

**Guía de estudio –
Unidad 2- etapa 3:**

Español 1 -- 7mo grado
Profe Mejía

MIS ACTIVIDADES



VOCABULARIO

DISCUTIENDO PLANES después de la escuela	DISCUSSING PLANS: After-school	REPASO DE VERBOS (actividades)	VERB REVIEW (activities)
<i>ir + a + infinitive ...</i>	To be going to (verb)...		
		Abrir	
Andar en bicicleta		Aprender	
Montar en ...	To ride on ...	beber	
caminar con el perro		completar	
comer chicharrones		comprender	
hacer ejercicio		hacer	To make, to do
Mandar una carta	To send a letter	Mirar	
Ver la televisión.	To watch TV	ver	
Pasar un rato con ...	To spend time with ,,,	recibir	
Tocar el piano		compartir	
Tocar la guitarra		Vivir	
		Comprar	
cuidar (a) ...		Vender	
... el animal		Tomar	
... mi hermano (a)	Take care of my bro/sis	Pasear	to go for a walk
... el pájaro		visitar (a)	
... el pez		Pintar	
Leer ...	To read	Desayunar	To eat breakfast
... la novela	...	Almorzar	
... el periódico	...	Cenar	
... el poema	...		
... la poesía	...	EXPRESIONES:	Expressions
... la revista	...	tener hambre	to be hungry
Preparar ...	To prepare...	tener sed	to be thirsty
La comida	The food, a meal		
El desayuno		Secuencia de Eventos	Sequencing events
El almuerzo		antes (de)	
La cena	Supper, dinner	después (de)	after, afterward
		entonces	then, so
Conocer a alguien	to know someone	por fin	
		primero	
		luego	Then, next
Review all other verbs from previous lists		Por último	Lastly

Haciendo preguntas	Asking questions	LUGARES	PLACES
¿Adónde?		El museo	
¿Dónde?		El parque	
¿De dónde?		El teatro	
¿Cómo?		La tienda	
¿Cuál?		el auditorio	
¿Cuáles?		La biblioteca	
¿Cuándo?		la cafetería	
¿Por qué?		el gimnasio	
¿Qué?		la oficina	
¿Quién?		El banco	
¿Quiénes? (pl)		El campo	
		La playa	
¿Cuánto? ¿Cuánta?	How much	El centro comercial	
¿Cuántos? ¿Cuántas?	How many	El cine	
¿De qué?	About what?, of what?	La iglesia	Church
¿A quién?	Whom	El concierto	
¿A quiénes?	Whom - pl	El aeropuerto	
¿con quién?	With whom	La estación	
¿con quiénes?	With whom - pl	El templo	temple
¿de quién?	Whose	El trabajo	
¿de quiénes?	Whose – pl	La lección de piano	
¿para qué?	Why – for what purpose	Mesquita	Mosque
OTRAS PALABRAS	More words	Palabras recicladas	Recycled words
Cada	Each, every	con razón	that's why
El Corazón		difícil	hard
La gente		Fácil	
El problema		mismo(a)	
La vida		pronto	
El árbol		la razón	The reason
La fuente		Tarde	Late
El globo		¡Ahora mismo!	right now!
El vendedor	The sales person	oír	to hear
La carretilla de mano	Hand cart		
El poste de alumbrado	Light post	A el = a + el = al	to the ...
La sombrilla		De el = de + el = del	of the ...
Plaza	Town square		

Grammar Summary

Asking Close-ended questions -- There are many ways to ask questions.

This is how you create a simple question that has a *yes* or *no* answer.

Statement

Isabel va a la escuela.

Isabel **va** a la escuela.

Technique

Use **rising intonation** to imply a question.

Switch the position of the **subject** and **verb**.

Question

¿Isabel va a la escuela?

¿**Va Isabel** a la escuela?

Asking questions with Interrogative Words

To ask OPEN_ENDED questions, you need to use INTERROGATIVE words like "who, what, when, where, why?" you start with the question word, followed by the verb + subject :

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**.

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

cómo	<i>how</i>
cuál(es)	<i>which or what</i>
cuándo	<i>when</i>
por qué	<i>why</i>
qué	<i>what</i>
quién(es)	<i>who</i>

¿**Cómo** **está** Ricardo?

¿**Cuál** **es** el libro?

¿**Cuándo** **estudia** Ricardo?

¿**Por qué** **va** Ricardo a casa?

¿**Qué** **es**?

¿**Quién(es)** **habla(n)** con el profesor?

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

NOTES:

Sometimes **qué** and **cuál(es)** are followed by words other than verbs. **Qué** can be followed directly by a **noun**, but **cuál** or **cuáles** cannot. Use **cuál** for one item and **cuáles** for more than one.

¿**Qué** **libro** mira Isabel?

*What **book** is Isabel looking at?*

¿**Cuáles** **de los libros** mira Isabel?

*Which **books** is Isabel looking at?*

PRACTICE IT: what is the question word?

- ¿_____ va Paco? -- Va al gimnasio.
- ¿_____ esta Paco? -- Está en la cafetería.
- ¿_____ está Paco? -- el esta muy bien
- ¿_____ de los libros es de Paco? -- El libro azul
- ¿_____ va Paco a escuela? Va todos los días a las ocho y media
- ¿_____ está Paco en casa? -- Porque tiene que estudiar
- ¿Qué _____ Paco? ---El estudia la historia
- ¿_____ es el chico alto? --- es Paco

The Verb IR - part 2

RECALL: You have already learned that the verb **ir** means "to go" and is an irregular verb.

IR is NOT an –ir ending verb but once is conjugated it actually follows the –ar ending rule except for the YO form. As a question, **vamos** can mean "Shall we go?", but stated as a suggestion it means "Let's go!"

IR (to go)		→ IR becomes v + -ar endings	
Yo		Nosotros	
tu		Vosotros	
El, ella Usted (ud.)		Ellos, ellas Ustedes (uds.)	

1. Saying where you are going to (place): the verb **ir + a + the place**

Previously, you learned the use of IR to say the place where you are going to.

- Remember, to ask (to) where someone is going, we say "¿**Adónde vas?**"

Now you are going to learn the second use of this verb.

2. Saying What You Are Going to Do in the near FUTURE : The Verb **ir + infinitive**

In Spanish, when you want to talk about what you are **going** to do in the future, you may also use the verb **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.

PRACTICE IT:

- I am going to play the guitar tomorrow : _____
- We are going to have a test next week: _____
- They are going to eat a lot at the restaurant: _____
- She is going to study at the library _____
- You are going to send a letter _____

Using "a" after a verb:

Whenever a person is the object of the verb, the personal "a" must be used after the verb, except when using the verb tener. "A" may also be used when talking about animals that are pets, but it is not required.

Ex.: Voy a cuidar **a** mi hermano. Tengo que ayudar **a** mi amigo

Your turn –

- I help my parents _____
- She takes care of her dog _____
- We look for the books _____

The Verb ESTAR

ESTAR is a regular verb with an irregular YO form. ESTAR also means **to be** but this verb is not interchangeable with SER. Here are its forms in the Present Indicative Tense:

ESTAR - to be (located)		→ 2nd meaning of TO BE	
Yo		Nosotros	
tú		Vosotros	
él, ella Usted (ud.)		Ellos, ellas Ustedes (uds.)	

You are already acquainted with this verb – when you say “¿Cómo estás?” (how are you) you are using a form of estar. The verb ESTAR is used to describe location, mood, feelings, emotions, temporary quality, and more. Below are some of its uses in more detail.

1. Describing place & location with the verb ESTAR. * We will skip the other two for now!

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

Examples:

- ¿dónde **está** el cine? ---- where is the movie theater?
 Mis libros **están** en mi pupitre. ---- My books are on my desk.

2. To express/ask how someone is feeling at the moment (mood, etc), use the verb ESTAR.

Example:

- Q: ¿cómo estás? -- How are you?
 A: Estoy muy bien, gracias. -- I am very well, thank you.

3. To Express a temporary or unusual quality, use ESTAR.

Examples:

- La sopa **está** un poco fría. -- the soup is a bit cold
 María y Ana **están** muy guapas hoy. -- María is looking very pretty today
 Hoy **estoy** de mal humor. -- I am in a bad mood today

NOTES:

- 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."

Comparing SER & ESTAR -- acronyms → also remember **STOP** for SER/ **ELF** for ESTAR

T I _ _ _
O C C U P A T I O N / O R I G I N
P E R _ _ _ _ _
I D E N T I T Y
C H A R A C T E R I S T I C

vs.

P O S I T I O N
L O _ _ _ _ _
A C T I O N S - (with -ing verbs)
C O N D I T I O N (temporary)
E M _ _ _ _ _

Regular Present Tense Verbs with Irregular Yo Forms

These type of verbs are regular in every respect except that the **yo** form has some kind of spelling change in the stem of the verb (the part before the ending).

It is very important to learn these verbs because verb tenses you will learn next year are based on the **yo** present tense form of the verb.

PRACTICE IT: Look at the chart below; notice the especial YO conjugations for these verbs. Conjugate the remaining subjects following the regular verbs rule.

pronoun	Dar (to give)	Conocer (to know)	Estar (to be)	Hacer (to do)	Salir (to go out)	Poner (to put)
yo:	doy	conozco	estoy	hago	salgo	pongo
tú:		conoces				
Usted/ Él/Ella:	dá		Está			
nosotros:				Hacemos		
vosotros:					Salís	
Ustedes/Ellos/ Ellas:	dan					Ponen

USE IT: fill in with the correct form of the verb.

- Marcos _____ (poner) los libros en la mesa.
- Isabel y yo _____ (estar) en el cine.
- Yo siempre _____ (hacer) todas mis tareas.
- Yo nunca _____ (salir) después de las once de la noche.
- ¡Ay no!, _____ muy cansada.

The Verb OIR (To hear)

This verb, like those above also has in irregular yo form. It also has spelling changes in some of its other forms. This verb **MUST BE MEMORIZED!**

OIR - to hear			
I hear =	oigo	We hear =	oímos
You (fam.) hear =	oyes	You (fam. pl.) hear =	oís
He, she, it, You (formal) hear =	oye	They, you (pl.) hear =	oyen

CULTURAL NOTES

EL ZÓCALO:

Is located in Mexico City and it is known as the Plaza de la Constitución. The National Palace where Cortés built his house, is located on the east side and now holds the offices of the president. The Mexican Liberty Bell is above the central doorway.

El Zócalo is a place where friends gather to spend time together. There are always vendors of paletas (lollipops), palomitas (popcorn), perros calientes (hot dogs), vasos de fruta fresca, mangos, tortillas, pepitas (seeds), and cacahuates (peanuts).

Near El Zócalo is the **Zona Rosa**, a pleasant downtown area of shops and restaurants.

COYOACÁN:

South of downtown of Mexico City, Coyoacán is one of the city's most attractive suburbs. It has two parks: the Jardín Centenario and the Placita de la Conchita. It also boasts the Museo Frida Kahlo (1907-1954), located in the birthplace and home of the famous artist. Her works and those of her husband, Diego Rivera, hang on the walls of the museum, as do works of other famous artists of the time.

EL PARQUE HUNDIDO:

Located on the important avenue of **Los Insurgentes** in Mexico City, the park **Luis G. Urbina** better known as el Parque Hundido, is one of the most famous parks of the city because of its original relief, landscape and attractions. It has beautiful trees and gardens, replicas of archeological pieces, and fountains, to name a few.

El Museo Nacional de Antropología (pg 171): _____

El Bosque de Chapultepec (pg 172 & pg 180) : _____

Carmen Lomaz Garza (pg 175): _____

More topics? ---- Add them below...
