

Unidad 2, etapa 1

Guía de estudio: ¡Un día de clases!

Español 1 -- 7mo grado



EN LA ESCUELA	AT SCHOOL	UTILES ESCOLARES	SCHOOL SUPPLIES
la clase	class, classroom		
la escuela	school	el borrador	eraser
el pasillo o el corredor	hallway	la calculadora	calculator
el timbre	bell	el cuaderno	notebook
el autobús escolar	school bus	el diccionario	dictionary
la parada de autobús	bus stop	el escritorio	desk
la lección	lesson	el pupitre	desk
el proyecto	project	el libro	book
la prueba corta	quiz	la mochila	backpack
el examen	test	el papel	paper
la tarea	homework	el lápiz	pencil
el director o la directora	school principal	el bolígrafo	pen
el subdirector/ la ... (a)	assistant principal	la tijera	scissor
El consejero/ la... (a)	counselor	La pega/el pegamento	glue
el profesor, la profesora	teacher	la pluma	pen (fancy)
el entrenador/ la ... (a)	coach	el abre huecos	hole punch
Las MATERIAS	SCHOOL SUBJECTS	la cinta plástica/ la cinta adhesiva/ el teipe	adhesive tape
el inglés	English/ ELA	el tablero electrónico	tablet (ipad)
la banda	band	El sacapuntas	Pencil sharpener
el arte	art	engrapadora	Stapler
la orquesta	orchestra	el marcador	marker
las ciencias	science	la tiza	chalk
la computación	computer science	el marcador seco	dry erase marker
la educación física	physical education	el corrector/ el tippex	corrector fluid
el español	spanish	el pizarrón	Chalkboard/ board
los estudios sociales	social studies		
la historia	history		
la literatura	literature	En la computadora	At the computer
las matemáticas	mathematics	El ratón	Mouse
la música	music	La pantalla	Screen
consejería	advisement	La impresora	printer
1 Búsqueda de aventura	adventure quest	El teclado	keyboard

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA	ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	VERBOS REGULARES --AR	REGULAR --AR VERBS
a veces	sometimes	Actividades en el Salón	Classroom activities
mucho	A lot	enseñar	to teach
nunca	never	escuchar	to listen (to)
poco	a little	Estudiar	To study
rara vez	rarely	Hablar	To talk, to speak
siempre	always	Mirar	To watch, to look at
todos los días	every day	Preparar	To prepare
de vez en cuando	once in a while, from time to time	sacar una buena nota	To get a good grade
OTRAS PALABRAS o FRASES	OTHER WORDS OR PHRASES	OTRAS ACTIVIDADES	OTHER ACTIVITIES
¡Ahora mismo!	right now!	Ayudar + a	To help (a person)
con razón	that's why	Buscar	To look for, to search
difícil	difficult, hard	Contestar	To answer
fácil	easy	entrar (a, en)	To enter
mismo(a)	same	Llegar	To arrive
pronto	soon	Esperar	To wait
la razón	reason	Llevar	To wear, to take
tarde	late	Necesitar	To need
la puerta	door	caminar	To walk
la pared	wall	Usar	To use
el techo	ceiling	comprar	To buy
la ventana	window	Descansar	To rest
La pizarra magnética	Magnetic board	terminar	To finish
Tablero de anuncios	Bulletin board	pintar	To paint
		visitar	To visit
MAS MATERIAS	MORE SUBJECTS	pasear	To go for a walk
		tomar	To take, to eat/ drink
		preparar	To prepared
		dibujar	To draw
		Amar	To love
		Completar	To compete
		Pasar	To happen, to pass , to pass by

GRAMÁTICA

Expressing Obligation with hay que and tener que

To talk about things someone must do, you can use two different phrases that express obligation.

An Impersonal Obligation (One must... or A person has to...)	A Personal Obligation (I have to...)
hay que + infinitive	tener que + infinitive
Hay que conectar el ratón a la computadora. One must (or someone needs to) connect the mouse to the computer.	Yo tengo que estudiar el español hoy. I have to study Spanish today.

Expressing Frequency with Adverbs

To talk about how often someone does something, you use expressions of frequency. These are adverbs or adverbial phrases. An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, giving more detail about the action described by the verb.

a) In Spanish, certain adverbs are placed in different parts of a sentence.

BEFORE the Verb	AFTER the Verb
siempre -- (Yo siempre estudio)	Mucho --- (Yo estudio mucho)
rara vez -- (Yo rara vez estudio)	poco --- (Yo estudio poco)
Nunca --- (Yo nunca estudio)	

b) Longer phrases can be placed at the beginning **OR** at the end of the sentence:

Example : **Todos los días / a veces / de vez en cuando estudio el español.** or
Estudio el español todos los días / a veces / de vez en cuando.

NOTES:

Conjugating Regular - ar Verbs in Present Tense

The -AR verbs for this chapter in their infinitive forms are given in the vocab list.

REMEMBER: The basic form of a verb is called "the infinitive." An infinitive verb then is an _____ verb.

To conjugate a "regular" -AR verb in the Present Indicative Tense, you replace the ending "-ar," with a different ending that indicates the person doing the action:

HABLAR - to speak, to talk	The stem of this verb is HABL
I speak = hablo	We speak = hablamos
You speak = hablas	you (fam. pl) speak = habláis
He, she, You (formal) speak = habla	They, you (plural) speak = hablan

Based on the chart above (and videos if available), write down the endings of the regular ar-verbs for each subject:

Stem + ending Chart (for regular ar-verbs in present tense)

yo:	stem +	nosotros:	stem +
tú:	stem +	vosotros:	stem +
él/ella /usted :	stem +	ellos/ellas /Ustedes:	stem +

DO IT: conjugate the following verbs:

pronoun	PATINAR	LLEVAR	LLEGAR	PINTAR
yo:				
tú:				
Usted/ Él/Ella:				
nosotros:				
vosotros:				
Ustedes/Ellos/Ellas:				

Now, complete the guided practice sheets attached at the end of this guide.

Conjugating Regular - er Verbs in Present Tense

Some -ER verbs in their infinitive forms are given in the vocab list.

RULE: To conjugate a regular -ER verb in the Present Indicative Tense, follow a similar rule as with ar-verbs , also replacing the ending "-er," with a different ending that indicates the person doing the action:

COMER - to eat	The stem of this verb is COM
I speak = como	We speak = comemos
You speak = comes	you (fam. pl) speake= coméis
He, she, You (formal) speak = come	They, you (plural) speak = comen

Based on the chart above (and videos if available), write down the endings of the regular er-verbs for each subject:

Stem + ending Chart (for regular er-verbs in present tense)

yo:	stem +	nosotros:	stem +
tú:	stem +	vosotros:	stem +
él/ella /usted :	stem +	ellos/ellas /Ustedes:	stem +

COMPARE this stem chart with the one for ar-verbs... Do you see any differences or similarities?

DO IT: conjugate the following verbs:

pronoun	BEBER	LEER	CORRER	CREER
yo:				
tú:				
Usted/ Él/Ella:				
nosotros:				
vosotros:				
Ustedes/Ellos/Ellas:				

NOTES:

Conjugating Regular -ir Verbs in Present Tense

Some -ir verbs in their infinitive forms are given in the vocab list.

To conjugate a "regular" -IR verb in the Present Indicative Tense, follow a similar rule as with er-verbs. You will also replace the ending "-ir", which are the same as "er" verbs **except in the nosotros and nosotras forms**:

VIVIR - to live	The stem of this verb is VIV
I live = vivo	We live = vivimos
You live = vives	you (fam. pl) live = vivís
He, she, You (formal) live = vive	They, you (plural) live = viven

Based on the chart above (and videos if available), write down the endings of the regular er-verbs for each subject:

Stem + ending Chart (for regular ir-verbs in present tense)

yo:	stem +	nosotros:	stem +
tú:	stem +	vosotros:	stem +
él/ella /usted :	stem +	ellos/ellas /Ustedes:	stem +

COMPARE this stem chart with the one for er-verbs... what is the change in the nosotros & nosotras form? _____

DO IT: conjugate the following verbs:

pronoun	ABRIR	ESCRIBIR	RECIBIR	COMPARTIR
yo:				
tú:				
Usted/ Él/Ella:				
nosotros:				
vosotros:				
Ustedes/Ellos/Ellas:				