



- ¿Cuáles de estas palabras son preposiciones? (Marcá con una x)

el	A	desde	
hacia	entonces	para	
con	había	mi	
en	sus	hasta	

- Indicá** la función **sintáctica** de cada palabra señalada.

Referencias: N.S (núcleo del sujeto) m. d (modificador directo)
m.i (modificador indirecto) n.s (nexo subordinante) n (núcleo del mi)

Los padres de Iván participaron de un concurso en globo.

La revista sin colores pertenecía a las Aventuras de Victor Jade.

Cuidaba de Iván la hermana de su mamá



- Completá el cuadro con el análisis semántico y morfológico de las palabras. ¡No olvides tener en cuenta la oración!

Palabras	Análisis semántico	Análisis morfológico.
Padres		
Iván		
Sin		
Su		
Cuidaba		

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. First, the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in the private sector. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally female-dominated.

Second, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which often require flexible working arrangements. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Third, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-paid. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Fourth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally secure. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Fifth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-located. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Sixth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-matched to women's skills. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-matched to women's skills. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Seventh, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-matched to women's interests. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-matched to women's interests. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.

Eighth, the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-matched to women's needs. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs in the health and social care sectors, which are traditionally well-matched to women's needs. This has made the public sector an attractive employer for women, who are more likely to have family commitments.