

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

Español 1 – Unidad 2 – Guía de estudio**1. Temas:**

- -AR Verbs
- The verbs *ir, tener, estar*
- Telling time
- Frequency expressions and question words
- Telling what classes you have, when you have classes, what you do in each class, what supplies you need, and describing your classes.
- Saying where things are or are positioned, how people feel, and places in school.
- Culture of *México*

2. Partes del examen:**Speaking Test Section – 25%**

For the speaking test you will receive a prompt in Spanish asking you to respond to a series of questions or provide specific information related to the themes covered in this unit. Your teacher will read the questions to you and you will respond in complete, detailed sentences in Spanish. You will be graded on the speaking rubric.

Listening Test Section – 25%

For the listening test, you will hear various styles of listening samples in Spanish related to the vocabulary and grammar from this unit. These samples can range from conversations, advertisements, sentences, and monologues to completing dictations. Then you will have to answer comprehension questions about what you heard. These questions may be true or false statements, fill-in-the-blank statements, short answer questions, or multiple-choice questions. The listening sections will be similar to what we have practiced in class.

Reading/Vocabulary Test Section – 25%

For the reading test, you will have to read various styles of reading samples in Spanish related to the vocabulary and grammar from this unit. These samples can range from written conversations, advertisements, sentences, and paragraphs to short stories. Then you will have to answer comprehension questions about what you heard. These questions may be true or false statements, fill-in-the-blank statements, short answer questions, true/false, or multiple-choice questions. The reading sections will be similar to what we have practiced in class and/or to the readings found in the book and workbook. You should also review the vocabulary list from the current unit and the notes from the current unit in preparation.

Writing Test Section – 25%

For the writing test, you will need to respond in Spanish to a given prompt. You may be asked to write an essay, write a short story, write a letter, create a written conversation, or provide another similar type of written piece. You should be prepared to write in essay form including an introduction, a conclusion, detailed supporting information, and you should make sure to have multiple, indented paragraphs. You will be graded on the writing rubric.

3. Vocabulario:

¿A qué hora es...?	At what time is...?	La pluma	Pen
¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?	La puerta	Door
A la(s)	At ... o'clock	El reloj	Clock; watch
Es la.../Son las...	It is o'clock	La silla	Chair
de la mañana	in the morning (with a time)	La tiza	Chalk
de la tarde	in the afternoon (with a time)	La ventana	Window
de la noche	at night (with a time)	Al lado (de)	Next to
La hora	Hour; time	Cerca (de)	Near (to)
El horario	Schedule	Debajo (de)	Underneath; under
Menos	To; before (telling time)	Delante (de)	In front (of)
El minuto	Minute	Dentro (de)	Inside (of)
... y cuarto	Quarter past	Detrás (de)	Behind
... y (diez)	(Ten) past	Encima (de)	On top (of)
... y media	Half past	Lejos (de)	Far (from)
El arte	Art	Cansado(a)	Tired
Las ciencias	Science	Contento(a)	Content; happy
El español	Spanish	Deprimido(a)	Depressed
La historia	History	Emocionado(a)	Excited
El inglés	English	Enojado(a)	Angry
Las matemáticas	Math; mathematics	Nervioso(a)	Nervous
Contestar	To answer	Ocupado(a)	Busy
Enseñar	To teach	Tranquilo(a)	Calm
Llegar	To arrive	Triste	Sad
Necesitar	To need	Aburrido(a)	(With ser) Boring; (With estar) Bored
Sacar una buena nota	To get a good grade	Divertido(a)	Fun
Sacar una mala nota	To get a bad grade	Interesante	Interesting
Tomar apuntes	To take notes	El baño	The bathroom
Usar la computadora	To use the computer	La biblioteca	The library
De vez en cuando	Once in a while	La cafetería	The cafeteria
Muchas veces	Often; many times	El gimnasio	The gymnasium
Mucho	A lot	La oficina	The office
Nunca	Never	La oficina del director	The principal's office
Siempre	Always	El pasillo	The hall
Todos los días	Everyday	¿Dónde?	Where?
Casi	Almost	¿Adónde?	To where?
¿Cuántos(as)...?	How many	¿Cuándo?	When?
Difícil	Difficult	cuando	when
En	In; at; on	El problema	The problem
El examen (los exámenes)	Exam; test	La educación física	Gym class; physical education
Fácil	Easy	La música	Music
Hay	There is; there are	La salud	Health
Muchos(as)	Many	El estudio	Study
Tarde	Late	El seminario	Seminar
Temprano	Early	La biología	Biology
Tener que	To have to	La física	Physics
El borrador	Eraser	La informática	Computer science
La calculadora	Calculator	Sacar	To take out

El cuaderno	Notebook	Tomar un examen	To take an exam
El escritorio	Desk	Escuchar	To listen to
El lápiz (los lápices)	Pencil	Prestar atención	To pay attention
El mapa	Map	Estudiar	To study
La mochila	Backpack	La pizarra	Whiteboard; chalkboard
El papel	Paper	El bolígrafo	Pen
El pizarrón (los pizarrones)	Board; chalkboard		

4. Gramática:

✧ -AR Verbs:

Yo -o	Nosotros(as) -amos
Tú -as	Vosotros(as) -áis
Usted -a	Ustedes -an
Él/ella -a	Ellos/ellas -an

✧ Ir – To go:

Yo voy	Nosotros(as) vamos
Tú vas	Vosotros(as) vais
Usted va	Ustedes van
Él/ella va	Ellos/ellas van

✧ Estar – To Be (Condition/Emotion and Location):

Yo estoy	Nosotros(as) estamos
Tú estás	Vosotros(as) estáis
Usted está	Ustedes están
Él/ella está	Ellos/ellas están

✧ Tener – To have:

- Can be used in the following idiomatic expressions:
 - ✧ Tener ___ años = To be ___ years old.
 - ✧ Tener que + infinitive = to have to do something

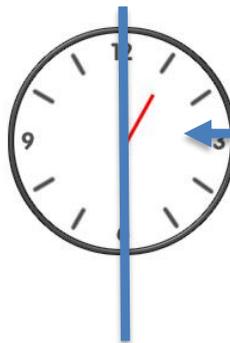
Yo tengo	Nosotros(as) tenemos
Tú tienes	Vosotros(as) tenéis
Usted tiene	Ustedes tienen
Él/ella tiene	Ellos/ellas tienen

✧ Telling Time:

- When telling time from the hour to the half-hour, add the minutes to the current hour using “y”.
- When telling time from 30-past until the next hour, you must subtract from the next hour using “menos”. (Tell the number of minutes before the next hour)

From :31 to :59

Subtract time from next hour using **menos**



From :01 to :30

Add time to current hour using **Y**

✧ Special Phrases:

- ✧ y cuarto = quarter past
- ✧ y media = half past

- ✧ menos cuarto = quarter of
- ✧ de la mañana/de la tarde/de la noche = in the morning/afternoon/night

5. Cultura:

Please review your notes sheet on the cultural topics. While culture is not on the exam itself, it will be on a separate take-home quiz.

Información general:

- ✧ Mexico City/La Ciudad de México/México D.F. is the capital of Mexico.
- ✧ Guatemala borders Mexico in the south.
- ✧ Spanish, Maya and other indigenous languages are spoken in Mexico.
- ✧ The peso is the currency of Mexico.
- ✧ The Pacific Ocean that borders Mexico to west, and the Gulf of Mexico borders Mexico to the east.

Puebla, México:

- ✧ The town square or plaza in Puebla, México is called El Zócalo. It's the heart of the historic district.
- ✧ Cinco de Mayo is the celebration of the Mexican victory over French invaders in Puebla, Mexico. It is NOT Mexican Independence Day!
- ✧ Mexican Independence day is celebrated on Sept. 16th with a big party, fireworks, and displays of the Mexican flag.

Chichén Itzá:

- ✧ Chichén Itzá are ruins of an ancient Mayan city.
- ✧ The pyramid of Kukulclán was used as a temple and the name is Mayan for a plumed serpent (like a snake with feathers).
- ✧ The city of Chichén Itzá included structures/buildings for sports, worship, and studying astronomy.
- ✧ Between 700 AD and 1200 AD, Chichén Itzá was the Yucatán Peninsula's (southern Mexico) seat of power for government, religion, and military.

Un rato con familia y amigos:

- ✧ The Jardín Principal is located in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico
- ✧ The town of San Miguel de Allende has narrow streets and brightly painted buildings.
- ✧ The Jardín Principal is a tree-lined park in the center of town where you can hang out with friends and family, stroll and listen to live music.
- ✧ Saturday afternoons/evenings at the Jardín Principal are very busy and you can see mariachis wandering around playing music.

La Universidad Autónoma de México:

- ✧ La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (The National Autonomous University of Mexico) is abbreviated as UNAM.
- ✧ UNAM was founded over 500 years ago.
- ✧ UNAM is one of the oldest universities in the Americas and also the largest public university in Mexico.

- ◆ The library building at UNAM has a large mosaic mural that depicts the cultural history of Mexico.

Art in Mexico:

Frida Kahlo:

- ◆ The Mexican artist Frida Kahlo, is famous for her self-portraits, such as "Autorretrato con collar."
- ◆ Frida Kahlo was inspired by the indigenous culture of Mexico in her clothing style and paintings.
- ◆ Frida Kahlo was married to the famous muralist Diego Rivera.

Murals:

- ◆ The Mexican government hired artists to paint the walls of public buildings between 1920 and 1950 as a way of making Mexican history accessible to all citizens.
- ◆ The murals depict Mexican history, culture, government, education and class structure.
- ◆ Famous Mexican muralists include Diego Rivera, José Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros.

National Museum of Anthropology:

- ◆ The National Museum of Anthropology is located in Mexico City.
- ◆ The Piedra del Sol, or Sun Stone, is an Aztec Calendar that weighs almost 25 tons.
- ◆ The Museum contains artifacts from Mexico's indigenous or native cultures.
- ◆ The Andrés Barbero Museum of Ethnography is located in Asunción, Paraguay and contains tools, musical instruments, and artwork from indigenous cultures.

Escuelas de México:

- ◆ In Mexico, students in both public and private schools wear uniformes.
- ◆ The type and color of uniform varies depending on the individual school.
- ◆ Students in the Dominican Republic also wear uniforms, with students in public schools wearing the same uniforms, but in private schools uniforms vary.
- ◆ Recess is usually 30 minutes long, but students also often have 15 minutes between classes for breaks.
- ◆ In many Latin American schools, including Mexico, most students do not change rooms for each subject. Instead teachers move from room to room.