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

**Español 2 – Unidad 2 – Guía de estudio**

**1. Temas:**

* Discuss being healthy, sporting events, daily routines and supplies, and body parts
* Preterite of –ER and –IR Verbs
* Adverbs with –mente
* Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns
* Pronominal/Reflexive verbs (present and past tense)
* Pensar + infinitive for planning on
* Cultural information about Argentina and Argentina vs. Colombia and Spain

**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:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **El campeonato** | Championship | **Entrenarse** | To train |
| **El ciclismo** | Bicycle racing | **Lavarse** | To wash oneself |
| **La competencia** | Competition | **Levantarse** | To get up |
| **Competir (e-i)** | To compete | **Maquillarse** | To put on makeup |
| **Estar empatado** | To be tied | **Peinarse** | To comb one’s hair |
| **Jugar en equipo (u-ue)** | To play on a team | **Ponerse la ropa** | To put on clothes |
| **Meter un gol** | To score a goal | **La rutina** | Routine |
| **El premio** | Prize; award | **Secarse** | To dry oneself |
| **La pista** | Track | **Tener prisa** | To be in a hurry |
| **La red** | Net | **Tener sueño** | To be sleepy |
| **El uniforme** | Uniform | **El cepillo** | Hairbrush |
| **¡Ay, por favor!** | Oh, please! | **El cepillo de dientes** | Toothbrush |
| **¡Bravo!** | Bravo! | **El champú** | Shampoo |
| **¡Dale!** | Come on! | **La crema de afeitar** | Shaving cream |
| **¡Uy!** | Ugh! | **El desodorante** | Deodorant |
| **Es bueno…** | It’s good… | **El jabón** | Soap |
| **Es importante…** | It’s important… | **La pasta de dientes** | Toothpaste |
| **Es necesario…** | It’s necessary | **El peine** | Comb |
| **Hacer ejercicio** | To exercise | **El secador de pelo** | Hair dryer |
| **Mantenerse en forma (e-ie)** | To stay in shape | **La toalla** | Towel |
| **Saludable** | Healthy; healthful | **La cara** | Face |
| **Seguir una dieta balanceada (e-i)** | To follow a balanced diet | **El codo** | Elbow |
| **La Copa Mundial** | The World Cup | **El cuello** | Neck |
| **Los Juegos Olímpicos** | The Olympic Games | **El dedo** | Finger |
| **Los Juegos Panamericanos** | The Panamerican Games | **El dedo del pie** | Toe |
| **La Vuelta a Francia** | The Tour de France | **El diente** | Tooth |
| **Activo(a)** | Active | **La garganta** | Throat |
| **El (la) deportista** | Sportsman/woman; athlete | **El hombro** | Shoulder |
| **Lento(a)** | Slow | **La muñeca** | Wrist |
| **Musculoso(a)** | Muscular | **El oído** | Inner ear (hearing) |
| **Rápido(a)** | Fast | **La uña** | Nail |
| **Acostarse (o-ue)** | To go to bed | **Primero** | First |
| **Afeitarse** | To shave oneself | **Entonces** | Then; so |
| **Apagar la luz** | To turn off the light | **Luego** | Later; then |
| **Arreglarse** | To get ready | **Más tarde** | Later on |
| **Bañarse** | To take a bath | **Por fin** | Finally |
| **Cepillarse los dientes** | To brush one’s teeth | **A veces** | Sometimes |
| **Despertarse (e-ie)** | To wake up | **Frecuentemente** | Frequently |
| **Dormirse (o-ue)** | To fall asleep | **Generalmente** | In general; generally |
| **Ducharse** | To take a shower | **Normalmente** | Usually; normally |
| **Encender la luz (e-ie)** | To turn on the light | **Levantar pesas** | To lift weights |

**4. Gramática:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pretérito de verbos -AR:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - É | - AMOS | | - ASTE | - ASTEIS | | - Ó | - ARON | | **Pretérito de verbos –ER/-IR:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Í | - IMOS | | - ISTE | - ISTEIS | | - IÓ | - IERON | |

**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 |   **Hacer – to do/make**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Hice | Hicimos | | Hiciste | Hicisteis | | Hizo | Hicieron | | **Ver – to see**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Vi | Vimos | | Viste | Visteis | | Vio | Vieron |   **Dar – to give**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Di | Dimos | | Diste | Disteis | | Dio | Dieron | |

**Verbos pronominales/Reflexivos:**

**Pronominal Verbs:** Verbs that use reflexive pronouns. Includes reciprocal, reflexive and idiomatic verbs. **Reflexive Verbs:** Verbs where you do an action to or for yourself.

Irregulars: Watch for Stem-changing/boot verbs in the present tense. These same stem-changes do not occur in the preterite. The preterite has it’s own set of stem-changes that happen in 3rd person only. (Dormir – Dúrmió)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lavarse (Present Tense)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Me lavo | Nos lavamos | | Te lavas | Os laváis | | Se lava | Se lavan | | **Lavarse (Preterite Tense)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Me lavé | Nos lavamos | | Te lavaste | Os lavasteis | | Se lavó | Se lavaron | |
| **Despertarse (Present Tense) E-IE (Boot verb)**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Me despierto | Nos despertamos | | Te despiertas | Os despertáis | | Se despierta | Se despiertan | | **Despertarse (Preterite Tense) No stem-change**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Me desperté | Nos despertamos | | Te desperaste | Os despertasteis | | Se despertó | Se despertaron | |

**Adverbs with –mente:**

**Nota gramatical: 
In English, adverbs tell when, where, how, how long, or how much. Many end in -ly. In Spanish, adverbs can be formed by adding -mente to the singular feminine form of an adjective. If the adjective has an accent, the adverb does as well.
Rápido - rápida:
Ricardo corre rápidamente.
Ricardo runs rapidly.

If the adjective has only one form, just add -mente.
From frecuente: 
Competimos frecuentemente.
We compete frequently.

From fácil:
Metimos el gol fácilmente.
We scored the goal easily.**

**Pensar:**

**Nota gramátical:
When the verb pensar is followed by an infinitive, it means to plan or to plan on.

Pienso acostarme temprano esta noche.
I plan to go (on going) to be early tonight.

¿Piensa usted visitar el museo?
Are you planning to visit the museum?**

**Demonstratives:**

**Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns:
Demonstratives show where something is in relation to the speaker.

Demonstrative Adjectives:
Singular:
Close: este (m. this), esta (f. this)
Not close: ese (m. that), esa (f. that)
Far away: aquel (m. that), aquella (f. that)

Plural:
Close: estos (m. these), estas (f. these)
Not close: esos (m. those), esas (f. those)
Far away: aquellos (m. those), aquellas (f. those)

Demonstrative Pronouns:
Singular:
Close: éste (m), ésta (m)
Not close: ése (m), ésa (f)
Far away: aquél (m), aquélla (f)

Plural:
Close: éstos (m), éstas (f)
Not close: ésos (m), ésas (f)
Far away: aquéllos (m), aquéllas (f)**

**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.

**Datos generales y geográficos:**

* The Atlantic Ocean borders Argentina to the east. Chile borders Argentina to the west**.** Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia are to the north.
* Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.
* Two important regions in Argentina are Pampas in the north Patagonia in the south.
* The peso argentino is the currency.

**Información General**

**Patagonia:**

* Patagonia is a region located in southern Argentina that is very popular with tourists looking for extreme sports.
* In Patagonia, you can kayak in the glaciers, camp, ski, go to the mountains, fly-fishing, sailing and do extreme sports. You can also see condors and penguins.

**Vos:**

* In Argentina, the Vos form is used instead of the tú form.
* Vos sos means tú eres and vos querés means you want.

**La Boca:**

* The Tango is a famous dance that originated in Argentina.
* La Boca is an old Buenos Aires neighborhood known for the arts with brightly painted houses. There you can see people dancing the tango, visit museums, buy handicrafts, and listen to singers.
* El Caminito is the most famous street in La Boca.

**Los cantos deportivos:**

* Real Madrid is a popular soccer team in Spain and River Plate is Argentina’s soccer team.
* Soccer fans are unified by *cantos deportivos* or sports chants in both Spain and Argentina.
* During games, soccer fans (*aficionados*) will sing *cantos deportivos*.

**El arte:**

**Xul Solar:**

* Xul Solar is known as a visionary and is a painter, sculptor, poet, and inventor that invented two poetic languages and some games.
* Xul Solar incorporated bright colors and images of the sun, the moon, and other geometric forms/shapes into the painting *Bri País - Gente*. His paintings often seem to represent other universes.

**Antonio Berni:**

* Antonio Berni’s paintings reflect life in Argentina.
* In *Club Atlético Nueva Chicago* you can see the importance of sport to young people in his representation of young boys in an Argentine *barrio* (neighborhood).

**Las tiras cómicas:**

* A well-known *tira cómica* or comic strip from Colombia is called *Copetín*.
* That comic strip is about a mischievous boy that lives in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia.
* Many people enjoy it for its ideas, unique characters, and humor.

**La Copa Mundial:**

* The first World Cup was in Uruguay in 1930.
* It was thought up by a French visionary named Jules Rimet, for whom the first trophy was named.
* The World Cup was interrupted by World War II between 1938 and 1950.
* There is a tournament every 4 years. The country of Brazil has won the most World Cup games.

**Vivir de la tierra: (Living off the land)**

**Los cafeteros - Colombia:**

* An important drink that Colombia produces is coffee. The beans grow in the mountains of Colombia because they are humid, tall, and cool.
* Cafeteros, or coffee works, wake up between 2 AM and 4AM.
* Cafeteros ride mules to work.

**Los Gauchos - Argentina:**

* Gauchos are *ganaderos* or cattle ranchers who live off the land in the region of La Pampa in Argentina.
* Gauchos are paid in the meat and skin of the cattle they care for.
* Gauchos typically wear large hats (to protect from the sun, wind and rain), pants called *bambachas* and tall boots.
* A typical Gaucho dish is asado which is a variety of meats.