



## TRABAJO PRÁCTICO N° 5

### Objetivos

- Verificar la comprensión lectora mediante distintas actividades
- Estructuras Gramaticales: Verbos modales – Voz Pasiva
- Formación de palabras

### Introduction to Geometry

Geometry is a subject in mathematics that focuses on the study of shapes, sizes, relative configurations, and spatial properties. Derived from the Greek word meaning "earth measurement," geometry is one of the oldest sciences. It was first formally organized by the Greek mathematician Euclid around 300 BC when he arranged 465 geometric propositions into 13 books, titled 'Elements'. This, however, was not the first time geometry had been utilized. As a matter of fact, there exists evidence to believe that geometry dates all the way back to 3,000 BC in ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt! Geometry has been the subject of countless developments. As a result, many types of geometry exist, including Euclidean geometry, non-Euclidean geometry, Riemannian geometry, algebraic geometry, and symplectic geometry.

[http://www.wyzant.com/resources/lessons/math/geometry/introduction/applications\\_of\\_geometry](http://www.wyzant.com/resources/lessons/math/geometry/introduction/applications_of_geometry)



## ACTIVIDADES

1- **UNIR** los conceptos, abreviatura o nombre propio con su correspondiente contraparte.

Conceptos o Personas importantes	Correlatos posibles
Euclid	Antes de Cristo
	Proviene del Griego “que entrelaza o une.”
Symplectic	Centro de innumerables desarrollos
	Geometría de las áreas orientadas
B. C.	Significa medición de la tierra
Geometry	Matemático Griego que organizó formalmente la Geometría por primera vez

2- **IDENTIFICAR** los sufijos en las siguientes palabras:

	Sufijos	Indican Sustantivo? Adjetivo? Verbo? Adverbio?
Geometry – study		
Configuration		
Spatial (Properties)		
Formally (organized)		
Euclidean (Geometry) Riemannian (Geometry)		
Symplectic (G.) –		

Algebraic (G.)	
Measurement – Development	
Countless (developments)	
Properties	
<b>Oldest (sciences)</b>	

## Texto 2 Algebra – Polynomials.

<http://www.purplemath.com/modules/polydefs.htm>

By now, you should be familiar with [variables](#) and [exponents](#), and you may have dealt with expressions like  $3x^4$  or  $6x$ . Polynomials are sums of these "variables and exponents" expressions. Each piece of the polynomial, each part that is being added, is called a "term". Polynomial terms have variables which are raised to whole-number exponents (or else the terms are just plain numbers); there are no square roots of variables, no fractional powers, and no variables in the denominator of any fractions. Here are some examples:

$6x^{-2}$	This is NOT a polynomial term...	
$\frac{1}{x^2}$	This is NOT a polynomial term...	.
$\sqrt{x}$	This is NOT a polynomial term...	.
$4x^2$	This IS a polynomial term...	.



## ACTIVIDADES

- **Actividades para verificar la comprensión lectora**

1. Clasificar la información más importante para poder explicar brevemente el concepto de polinomio. Exponerla en castellano.
2. **COMPLETAR** la tabla de la página anterior con las siguientes frases
  1. ...because the variable is inside a radical
  2. ...because the variable has a negative exponent.
  3. ...because it obeys all the rules
  4. ...because the variable is in the denominator

- **Estructuras gramaticales**

1. **IDENTIFICAR** dos verbos modales, dar su traducción (junto con los verbos que completan su significado) y explicar qué implican.
2. **IDENTIFICAR** las construcciones pasivas – verificar su traducción.