

# STUDY GUIDE FOR UNIT 2- ETAPA 2:

## ¡Un horario difícil!

Español 1 -- 7mo grado

NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_



### El vocabulario y los Verbos Regulares (repasso)

DESCRIBIENDO LA COMIDA	DESCRIBING FOOD	Verbos regulares --ER	Regular --ER Verbs
el agua (fem noun)	Water	Comer	To eat
la fruta	Fruit	Beber	To drink
la hamburguesa	Hamburger	Creer (en)	To believe (in)
la merienda	Snack	Leer	To read
las papas fritas	french fries	Deber	To owe
el refresco	soft drink	Ver	To see
la torta	Sandwich	aprender	To learn
el vaso de...	glass of...	comprender	To understand
El desayuno	breakfast	correr	To run
el almuerzo	lunch	vender	To sell
La cena	dinner		
los huevos	eggs	Verbos regulares --IR	Regular --IR Verbs
El jamón	ham	Abrir	To open
El pan	bread	Compartir	To share
El tocino	bacon	escribir	To write
El pollo	chicken	recibir	To receive
La carne	meat	decidir	To decide
Los vegetales	vegetables	Vivir	To live
Para pedir comida	requesting food	Cumplir años	To have a birthday
¿Quieres comer...?	Do you want to eat...?	Subir	To go up
¿Quieres beber...?	Do you want to drink?	Asistir (a)	To attend
Quiero beber...	I want to drink...		
Quiero comer...	I want to eat...		
Repaso: VERBOS – AR Actividades en el Salón	Review: --AR VERBS Classroom activities	Otros verbos importantes	Other important verbs
enseñar	to teach	ESTAR	to be
escuchar	to listen (to)	QUERER	to want
estudiar	to study	<b>Ir</b>	to go
hablar	to talk, to speak	Ir + a + lugar	To go to + place
preparar	to prepare		
sacar una buena nota	to get a good grade	Expresiones con dos verbos	Expression with verbs
mirar	to watch, to look at	Necesitar + inf	To need + inf
contestar	To answer	Querer + inf	To want + inf
		Tener que + inf	To have + inf
		Ir + a + inf	To go + inf

<b>OTRAS PALABRAS</b>	<b>OTHER WORDS</b>	<b>NUMEROS ORDINALES</b>	<b>ORDINAL NUMBERS</b>
durante	during	Primero (a)	first
por favor	please	Segundo (a)	second
la verdad	truth	Tercero (a)	third
al (short for a + el)	to the	Cuarto (a)	fourth
el semestre	Semester	Quinto (a)	fifth
la cita	appointment, date	Sexto (a)	sixth
el horario	schedule	Séptimo (a)	seventh
el receso	break	Octavo (a)	eighth
		Novena (a)	ninth
¡Ahora mismo!	right now!	Décimo (a)	tenth
con razón	that's why		
difícil	difficult, hard	<b>Para decir la hora</b>	<b>Telling TIME</b>
Fácil	easy	¿A qué hora es...?	(At) What time is...?
mismo(a)	same	¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?
pronto	soon	A la(s)...	At... o'clock.
la razón	reason	Es la.../Son las...	It is... o'clock.
Tarde	late	de la mañana	in the morning
		de la noche	at night
<b>LUGARES</b>	<b>PLACES</b>	de la tarde	in the afternoon
el auditorio	Auditorium	la medianoche	midnight
la biblioteca	Library	el mediodía	noon
la cafetería	Cafeteria	menos	to, before
el gimnasio	Gymnasium	por la mañana	during the morning
la oficina	Office	por la noche	during the evening
La casa	house	por la tarde	during the afternoon
La escuela	<b>School</b>	el reloj	clock, watch
El museo	Museum	y cuarto	quarter past
El parque	Park	y media	half past
el cine	Movie theater/ cinema		
La estación del bus/tren	Bus/train station	<b>HACIENDO PREGUNTAS</b>	<b>ASKING QUESTIONS</b>
El aeropuerto	Airport	¿Adónde?	(to) where ?
El teatro	Theater	¿dónde?	where?
El banco	Bank	¿de dónde?	Where from?
El café	Coffee shop	¿Cuánto/ cuantos (as)?	How much/how many
La piscina	Pool	¿Qué?	what?
El campo	Countryside	¿Cómo?	how?
Las montañas	Mountains	¿Por qué?	why?
		¿Cuándo?	when, whenever?
		¿Cuál? ¿Cuáles?	which one(s), what?
		¿Quién? -- ¿Quiénes?	who? - who (pl)

## Grammar Summary

### REVIEW: Conjugating Regular 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 unchanged or unconjugated verb.

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

Below is a summary of the previous charts for each type of verb:

#### Stem + ending Chart

(for regular --ar, --er, --ir verbs in present tense)

Pronoun/ verb type	--ar verbs	--er verbs	--ir verbs
yo:	stem + o	stem + o	stem + o
tú:	stem + as	stem + es	stem + es
él/ella /usted :	stem + a	stem + e	stem + e
Nosotros (as):	stem + amos	stem + emos	stem + imos
Vosotros (as):	stem + áis	stem + éis	stem + ís
ellos/ellas /Ustedes:	stem + an	stem + en	stem + en

#### DO IT: conjugate the following verbs:

pronoun	COMPARAR	VER	COMPARTIR	APRENDER	DECIDIR
yo:					
tú:					
Usted/ Él/Ella:					
nosotros:					
vosotros:					
Ustedes/Ellos/ Ellas:					

Now,

A) complete the guided practice sheets given.    -ar, --er, and -ir verbs

## THE VERB IR

The verb **ir** means "to go."

It is an irregular verb, meaning that the verb root changes as it is conjugated. We must memorize it! However, if you pay attention, you will notice that it follows a somewhat regular conjugation.

yo	<b>voy</b>	nosotros(as)	<b>vamos</b>
tú	<b>vas</b>	vosotros(as)	<b>vais</b>
usted, él, ella	<b>va</b>	ustedes, ellos(as)	<b>van</b>

What type or regular conjugation does it resemble? \_\_\_\_\_

As a question, **vamos** can mean "Shall we go?" , but stated as a suggestion it means "Let's go!" Another expressions for "Let's go" is "Vamonos".

### SAYING WHERE YOU ARE GOING : →

\*\* To talk about where someone is going use

**IR + a + place**

"a" is the preposition "to"

\*\* To ask where someone is going we use the

question word **¿Adónde ...?** **Adónde...** means *where*. **Dónde** also means where, so ...



Isabel and Ricardo say:

– **¿Adónde vas, Ricardo?**

*Where are you going, Ricardo?*

– **Voy a la cafetería.**

*I'm going to the cafeteria.*



- Use **adónde** to mean *where* when there is a verb indicating motion, such as *ir*.

**¿Adónde va Ricardo?**

*(To) Where is Ricardo going?*

- Use **dónde** to ask where someone or something is.

**¿Dónde está Ricardo?**

*Where is Ricardo?*

-- Notice how asking **Adónde...** is similar to asking **to where...**?

### Practice it:

- 1- Yo voy a la casa: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- They go to the school \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Nosotros vamos a la casa \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- We go to the gym for PE class \_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Adónde vas tu después de la clase de Español? \_\_\_\_\_

### SAYING WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO: IR + a + infinitive

\*\* IR is also used when you want to talk about what you are **going** to do in the near future.

Use the expression **ir + a + infinitive.** ---

### Examples:

I am going to study = Voy a estudiar.

You are going to read = Vas a leer.

She is going to listen = Va a escuchar.

---- and so on.....

- TRY IT: 1- I am going to complete my homework \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- You all are not going to talk in class \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- We are always going to listen in class \_\_\_\_\_

# TELLING TIME

- To ask what time it is, we say "¿**Qué hora es?**"
- To give the time for every hour except one o'clock, we say "**Son las** + hour."
- To say it is one o'clock, we say "**Es la una.**"

Use **cuarto** for a quarter of an hour and **media** for half an hour.

To give the time for minutes **after** the hour, use **y** + minutes:

- Son las cinco y cuarto** (It's a quarter after five - 5:15)
- Es la una y cinco** (It's five after one - 1:05)
- Son las doce y media** (It's half past twelve - 12:30)



To give the time for minutes **before** the hour, use **menos** + minutes:

- Son las cinco menos cuarto** (It's a quarter until five - 4:45)
- Es la una menos cinco** (It's five minutes until one - 12:55, or it's one minus 5 minutes)



Using the chart on the side,  
See if you can figure out the times  
below

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

**8:35**  
**am**

## ¿QUÉ HORA ES?

  
**Es la una.**

  
**Son las dos.**

  
**Son las tres.**  
 ....

  
**Es la una y media**

  
**Son las dos menos cuarto**

  
**IMPRIMIR**



### Para hablar de la hora

- Use these phrases when telling time.
- A la una **de la mañana/tarde/noche** At one in the morning/afternoon/night
  - la medianoche** midnight
  - el mediodía** noon
  - el reloj** clock, watch
  - por la mañana/tarde/noche** during the morning/afternoon/night

¿Cuándo estudias?  
Yo \_\_\_\_\_



## DESCRIBING LOCATION WITH THE VERB ESTAR

ESTAR is a regular verb with an irregular YO- form.

To say where people or things are located, use the verb **estar**.

Here are its forms in the Present Tense:

yo	<b>estoy</b>	nosotros(as)	<b>estamos</b>
tú	<b>estás</b>	vosotros(as)	<b>estáis</b>
usted, él, ella	<b>está</b>	ustedes, ellos(as)	<b>están</b>

Notice the accent mark on several of the forms of estar. It is important that you write and pronounce it correctly, because without the accent mark, **esta** or **estas** means "this" or "these."

**ESTAR means TO BE...** WAIT A MINUTE! – but I thought SER means to be?

Well, that's the thing, these two verbs, Ser & Estar, both mean the same thing. So in order to not be confused, we need to memorize their way these are used. To help you, use the acronym below:

**Comparing SER & ESTAR** – easy acronyms → (

**S - SER**

vs.

**E- Estar**

**T** - time

**L** - location

**O** - occupation/Origin

**F** - feelings & emotions

**P** - personality/physical appearance

**To ask where someone or something is located you say** ¿**Dónde** + ESTAR (conjugated)?

Ex - ¿Dónde está la chica? -- ella está en la cafetería

¿Dónde está el libro? -- el libro está en mi mochila

¿Dónde están los estudiantes? -- ellos están en [el salón de] la clase de Español

### **PRACTICE IT:**

- Where is the computer? \_\_\_\_\_  
The computer is on the teacher's desk \_\_\_\_\_
- Where is your textbook? \_\_\_\_\_  
My textbook is in my locker \_\_\_\_\_

### **NOTES:**

## ASKING QUESTIONS & INTERROGATIVE WORDS --- Part 1

### Asking Questions: --

There are many ways to ask questions. Here are some techniques you can use:

#### 1. To create a simple questions that has a yes/no answer (close-ended):

	Statement	Technique	Question
A-	Isabel va a la escuela.	Use rising intonation to imply a question.	¿Isabel va a la escuela?
B-	Isabel va a la escuela.	Switch the position of the subject and verb.	¿Va Isabel a la escuela?

**PRACTICE IT:** Convert the following statements into question:

- a. Marta tiene hambre. Question: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Joe va a la cafetería. Question: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Nosotros tenemos tarea. Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Notice that questions in Spanish are always preceded by an inverted question mark ¿. When typing these on a Windows computer, you can find it under the Insert / Symbols Menu.

#### 2. To ask open-ended questions, you must use **INTERROGATIVE WORDS**.

We will study these words in more depth a little later but below are some examples that you should already be acquainted with as these have been used throughout the lessons.

▶ You've already learned the interrogative words **(a)dónde** and **cuántos(as)**.  
Here are more interrogative words.

▶ Some questions are formed by putting a **conjugated verb** after the **question word**.

<b>cómo</b> <i>how</i>	¿ <b>Cómo</b> está Ricardo?
<b>cuál(es)</b> <i>which or what</i>	¿ <b>Cuál</b> es el libro?
<b>cuándo</b> <i>when</i>	¿ <b>Cuándo</b> estudia Ricardo?
<b>por qué</b> <i>why</i>	¿ <b>Por qué</b> va Ricardo a casa?
<b>qué</b> <i>what</i>	¿ <b>Qué</b> es?
<b>quién(es)</b> <i>who</i>	¿ <b>Quién(es)</b> habla(n) con el profesor?

Each interrogative word has an **accent** on the appropriate vowel.

All questions are preceded by an **inverted question mark** and followed by a **question mark**.

We will take a closer look at how to use question words a little later. For now, memorize what these mean, and remember how to use those few we have seen before.

- RECALL:
- 1- ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ te llamas? -- me llamo \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2- ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ años tienes? -- tengo \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3- ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ eres? -- soy de \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ llevas puesto? -- \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ es tu maestra de español? -- Profe Mejia es mi maestra



## EXPRESSIONS WITH TWO VERBS

There are many expressions in both English and Spanish that require using two or more verbs almost subsequently -- when this is the case, only the first verb is conjugated while the second remains in infinitive form:

### Necesitar + infinitive:

Necesitar means to need. This is a regular verb. Necesitar + infinitive is equivalent to TENER que + infinitive. Use this expression when you want to say what someone needs to do (to do translates as HACER).

Example: Yo necesito hacer mi tarea  
Juan necesita llevar sus libros a clase

### Querer + infinitive:

Querer means to want but it is an irregular verb. To ask what someone wants to do, use the conjugated form of QUERER + infinitive.

QUERER		to want	
yo:	quiero	nosotros:	queremos
tú:	quieres	vosotros:	quereís
Él/Ella Usted :	quiere	Ellos/Ellas Ustedes:	quieren

### Nota de Vocabulario

To ask what someone wants to eat, say ¿Quieres comer...? --

*Si, quiero comer una hamburguesa*

To ask what someone wants to drink, say ¿Quieres beber...?

Use **por favor** when you want to say *please*.

## NOTAS CULTURALES

**CAFES Y CAFETERIAS** -- Mexican students enjoy spending their free time in cafes and cafeterias.

These are usually food or coffee shops. They eat, study, and spend time with friends there. These places sell a special kind of sandwich called a **torta**.

### Nota cultural

In Mexico the word *torta* is used to describe a large sandwich on crusty bread. In Spain *bocadillo* is used. In other countries, *torta* usually means *cake*. In Mexico, the word *pastel* is used to mean *cake*. In Spain, *tarta* is used for *cake*.



torta / bocadillo



pastel / tarta / torta

### También se dice

If you visit Mexico, you will notice that **tomar** is used more often than **beber** to mean *to drink*.

In Latin America, a potato is **una papa**, but in Spain it is **una patata**. **Papas fritas** and **patatas fritas** are both french fries and potato chips.

### Nota cultural

Public high schools in Mexico City have two daily schedules. The students attend classes either during the morning, from around 7:30 to 12:30, or during the afternoon, from around 1:00 to 6:00.