

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

Español 2 – Unidad 3 – Guía de estudio**1. Temas:**

- Discuss shopping for clothing, jewelry, shoes, and handicrafts.
- Discuss what items are made out of and be able to have a conversation in a market.
- Verbs like gustar (me encanta, me interesa, me importa, me queda)
- Irregular yo verbs in the present tense (pongo, hago, vengo, salgo, digo, traigo, veo, conozco, sé, etc).
- Hace que & time words with present and preterite tenses
- Preterite stem-changing verbs (e->i, o->u) (pedir, servir, preferir, competir, seguir, vestirse)
- Irregular preterite verbs (tuve, estuve, pude, puse, supe, hice, etc).

2. Partes del examen:**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.

3. Vocabulario:**Unit 3**

El abrigo	Coat	Los artículos	Goods
Las botas	Boots	Barato(a)	Inexpensive; cheap
El chaleco	Vest	La escultura	Sculpture
El cinturón	Belt	Fino(a)	Fine
La falda	Skirt	Una ganga	A bargain
La gorra	Cap; hat	La pintura	Painting
La pulsera	Bracelet	El retrato	Portrait
El reloj	Watch; clock	Único(a)	Unique
Las sandalias	Sandals	(Estar) hecho(a) a mano	(To be) handmade
El suéter	Sweater	Ser de...	To be made of...
El traje	Suit	Cerámica	Ceramic
De cuadros	Plaid	Cuero	Leather
De rayas	Striped	Madera	Wood
Estar de moda	To be in style	Metal	Metal
El número	Shoe size	Oro	Gold
La talla	Clothing size	Piedra	Stone
Vestirse (e-i)	To get dressed	Plata	Silver
¿Cómo me queda(n)?	How does it (they) fit me?	Con mucho gusto	With pleasure
Quedar...	To fit...	Con permiso	Excuse me
Bien	Well	De nada	You're welcome
Mal	Badly	Disculpe	Excuse me; I'm sorry

Flojo(a)	Loose	No hay de qué	Don't mention it
Apretado(a)	Tight	Pase	Go ahead
El almacén	Department store	Perdóneme	Forgive me
La farmacia	Pharmacy	¿Me deja ver...?	May I see...?
Internet	Internet	Pedir (e-i)	To ask for; to order
La joyería	Jewelry store	Competir (e-i)	To compete
La librería	Book store	Seguir (e-i)	To follow
La panadería	Bakery	Preferir (e-i)	To prefer
La zapatería	Shoe store	Servir (e-i)	To serve
Está abierto(a)	It's open	Vestirse (e-i)	To get dressed
Está cerrado(a)	It's closed	Dormir (o-u)	To sleep
Creo que sí.	I think so.	Estar (estuv-)	To be
Creo que no.	I don't think so.	Poder (pud-)	To be able to; (managed to)
En mi opinión...	In my opinion...	Poner (pus-)	To put
Es buena idea/mala idea.	It's a good idea/bad idea.	Saber (sup-)	To know; (found out)
Me parece que...	It seems to me...	Tener (tuv-)	To have
Encantar	To delight	Querer (quis-)	To want; (to try/to refuse)
Importar	To be important	Hacer (hic-)	To do; to make
Interesar	To interest	Venir (vin-)	To come
Recomendar (e-ie)	To recommend		

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

Irregular Yo verbs in the Present Tense:

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

hacer	poner	salir	traer
yo hago	pongo	salgo	traigo

conocer	dar	saber	ver
yo conozco	doy	sé	veo

decir	venir	tener
yo digo	vengo	tengo

Irregular Preterite Verbs:

Irregular Preterite Verbs

The verbs **estar**, **poder**, **poner**, **saber**, and **tener** have a unique stem in the preterite, but they all take the same endings.

Verb	Stem	Preterite Endings	
estar	estuv-	-e	-imos
poder	pud-	-iste	-isteis
poner	pus-	-o	-ieron
saber	sup-		
tener	tuv-		

Note that there are no accents on these endings.

Preterite of -ir Stem-changing Verbs

Stem-changing -ir verbs in the preterite change only in the **usted/él/ella** and the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms.

Preterite tense **e → i**

Preterite tense **o → u**

pedir to ask for
pedí pedimos
pediste pedisteis
pidió pidieron

dormir to sleep
dormí dormimos
dormiste dormisteis
durmió durmieron

Hace que + Time:

Hace _____ **que** _____ = How long you have been doing something for
amount of time *present tense*

Hace _____ **que** _____ = How long ago you did something
amount of time *preterite tense*

5. Cultura:

Vocabulario Importante:

- **Taíno:** Native tribe of Puerto Rico
- **Boricua:** a person from Puerto Rico
- **un timbal:** a drum
- **el vejigante:** folkloric character in Puerto Rican celebrations, wearing brightly colored ornate masks.
- **un desfile:** a parade in the streets
- **una máscara:** a mask

- **indígena:**an indigenous/native person

Datos generales y geográficos:

- **Capital of Puerto Rico:** San Juan
- **Typical food:** tostones, pernil, arroz con gandules
- **Geographical form:** an island
- **Surrounding sea:** Caribbean Sea
- **Countries to the West:** The Dominican Republic
- **Countries to the South:** Venezuela (South America)
- **Currency used:** US Dollar
- **Official languages:** English and Spanish
- Puerto Rico is an associated free state or commonwealth of the US. They maintain their historic and cultural identity while still being US citizens.
- Puerto Ricans do not vote in US presidential elections or pay property taxes to the US government, but they do have a congressional delegate (though the delegate cannot vote).
- Flag: red, white and blue

Los centros comerciales:

- Plaza Las Americas is the largest mall in The Caribbean
- Plaza Las Americas is located in San Juan, Puerto Rico
- It is decorated with art that represents the naturaleza (nature) and la historia (history) of Puerto Rico.
- Jockey Plaza the largest mall in Lima, Perú, named after the nearby horse track.

El arte histórico:

- José Campeche is the first well-known painter of Puerto Rico.
- He painted primarily religious works (obras) and portraits of political figures of the 18th century (siglo XVIII).

Información general

Los Timbaleros y la música:

- A timbalero is a person who plays drums and timbales are drums.
- Styles of music heard during festivals: bomba and plena (also salsa & folk music)
- The use of percussion instruments by the timbaleros serve as a reminder of the African heritage of the island.

El Morro:

- A famous example of Spanish architecture in San Juan is El Morro.
- The Spanish began building el Morro in 1539 to defend the island.

Los Taínos:

- Another name for Puerto Rico: Boriquén and Puerto Ricans: Boricuas
- Taínos are the indigenous (native) people of Puerto Rico. These names come from a Taíno word for Puerto Rico.

Los vejigantes:

- Los vejigantes are people who wear traditional Puerto Rican masks.
- You can see them in Ponce during carnival/parades.
- The masks are painted bright colors and made of coconut shells (cáscaras de coco) or

Paper maché.

- Los Vejigantes can be mischievous during parades trying to scare people.
- Los Vejigantes appears during carnaval en Ponce and the festival of St. James (la Fiesta de Santiago Apóstol) in Loíza Aldea
- During these celebrations, musicians play bomba, a style of dance music with African roots.
- During the celebrations, Los Vejigantes dance and begin songs which people respond to with a rhyme.

Las artesanías:

Las artesanías de Puerto Rico:

- Two traditional types of Puerto Rican handicrafts are Las Tallas and Las Casitas
- *Las tallas de santos* are carvings of saints, made of wood
- Las casitas are miniature façades (front of building) of famous houses and buildings.

Las artesanías de Panamá:

- Molas are large brightly-colored fabrics made by *los cunas*, an indigenous community of Panamá.
- In the town of La Arena, artisans make ceramic pieces using sand from the area that are unique.

Las parrandas:

- Las Parrandas are groups of people walking through the streets during the Christmas season (temporada de Navidad).
- They sing Christmas songs and play traditional instruments, often until dawn.
- Sometimes they stop to sing at a friend's house to surprise them and wake them up. This is called *asaltos navideños*.
- Some songs request food and drink.
- The family invites the parrandas in to eat and celebrate and then joins the parranda to repeat this tradition with another family.