



TRABAJO PRÁCTICO N° 3:

Objetivos

Comprensión Lectora: Identificación de cognados – Vocabulario – Identificación de ideas principales – Referencias anafóricas

Aspectos formales de la LE: Frases Nominales — Voz activa y pasiva- Verbos que indiquen un tiempo pasado.

Texto 1

c. 3000 BC The Sumerians

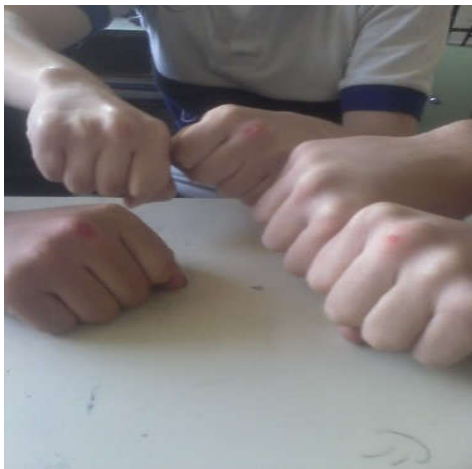
Sumer (a region of Mesopotamia, modern-day Iraq) was the origin of writing, the wheel, agriculture, the arch, the plow, irrigation and many other innovations, and is often referred to as the Cradle of Civilization. The Sumerians developed the earliest known writing system - a pictographic writing system known as cuneiform script, using wedge-shaped characters inscribed on baked clay tablets.

Sumerian and Babylonian mathematics was based on a sexagesimal, or base 60, numeric system, which could be counted physically using the twelve knuckles on one hand the five fingers on the other hand.



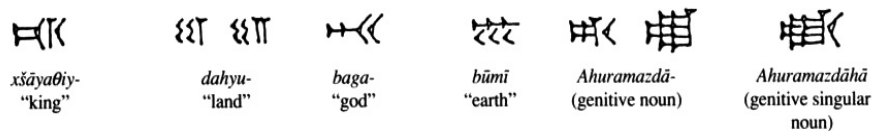
ACTIVIDADES

1 - Vocabulario: Identifica en el texto las palabras en inglés que se correspondan con las siguientes imágenes.





Phonic signs, in abecedarian order



Logograms



Word dividers

Figure 23. Attested cuneiform signs in Old Persian. After R. Schmitt, ed., *Compendium Linguarum Iranicarum*, Wiesbaden, 1989, p. 63.

2 - Traducir las siguientes frases nominales

- the earliest known writing system
- pictographic writing system
- wedge- shaped characters
- baked clay tablets
- a sexagesimal, or base 60, numeric system

Estructuras gramaticales – Marcar los verbos que se refieran a un tiempo pasado.

Texto 2

c.AD500

The Indian numeral system is commonly referred to in the West as the [Hindu-Arabic numeral system](#) or even [Arabic numerals](#), since it reached Europe through the Arabs. **Their** symbols included a zero and were the ancestors of European numbers.

c. 1200 Arabic Numerals

Arabic numerals or Hindu numerals or Hindu-Arabic numerals are the ten [digits](#) (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9). **They** are descended from the [Hindu-Arabic numeral system](#) developed by [Indian mathematicians](#), in which a sequence of numerals such as "975" is read as a whole [number](#). The Indian numerals were adopted by the [Persian mathematicians](#) in India, and passed on to the Arabs further west. **They** were transmitted to [Europe](#) in the [Middle Ages](#). The use of Arabic numerals spread around the world through European trade, books and [colonialism](#). Today they are the most common symbolic representation of numbers in the world.

c. 1220 J. Nemorarius

He was a thirteenth-century European mathematician and scientist. Probably born in Germany, Nemorarius was one of the first people to use letters to represent numbers. **This** is the basis of algebra.



ACTIVIDADES

1. Subrayar los **cognados**.
2. **Referencia anafórica:** La [referencia](#) anafórica o anáfora es un mecanismo mediante el cual un elemento del [texto](#) remite a otro que ha aparecido anteriormente, denominado antecedente. Explicar cuáles son los antecedentes (a qué hacen referencia) las siguientes palabras:

Their symbols...

They are descended from....

They were transmitted to [Europe](#)...

This is the basis of algebra.

3. Las **ideas principales** son ideas que expresan una información básica para el desarrollo del tema que se trata. **Las ideas secundarias** expresan detalles o aspectos derivados del tema principal. A menudo, estas ideas sirven para ampliar, demostrar o ejemplificar una idea principal.
4. **Marcar en el texto 2, las ideas principales y secundarias.**
5. Unir esas oraciones en forma de párrafo (en castellano)
6. Reconocer los verbos que se refieran al pasado, verificar si su construcción es activa o pasiva.

Fuentes:

Struan Reid, "Mathematics and Computers", Invention and Discovery, Usborne Publishing Ltd., Page 8

<http://www.storyofmathematics.com/sumerian.html>

[/www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Indian_numerals](http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Indian_numerals)

http://cvc.cervantes.es/ensenanza/biblioteca_ele/diccio_ele/diccionario/referenciad

www.portaleducativo.net