

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Bloque: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_

**Español 1 – Unidad 5 – Guía de estudio****1. Temas:**

- Irregular Yo verbs (dar and –GO verbs)
- Affirmative Tú Commands
- Ser vs Estar
- Talk about the layout and rooms of a house and the furniture and items in the house.
- Talk about planning a surprise birthday part.
- Talk about the chores you and others do.
- Culture of *Ecuador*

**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:

<b>El apartamento</b>	Apartment	<b>Decorar</b>	To decorate
<b>El armario</b>	Closet; armoire	<b>La fiesta de sorpresa</b>	Surprise party
<b>Bajar</b>	To descend	<b>El globo</b>	Balloon
<b>La casa</b>	House	<b>Los invitados</b>	Guests
<b>La cocina</b>	Kitchen	<b>Invitar a</b>	To invite (someone)
<b>El comedor</b>	Dining room	<b>Salir</b>	To leave; to go out
<b>El cuarto</b>	Room; bedroom	<b>El secreto</b>	Secret
<b>La escalera</b>	Stairs	<b>Venir</b>	To come (to a place)
<b>Ideal</b>	Ideal	<b>Abrir</b>	To open
<b>El jardín (los jardines)</b>	Garden	<b>Buscar</b>	To look for
<b>El patio</b>	Patio	<b>Envolver (o-ue)</b>	To wrap
<b>El piso</b>	Floor (of a building)	<b>El papel de regalo</b>	Wrapping paper
<b>La planta baja</b>	Ground floor	<b>Recibir</b>	To receive
<b>La sala</b>	Living room	<b>El regalo</b>	Gift; present
<b>Subir</b>	To go up	<b>Traer</b>	To bring
<b>El suelo</b>	Floor (of a room)	<b>Acabar de...</b>	To have just...
<b>La alfombra</b>	Rug	<b>Ayudar</b>	To help
<b>La cama</b>	Bed	<b>Barrer el suelo</b>	To sweep the floor
<b>La cómoda</b>	Dresser	<b>Cocinar</b>	To cook
<b>Las cortinas</b>	Curtains	<b>Cortar el césped</b>	To cut the grass/mow the lawn
<b>El espejo</b>	Mirror	<b>Darle de comer al perro</b>	To feed the dog
<b>La lámpara</b>	Lamp	<b>Deber</b>	Should; ought to
<b>Los muebles</b>	Furniture	<b>Hacer la cama</b>	To make the bed
<b>El sillón (los sillones)</b>	Armchair	<b>Lavar los platos</b>	To wash the dishes
<b>El sofá</b>	Sofa; couch	<b>Limpiar (la cocina)</b>	To clean (the kitchen)
<b>La cosa</b>	Thing	<b>Limpio(a)</b>	Clean
<b>El disco compacto</b>	Compact disc	<b>Pasar la aspiradora</b>	To vacuum
<b>El lector DVD</b>	DVD player	<b>Planchar la ropa</b>	To iron clothes
<b>El radio</b>	The radio	<b>Poner la mesa</b>	To set the table
<b>El televisor</b>	Television set	<b>Los quehaceres</b>	Chores
<b>El tocadiscos compactos</b>	CD player	<b>Sacar la basura</b>	To take out the trash
<b>Los videojuegos</b>	Video games	<b>Sucio(a)</b>	Dirty
<b>Primero(a)/Primer/ (1°/1<sup>a</sup>)</b>	First (1 <sup>st</sup> )	<b>Decir</b>	To say; to tell
<b>Segundo(a)/ (2°/2<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Second (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	<b>Hay que</b>	One has to; one must
<b>Tercero(a)/Tercer / (3°/3<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Third (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	<b>Poner</b>	To put; to place
<b>Cuarto(a) / (4°/4<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Fourth (4 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>Si</b>	If
<b>Quinto(a) (5°/5<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Fifth (5 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>Todavía</b>	Still; yet
<b>Sexto(a) / (6°/6<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Sixth (6 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>El dormitorio; la habitación</b>	Bedroom
<b>Séptimo(a) / (7°/7<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Seventh (7 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>El cuarto de baño</b>	The bathroom
<b>Octavo(a) / (8°/8<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Eighth (8 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>El garaje</b>	Garage
<b>Noveno(a) / (9°/9<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Ninth (9 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>Las escaleras</b>	Stairs
<b>Décimo(a) / (10°/10<sup>a</sup>)</b>	Tenth (10 <sup>th</sup> )	<b>El teléfono celular (Lat. Amer)</b>	Cellphone
<b>Bailar</b>	To dance	<b>El teléfono móvil (Spain)</b>	Cellphone
<b>Cantar</b>	To sing	<b>El celular (Lat. America)</b>	Cell
<b>Celebrar</b>	To celebrate	<b>El móvil (Spain)</b>	Cell
<b>Dar una fiesta</b>	To give/throw a party	<b>La puerta</b>	The door

**4. Gramática:**✧ **Ser:**

Yo <b>soy</b>	Nosotros(as) <b>somos</b>
Tú <b>eres</b>	Vosotros(as) <b>sois</b>
Usted <b>es</b>	Ustedes <b>son</b>
Él/ella <b>es</b>	Ellos/ellas <b>son</b>

✧ **Estar:**

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

**Ser or estar****Ser** and **estar** both mean *to be*.

- Use **ser** to indicate origin.
- Use **ser** to describe personal traits and physical characteristics.
- **Ser** is also used to indicate professions.
- You also use **ser** to express possession and to give the time and the date.
- Use **estar** to indicate location.
- **Estar** is also used to describe conditions, both physical and emotional.

**Ordinal Numbers**When used with a noun, an **ordinal number** must agree in number and gender with that noun.

- **Ordinals** are placed before nouns.
- **Primero** and **tercero** drop the **o** before a masculine singular noun.

**More Irregular Verbs****Dar, decir, poner, salir, traer, and venir** are all irregular.**decir** *to say, to tell*

<b>digo</b>	<b>decimos</b>
<b>dices</b>	<b>decís</b>
<b>dice</b>	<b>dicen</b>

**venir** *to come*

<b>vengo</b>	<b>venimos</b>
<b>vienes</b>	<b>venís</b>
<b>viene</b>	<b>vienen</b>

Some verbs are irregular only in the **yo** form of the present tense.

<b>dar</b>	<b>poner</b>	<b>salir</b>	<b>traer</b>
<b>doy</b>	<b>pongo</b>	<b>salgo</b>	<b>traigo</b>

**Affirmative tú Commands**Regular **affirmative tú commands** are the same as the **él/ella** forms in the present tense.

Infinitive	Present Tense	Affirmative <b>tú</b> Command
lavar	(él, ella) lava	¡ <b>Lava</b> los platos!
barrer	(él, ella) barre	¡ <b>Barre</b> el suelo!
abrir	(él, ella) abre	¡ <b>Abre</b> la puerta!

There are irregular **affirmative tú commands**.

<b>decir</b>	<b>hacer</b>	<b>ir</b>	<b>poner</b>	<b>salir</b>	<b>ser</b>	<b>tener</b>	<b>venir</b>
<b>di</b>	<b>haz</b>	<b>ve</b>	<b>pon</b>	<b>sal</b>	<b>sé</b>	<b>ten</b>	<b>ven</b>

#### **4. 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:**

- ◆ Quito is the capital of Ecuador.
- ◆ Español, Quechua, and other indigenous languages are spoken in Ecuador.
- ◆ Colors of the Ecuador flag: yellow, blue, red
- ◆ Julio Jaramillo was a famous Ecuadorian singer.
- ◆ Currency: Ecuador has used the US dollar since 2001.
- ◆ Ecuador is on the continent of South America.
- ◆ Peru is to the south.
- ◆ Colombia is to the north-east.
- ◆ The city of Otavalo is to the north of Quito.
- ◆ The Galapagos Islands are also governed by Ecuador.
- ◆ Ecuador is located on the line of the equator, from which it gets its name.

#### **The Otavalo Indigenous Group:**

- ◆ The painting, *Las floristas*, by Camilo Egas shows indigenous (native) women from Otavalo, Ecuador.
- ◆ The town of Otavalo, Ecuador is famous for its markets and textiles.
- ◆ The Otavalan women in the painting are wearing traditional clothing of white blouses and layered white and black skirts with red sashes.
- ◆ Camilo Egas, an Ecuadorian painter, has many paintings on display at Museo Nacional del Banco Central in Quito.
- ◆ Otavalo men have a traditional outfit of a blue poncho, white pants, a felt fedora, and a shimba which is a long braid.

#### **More About the Otavalo People:**

- ◆ The town of Otavalo, Ecuador is famous for its Saturday markets.
- ◆ The Otavalo indigenous group is famous worldwide for its textiles and have been weaving for centuries.
- ◆ Landscapes, animals, and geometric patterns are common designs of Otavalo weaving.
- ◆ The Otavalo people have found success with their markets and selling their artwork/textiles both locally and internationally.

#### **The Ruins of Ingapirca:**

- ◆ At Ingapirca, Ecuador, the Incans built El Templo del Sol which served as a fortress and place of worship.

#### **El fútbol:**

- ◆ The Selección Nacional is Ecuador's national team in the *Copa Mundial* (World Cup).

**Fiestas de Quito:**

- ◆ Quiteños (people from Quito) celebrate Fiestas de Quito on December 6th honoring the anniversary of the founding of Quito, Ecuador in 1534.
- ◆ The week long celebrations of Fiestas de Quito include parades, concerts and dances.
- ◆ During Fiestas de Quito, musical tributes or sereñatas quiteñas to the city of Quito.
- ◆ Other activities during the Fiestas de Quito include fireworks, beauty pageants (Reina de Quito), and building wooden race cars.

**Casas de Ecuador:**

- ◆ Traditional houses in Quito, Ecuador have elements of traditional Spanish architecture. They often have a white exterior and red-tiled roof.
- ◆ The Tigua artists are known for their colorful paintings created with chicken feather brushes on sheephide.
- ◆ The Tigua artists are from the Ecuadorian Andes.

**The Andes Mountains & Cotopaxi Volcano:**

- ◆ The world's highest active volcano is Cotopaxi near Quito, Ecuador.
- ◆ The Andes mountain range stretches north to south along the western coast of South America.
- ◆ More than 100 years ago Cotopaxi destroyed the nearby city of Latacunga, but it is not expected to erupt for many more decades.

**Folkloric Dances:****Ecuador:**

- ◆ Folkloric dances in Latin America represent a combination cultures and help form a national identity.
- ◆ A folkloric dance from Ecuador is the sanjuanito.

**Panama:**

- ◆ The national dance of Panama is the tamborito which combines African rhythms and Spanish and indigenous traditions.

**Geographic Sites & the Equator:**

- ◆ The equator divides the northern and southern hemispheres.
- ◆ The monument, *La Mitad del Mundo* (The Middle of the World) in Ecuador, marks the location of equator, where you can stand in both hemispheres.
- ◆ Ushuaia, in Tierra del Fuego, Argentina is known as *La ciudad del fin del mundo* (the city at the end of the earth). It is the southern-most city in the world.