

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

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

- Discuss preparing to travel (travel agency and making reservations)
- Talk about things you do at an airport
- Ask how to get around town (taxi, bus, etc)
- Say where you went and what you did on vacation.
- Ask information questions (question words – who? what? where? etc)
- Talk about buying gifts and souvenirs
- Preterite of –AR verbs
- Preterite of the irregulars ir, ser, hacer, ver, and dar
- Direct and indirect object pronouns
- Personal “a”

2. Partes del examen:**Speaking Test Section – 20%**

For the speaking test you will receive a prompt in either English or Spanish asking you to respond to a series of questions or provide specific information related to the themes covered in this unit. You will have to respond to the prompt aloud, in Spanish. You will be graded on the speaking rubric.

Listening Test Section – 20%

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 Test Section – 20%

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, 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.

Writing Test Section – 20%

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.

Vocabulary Section – 20%

For this section of the test, you will have questions that will specifically target the vocabulary and grammar that was presented in this unit. It may include fill-in-the-blank questions, picture identifications, verb conjugations, multiple-choice questions, true/false questions, short answer questions, short sentence creations, etc. You should review the vocabulary list from the current unit and the notes from the current unit in preparation.

3. Vocabulario:

La agencia de viajes	Travel agency	El (la) turista	Tourist
El (la) agente de viajes	Travel agent	Ver las atracciones	To go sightseeing
Confirmar el vuelo	To confirm a flight	Visitar un museo	To visit a museum
Hacer la maleta	To pack a suitcase	El alojamiento	Lodging
Hacer un viaje	To take a trip	El ascensor	Elevator
Ir de vacaciones	To go on vacation	La habitación	Hotel room; bedroom
Llamar a	To call someone (by phone)	La habitación doble	Double room
Viajar	To travel	La habitación individual	Single room
El boleto	Ticket	Hacer/tener una reservación	To make/have a reservation
El boleto de ida y vuelta	Round trip ticket	El hostel	Hostel; inn
El equipaje	Luggage	El hotel	Hotel
La identificación	Identification	La llave	Key
El itinerario	Itinerary (timetable, route)	La recepción	Reception desk
La maleta	Suitcase	Anteayer	The day before yesterday
El pasaporte	Passport	El año pasado	Last year
La tarjeta de embarque	Boarding pass	El mes pasado	Last month
El traje de baño	Bathing suit	La semana pasada	Last week
Por favor, ¿dónde queda...?	Can you please tell me where ... is?	Le dejo ... en ...	I'll give ... to you for ...
La estación de tren	Train station	Me gustaría	I would like
La oficina de turismo	Tourist office	¿Podría ver...?	Could I see/look at...?
La parada de autobús	Bus stop	¿Qué...!	How...!
Tomar un taxi	To take a taxi	¿Qué bello(a)!	How beautiful!
Abordar	To board	¿Qué caro(a)!	How expensive!
El aeropuerto	Airport	El anillo	Ring
El (la) auxiliar del vuelo	Flight attendant	El arete	Earring
Facturar el equipaje	To check one's luggage (check in luggage to be put on plane)	Las artesanías	Handicrafts
Hacer cola	To get in line	El collar	Necklace
La pantalla	The monitor; the screen	Las joyas	Jewelry
El (la) pasajero(a)	Passenger	El recuerdo	Souvenir
Pasar por seguridad	To go through security	La tarjeta postal	Postcard
La puerta	Gate	Bello(a)	Beautiful; nice
La salida	Departure	Caro(a)	Expensive
El vuelo	Flight	Demasiado(a)	Too; too much
La llegada	Arrival	El dinero en efectivo	Cash
Pasar por la aduana	To go through customs	El mercado al aire libre	Open-air market
El reclamo de equipaje	Baggage claim	Regatear	To bargain; to haggle
Acampar	To camp	La tarjeta de crédito	Credit card
Dar una caminata	To hike	Inspeccionar el equipaje	Inspect the luggage
Estar de vacaciones	To be on vacation	El (la) asistente de vuelo	Flight attendant
Hacer una excursión	To go on a day trip	El avión	Airplane
Mandar tarjetas postales	To send postcards	Volar	To fly
Montar a caballo	To ride a horse	Ayer	Yesterday
Pescar	To fish	La pulsera	Bracelet
El tiempo libre	Free time	Reservar	To reserve
Tomar fotos	To take photos		

4. Gramática:

Pretérito de verbos -AR:

- É	- AMOS
- ASTE	- ASTEIS
- Ó	- ARON

Los verbos –car/-gar/-zar:

-CAR/-GAR/-ZAR Verbs: Change in the yo form, rest of forms are normal.

-CAR: -qué, -GAR: -gué, -ZAR: -cé

Buscar – To look for

- Busqué	- Buscamos
- Buscaste	- Buscasteis
- Buscó	- Buscaron

Jugar – To play

- Jugué	- Jugamos
- Jugaste	- Jugasteis
- Jugó	- Jugaron

Empezar – To begin

- Empecé	- Empezamos
- Empezaste	- Empezasteis
- Empezó	- Empezaron

Other –car/gar/zar verbs:

Comenzar, autorizar, cruzar, almorzar, tocar, sacar, practicar, empacar, llegar, pagar, regar, colgar.

Los verbos irregulares del pretérito:

Ir – to go/Ser – to be

Fui	Fuimos
Fuiste	Fuisteis
Fue	Fueron

Ver – to see

Vi	Vimos
Viste	Visteis
Vio	Vieron

Hacer – to do/make

Hice	Hicimos
Hiciste	Hicisteis
Hizo	Hicieron

Dar – to give

Di	Dimos
Diste	Disteis
Dio	Dieron

Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns:

Direct Objects: Receive the action of the verb. Ask: What do I give/send/serve?

Indirect Objects: Receive the direct object. Ask: To whom?

Direct Object Pronouns:

Singular	Plural
Lo – it (Masculine Singular)	Los – them (Masculine Plural)
La – it (Feminine Singular)	Las – them (Feminine Plural)

Indirect Object Pronouns:

Singular	Plural
Me – to me	Nos – to us
Te – to you	Os – to you all
Le – to him/her/you (<i>Le lo = se lo</i>)	Les – to them/you all (<i>Les la = se la</i>)

Personal “a”:

If the direct object of a sentence is a person, add “a” before the object. If it’s not a person, you do not need the “a”.

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:

- ✦ San José is the capital of Costa Rica
- ✦ Costa Rica has the Pacific Ocean to the west (*oeste*), the Caribbean Sea to the east (*este*), Nicaragua to the north (*norte*) and Panamá to the south (*sur*).
- ✦ Costa Rica is near the equator and thus warmer.
- ✦ Costa Rica has a lot of volcanoes.
- ✦ Costa Rica's flag is blue, white and red.
- ✦ Casado, gallo pinto and sopa negra are typical Costa Rican dishes.

Los Ticos:

- ✦ Tico is another word for *costarricense*/Costa Rican and it comes from the tendency of adding “-tico” to the end of words. The name of the Costa Rican soccer team is *Los Ticos*.

Jeannette Carballo:

- ✦ In the painting (*Familia en el Volcán Arenal*) by the Costa Rican artist Jeannette Carballo, you can see a typical Costa Rican family from the countryside (*el campo*) standing in front of the Arenal Volcano.
- ✦ In the painting, the father is holding a radio to listen to the news. The mother is holding one of her daughters. The other daughter has a book and the boy has his books for school.

Pura Vida y Adrián Gómez:

- ✦ "Pura vida" is a popular phrase used in Costa Rica to greet people (*saludar a la gente*) and respond to the question ¿Cómo estás?. It reflects the Costa Rican of optimism, tranquility and happiness in life.
- ✦ Adrián Gómez, a famous Costa Rican artist, frequently uses the themes of children and swings.

Las carretas de Costa Rica:

- ✦ The most well-known *artesanía* or handicrafts from Costa Rica are brightly painted wooden carts called *carretas*. The *carretas* used to transport coffee, but now are mostly decorative.

La Naturaleza de Costa Rica:

- ✦ In Costa Rica there are a lot of gardens and reserves where nature is *protegida* or protected
- ✦ In *Jardín de la Cataratas La Paz* you can see *mariposas* or butterflies at an observatory, *colibríes* or humming birds, *orquídeas* or orchids, and five different *cataratas* or waterfalls.
- ✦ A famous butterfly species from Costa Rica is the Blue Morpho Butterfly.

Las Aguas Termales:

- ✦ Aguas termales are hot springs, caused by a nearby volcano. In the resort (*resorte*) *Tabacón en Arenal* you can see the active Arenal volcano.

Costa Rica vs Chile:

- ✦ In *el Parque Nacional Torres del Paine* in Chile there are volcanoes, glaciers, rivers and lakes, where you can camp, fish, ride bikes, and observe animals such as llamas, condors, and pumas.
- ✦ At *el Parque Nacional Volcán Rincón de la Vieja* in Costa Rica you can see an active volcano, walk by waterfalls, swim in the hot springs (*aguas termales*), and see monkeys, iguanas and many birds (*pájaros*).
- ✦ The Andes Mountains run through the country of Chile and Chile has great skiing. Because Chile is below the equator (*ecuador*), its seasons are opposite those of the USA. Therefore, when you go skiing in Chile in June and July (winter in Chile).

- ✦ While Costa Rica has mostly summer activities, since it is near the equator, Tourists go to Costa Rica for the sun and nature (naturaleza tropical). Chile is a very long and narrow country. In the north there is the *Atacama Desert*. In the south it is cold and you can see glaciers.