

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

Empezar – To begin

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

Jugar – To play

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

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

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 – Dúrmíó)

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 despertaste	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 gramatical ¿Recuerdas? pensar pp. R6, R30

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

Pienso acostarme temprano esta noche. ¿**Piensa usted visitar** el museo?
I plan to go (on going) to bed early tonight. *Are you planning to visit the museum?*

Demonstratives:

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

Demonstratives show where something is in relation to the speaker.

Demonstrative Adjectives						
	close		not close		far away	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Singular	este	esta	ese	esa	aquel	aquella
	<i>this</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>
Plural	estos	estas	esos	esas	aquellos	aquellas
	<i>these</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>those</i>

Demonstrative Pronouns						
Singular	éste	ésta	ése	ésa	aquél	aquélla
Plural	éstos	éstas	ésos	ésas	aquéllos	aquéllas

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.