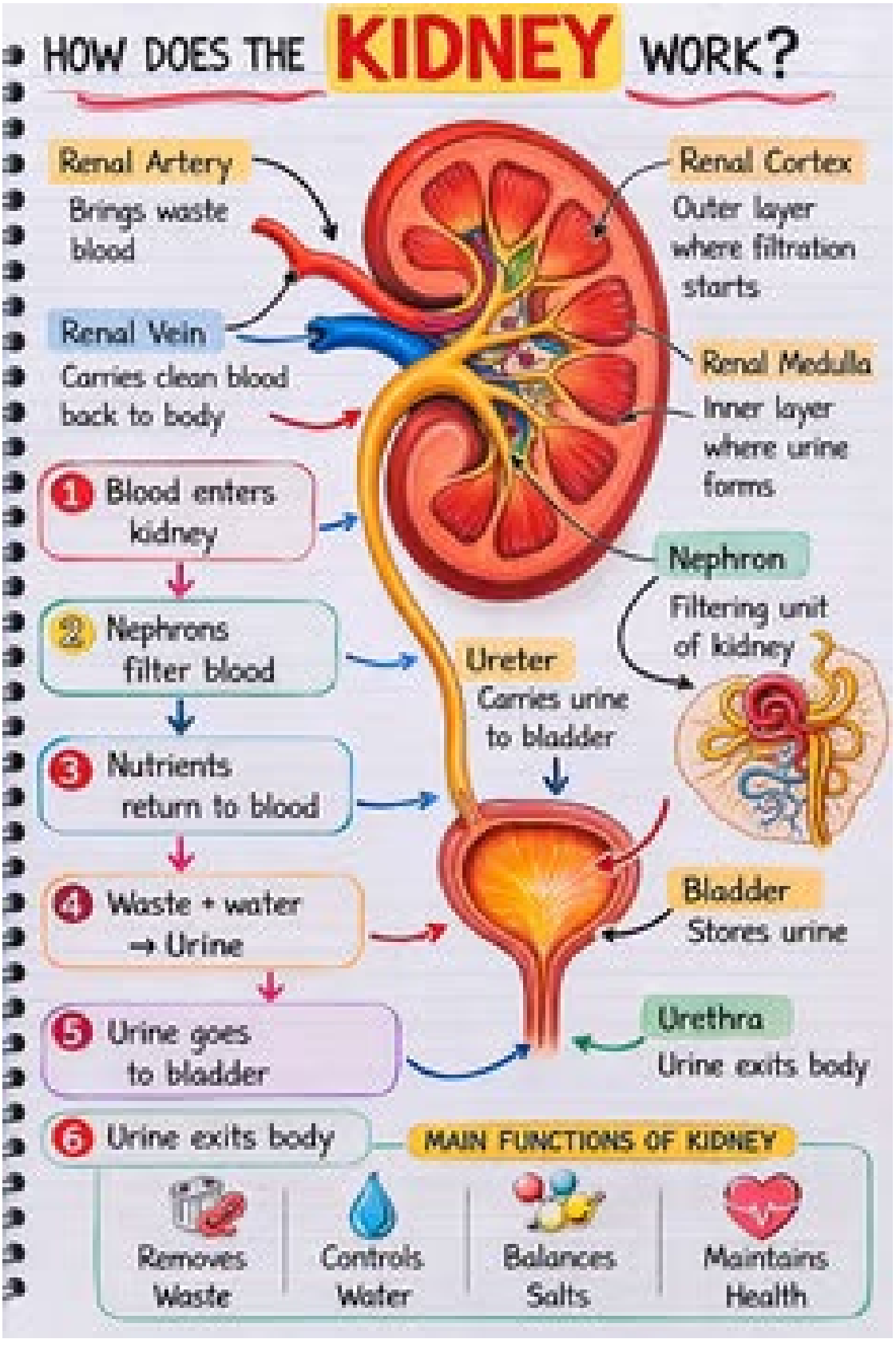
Urinary system

The urinary system filters waste and extra water from the blood to make pee. It includes two kidneys, two ureters, a bladder, and a urethra. When the bladder fills up, the body sends a signal to let it out.



The kidney and urinary system acts as the body's natural water and waste filter. It includes two bean-shaped kidneys, connecting tubes called ureters, a storage bag called the bladder, and an exit pipe called the urethra. Together, they clean your blood and make pee.

HOW DOES THE KIDNEY WORK?



Guía de Estudio 5th

Asignatura: Grammar **IV PARTIAL** **Ms. Zelaya**

Solve the clues to complete the words.

1. Say something to someone:_____
2. Say that another person is wrong:_____
3. Speak to someone angrily:_____
4. Say something that isn't true:_____
5. Say that another person is right:_____
6. Something funny you say or do:_____
7. Choose what you are going to do:_____
8. Do this when something is funny:_____
9. Give some of what you have to someone:_____
10. Treat someone well, like a parent or teacher:_____
11. Let a person know you can give them something:_____

Write answers for you. Then ask and answer the questions.

1. When did you last argue?
2. Do you sometimes lie? Why?
3. Would you share your last piece of chocolate?
4. Who do you respect? Why?
5. Do you know a good joke?

Ask and answer the following.

	Favorite hobby and why	**Favorite food and why**	**Favorite song and why**
Me			

Your favorite actor was on TV las night. Write an email telling a friend about it.

To:_____
Hi, _____
I saw_____on TV last night. It was really interesting.
He/she said that _____.
He/she joke that_____.

He/she explained that_____.
He/she_____.
Bye for now._____.

travel	funny	Strange creatures	Historical	imaginary	horror	Unusual place	Fantasy adventure	Factual biography	comedy

Write answers

1. Why can't Gulliver move when he wakes up? _____
2. How does he feel? _____
3. What's Gulliver doing when they take him to the temple? _____
4. Where do the little people say Gulliver is from? _____

Complete the sentences with joke, argue, tell, or say. Then write what each person actually said.

1. I _____ was hungry. _____
2. He_____ me couldn't help. _____
3. He_____ that I wore funny clothes_____
4. I _____ it was a bad idea. _____

Write a dialogue between Gulliver and the Emperor in your notebook.

Story creator	
1. Why do you think/argue…?	5. Why don't you try/eat…?
2. We believe that everyone should..	6. We /you all like …
3. We don't want to speak/fight…	7. Can I suggest/ask…?
4. I think it's important/silly	8. So can we/you agree/offer to…?

<u>Answer</u>

Have you ever argued about something that wasn't important?

I argued with_____about_____

Later, I thought_____

Underline the reported questions. Then complete the direct speech.

I asked Rufus if he knew another r good story about Gulliverand he told me to read one about Laputa. I asked why Laputa was a good story. He explained it was about a flying Island. Iasked what happened in the story. He said the Laputans kew many facts, but weren't clever. They loved to study Math, but they weren't good at building houses. Then he asked me why I dint just read the book. So, I asked him why I should read it. I said that I knew the story already!

1. _____another good story about Gulliver?
2. _____Laputa a good story?
3. _____in er favorite actorthe story?
4. _____you just read the book?
5. _____ I read it?

Write the reported questions. Then tell a friend how the people responded.

1. I/my dad/if/likes cooking_____
2. I /my mom/who/her favorite actor_____
3. She/me/where/I want to go_____
4. My friend /me/what happens_____
5. He/me/which/soccer team/like_____

Complete.

accent	**understand**	**repeat**	**mean**	**signs**	**pronounce**

Harry: Hi, Francesca. It's Harry.

Francesca: Sorry, can you_____your name? I can't hear you.

Harry: It's Harry… I'm at home….in New York.

Francesca: Oh, Harry, hi. It's your American_____. It's difficult to_____.

Harry: I'll speak slowly. Hey, I am coming to see you on Thursday.

Francesca:That's nice. Do you_____ Tuesday or Thursday?

Harry: Thursday. You _____it '' Thursday''. Don't worry. We can use_____to talk when I get there.

Write answers. Then ask and answer.

1. What words do you find difficult to pronounce in English?_____
2. What's your favorite accent?_____
3. What body language can you see in the class right now?_____
4. What makes you smile?_____

Unscramble the words. Then write the hidden message.

Unscramble	Correct word
hemo	
verrai	
seu	
nein	
crei	
leta	
feiv	
semuo	

Read and complete.

translate	speak	languages	pronounce	understand	story

The author J.R.R. Tolkien wrote fantasy books full of strange creatures. He invented a group of_____called'' Elvish.''they were spoken by characters called elves and created just for his books. Talkien said that language was the first thing he imagined for the book. He created the world and the_____after that.

Some people studied Elvish so that they can _____to each other.

They use websites that explain how to_____Elvish sounds.

There are also online dictionaries that _____Elvish into your own language. Elvish is not easy to _____but it's a very cool language.

What will life be like in Skytopia? Complete with will or won't and the correct verb.

have	walk	live	be	fly	grow	be

1. People_____ in a very tall buildings.
2. Children _____ to school they _____to school!
3. Flowers _____in the sky.
4. The air_____ cleaner. There _____any pollution.
5. People_____ more free time in Skytopia!

Choose six verbs ad write sentences about you. Talk to a friend.

live	**buy**	**have**	**go**	**drive**	**Travel**	**Meet**	**be**	**wear**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Check the features that would be I your perfect town. Then write your competition entry.

1. Nice buildings____
2. No pollution_____
3. Swimming pools_____
   traffic____
4. Good houses_____
5. Bike paths_____
6. Parks_____
7. Not too much

In my perfect town, there will
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Read the story in your story book. Check the sentences that describe the story. Then circle the story type.

travel	**funny**	**Strange creatures**	**Historical**	**imaginary**	**horror**	**Unusual place**	**Fantasy adventure**	**Factual biography**	**comedy**

Science fiction	**Fairy tale**	**Factual-non-fiction**

1. It's about Science and Technology in the future.
2. What happens to Dax couldn't really happen now.

3. The story is about a boy at school real life.

Circle

1. Dax visits the doctor because he needs more/less memory space.
2. Dax needs to learn facts about brains/information about planets
3. At the memory Bank, his old memories are stored on a chip/lost in space
4. When Dax can't remember his address, he feels confused/angry
5. Dax will go back to the Memory Bank before/after his exam
6. Dax will go back to the memory bank before/after his exam

Draw lines to make sentences

1. A space academy is a school	a)The k2 sky tram goes
2. A doctor is a person	b)is part of our solar system
3. A computer is a machine	c)you can send email from
4. Mars is a planet	d)you can learn about planets
5. Mia is a student	e)takes care of people
6. Kepler is the village	f)goes to the academy

GOOD LUCK!!

Guía de Estudio 5th

Asignatura: Reading **IV PARTIAL** **Ms. Zelaya**

GULLIVER IN LILIPUT



Stylistic Techniques in Gulliver's Travels

1. **Satire is social criticism.** Satirists use humor, exaggeration, and ironic juxtaposition to show readers that the way they are accustomed to looking at the world is unreasonable. Good satire, however, doesn't merely criticize; it also shows an ideal against which to measure just how bad current circumstances are.
2. **Sarcasm and Irony:** sarcasm is usually meant to criticize the recipient in some way. That's why people get mad at sarcasm. But how do people say the very opposite of what they mean and still expect people to understand them? How can you tell if people are being sarcastic? How much of it is tone of voice? Sometimes the content itself is so exaggerated that the author couldn't possibly mean what he says, as when Swift suggests in "A Modest Proposal" that one way to get rid of poverty in Ireland would be to sell the infants of the poor to rich people for food. In Gulliver's Travels the narrator calls the King of Brobdingnag ignorant, but Swift expects the reader to understand that the King is wise.

3. **Ironic Juxtaposition:** This means putting something really important next to something really trivial and appearing to give them equal weight. When Alexander Pope says, "Not louder shrieks to heaven are cast/ When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last," he is making fun of women who care more about their little doggies than their husbands. Pope is saying indirectly that reasonable women ought to love their husbands better than their little pets. Swift does this when he has the king of Brobdingnag call Gulliver a "groveling insect" and then shows how terrifying and repulsive insects can be when 19 Gulliver is attacked by flies and wasps.

Reading Comprehension Questions

Chapter 8

1. What trade does Gulliver learn as an apprentice?

2. What continent is Gulliver near when he is shipwrecked?
3. How does the Antelope wreck? 4. What happens to Gulliver's companions during and after the shipwreck?
4. Can you find any lines that express Gulliver's emotions about his fellow sailors? If so, write them down.
5. How tall is the first Lilliputian that Gulliver sees? What is he carrying?
6. What clue does that give Gulliver and the reader as to what kind of people the Lilliputians may be? 6. To what does Gulliver compare the Lilliputian arrows?
7. What makes Gulliver fall asleep after the Lilliputians put soothing ointment on his blistered face and hands?
8. Why do the Lilliputians have to move Gulliver?

GUÍA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____ | **Grado:** _____

1. LOS VIAJES DE CRISTÓBAL COLÓN

A. Completa las frases con la palabra exacta que falta:

1. El primer viaje inició el 3 de agosto de 1492 desde el puerto de _____.
2. El 12 de octubre de 1492 llegó a un islote de las Bahamas llamado _____.
3. En el segundo viaje (1493), Colón zarpó con un total de _____ naves.
4. La primera ciudad fundada en América en honor a la reina se llamó _____.
5. En el tercer viaje (1498), Colón llegó a América del Sur en el delta del río _____.
6. El hermano de Cristóbal Colón que fundó Santo Domingo se llamaba _____.
7. El cuarto viaje se realizó entre los años _____ y _____.

B. Responda en una o dos palabras sobre la línea correspondiente:

1. ¿Qué continente buscaba descubrir Colón en su cuarto viaje?
R: _____

2. ¿En qué isla fundó Colón la ciudad de Isabela?
R: _____

3. ¿Qué isla descubrió en el 3.er viaje junto a Margarita?
R: _____

4. ¿Desde qué país centroamericano va el cuarto viaje hasta Panamá?
R: _____

C. Asocia cada viaje con sus lugares clave (Escribe el número de viaje):

N.º de Viaje	Lugares o hechos clave
Viaje N.º _____	Exploró La Martinica, Honduras y Panamá.
Viaje N.º _____	San Salvador, Cuba, Haití y República Dominicana.
Viaje N.º _____	Dominica, Guadalupe, Puerto Rico, Jamaica y la ciudad de Isabela.
Viaje N.º _____	Isla de Trinidad, Delta del Orinoco y fundación de Santo Domingo.

2. EL FIN DE LA SEGUNDA GUERRA MUNDIAL

Instrucciones: Rellena las palabras que faltan en cada apartado.

Fin de la Segunda Guerra Mundial

Estados Unidos

Ideología: _____

Es un sistema económico que se basa en la _____ **privada** de los medios de producción y la acumulación de _____.

Unión Soviética

Ideología: _____

Es un sistema económico que propone que los medios de producción sean asignados a la **clase** _____ y haya una distribución equitativa de los poderes.

B. Indique si es Verdadera (V) o Falsa (F) cada afirmación escribiendo dentro del paréntesis:

( ) 1. El capitalismo propone la acumulación de riqueza.

( ) 2. La Unión Soviética promovía el capitalismo como ideología principal.

( ) 3. El socialismo busca la distribución equitativa de los poderes económicos, políticos y sociales.

( ) 4. Estados Unidos defendía que los medios de producción pertenecieran a la clase trabajadora.

( ) 5. Al finalizar la Segunda Guerra Mundial, surgieron dos ideologías en conflicto.

C. Complete la opción correcta escribiendo la letra sobre la línea:

1. ¿Qué potencia representaba la ideología del Capitalismo? Respuesta: _____

a) Unión Soviética b) Estados Unidos c) Cuba

2. ¿Qué potencia representaba la ideología del Socialismo? Respuesta: _____

a) Estados Unidos b) España c) Unión Soviética

3. El sistema económico fundado en la propiedad privada corresponde al: Respuesta: _____

a) Socialismo b) Capitalismo c) Feudalismo

GUÍA DE EJERCICIO DE ESPAÑOL
QUINTO GRADO CUARTO PARCIAL

Nombre: _____

1. Las Interjecciones

Las interjecciones son palabras que expresan sentimientos vivos, emociones o reacciones del hablante.

1.1. Clasificación: Escribe al lado de cada interjección si es Propia o Impropia:

1. ¡Ay! → _____
2. ¡Cuidado! → _____
3. ¡Uf! → _____
4. ¡Bravo! → _____
5. ¡Socorro! → _____

1.2. Redacción de oraciones: Escribe una oración utilizando cada una de las siguientes interjecciones (¡uy!, ¡uf!, ¡socorro!, ¡bravo!, ¡ojo!):

1. Con **¡uy!**:

_____

2. Con **¡uf!**:

_____

3. Con **¡socorro!**:

_____

4. Con **¡bravo!**:

_____

5. Con **¡ojo!**:

_____

2. Los Verbos en Gerundio

El gerundio expresa una acción en desarrollo y se forma agregando las terminaciones -ando o -iendo al lexema del verbo.

2.1. Conjugación de verbos: Escribe la forma en gerundio de los siguientes verbos infinitivos:

Infinitivo	Gerundio	Infinitivo	Gerundio
Caminar		Leer	
Comer		Escribir	

2.2. Completa las oraciones con gerundios: Transforma el verbo entre paréntesis a su forma en gerundio para dar sentido a la frase:

1. Los estudiantes están _____ (jugar) en el patio del colegio.
2. María estuvo _____ (escribir) una carta para su mejor amiga.
3. Nosotros estamos _____ (escuchar) con atención la clase de español.
4. El ciclista se encuentra _____ (pedalear) cuesta arriba en la montaña.

2.3. Redacción propia: Escribe cinco oraciones utilizando verbos en gerundio de tu elección:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3. El Acento Dierético

El acento dierético se utiliza para deshacer un diptongo y marcar un hiato, acentuando la vocal débil (i, u) frente a la vocal fuerte (a, e, o).

3.1. Identificación de combinación vocálica: Analiza cada palabra e indica el orden de las vocales que forman el hiato (ejemplo: *vocal débil* + *vocal fuerte* o *vocal fuerte* + *vocal débil*):

Palabra	Combinación de Vocales
Raúl	_____
Bahía	_____
País	_____
Sonreía	_____

3.2. Acentuación correcta: Identifica la palabra en la oración que requiere acento dierético y coloca la tilde donde corresponda:

1. Maria salio temprano a realizar sus diligencias al banco.
2. El buho canta fuertemente en las noches de luna llena.
3. Lucia tenia muchas tareas pendientes por entregar esta semana.

Guía de Trabajo: Matemática

Unidades de Tiempo, Área del Círculo y Ángulos

Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____

1. ADICIÓN Y SUSTRACCIÓN CON UNIDADES DE TIEMPO

Recordatorio: 1 h = 60 min | 1 min = 60 s. Reagrupe al sumar si llega a 60. Pida prestado al restar si es necesario.

a)

2 h	12 min	8 s
+ 7 h	9 min	45 s

R:

b)

4 h	15 min	18 s
+ 3 h	6 min	22 s

R:

c)

3 h	15 min	12 s
- 1 h	10 min	25 s

R:

d)

8 h	14 min	16 s
- 4 h	16 min	10 s

R:

e)

14 h	42 min	0 s
+ 11 h	25 min	1 s

R:

f)

10 h	4 min	22 s
+ 15 h	7 min	14 s

R:

2. CÁLCULO DEL ÁREA DEL CÍRCULO

Fórmulas: Área = π × (radio)^2 | Radio = Diámetro / 2 (Utilice π = 3.1416)

a) Calcule el área de un círculo de 50 mm de diámetro.

R: _____

b) Encuentre el área del círculo mostrado:



R: _____

c) Una banqueta circular tiene un radio de 8 cm. ¿Cuál es su área?

R: _____

d) Calcule el área de una piscina circular que tiene un diámetro de 12 metros.

R: _____

3. CONSTRUCCIÓN Y DIBUJO DE ÁNGULOS CON TRANSPORTADOR

Indicaciones: Utilice su regla y transportador para construir y trazar exactamente cada uno de los siguientes ángulos. Señale el arco del ángulo e indique su tipo (agudo, recto, obtuso, llano o cóncavo).

a) 90°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

b) 120°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

c) 240°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

d) 45°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

e) 180°

Tipo de ángulo: _____

f) 300°

Tipo de ángulo: _____