

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

Español 2 – Unidad 4 – Guía de estudio**1. Temas:**

- Be able to talk about legends and ancient civilizations in Mexico.
- Be able to talk about getting around a city.
- Be able to conjugate irregular verbs in the preterite (-car/-gar/-zar, i to y, and verbs like vine, quise, traje, dije, pude, puse, etc).
- Be able to conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense.
- Be able to choose between preterite and imperfect verbs correctly.
- Be able to retell the legend of Ixta and Popo and the legend of El fuego y el tlacuache.
- Discuss the culture of México.

2. Partes del examen:**Listening Test Section – 50%**

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 – 50%

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:

el (la) dios(a)	god/goddess	el monumento	monument
el ejército	army	el objeto	object
el emperador	emperor	la pirámide	pyramid
el (la) enemigo(a)	enemy	la religión	religion
el (la) guerrero(a)	warrior	las ruinas	ruins
el héroe	hero	el templo	temple
la heroína	heroine	la tumba	tomb
el (la) joven	young man/woman	la agricultura	agriculture
la princesa	princess	cazar	to hunt
la batalla	battle	construir	to build
la guerra	war	la excavación	excavation
casarse	to get married	el (la) agricultor(a)	farmer
contar (o→ue)	to tell (a story); to count	los toltecas	Toltecs
llevar	to take; to carry; to wear	la acera	sidewalk
llorar	to cry	la avenida	avenue
morir (o→ue)	to die	el barrio	neighborhood
pelear	to fight	la catedral	cathedral
regresar	to return	la ciudad	city
transformar	to transform	la cuadra	city block
azteca	Aztec	el edificio	building
estar enamorado(a) (de)	to be in love (with)	moderno(a)	modern
hermoso(a)	handsome; pretty	la plaza	plaza; square
heroico(a)	heroic	el rascacielos	skyscraper
histórico(a)	historic; historical	¿Cómo llego a...?	How do I get to . . . ?
querido(a)	beloved	cruzar	to cross
los celos	jealousy	doblar...	to turn . . .
tener celos	to be jealous	a la derecha	to the right
valiente	brave	a la izquierda	to the left
la montaña	mountain	seguir (e→i) derecho	to go straight
el palacio	palace	desde	from
el volcán	volcano	entre	between
la leyenda	legend	frente a	across from
el mensaje	lesson; message	hasta	to
la narración	narration	(en) la esquina	(on) the corner
el personaje	character	el semáforo	traffic light
Había una vez...	Once upon a time there was/were..	Feliz para siempre	Happily ever after
Hace muchos siglos...	Many centuries ago . . .	El pueblo	Town
sobre	about	Hace muchos años...	Many years ago...
antiguo(a)	ancient	Cerrado(a)	Closed
avanzado(a)	advanced	Perdido(a)	Lost
el calendario	calendar	Vestido(a)	Dressed
la civilización	civilization	Enojado(a)	Angry
la estatua	statue	Cansado(a)	Tired
la herramienta	tool		

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

i to y verbs:**Leer – to read**

Leí	Leímos
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Construir – to build

Construí	Construimos
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Leíste	Leísteis	Construiste	Construisteis
Leyó	Leyeron	Construyó	Construyeron

Los verbos irregulares del pretérito:

I Group:

• Hacer – to do/make

_____ -

• Venir – to come

_____ -

• Querer – To want (tried/refused)

_____ -

U Group:

• Poner – To put

_____ -

• Poder – To be able to (managed)

_____ -

• Saber – To know (found out)

_____ -

Irregular Endings:

-e -imos

-iste -isteis

-o -ieron

UV Group:

• Tener – To have

_____ -

• Estar – To be

_____ -

• Andar – To walk (through)

_____ -

J Group:

• Decir – To say/tell

_____ -

• Traer – To bring

_____ -

• Conducir – To drive

_____ -

Stem-change verbs in the Preterite:

E→I – Pedir – to ask for/order

- Pedí	- Pedimos
- Pediste	- Pedisteis
- Pidió	- Pidieron

E→I - Preferir - to prefer

- Preferí	- Preferimos
- Preferiste	- Preferisteis
- Prefirió	- Prefirieron

O→U – Dormir – to sleep

- Dormí	- Dormimos
- Dormiste	- Dormisteis
- Durmió	- Durmieron

E→I – Vestirse – to dress oneself

- Me vestí	- Nos vestimos
- Te vestiste	- Os vestisteis
- Se vistió	- Se vistieron

Imperfect:**Verbos de –AR**

- aba	- ábamos
- abas	- abais
- aba	- aban

Verbo Ser – To be

- Era	- Éramos
- Eras	- Eráis
- Era	- Eran

Verbos de –ER/-IR

- ía	- íamos
- ías	- íais
- ía	- ían

Verbo Ir – To go

- lba	- íbamos
- lbas	- lbais
- lba	- lban

Pretérito vs. Imperfecto:

Preterite is used for actions that are completed in the past, had a specific beginning or end in the past, or were repeated a specific number of times in the past. Any specific time/day mentioned is used with preterite (*Ayer, anoche, la semana pasada, el año pasado*, etc). Can pinpoint preterite on a timeline.

Imperfect is used for actions/descriptions that have the meaning “used to ...” or “was doing...”. Imperfect is used for description, time, age, etc. It is used for actions that are still ongoing. Associated with words like *siempre, todo el tiempo, cada día, cada año*. Cannot pinpoint imperfect on a timeline.

The Imperfect Tense

The **imperfect** is used to describe something that was not perfected or not completed in the past. Regular verbs in the **imperfect** take these endings:

estar	hacer	salir
estaba	hacía	salía
estabas	hacías	salías
estaba	hacía	salía
estábamos	hacíamos	salíamos
estabais	hacíais	salíais
estaban	hacían	salían

Preterite and Imperfect

Use the **preterite** if the action started and ended at a definite time.

La guerra **empezó** en 1846.
The war began in 1846.

Use the **imperfect** to talk about past actions without saying when they began or ended.

Los guerreros no **tenían** miedo del enemigo.
The warriors were not afraid of the enemy.

You can apply both tenses to talk about two overlapping events.

Cuando la guerra **terminó**, Santa Ana **era** presidente de México.
When the war ended, Santa Ana was president of Mexico.

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:

- La Ciudad de México/Mexico City/México D.F. is the capital of Mexico
- Currency: Mexican peso
- Common languages: Spanish, Nahuatl, Maya
- Typical Food: Tamales, enchiladas, tacos
- Country to south: Guatemala
- Some Cities in Mexico: Monterrey, Chihuahua, Teotihuacán, Tula, Oaxaca, Puebla, Ciudad Juárez

Ancient Civilizations:

Mexico:

The Zapotecs:

- The Zapotec civilization was located in the area of Oaxaca, Mexico.
- Monte Albán was the capital city of the Zapotec.
- La Guelaguetza es una ceremonia ancestral en Oaxaca y viene de la palabra "regalo" en el idioma de los zapoteca.

The Aztecs:

- The Aztec Empire, located in central Mexico, had a capital city of Tenochtitlán, which is where modern day Mexico City is located.
- The myth of Ixtaccíhuatl and Popocatepeti explains the origins of two volcanoes in Mexico.
- Huitzilopochtli was an Aztec god of war, sun, human sacrifice and of Tenochtitlán.

The Toltecs:

- The capital of the Toltec civilization in central México was Tula.
- The stone statues of Tula represent Toltec warriors.

Ecuador:

The Otavalo:

- The Otavalo are an indigenous group from Ecuador that prosper today by selling artesanías.
- The Otavalo celebrate la fiesta del Yamor to honor mother earth.

Oaxaca:

- The State of Oaxaca in Mexico has a lot of influence from the indigenous culture as seen in its folk dances and typical foods.
- Monte Albán, located in Oaxaca, was the capital of the Zapotec Indians and is currently an archaeological site.
- 50 percent of the population in Oaxaca speaks an indigenous language.
- Oaxaca is known for its archaeological sites, hand-made chocolate, fabrics and ceramics such as its famous black pottery.

El Zócalo:

- La Plaza de la Constitución, also known as el Zócalo, is the main plaza in Mexico City.
- 500 years ago, el Zócalo was the center of Tenochtitlán, the capital of the Aztec empire.
- On September 15th of each year, people gather in the center of the town or city at midnight to shout "¡Viva México!" in memory of el Grito de la independencia done by Miguel Hidalgo on the original independence day.

Frida y Diego:

- Frida Kahlo was known for her self-portraits or autorretratos with fantastical and surrealistic elements.
- Diego Rivera was known for his murals which reflected Mexican history and often had political and cultural themes.
- Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo, who were married, both used temas folklóricos (folk themes) to affirm their Mexican identity.

Sitios arqueológicos:

- In San Juan Parangaricutiro, Mexico, you can see the ruins of a church because the Volcán Paricutín destroyed the city.
- The eruption of Paricutín Volcano lasted 9 years, but everyone was able to escape.
- In Nicaragua, you can see the site of Las Huellas of Acahualinca, which has huellas or footprints that were preserved in the mud and ashes of a volcano as a group of people walked to a lake.
- The archaeological sites in San Juan Parangaricutiro, Mexico and Las Huellas of Acahualinca, Nicaragua are both located next to volcanoes.

El fuego y el tlacuache:

- "El fuego y el tlacuache" is a mazateca legend about the origins of fire.
- Tlacuache is the brave opossum (hero of the story) who brought the fire to the rest of the village.

Palabras indígenas:

- More than one million Mexicans speak **náhuatl**, the language of the aztecs.
- Words like chocolate, tomate, and chile come from náhuatl.
- Many place names also come from náhuatl such as el Volcán Ixtaccíhuatl in México, which means "mujer dormida" or sleeping woman.
- The **quechua** language, which is the most common indigenous language of South America, was the language of the incas.
- Llama, papa, and pampa are words that come from quechua.

Ulama:

- Juegos de pelota (ball games) have a history of 3000 years in Mexico.
- Ulama is an ancient ballgame that was/is played in México.
- There are ruins of more than 600 ancient ball courts where civilizations such as the Olmecs, the Toltecs, the Mayans, and the Aztecs played juegos de pelota. Most key ancient cities in Mesoamerica had one as part of their ceremonial center.
- In Sinaloa, Mexico, people still play the ancient sport of ulama on teams of three or five. You lose a point if the ball falls or touches your hands or feet.