

UNIDAD PRELIMINAR: “VAMOS A RECORDAR”, P. 1-27

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Saludos, presentaciones y despedidas

Buenos días.	<i>Good morning.</i>	¿Cómo te llamas?	<i>What's your name?</i>	¡Adiós!	<i>Goodbye.</i>
Hola.	<i>Hi / Hello.</i>	Me llamo...	<i>My name is...</i>	Hasta la vista.	<i>See you.</i>
¿Cómo estás?	<i>How are you?</i>	Encantado(a).	<i>Nice to meet you.</i>	Hasta luego.	<i>See you later.</i>
¿Qué tal?	<i>How are things?</i>	Mucho gusto.	<i>Nice to meet you.</i>	Hasta mañana.	<i>See you tomorrow.</i>
Bienvenido(s).	<i>Welcome.</i>			Hasta pronto.	<i>See you soon.</i>

Las personas

el / la amigo(a)	<i>friend</i>	la hermana	<i>sister</i>
la chica	<i>girl</i>	el hermano	<i>brother</i>
el chico	<i>boy</i>	el hombre	<i>man</i>
el / la director(a)	<i>school principal</i>	la mujer	<i>woman</i>
el / la estudiante	<i>student</i>	el / la profesor(a)	<i>teacher</i>

El salón de clase

la bandera	<i>flag</i>	el mapa	<i>map</i>
la computadora	<i>computer</i>	la mochila	<i>backpack</i>
el cuaderno	<i>notebook</i>	la pizarra	<i>chalkboard</i>
el libro	<i>book</i>	el reloj	<i>clock</i>

¿Cómo es?

Características físicas

alto(a)	<i>tall</i>	joven	<i>young</i>
bajo(a)	<i>short</i>	mayor	<i>old, older</i>
delgado(a)	<i>thin</i>	moreno(a)	<i>brunette</i>
gordo(a)	<i>fat</i>	rubio(a)	<i>blond(e)</i>

Rasgos de personalidad

estudioso(a)	<i>studious</i>
gracioso(a)	<i>funny</i>
serio(a)	<i>serious</i>
simpático(a)	<i>friendly, nice</i>
tímido(a)	<i>shy, timid</i>

¿Cómo está?

cansado(a)	<i>tired</i>	Tiene calor.	<i>He / She is hot.</i>
contento(a)	<i>happy</i>	Tiene frío.	<i>He / She is cold.</i>
emocionado(a)	<i>excited</i>	Tiene hambre.	<i>He / She is hungry.</i>
enojado(a)	<i>angry</i>	Tiene miedo.	<i>He / She is scared.</i>
nervioso(a)	<i>nervous</i>	Tiene sed.	<i>He / She is thirsty.</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>	Tiene sueño.	<i>He / She is sleepy.</i>

La casa

el baño	<i>bathroom</i>
la cocina	<i>kitchen</i>
el comedor	<i>dining room</i>
el dormitorio	<i>bedroom</i>
la planta	<i>floor</i>
la sala	<i>living room</i>

Los muebles y objetos

el armario	<i>closet</i>
la cama	<i>bed</i>
el lavabo	<i>sink</i>
la mesa	<i>table</i>
la puerta	<i>door</i>
la silla	<i>chair</i>
el sofá	<i>sofa</i>
el televisor	<i>TV set</i>

Las compras

el centro comercial	<i>shopping mall</i>
el precio	<i>price</i>
caro	<i>expensive</i>
cómodo	<i>comfortable</i>
estar en oferta	<i>to be on sale</i>

El cuerpo

Partes del cuerpo

el brazo	<i>arm</i>
la cabeza	<i>head</i>
el cuello	<i>neck</i>
el dedo	<i>finger, toe</i>
la espalda	<i>back</i>
el estómago	<i>stomach</i>
la mano	<i>hand</i>
el pie	<i>foot</i>
la pierna	<i>leg</i>
la boca	<i>mouth</i>
la nariz	<i>nose</i>
el oído	<i>ear</i>
el ojo	<i>eye</i>

Síntomas y enfermedades

la enfermería	<i>nurse's office</i>
el / la enfermero(a)	<i>nurse</i>
la fiebre	<i>fever</i>
el resfriado	<i>cold</i>
estar enfermo(a)	<i>to be sick</i>
sentirse débil	<i>to feel weak</i>
tener tos	<i>to have a cough</i>
Me duele(n)...	<i>I have a ... ache</i>
Me siento mal	<i>I don't feel well</i>

ir de compras	<i>to go shopping</i>
quedar bien	<i>to fit</i>
¿Cuánto cuesta(n)...?	<i>How much does ... cost?</i>

La ropa y el calzado

la blusa	<i>blouse</i>
la camisa	<i>shirt</i>
la camiseta	<i>T-shirt</i>
la falda	<i>skirt</i>
los pantalones	<i>pants</i>
los pantalones cortos	<i>shorts</i>
las sandalias	<i>sandals</i>
los tenis	<i>sneakers</i>
el vestido	<i>dress</i>
los zapatos	<i>shoes</i>

Las comidas

el almuerzo	<i>lunch</i>
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Los alimentos

el arroz	<i>rice</i>
la carne	<i>meat</i>
el dulce	<i>sweet; candy</i>

el helado	<i>ice cream</i>
los huevos	<i>eggs</i>
la manzana	<i>apple</i>
la naranja	<i>orange</i>
el pan	<i>bread</i>
el pollo	<i>chicken</i>
el postre	<i>dessert</i>
el sándwich	<i>sandwich</i>
las verduras	<i>vegetables</i>

Las bebidas

el agua	<i>water</i>
el jugo	<i>juice</i>
la leche	<i>milk</i>
el vaso	<i>glass</i>

Tareas y actividades

barrer	<i>to sweep</i>
lavar	<i>to wash</i>
ordenar	<i>to tidy up</i>
preparar	<i>to prepare</i>
sacudir	<i>to dust</i>
los muebles	<i>the furniture</i>

Remedios y recomendaciones

beber mucha agua	<i>to drink a lot of water</i>
comer bien	<i>to eat well (healthy)</i>
cuidarse	<i>to take care of oneself</i>
descansar	<i>to rest</i>
estar en forma	<i>to be in shape</i>
tomar medicamentos	<i>to take medicines</i>

El tiempo libre y los deportes

Los pasatiempos

bailar	<i>to dance</i>
cantar	<i>to sing</i>
escuchar música	<i>to listen to music</i>
jugar a los videojuegos	<i>to play video games</i>
leer un libro	<i>to read a book</i>
montar en bicicleta	<i>to ride a bike</i>
pintar	<i>to paint</i>
tomar fotos	<i>to take pictures</i>
usar la computadora	<i>to use the computer</i>
ver una película	<i>to watch a movie</i>

Los deportes

el baloncesto	<i>basketball</i>
el béisbol	<i>baseball</i>
el fútbol	<i>soccer</i>
la natación	<i>swimming</i>
el partido	<i>game</i>
jugar (a)	<i>to play</i>
nadar	<i>to swim</i>
el balón	<i>ball</i>
la piscina	<i>swimming pool</i>

Medios de transporte

el avión	<i>plane</i>
el barco	<i>boat, ship</i>
el tren	<i>train</i>
a pie	<i>on foot, walking</i>

Destinos

el campo	<i>countryside</i>
la capital	<i>capital city</i>
la ciudad	<i>city, town</i>
la costa	<i>coast</i>
la montaña	<i>mountain</i>

De viaje

el aeropuerto	<i>airport</i>
el mostrador de información	<i>information desk</i>
el boleto	<i>ticket</i>
la bolsa	<i>bag</i>
la guía turística	<i>travel guide, guidebook</i>
la maleta	<i>suitcase</i>
facturar el equipaje	<i>to check the luggage</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>

En la ciudad

la biblioteca	<i>library</i>
el café	<i>café</i>
el museo	<i>museum</i>
el parque	<i>park</i>
la plaza	<i>square, plaza</i>
cruzar la calle	<i>to cross the street</i>
doblar a la derecha	<i>to turn right</i>
doblar a la izquierda	<i>to turn left</i>
seguir recto	<i>to go / walk straight ahead</i>

Naturaleza y medio ambiente

el aire	<i>air</i>
el árbol	<i>tree</i>
el bosque	<i>forest</i>
la hoja	<i>leaf</i>
el insecto	<i>insect</i>
el lago	<i>lake</i>
la naturaleza	<i>nature</i>
el río	<i>river</i>

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 1: CENTROAMÉRICA

Familia

el padre	<i>father</i>	el sobrino	<i>nephew</i>
la madre	<i>mother</i>	la sobrina	<i>niece</i>
los padres	<i>parents</i>	el / la primo(a)	<i>cousin</i>
el hijo	<i>son</i>	el padrino	<i>godfather</i>
la hija	<i>daughter</i>	la madrina	<i>godmother</i>
los hijos	<i>children</i>	el / la bebé	<i>baby</i>
el hermano	<i>brother</i>	Estado civil	
la hermana	<i>sister</i>	estar soltero(a)	<i>to be single</i>
los hermanos	<i>siblings</i>	estar casado(a)	<i>to be married</i>
el abuelo	<i>grandfather</i>	el esposo	<i>husband</i>
la abuela	<i>grandmother</i>	la esposa	<i>wife</i>
los abuelos	<i>grandparents</i>	Relaciones personales	
el nieto	<i>grandson</i>	discutir	<i>to argue</i>
la nieta	<i>granddaughter</i>	llevarse bien	<i>to get along well</i>
el tío	<i>uncle</i>	llevarse mal	<i>to get along badly</i>
la tía	<i>aunt</i>		

Características físicas

Aspecto

alto(a)	<i>tall</i>
bajo(a)	<i>short</i>
calvo(a)	<i>bald</i>
delgado(a)	<i>thin</i>
fuerte	<i>strong</i>
gordo(a)	<i>fat</i>
llevar gafas	<i>to wear glasses</i>
tener barba	<i>to have a beard</i>
tener bigote	<i>to have a moustache</i>
medir	<i>to measure</i>
pesar	<i>to weigh</i>

Rasgos de personalidad

trabajador(a)	<i>hard-working</i>	creativo(a)	<i>creative</i>
perezoso(a)	<i>lazy</i>	espontáneo(a)	<i>spontaneous</i>
generoso(a)	<i>generous</i>	estudioso(a)	<i>studious</i>
tacaño(a)	<i>stingy</i>	inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>
serio(a)	<i>serious</i>	sincero(a)	<i>sincere</i>
gracioso(a)	<i>funny</i>	tímido(a)	<i>shy</i>
optimista	<i>optimistic</i>		
pesimista	<i>pessimistic</i>		
paciente	<i>patient</i>		
impaciente	<i>impatient</i>		

Color de pelo

moreno(a)	<i>brunet(te)</i>	pelirrojo(a)	<i>red-haired</i>	rubio(a)	<i>blond(e)</i>
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Estados de ánimo y sentimientos

aburrido(a)	<i>bored</i>
celoso(a)	<i>jealous</i>
confundido(a)	<i>confused</i>
contento(a)	<i>happy</i>
emocionado(a)	<i>excited</i>
enamorado(a)	<i>in love</i>
enojado(a)	<i>angry</i>
frustrado(a)	<i>frustrated</i>
furioso(a)	<i>furious</i>
nervioso(a)	<i>nervous</i>
sorprendido(a)	<i>surprised</i>
tranquilo(a)	<i>calm</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>

Información personal

nombre	<i>first name</i>
apellido	<i>last name</i>
fecha de nacimiento	<i>date of birth</i>
lugar de nacimiento	<i>birthplace</i>
domicilio actual	<i>present address</i>
estado civil	<i>marital status</i>
número de identidad	<i>ID number</i>
número de pasaporte	<i>passport number</i>

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 2: LAS ANTILLAS

La vivienda

el balcón	<i>balcony</i>	la sala	<i>living room</i>
la chimenea	<i>fireplace</i>	el sótano	<i>basement</i>
la cocina	<i>kitchen</i>	el tejado	<i>roof</i>
la despensa	<i>pantry</i>		
el desván	<i>attic</i>	Materiales	
el jardín	<i>garden</i>	de ladrillo	<i>brick</i>
el pasillo	<i>hallway</i>	de madera	<i>wooden</i>
		de piedra	<i>stone</i>

Las tareas domésticas

cargar el lavaplatos	<i>to load the dishwasher</i>
descargar el lavaplatos	<i>to unload the dishwasher</i>
colocar los libros	<i>to arrange the books</i>
planchar	<i>to iron</i>
sacudir el polvo	<i>to dust</i>

Muebles y accesorios para la casa

la cama	<i>bed</i>	Accesorios	
el estante	<i>shelf</i>	la alfombra	<i>rug</i>
la mesa	<i>table</i>	las cortinas	<i>curtains</i>
la mesita		el cuadro	<i>painting</i>
de noche	<i>nightstand</i>	el espejo	<i>mirror</i>
el sillón	<i>armchair</i>	el florero	<i>vase</i>
el sofá	<i>sofa</i>	la lámpara	<i>lamp</i>

Los electrodomésticos

La cocina		El cuarto de lavar	
el congelador	<i>freezer</i>	la lavadora	<i>washing machine</i>
la estufa	<i>stove</i>	la plancha	<i>iron</i>
el horno	<i>oven</i>	la secadora	<i>clothes dryer</i>
el lavaplatos	<i>dishwasher</i>		
el microondas	<i>microwave</i>		
el refrigerador	<i>refrigerator</i>		
el aire acondicionado	<i>air conditioning</i>		
la caldera de calefacción	<i>furnace</i>		
el equipo de música	<i>stereo</i>		
el despertador	<i>alarm clock</i>		

El barrio

la acera	<i>sidewalk</i>
la avenida	<i>avenue</i>
el banco	<i>bench</i>
la calle	<i>street</i>
la cuadra	<i>block</i>
la esquina	<i>corner</i>
la plaza	<i>square, plaza</i>
el paso de cebra	<i>crosswalk</i>
el semáforo	<i>stoplight</i>
la señal de pare	<i>stop sign</i>
en el centro	<i>downtown</i>
en las afueras	<i>on the outskirts</i>

Lugares y servicios

el banco	<i>bank</i>
la biblioteca	<i>library</i>
el café	<i>café</i>
la escuela	<i>school</i>
la iglesia	<i>church</i>
la oficina de correos	<i>post office</i>
el parque	<i>park</i>
la tienda de comestibles	<i>grocery store</i>

GRAMÁTICA DE LA UNIDAD PRELIMINAR: “VAMOS A RECORDAR”, P. 1-27

SUBJECT PRONOUNS & THE VERB “SER” (TO BE): You do not always need to use the **subject pronoun** in Spanish. The verb form alone usually indicates the subject.

Singular

yo soy *I am*

tú eres *you are(familiar)*

usted es *you are (formal)*

él, ella es *he, she is*

Plural

nosotros(as) somos *we are*

vosotros(as) sois *you are(familiar)*

ustedes son *you are (formal)*

ellos(as) son *they are*

LOS VERBOS SER Y ESTAR (TO BE)

1. Use **ser** to: describe professions (Manuel es maestro.), origin (Él es de España.), personal traits (Es muy simpático.), and physical characteristics (Es pelirrojo.)
2. Use **ser** to express identity (Tina es mi amiga.) and to give the time (Son las dos y media.) and date (Hoy es viernes 23 de agosto.).
3. Use **estar** to indicate location (Paulina está en la piscina.), to describe how someone feels (Está muy contenta.)and temporary conditions (Estoy ocupada.)

4. ESTAR (TO BE) PRESENTE:

yo estoy
tú estás
usted, está
él, ella

nosotros(as) estamos
vosotros(as) estáis
ustedes, están
ellos(as)

5. SER (TO BE) PRESENTE:

yo soy
tú eres
usted, es
él, ella

nosotros(as) somos
vosotros(as) sois
ustedes, son
ellos(as)

Doctor = SER (Sharpie)

- **D**escription (Él es alto.)
- **O**ccupation (¿Eres un médico?)
- **C**haracteristic/Personality (Ellos son simpáticos.)
- **T**ime / **D**ate (Son las ocho; Hoy es el ocho de julio.)
- **O**rigín (Soy de Colombia.)
- **R**elationship/Identity (Nosotras somos hermanas.)

Elf = ESTAR (Eraser)

- **E**motion (Estoy contenta.)
- **L**ocation (Estamos en el colegio; Mi casa está cerca.)
- **F**eeling, **H**ealth (temporary conditions)
(¿Estás cansada?; Estoy enferma.)

LOS ADJETIVOS

1. In Spanish, adjectives match the gender (Masculine or Feminine) and number (Singular or Plural) of the nouns they describe.
2. The feminine form is developed from the masculine form and the plural form is developed from the singular form.

	Masculine	Feminine
Ending in -o : Singular	el chico alto	la chica alta
Plural	los chicos altos	las chicas altas
Ending in -e : Singular	el maestro inteligente	la maestra inteligente
Plural	los maestros inteligentes	las maestras inteligentes
Ending in a consonant: Singular	el amigo joven	la amiga joven
Plural	los amigos jóvenes	las amigas jóvenes

3. Some adjectives that end in a consonant add **-a** to form the feminine:

el hombre trabajador la mujer trabajadora

LOS NOMBRES

- Nouns are words for people, animals, places, and things. Spanish nouns can be masculine or feminine. Almost all nouns that end in -o are masculine, and those that end in -a are usually feminine.
- Nouns that refer to people usually have a masculine and a feminine form. The feminine form is developed from the masculine form:

Masculine form	Feminine form	Examples
Ends in -o .	Changes -o to -a .	el niño la niña
Ends in a consonant.	Adds -a .	el profesor la profesora

- Most Spanish nouns can be singular (one) or plural (more than one). The plural form is developed from the singular form:

Singular form	Plural form	Examples
Ends in a vowel.	Adds -s.	el primo los primos
Ends in a consonant.	Adds -es.	el director los directores

LOS ARTÍCULOS

1. Indefinite Articles

Singular, Masculine:	un chico	a boy
Plural, Masculine:	unos chicos	some boys
Singular, Feminine:	una chica	a girl
Plural, Feminine:	unas chicas	some girls

2. Definite Articles

Singular, Masculine:	el chico	the boy
Plural, Masculine:	los chicos	the boys
Singular, Feminine:	la chica	the girl
Plural, Feminine:	las chicas	the girls

- In Spanish, articles match nouns in gender (masculine-feminine) and number (singular – plural).

THE VERB “GUSTAR”

- To talk about things people like, use a form of gustar + noun. *If the noun is singular, use gusta: Me gusta la clase de español. **If the noun is plural, use gustan: ¿Te gustan tus clases? ***To talk about what you like to do, use gusta + infinitive: Me gusta leer.
- The verb “gustar” doesn’t require a Subject Pronoun. Instead, it uses the Object Pronouns: me, te, le, nos, os, les.
- The meaning of the pronouns can be clarified with the Prepositional phrases: a + noun/pronoun (Prepositional Phrase): A Rafael y a mí nos gusta escuchar música.

Verbo gustar (to like). Presente

	Singular	Plural	
(A mí)	me gusta	me gustan	I like
(A ti)	te gusta	te gustan	you like
(A usted) (A él/a ella)	le gusta	le gustan	you like; he / she likes
(A nosotros/as)	nos gusta	nos gustan	we like
(A vosotros/as)	os gusta	os gustan	you like
(A ustedes) (A ellos/a ellas)	les gusta	les gustan	you like; they like

ADVERBIOS DE CANTIDAD: Some verbs can be modified by a word that expresses quantity. These words are called adverbs of quantity. No me gustan nada las verduras, pero me gusta mucho el pollo.

Nada (nothing)	Poco (Little, not much)	Bastante (quite, enough)	Mucho (a lot, very much)
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VERBOS REGULARES EN EL PRESENTE

	Hablar	Comer	Escribir
yo	hablo	como	escribo
tú	hablas	comes	escribes
usted, él, ella	habla	come	escribe
nosotros(as)	hablamos	comemos	escribimos
vosotros(as)	habláis	coméis	escribís
ustedes, ellos(as)	hablan	comen	escriben

VERBOS Y PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

Bañarse: to take a bath	
Yo Me baño	Nosotros Nos bañamos
Tú Te bañas	Vosotros Os bañáis
Él/ella/usted Se baña	Ellos/ellas/ustedes Se bañan

- All reflexive verbs use a reflexive pronoun. In a Reflexive Verb, the subject does the action and receives the action.
- The subject, the reflexive pronoun, and the reflexive verb are all in the same form.
- Placement of Reflexive Pronouns:
 - Before the conjugated reflexive verb: **me baño**;
 - When the reflexive verb follows a conjugated verb, there are two places: before the conjugated verb (**me** quiero bañar) or attached to the infinitive (quiero bañar**me**).
- Some verbs are not always reflexive: **Yo baño a mi bebé**.
- Most Common Reflexive Verbs:** Despertarse (e-ie): to wake up; Levantarse: to get up; Prepararse /arreglarse: to get ready; Bañarse: to take a bath; Ducharse: to take a shower; Secarse: to dry oneself; Vestirse (e-i): to get dressed; Ponerse la ropa: to put on clothes; Peinarse: to comb one's hair; Cepillarse los dientes: to brush one's teeth; Maquillarse: to put on makeup; Entrenarse: to train; Lavarse: to wash oneself; Acostarse (o-ue): to go to bed; Dormirse (o-ue): to fall asleep.
- Ponerse: Irregular "Yo" Verb:

(Yo) me pongo	(Nosotros) nos ponemos
(Tú) te pones	(Vosotros) os ponéis
(él/ella/usted) se pone	(Ellos/ellas/ustedes) se ponen

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

Express how often something is done.	
Nunca	Never
Casi nunca/ rara vez	Almost never/ rarely
A veces	Sometimes
Muchas veces/mucho	A lot
Casi siempre	Almost always

Siempre	Always
Todos los días	Everyday
Todo el día	All day (long)
Todas las semanas	Every week
Todos los años	Every year

VERBOS CON RAÍZ IRREGULAR EN EL PRESENTE (Stem-Changing Verbs)

A **Stem-changing Verb** is a verb that uses the same endings as Regular Verbs. However, it has a change in the stem. **Example:** the verb “**PENSAR**” (to think) is formed by the stem “**PENS**” and the ending “**AR**”. This verb is a stem-changing verb in the Present Tense because the “**e**” of the stem is replaced with “**ie**” when the verb is conjugated in all the forms, except “**Nosotros**” and “**Vosotros**”.

Stem-changing Verbs in Present Tense: in all forms except “vosotros” and “nosotros”.	
E - IE	O - UE
Pensar: pienso pensamos piensas pensáis piensa piensan	Poder: puedo podemos puedes podéis puede pueden
Other e to ie verbs: cerrar (close), comenzar (begin), despertarse (wake up), empezar (start), encender (turn on), entender (understand), hervir (boil), pensar (to think), perder (lose), preferir (prefer), querer (want), recomendar (recommend), nevar (to snow).	Other o to ue verbs: acostarse (lie down), almorzar (have lunch), contar (to count), costar (cost), doler (hurt), dormir (sleep), encontrar (find), envolver (wrap), probar (taste; try on), recordar (to remember), volar (to fly), volver (return), llover (to rain).
E – I	U - UE
Servir: sirvo servimos sirves servís sirve sirven	Jugar: juego jugamos juegas jugáis juega juegan
Other e to i verbs: competir (compete), freír (fry), medir (to measure), pedir (order; ask for), repetir (to repeat), seguir (follow; continue), vestirse (get dressed).	Jugar (to play) is the only u to ue stem-changing verb.

ADVERBIOS Y EXPRESIONES DE LUGAR (PLACE)

AQUÍ/ ACÁ	HERE	CERCA DE	CLOSE TO
AHÍ	THERE	LEJOS DE	FAR FROM
ALLÍ/ ALLÁ	OVER THERE	DEBAJO DE	UNDER
A LA DERECHA DE	TO THE RIGHT OF	DELANTE DE	IN FRONT OF
A LA IZQUIERDA DE	TO THE LEFT OF	DETRÁS DE	BEHIND
AL LADO DE	NEXT TO	ENCIMA DE	ON, ON TOP OF

EXPRESAR EXISTENCIA: EL VERBO “HABER”

1. To say that someone or something exists, use HAY (*there is/are*): Hay una rana en la flor. (There is a frog on the flower)
2. To ask about the existence of something, use HAY: ¿Hay pájaros en el árbol? (Are there birds on the tree?)
3. The Spanish phrase equivalent to *There isn't or there aren't* is NO HAY: No hay pájaros en el árbol. (There aren't birds on the tree)

El Verbo “IR”, p. 24

- 1) The irregular verb **IR** means “to go”.
- 2) To talk about where someone is going, use **ir + a**: **Los estudiantes van a la biblioteca.**
- 3) To talk about what you are going to do, use a form of **ir a + infinitive**:
¿Qué **van a hacer** ustedes? **Vamos a mirar** una película.
(What **are you going to do**?) (We're going to watch a movie.)
- 4) Usually used in combination with other verbs: **Tengo que ir** a la biblioteca. **Quiero ir** al campo.
- 5) **Verbo “IR”, Presente**

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

VERBOS IRREGULARES EN LA PRIMERA PERSONA SINGULAR (PRESENTE)

Some Present-Tense verbs are irregular ONLY in the “YO” form. The rest of the forms are conjugated as regular verbs (ar, er, ir). REMEMBER: “Decir, Venir, and Tener” have a stem-change.

	Hacer (To do; to make)	Poner (To put)	Salir (To go out; to leave)	Traer (To bring)
Yo	Hago	Pongo	Salgo	Traigo
	Conocer (To know; to meet)	Dar (To give)	Saber (To know)	Ver (To see)
Yo	Conozco	Doy	Sé	Veo
	Decir (To say; to tell)	Venir (To come)	Tener (To have)	
Yo	Digo	Vengo	Tengo	

EL VERBO TENER

- 1) to talk about what you have (possession).
- 2) to say how old a person is (age).
- 3) To talk about what you have to do (tener + que + infinitive)
- 4) **Verbo “TENER”, Presente**

Yo	tengo	nosotros(as)	tenemos
tú	tienes	vosotros(as)	tenéis
usted,	tiene	ustedes,	tienen
él, ella		ellos(as)	

GRAMÁTICA DE LA UNIDAD 1: “CENTROAMÉRICA”, P. 28-79

LOS POSESIVOS: Possessives (adjectives and pronouns) are used to show ownership: *Esta es mi mochila.* (This is my backpack.) *Esa es mi escuela.* (That is my school.)

Possessive Adjectives

1. Possessive adjectives can be placed before or after the noun they accompany, but some forms change depending on their position: Carlos es mi primo. (Carlos is my cousin.) Carlos es un primo mío. (Carlos is a cousin of mine.)
2. Possessive adjectives agree in number with the noun they accompany. They agree with the thing possessed, not with the owner. Nuestro and vuestro also agree in gender with the item possessed: Estas son nuestras primas, Ana y Lucía. (These are our cousins, Ana & Lucía.)

ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

	ANTES DEL NOMBRE (mi tío)				DESPUÉS DEL NOMBRE (un tío mío)			
	Singular		Plural		Singular		Plural	
	Masculino	Femenino	Masculino	Femenino	Masculino	Femenino	Masculino	Femenino
my	mi		mis		mío	mía	míos	mías
your (inf.)	tu		tus		tuyo	tuya	tuyos	tuyas
his, her your	su		sus		suyo	suya	suyos	suyas
our	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
your (inf.)	vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras	vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras
their, your	su		sus		suyo	suya	suyos	suyas

Possessive Pronouns

1. Possessive pronouns are used instead of a noun: Ese libro es mío. (That book is mine.)
2. The forms of possessive pronouns are the same as those of possessive adjectives after the noun: Estos son nuestros profesores y aquellos son los vuestros. (These are our professors and those are yours.)
3. When the possessive pronoun is used to identify, it is preceded by a definite article (el – la – los –las): Tu libro es azul, el mío es verde.

CONCORDANCIA DEL ADJETIVO

1. In Spanish, adjectives reflect the gender and number of the noun they refer to.
2. Adjetivos que terminan en -o: tienen 4 formas

el chico simpático	los chicos simpáticos
la chica simpática	las chicas simpáticas

3. Adjetivos que terminan en -e: tienen 2 formas

el niño inteligente	los niños inteligentes
la niña inteligente	las niñas inteligentes

4. Adjetivos que terminan en consonante: tienen generalmente 2 formas

el señor débil (weak)	los señores débiles
la señora débil	las señoras débiles

Los adjetivos de nacionalidad: Adjectives that express nationality also have variation of gender and number.

5. Adjetivos que terminan en -o o en consonante: tienen 4 formas

el chico hondureño	los chicos hondureños
la chica hondureña	las chicas hondureñas
el niño español	los niños españoles
la niña española	las niñas españolas

6. Adjetivos que terminan en -e: tienen 2 formas

el señor canadiense	los señores canadienses
la señora canadiense	las señoras canadienses

LAS COMPARACIONES

- Things and people may be compared with respect to their characteristics and feelings.

- To express equality, use: **tan + adjective + como** **as ... as**

Pedro está tan aburrido como Luis.

verb + tanto como **... as much as ...**

Yo estudio tanto como tú.

- To express inequality, use: **más/menos + adjective + que** **more/ less ... than**

Antonia está más triste que Lola. Roberto está menos contento que Carlos.

verb + más/menos que **... more/ less than**

Ellos discuten más que nosotros.

Elena habla menos que yo.

- Formas irregulares para el comparativo:

1. The following adjectives have irregular comparative forms:

Adjectives	Comparative
bueno (good)	mejor (better)
malo (bad)	peor (worse)
grande (big)	mayor (older)
pequeño (small)	menor (younger)

2. **NOTICE:** When the adjectives **grande** and **pequeño** refer to size, the regular forms are generally used:

El Hotel del Lago es más grande que el Hotel Miramar. (*Hotel del Lago is bigger than Hotel Miramar.*)

However, when these adjectives refer to age, the irregular forms are used: Elba es mayor que yo; yo soy tres años menor que ella. (*Elba is older than I; I'm three years younger than she is.*)

EL SUPERLATIVO

- The superlative is used to express an extreme degree of an adjective.
- When the adjective ends in a consonant, add -ísimo, -ísima, -ísimos, -ísimas to form the superlative:
popular + ísimo Carlos es popularísimo.
- If the adjective ends in a vowel, drop the vowel before adding the superlative ending.
triste + ísimo Pablo está tristísimo.
- You can also use adverbs like muy before the adjective to express the same idea: Estamos muy tristes.
- When the last consonant is a C, G, or Z, make these spelling changes: C to QU: rico (rich/tasty)- riquísimo; G to GU: largo (long) – larguísimo; Z to C: feliz (happy) – felicísimo

NOTICE: dulce (sweet) – dulcísimo
frío (cold) – friísimo
limpio (clean) – limpiísimo

LOS INTERROGATIVOS

- Interrogatives are words that are used to ask questions. Normally, interrogatives go at the beginning of a sentence.

¿Cómo te llamas?

¿Dónde vives?

PRINCIPALES INTERROGATIVOS

¿Qué?	What?	¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Cuál(es)?	Which?	¿Cómo?	How?
¿Quién(es)?	Who?	¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Cuánto(a)?	How much?	¿Para qué?	What for?
¿Cuántos(as)?	How many?	¿Adónde?	Where to?
¿Dónde?	Where?	¿De dónde?	Where from?



- Cuál, cuáles are used to ask about one or more elements in a group. They are always followed by a verb, never by a noun.

Aquí hay muchos libros. ¿Cuál es el tuyo?

- To ask where someone is from, use de dónde. Use adónde to ask where someone is going.

¿De dónde eres?

¿Adónde va Juan?

Responder preguntas

- If the question begins with a question word, it is answered with the information that question word refers to.

–¿Cómo te llamas?

–Me llamo Alicia.

- If the question does not have a question word, it is answered with sí or no. To answer a question in the negative form, use double negation—once to answer, and once before the verb.

–¿Eres española?

–Sí. soy española / No, no soy española. Soy hondureña.

- **Qué vs. Cuál:** When used with the verb ser, cuál and qué can both mean "what," but they are not interchangeable.
 1. **“Cuál” cannot be followed by a noun.** Cuál is more common, and is used to indicate a selection, or choice of possibilities: ¿Cuál es la capital de España? (What is the capital of Spain?)
 2. **“Qué” can be followed by a noun.** Qué is used to elicit a definition or an explanation: ¿Qué es un pasaporte? (What is a passport?)

EL PRESENTE CONTINUO

- In Spanish, the Present Progressive is formed with

the Present Tense
of the verb “ESTAR”

+

the Present Participle/
gerund of the verb
- **¿Qué estás haciendo, Pablo?**
 (What are you doing, Pablo?)
- **Estoy cargando el lavaplatos.**
 (I am loading the dishwasher)

Verbo “LAVAR” Presente Continuo	
Yo estoy lavando	Nosotros estamos lavando
Tú estás lavando	Vosotros estáis lavando
Él/ ella/usted está lavando	Ellos/ellas/ustedes están lavando

- Present Participle or Gerund is formed **dropping the end of the infinitive verbs and adding –ando for –ar verbs or –iendo for –er/-ir verbs to the stem.**
 - lavar lavando
 - hacer haciendo
 - sacudir sacudiendo
- 2. If an –er/-ir verb stem ends in a vowel like “leer”, “traer”, change the “iendo” to “yendo”: **creer (to believe)- creyendo, leer – leyendo; oír (to hear) – oyendo, traer (to bring) – trayendo; construir (to build) - construyendo; ir (to go) – yendo;**
- 3. Some –ir stem-changing verbs change vowels in the stem of the present participle: **(e to i)** decir (to tell, to say)– diciendo, mentir (to lie) – mintiendo, pedir (to ask for, to order) –pidiendo, preferir – prefiriendo, servir–sirviendo; **(o to u)**- dormir - durmiendo , morir (to die) –muriendo.
- **Placement of Pronouns (Reflexive, Direct, & Indirect Object Pronouns)** are placed before the conjugated form of “estar” (**Me estoy arreglando**) or attached to the present participle (**Estoy arreglándome**). When attaching the pronoun, put an accent mark on the third syllable from the last.

Reflexive Pronouns	Me, te, se, nos, os, se
Direct Object Pronouns	Me, te, lo/la, nos, os, los/las
Indirect Object Pronouns	Me, te, le, nos, os, les

- Example of Conjugation with a Reflexive Verb: “Levantarse” (to get up)

Yo me estoy levantando / estoy levantándome	Nosotros nos estamos levantando / estamos levantándonos
Tú te estás levantando / estás levantándote	Vosotros os estáis levantando / estáis levantándoos
Él/ella/usted se está levantando / está levantándose	Ellos/ellas/ustedes se están levantando / están levantándose

EL OBJETO DIRECTO

- Many verbs have a complement that indicates who or what receives the action of the verb. This complement is called **Objeto Directo**.

Juan compra un cuadro.
(Juan buys a picture.)

“A” PERSONAL

- When the direct object of a verb is a person or a pet, include “A” after the verb and before the person.
- This Personal “A” does not have an equivalent in English.

Conozco a la profesora de matemáticas.
(I know the math teacher)

- Exception: the verb “tener” does not require the use of Personal “A”.

Direct Object Pronouns:

- Are used to replace direct object nouns.
- Receive the action of the verb in a sentence:
 - ¿Tienes los libros en el estante?
 - Sí, los tengo.
- The DO Pronouns/Nouns answer the questions “Whom?” (¿A quién?) “What” (¿Qué?).
- When stating the D.O. pronoun for a person or a pet, the Personal “A” is not used: Veo a la maestra. La veo.

Singular	Plural
Me (me)	Nos (us)
Te (you-familiar)	Os (you all -familiar)
Lo (you-formal, him, it)	Los (you, them)
La (you-formal, her, it)	Las (you, them)

Posición de los Pronombres de Objeto Directo: Possible placements for Direct Object Pronouns:

1) If there is only 1 verb, in front of the conjugated verb.

Juan compra un cuadro. Juan lo compra.

2) If there are 2 verbs, before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive, or the present participle.

➤ Infinitive: Juan quiere comprar un cuadro.

Juan lo quiere comprar. OR Juan quiere comprarlo.

➤ Present Participle: Juan está comprando un cuadro.

Juan lo está comprando. OR Juan está comprándolo.

3) Attached to Affirmative Commands and in front of Negative Commands: A- Plancha la ropa. Pláncala.

N- No planches la ropa. No la planches.

EL OBJETO INDIRECTO

- The Indirect Object indicates for whom an action is performed or who benefits from it.
- The indirect object is always introduced by the preposition “A”: **Luis le compra un despertador a su hijo.**

Los pronombres de Objeto indirecto

- Indirect Object Pronouns can accompany or replace Indirect Objects Nouns. **If the sentence has an IO noun, the IO pronoun must be there accompanying it.**
- Sometimes for emphasis or for clarification, Indirect Object Pronouns are redundant because we also include the Indirect Object in the same sentence:
Luis le compra un despertador (a su hijo).

- While the DO Pronouns answer the questions “Whom? What”, the IO Pronouns answer the questions “To Whom?” (A quién) or “For Whom?” (Para quién).

Singular	Plural
Me (me)	Nos (us)
Te (you-familiar)	Os (you all-familiar)
Le (you-formal, him, her)	Les (you all-formal, them)

Posición de los Pronombres de Objeto Indirecto

- Indirect Object Pronouns are placed before the conjugated verb, attached to an Infinitive or a Present Participle, attached to an Affirmative Command, or in front of a Negative Command, exactly like Direct Object Pronouns.

Le voy a regalar un CD a Pedro. OR

Voy a regalarle un CD a Pedro.

Le estoy comprando un CD a Pedro. OR

Estoy comprándole un CD a Pedro.

LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETO DOBLE (DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS)

- Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns may be used together in the same sentence. In this case, the Indirect Object Pronouns goes before the Direct Object Pronoun.

Patricia me compra un libro. Patricia me lo compra.

Me: Indirect Lo: Direct

- Whenever both pronouns begin with the letter "l", change the first pronoun to "se."

Le compro un libro.

le lo = se lo

Se lo compro.

le la = se la

le los = se los

le las = se las

les lo = se lo

les la = se la

les los = se los

les las = se las

- Accents (Tildes):** Add an Accent Mark when attaching both pronouns to the end of:

1) An Infinitive: 3rd syllable from the last: Quiero decírtelo. (I want to say it to you.)

2) A Present Participle: 4th syllable from the last: Estoy diciéndotelo. (I'm saying it to you.)

3) An Affirmative Command: 4th syllable from the last or 3rd syllable from the last:

Dígamelo. (Say it to me.) **Dénselo.** (Give it to her.)

LOS DEMOSTRATIVOS: Demonstrative Adjectives & Pronouns: Indicate where something is in relation to the speaker (3 categories: close, not so close, or far away).

Adjectives

- Modify nouns and must agree in gender and number with the noun they describe.
- Appear before the noun.
- Spelled the same way as pronouns.

Pronouns

- Replace nouns, and agree in gender and number with the replaced noun.
- Take the place of the noun.
- Spelled the same way as adjectives.

Adverbs to be used with Demonstratives:

1. Aquí/Aquí (here), Cerca (close)- used with the “close” category: este, esta, estos, estas.
2. Allí (there) – used with the “not close” category: ese, esa, esos.
3. Allá (over there), Lejos (far away)- used with the “far away” category: aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquellas.

Neutral forms “esto, eso, & aquello” are always pronouns. They do not change for number or gender. They are used:

- To refer to situations or facts: **Hoy voy al cine y eso me gusta.**
- To present or to refer to unknown objects without specific gender: - **¿Qué es eso? - Eso es una biblioteca.**

esto (this matter, this thing)

eso (that matter, that thing)

aquello (that matter/thing over there)

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

<u>“Close” Category:</u> este libro (this book) estos libros (these books) esta pluma (this pen) estas plumas (these pens) <u>“Not Close” Category:</u> ese libro (that book) esos libros (those books) esa pluma (that pen) esas plumas (those pens) <u>“Far away” Category:</u> aquel libro (that book over there) aquellos libros (those books over there) aquella pluma (that pen over there) aquellas plumas (those pens over there)	<u>“Close” Category:</u> este (this one - masculine) estos (these ones - masculine) esta (this one - feminine) estas (these ones - feminine) <u>“Not Close” Category:</u> ese (that one - masculine) esos (those ones - masculine) esa (that one - feminine) esas (those ones - feminine) <u>“Far away” Category:</u> aquel (that one over there - masc.) aquellos (those ones over there - masc.) aquella (that one over there - fem.) aquellas (those ones over there - fem.)
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CULTURA DE LA UNIDAD 1: “CENTROAMÉRICA”, P. 28-79

1. The countries (países) of Central America, their respective capital cities and nationality adjectives are: **Belice** (Belmopán, beliceño/a), **Guatemala** (Ciudad de Guatemala, guatemalteco/a), **El Salvador** (San Salvador, salvadoreño/a), **Honduras** (Tegucigalpa, hondureño/a), **Nicaragua** (Managua, nicaragüense), **Costa Rica** (San José, costarricense), **Panamá** (Ciudad de Panamá, panameño).
2. Located between the Pacific Ocean (Océano Pacífico) and the Caribbean Sea (Mar Caribe).
3. Bordered by México to the north and Colombia to the south.
4. Spanish is spoken in six of these countries. In Belice, English is spoken because it used to be a British colony.
5. The Panama Canal (**Canal de Panamá**) joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
6. **“Mestizaje”** refers to the mixture or fusion of races. Centroamérica is a region with a mixture of Indigenous, European and African people. Some ethnic groups that come from this fusion are **“los garífunas”** (in Guatemala & Honduras) and **“los misquitos”** (Nicaragua & Honduras).
7. **Garífunas:** ethnic group that lives in regions of Central America, the Caribbean, and USA. They descend from Africans that were taken to the area as “esclavos” (slaves).

8. Due to the mestizaje, most people in Central America speak Spanish, but some speak “Garífuna” or other native languages.
9. Fauna and flora are very rich. Costa Rica has 4.5% of the species worldwide. For this reason, various zones of Centroamérica have been declared “**Reserva de la Biósfera**” (**Biosphere Reserve**).
10. **Lago (Lake) Atitlán** located in Guatemala, in an area where many Mayas live; the deepest lake in Central America and the country’s main source of income; originated from a huge volcanic eruption. Atitlán has a strong wind called “**Xocomil**”.
11. **Los Padrinos (Godparents)**: In Hispanic countries, Christian families celebrate “el bautismo” (baptism) of the babies. The parents choose two family members or two good friends as the baby’s godparents.
12. **Sistema Internacional de Medidas**: Many countries use the International System of Units (SI) or Metric System (Sistema Métrico) which was developed in 1960.
13. The “**Gigantona**” and the “**Enano cabezón**” are representations of people from colonial times who make appearances at León’s festivals, in Nicaragua. The “**Gigantona**” is a three-meter tall figure who represents a Spanish lady, complete with dress and antique jewelry. Her height represents the power the Spaniards had over the indigenous population. The “**Enano cabezón**” represents the indigenous people, short in stature yet very intelligent. He accompanies the lady while singing about social problems. They both dance on the streets and cheer up the parties. There is an annual contest to award the best street puppets.
14. The “Mayas” created many legends about the world, nature, and the gods. These legends were collected in a very ancient book: the **Popol Vuh**.
15. **Nicaraguan Rubén Darío (1867-1916)** is one of the main poets in Spanish literature. He is called “**the father of Modernism**” because he was one of the most important representatives of this literary movement. Modernist poets like writing about moods, feelings, and love.
16. In Costa Rica, there are many national parks. One of them is **Rincón de la Vieja**, in northern Costa Rica; includes the Volcano with the same name as the park; a great destination to practice **Ecotourism**; has jungle, volcanoes, rivers, lakes, and hot springs (*aguas termales*); best way to admire the plants and animals is horse-back riding or zip lining (*montando en tirolina*).
17. **Los Apellidos (last names)**: In Hispanic countries, two last names are used. Normally, **the first last name is the father’s and the second one is the mother’s**. In general, women do not change their last name when they marry. Sometimes, the word “*de*” is included in someone’s last name. In the case of married women, it could be that the person decided to take on her husband’s last name, using “*de*” to differentiate it from their own.

CULTURA DE LA UNIDAD 2: LAS ANTILLAS, P. 80-131

1. The Spanish-speaking countries (países) of the Antilles, their respective capital cities and nationality adjectives are: **Cuba** (La Habana, cubano/a), **Puerto Rico** (San Juan, puertorriqueño), and **República Dominicana** (Santo Domingo, dominicano/a).
2. Group of islands located to the South of Florida, in the Caribbean Sea.
3. Divided into **Antillas Mayores** (Greater Antilles: Cuba, Haití, República Dominicana, Jamaica, & Puerto Rico) and **Antillas Menores** (Lesser Antilles: the rest of the islands, except the Bahamas).
4. **Cuba** occupies the largest island. **Dominican Republic** shares “la Isla Española” with Haití. **Puerto Rico** is the smallest island of the Greater Antilles. It is a self-governing commonwealth in association with the United States.
5. **Ponce de León** was coming from Puerto Rico, where he was the first governor appointed by the Crown. When his expedition arrived to La Florida, he thought it was another island.

6. As an outcome of the Spanish-American war, Spain ceded **Puerto Rico** to the U.S. Puerto Rico began the 20th century under the military rule of the U.S. In 1917, the U.S. granted Puerto Ricans U.S. citizenship.
7. **Barrios Coloniales:** Many of the cities in Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico are of Spanish origin and they conserve beautiful colonial neighborhoods with stone-paved streets, colorful houses, and defensive forts. The colonial neighborhoods in La Havana, Santo Domingo, and San Juan are very famous.
8. **Música Caribeña:** There are many genres of **Caribbean music**. The most representative one is **“la salsa”**, which is influenced by African rhythms and jazz. Salsa was created in the 60’s by the Caribbean community in New York. Other known types of music are **“el merengue”** and **“la bachata”** from Dominican Republic, and **“el son cubano”**.
9. **Sir Francis Drake:** English pirate, an explorer, and a sailor; member of the Royal Marine and led several expeditions against the Spaniards in the Americas. He occupied Santo Domingo and asked for ransom in order to free the city. In the **“Casa del Cordón”**, he weighed the gold and the jewelry that the citizens had to bring to pay for the rescue.
10. **The Cord House, or “La Casa del Cordón”**, in Santo Domingo, is the first known house made entirely of stone in the Americas and it probably is the first two story house. The name of the house comes from a rope belt carved into the façade.
11. **Las Casas Coloniales:** The colonial zone in Santo Domingo has very well conserved colonial buildings and monuments. The colonial style buildings are made of cobblestone or brick. The houses are organized around a courtyard which all the rooms face. These courtyards are decorated with fountains, plants, and tiles. The colonial zone in Santo Domingo was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1990.
12. **El Museo del Ambar:** The most important amber museum (*a yellow, red, or brown translucent fossil resin used in jewelry*) is in the city Ciudad de Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic. This city is in the so-called **“Costa del ámbar”**. In this coast, there are amber deposits which are more than 26 million years old. The Dominican amber is very famous for its wide variety of colors. It is used to make ornaments and jewelry. Sometimes there are insects inside it because amber is formed from trees’ fossil resin.
13. In Hispanic countries, it is a custom to show guests around the house.
14. **Las Serenatas:** The tradition of serenades is present in many Latin countries. This tradition comes from the custom of singing ballads to the beloved woman under the balcony of her house. The man in love normally goes with a small group of musicians, such as a **“tuna”** or mariachi band in Mexico.
15. **Las Tunas:** They are groups of university students that interpret songs with traditional themes and serenades. **“Los tunos”** wear a black cape with colorful ribbons and use instruments such as **“la bandurria”** (small 12-string guitar), **“el laúd”** (lute), the guitar, or **“la pandereta”** (tambourine).
16. **Aibonito**, a small city in Puerto Rico, is known as **“la ciudad de las flores”** (the city of the flowers) or **“el jardín de P.R.”** (the garden from Puerto Rico). The famous festival of the flowers has been celebrated there since 1969.
17. **“Los Barrios” (neighborhoods)** are the zones in which a city or a town is divided. For example, **“San Juan Antiguo”** or **“Viejo San Juan” (Old San Juan)** is the colonial neighborhood in San Juan, Puerto Rico.
18. In many colonial cities of Latin America, there is a main town square called **“La Plaza de Armas”**. Palaces, cathedrals, and other important buildings were built in these town squares. During the Spanish colonization, this plaza was the meeting point for the people during an attack, so the town's ammunitions were stored in the main public buildings nearby.
19. **The Caribbean is one of the main international tourist destinations.** Many of the cruises around this area come from Florida. One of the Caribbean’s attractions is its colonial architecture. There are several places that have been declared **“Patrimonio de la Humanidad”** (World Heritage) by the UNESCO: el centro histórico (historic center) de La Habana (Cuba), la ciudad (city) colonial de Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), or El Viejo San Juan (Old San Juan, Puerto Rico), among others.

11. **Vocabulario**: (Complete list attached)
 a) Clothes & Complements, p. 178;
 b) Describe clothing, p. 178;
 c) Stores & establishments, p. 178;
 d) Shopping, p. 178, Libro.
12. **Gramática**:
 e) Preterite tense regular –AR verbs, p. 142;
 f) Preterite tense regular –ER & -IR verbs, p. 150;
 g) Irregular Preterite (ser, ir, decir, tener, estar, hacer), p. 158;
 h) Preterite tense –IR Stem-changing verbs, p. 166, Libro.
13. **Resumen de Vocabulario y Gramática**, pp. 178-181, Libro.
14. **Cultura de los Andes Centrales** (Belice, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, y Panamá), pp. 139, 141, 147, 149, 155, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 174, & 175, Libro

UNIDAD 6: CARIBE CONTINENTAL, P. 290-339 (NO CULTURE WAS COVERED)

15. **Vocabulario**: (Complete list attached)
 a) Trips and Excursions, p. 334;
 b) The train and the plane, p. 334;
 c) The car, p. 334;
 d) The hotel and the bank, p.334, Libro.
16. **Gramática**:
 e) Imperfect Tense, p. 298;
 f) Irregular Preterite Verbs (dar, poder, poner, querer, saber, & venir), p. 306;
 g) Preterite vs. Imperfect, p.314;
 h) Preterite vs. Imperfect, p. 322, Libro.
17. **Resumen de Vocabulario y Gramática**, pp. 334-337, Libro

UNIDAD 4: NORTEAMÉRICA, P. 186-235 (NO CULTURE WAS COVERED)

18. **Vocabulario**: (Complete list attached)
 a) Food, p. 230;
 b) Buying food, p. 230;
 c) In the kitchen, p. 230;
 d) At the restaurant, p. 230, Libro.
19. **Gramática**:
 e) Indefinites to express quantity, p. 194;
 f) Singular Affirmative Commands, p. 202;
 g) Plural Affirmative Commands, p. 210;
 h) Negative Commands & Commands with pronouns, p. 218, Libro.
20. **Resumen de Vocabulario y Gramática**, pp. 230-233, Libro

UNIDAD 5: ESPAÑA, P. 238-287 (ONLY VOCABULARY)

21. **Vocabulario**: (Complete list attached)
 a) Parts of the body, p. 282;
 b) Personal Hygiene, p. 282;
 c) Health: symptoms and illnesses, p. 282;

d) Healthy habits, p. 282, Libro.

UNIDAD 7: RÍO DE LA PLATA, P. 342-391 (ONLY VOCABULARY)

22. **Vocabulario:** (Complete list attached)

- a) School, p. 386;
- b) Professions, p. 386;
- c) Hobbies, activities, & shows, p. 386;
- d) Sports, p. 386, Libro.

UNIDAD 8: LA PANAMERICANA, P. 394-443 (ONLY VOCABULARY)

23. **Vocabulario:** (Complete list attached)

- a) Geography, p. 438;
- b) Countries, p. 438;
- c) Weather Forecast, p. 438;
- d) Nature and the environment, p. 438, Libro.

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 3: ANDES CENTRALES

La ropa y los complementos

el abrigo	<i>coat</i>	Complementos	
la bata	<i>robe</i>	el anillo	<i>ring</i>
la corbata	<i>tie</i>	los aretes	<i>earrings</i>
el impermeable	<i>raincoat</i>	el bolso	<i>purse</i>
el pijama	<i>pajamas</i>	el collar	<i>necklace</i>
la sudadera	<i>sweatshirt</i>	las gafas de sol	<i>sunglasses</i>
el traje	<i>suit</i>	la gorra	<i>cap</i>
el traje de baño	<i>swimsuit</i>	la pulsera	<i>bracelet</i>
		el reloj	<i>watch</i>
Calzado			
las zapatillas	<i>slippers</i>		

Describir la ropa

el número	<i>shoe size</i>
la talla	<i>size</i>
Características	
cómodo(a)	<i>comfortable</i>
incómodo(a)	<i>uncomfortable</i>

Diseños	
de cuadros	<i>plaid</i>
de lunares	<i>polka dot</i>
de rayas	<i>striped</i>
liso(a)	<i>plain</i>

Materiales	
de algodón	<i>cotton</i>
de cuero	<i>leather</i>
de lana	<i>wool</i>

Colores	
amarillo(a)	<i>yellow</i>
anaranjado(a)	<i>orange</i>
azul	<i>blue</i>
blanco(a)	<i>white</i>
de color café	<i>brown</i>
dorado(a)	<i>gold</i>
gris	<i>gray</i>
morado(a)	<i>purple</i>
negro(a)	<i>black</i>
plateado(a)	<i>silver</i>
rojo(a)	<i>red</i>
rosado(a)	<i>pink</i>
verde	<i>green</i>
colores claros	<i>light colors</i>
colores oscuros	<i>dark colors</i>

Tiendas y establecimientos

el centro comercial	<i>shopping mall</i>
la farmacia	<i>drugstore</i>
la joyería	<i>jewelry store</i>
la librería	<i>bookstore</i>
la papelería	<i>stationery store</i>
la peluquería	<i>hair salon</i>
la perfumería	<i>perfume store</i>
el quiosco	<i>kiosk</i>
el supermercado	<i>supermarket</i>
la zapatería	<i>shoe store</i>

la tienda de artesanía	<i>handicrafts store</i>
la tienda de bisutería	<i>costume jewelry store</i>
la tienda de deportes	<i>sports store</i>
la tienda de disfraces	<i>costume shop</i>
la tienda de música	<i>music store</i>
la tienda de regalos	<i>gift shop</i>
la tienda de ropa	<i>clothing store</i>
el ascensor	<i>elevator</i>
las escaleras mecánicas	<i>escalator</i>

la caja	<i>cash register</i>
el / la cajero(a)	<i>cashier</i>
el / la cliente(a)	<i>customer</i>
el / la dependiente(a)	<i>salesclerk</i>
el descuento	<i>discount</i>
la etiqueta	<i>tag, label</i>
la fila	<i>line</i>
el probador	<i>fitting room</i>

El dinero

el billete	<i>bill</i>
la moneda	<i>coin</i>
la tarjeta de crédito	<i>credit card</i>

El precio

ser barato(a)	<i>to be cheap, inexpensive</i>
ser caro(a)	<i>to be expensive</i>

Expresiones

estar de moda	<i>to be in style</i>
estar en oferta	<i>to be on sale</i>
pagar con tarjeta	<i>to pay by credit card</i>
pagar en efectivo	<i>to pay in cash</i>
probarse ropa	<i>to try clothes on</i>
quedar bien	<i>to fit well</i>
quedar mal	<i>to fit badly</i>
quedar grande	<i>to be too big</i>
quedar pequeño	<i>to be too small</i>

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 6: CARIBE CONTINENTAL

Viajes y excursiones

la agencia de viajes	<i>travel agency</i>
el / la agente de viajes	<i>travel agent</i>
la bolsa	<i>bag</i>
la estación de autobuses	<i>bus station</i>
el folleto	<i>brochure</i>
el horario	<i>schedule</i>
la llegada	<i>arrival</i>
la maleta	<i>suitcase</i>
el mapa	<i>map</i>
la parada de autobús	<i>bus stop</i>
la puerta	<i>gate</i>
la salida	<i>departure</i>
la tarifa	<i>price</i>
el / la viajero(a)	<i>traveler</i>

Acciones

ir	<i>to go</i>
volver	<i>to come back</i>
salir	<i>to leave</i>
llegar	<i>to arrive</i>
hacer el equipaje	<i>to pack</i>
perder el autobús	<i>to miss the bus</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>
visitar	<i>to visit</i>

En la estación de tren

el andén	<i>train platform</i>
el / la pasajero(a)	<i>passenger</i>
el vagón	<i>train car</i>
la vía	<i>train track</i>

En el aeropuerto

la tarjeta de embarque	<i>boarding pass</i>
el retraso	<i>delay</i>
el vuelo directo	<i>direct flight</i>
aterrizar	<i>to land</i>
despegar	<i>to take off (plane)</i>
facturar el equipaje	<i>to check luggage</i>
hacer escala	<i>to stop over</i>

En el avión

el asiento	<i>seat</i>
el / la auxiliar de vuelo	<i>flight attendant</i>
el chaleco salvavidas	<i>life jacket</i>
el equipaje de mano	<i>carry-on luggage</i>
el pasillo	<i>aisle</i>
la primera clase	<i>first class</i>
la clase turista	<i>tourist class</i>
el boleto sencillo	<i>one-way ticket</i>
el boleto de ida y vuelta	<i>round-trip ticket</i>

El coche



el acelerador / acelerar	<i>gas pedal / to accelerate</i>
el cinturón de seguridad	<i>seat belt</i>
el embrague	<i>clutch</i>
el faro	<i>headlight</i>
el freno / frenar	<i>brake / to brake</i>
el motor	<i>engine</i>
la rueda	<i>wheel</i>
el tanque de gasolina	<i>gas tank</i>
la ventanilla	<i>window</i>
el volante	<i>steering wheel</i>
la autoescuela	<i>driving school</i>
el / la conductor(a)	<i>driver</i>
el / la empleado(a)	<i>employee</i>
la gasolinera	<i>gas station</i>
el / la instructor(a)	<i>instructor</i>
la licencia de conducir	<i>driver's license</i>
arrancar	<i>to start (a car)</i>
estacionar	<i>to park</i>
manejar	<i>to drive</i>
poner una multa	<i>to give a ticket</i>

El hotel

la almohada	<i>pillow</i>
la factura	<i>bill</i>
la habitación doble	<i>double room</i>
la habitación sencilla	<i>single room</i>
el / la huésped	<i>guest</i>
la llave	<i>key</i>
la percha	<i>hanger</i>
la recepción	<i>reception</i>
el / la recepcionista	<i>receptionist</i>
la toalla	<i>towel</i>

El banco

el cajero automático	<i>ATM</i>
el cheque	<i>check</i>
cambiar dinero	<i>to change money</i>
sacar dinero	<i>to take out money</i>

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 4: NORTEAMÉRICA

Los alimentos



Los pescados y mariscos

el atún	<i>tuna</i>
los camarones	<i>shrimp</i>
el salmón	<i>salmon</i>

Los cereales

el arroz	<i>rice</i>
el pan	<i>bread</i>
la pasta	<i>pasta</i>

La carne

de cerdo	<i>pork</i>
de pollo	<i>chicken</i>
de res	<i>beef</i>

Los lácteos

la leche	<i>milk</i>
la mantequilla	<i>butter</i>
el queso	<i>cheese</i>
el yogur	<i>yogurt</i>

Las legumbres

los frijoles	<i>beans</i>
los guisantes	<i>peas</i>
las lentejas	<i>lentils</i>

Las frutas

las fresas	<i>strawberries</i>
el melón	<i>melon</i>
la pera	<i>pear</i>
la piña	<i>pineapple</i>
la sandía	<i>watermelon</i>
las uvas	<i>grapes</i>

Las verduras y hortalizas

el ajo	<i>garlic</i>
la cebolla	<i>onion</i>
las espinacas	<i>spinach</i>
la lechuga	<i>lettuce</i>
el tomate	<i>tomato</i>
la zanahoria	<i>carrot</i>

Comprar comida

la lista de la compra	<i>shopping list</i>	Acciones	
el litro	<i>liter</i>	comprar	<i>to buy</i>
el kilo	<i>kilogram</i>	costar	<i>to cost</i>
el precio	<i>price</i>	hacer cola / fila	<i>to stand in line</i>
Los envases		hacer la compra	<i>to shop</i>
la bolsa	<i>bag</i>	pedir	<i>to ask for</i>
el bote	<i>can</i>	pesar	<i>to weigh</i>
la botella	<i>bottle</i>	vender	<i>to sell</i>
la caja	<i>box</i>		
la lata	<i>can</i>		
el paquete	<i>package</i>		
el tarro	<i>jar</i>		

En la cocina

Utensilios

la bandeja	<i>tray</i>
el bol	<i>bowl</i>
la cazuela	<i>casserole dish</i>
la jarra	<i>pitcher</i>
la olla	<i>pressure cooker</i>
la sartén	<i>frying pan</i>

Acciones

asar	<i>to roast</i>
batir	<i>to beat</i>
cocer	<i>to boil</i>
cortar	<i>to cut</i>
echar	<i>to put</i>
freír	<i>to fry</i>
hervir	<i>to boil</i>
mezclar	<i>to mix</i>
pelar	<i>to peel</i>

Condimentos

el aceite	<i>oil</i>	la pimienta	<i>pepper</i>
el azúcar	<i>sugar</i>	la sal	<i>salt</i>
la mayonesa	<i>mayonnaise</i>	la salsa de tomate	<i>tomato sauce</i>
la mostaza	<i>mustard</i>	el vinagre	<i>vinegar</i>

En el restaurante

la cuenta	<i>check</i>
el menú del día	<i>specials</i>
el primer plato	<i>appetizer</i>
el segundo plato	<i>entrée</i>
el postre	<i>dessert</i>
la propina	<i>tip</i>

¿Cómo está?

agrio(a)	<i>sour</i>	fresco(a)	<i>fresh</i>
amargo(a)	<i>bitter</i>	frío(a)	<i>cold</i>
bueno(a)	<i>good</i>	malo(a)	<i>bad</i>
caliente	<i>hot</i>	picante	<i>hot (spicy)</i>
delicioso(a)	<i>delicious</i>	salado(a)	<i>salty</i>
dulce	<i>sweet</i>	soso(a)	<i>tasteless</i>

En la mesa

la cuchara	<i>spoon</i>
el cuchillo	<i>knife</i>
el mantel	<i>tablecloth</i>
la servilleta	<i>napkin</i>
el tenedor	<i>fork</i>
el vaso	<i>glass</i>

Preparación de los alimentos

a la plancha	<i>grilled</i>
asado(a)	<i>roasted</i>
cocido(a) / hervido(a)	<i>boiled</i>
empanado(a)	<i>breaded</i>
frito(a)	<i>fried</i>

Partes del cuerpo

el brazo	<i>arm</i>	la mano	<i>hand</i>
la cabeza	<i>head</i>	la muñeca	<i>wrist</i>
la cintura	<i>waist</i>	el pecho	<i>chest</i>
el codo	<i>elbow</i>	el pie	<i>foot</i>
el cuello	<i>neck</i>	la pierna	<i>leg</i>
los dedos	<i>fingers, toes</i>	la rodilla	<i>knee</i>
la espalda	<i>back</i>	el tobillo	<i>ankle</i>
el hombro	<i>shoulder</i>		

La cara

la barbilla	<i>chin</i>	las mejillas	<i>cheeks</i>
la boca	<i>mouth</i>	la nariz	<i>nose</i>
las cejas	<i>eyebrows</i>	los ojos	<i>eyes</i>
los dientes	<i>teeth</i>	las orejas	<i>ears</i>
la frente	<i>forehead</i>	el pelo	<i>hair</i>
los labios	<i>lips</i>	las pestañas	<i>eyelashes</i>

La higiene personal

el cepillo	<i>hairbrush</i>	el maquillaje	<i>makeup</i>
el champú	<i>shampoo</i>	la pasta de dientes	<i>toothpaste</i>
la crema	<i>moisturizing cream</i>	el secador	<i>hair dryer</i>
el esmalte de uñas	<i>nail polish</i>	las tijeras	<i>scissors</i>
el gel	<i>gel</i>	la toalla	<i>towel</i>
el jabón	<i>soap</i>		

Acciones

afeitarse	<i>to shave</i>	pintarse	<i>to put makeup on</i>
arreglarse	<i>to get ready</i>	pintarse los labios	<i>to put lipstick on</i>
bañarse	<i>to take a bath</i>	ponerse desodorante	<i>to put deodorant on</i>
cepillarse	<i>to brush (one's hair, teeth)</i>	secarse	<i>to dry (one's hands, face, hair)</i>
cortarse las uñas	<i>to cut one's nails</i>	sudar	<i>to sweat</i>
ducharse	<i>to take a shower</i>		
lavarse	<i>to wash (up)</i>		
maquillarse	<i>to put makeup on</i>		
peinarse	<i>to comb (one's hair)</i>		

La salud: síntomas y enfermedades



la alergia	<i>allergy</i>	Remedios	
el catarro	<i>cold</i>	la aspirina	<i>aspirin</i>
el dolor	<i>pain</i>	la inyección	<i>injection, shot</i>
la fiebre	<i>fever</i>	el jarabe	<i>cough syrup</i>
la gripe	<i>flu</i>	la pastilla	<i>pill</i>
doler	<i>to hurt</i>	la venda	<i>bandage</i>
Me duele(n)...	<i>I have a ... ache</i>		
estornudar	<i>to sneeze</i>	el/la enfermero(a)	<i>nurse</i>
picar	<i>to itch</i>	el/la médico(a)	<i>doctor</i>
toser	<i>to cough</i>	el/la paciente	<i>patient</i>
la clínica	<i>clinic</i>		
el hospital	<i>hospital</i>		

Hábitos saludables



beber agua	<i>to drink water</i>
comer bien	<i>to eat well</i>
cuidarse	<i>to take care of oneself</i>
descansar	<i>to rest</i>
estar en forma	<i>to be in shape</i>
estar / mantenerse sano(a)	<i>to be / stay healthy</i>
hacer deporte	<i>to play sports</i>
hacer ejercicio	<i>to exercise</i>
meditar	<i>to meditate</i>
montar en bicicleta	<i>to ride a bicycle</i>
patinar	<i>to skate</i>
practicar yoga	<i>to do yoga</i>
seguir una dieta equilibrada	<i>to have a balanced diet</i>
tomar vitaminas	<i>to take vitamins</i>

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 7: RÍO DE LA PLATA

La escuela

Lugares en la escuela

los aseos	<i>restrooms</i>
el aula	<i>classroom</i>
la biblioteca	<i>library</i>
la cafetería	<i>cafeteria</i>
el comedor	<i>cafeteria</i>
el gimnasio	<i>gym</i>
el laboratorio	<i>lab</i>
la oficina del director	<i>principal's office</i>
el pasillo	<i>hallway</i>
la sala de computación	<i>computer lab</i>

Asignaturas

Biología	<i>biology</i>
Física	<i>physics</i>
Geografía	<i>geography</i>
Historia	<i>history</i>
Literatura	<i>literature</i>
Matemáticas	<i>math</i>
Química	<i>chemistry</i>

Acciones

hacer un examen	<i>to take an exam</i>
levantar la mano	<i>to raise your hand</i>
prestar atención	<i>to pay attention</i>
tomar apuntes	<i>to take notes</i>

Profesiones

el actor, la actriz	<i>actor, actress</i>	el / la cocinero(a)	<i>cook</i>
el / la agricultor(a)	<i>farmer</i>	el / la dentista	<i>dentist</i>
el / la arquitecto(a)	<i>architect</i>	el / la mecánico(a)	<i>mechanic</i>
el / la artista	<i>artist</i>	el / la pintor(a)	<i>painter</i>
el / la bibliotecario(a)	<i>librarian</i>	el / la policía	<i>policeman / policewoman</i>
el / la bombero(a)	<i>firefighter</i>	el / la socorrista	<i>lifeguard</i>
el / la cantante	<i>singer</i>	el / la técnico informático	<i>computer technician</i>
el / la cirujano(a)	<i>surgeon</i>	el / la telefonista	<i>operator</i>

Aficiones, actividades y espectáculos

coleccionar monedas	<i>to collect coins</i>	montar a caballo	<i>to ride a horse</i>
coleccionar sellos	<i>to collect stamps</i>	montar en bici	<i>to ride a bicycle</i>
dibujar	<i>to draw</i>	montar en monopatín	<i>to ride a skateboard</i>
hacer crucigramas	<i>to do crossword puzzles</i>	pasear	<i>to go for a walk</i>
hacer picnic	<i>to have a picnic</i>	patinar	<i>to skate</i>
ir al cine	<i>to go to the movies</i>	tocar la guitarra	<i>to play the guitar</i>
ir al teatro	<i>to go to the theater</i>	tomar el sol	<i>to sunbathe</i>
ir a un concierto	<i>to go to a concert</i>		
ir a una exposición	<i>to go to an exhibit</i>		
jugar al ajedrez	<i>to play chess</i>		
jugar a las damas	<i>to play checkers</i>		
jugar a los naipes	<i>to play cards</i>		

Deportes

el / la entrenador(a)	<i>coach</i>	el balón	<i>ball</i>
el gimnasio	<i>gym</i>	la canasta	<i>basket</i>
el alpinismo	<i>mountain climbing</i>	los esquís	<i>skis</i>
el baloncesto	<i>basketball</i>	el guante	<i>glove</i>
el béisbol	<i>baseball</i>	la pelota	<i>ball</i>
el esquí	<i>ski</i>	la raqueta	<i>racket</i>
el fútbol	<i>soccer</i>	la red	<i>net</i>
el fútbol americano	<i>football</i>	competir	<i>to compete</i>
el golf	<i>golf</i>	empatar	<i>to tie</i>
el senderismo	<i>hiking</i>	ganar	<i>to win</i>
el tenis	<i>tennis</i>	hacer gimnasia	<i>to work out</i>
el voleibol	<i>volleyball</i>	levantar pesas	<i>to lift weights</i>
		perder	<i>to lose</i>

VOCABULARIO DE LA UNIDAD 8: LA PANAMERICANA

Geografía

África	<i>Africa</i>	la bahía	<i>bay</i>
América del Norte / Norteamérica	<i>North America</i>	el bosque	<i>forest</i>
América del Sur / Suramérica	<i>South America</i>	el cañón	<i>canyon</i>
Antártida	<i>Antarctica</i>	la cascada / la catarata	<i>waterfall</i>
Asia	<i>Asia</i>	la colina	<i>hill</i>
Europa	<i>Europe</i>	el mar	<i>sea</i>
Oceanía	<i>Oceania</i>	la montaña	<i>mountain</i>
Océano Atlántico	<i>Atlantic Ocean</i>	la pradera	<i>prairie</i>
Océano Glacial Ártico	<i>Arctic Ocean</i>	el puerto	<i>port</i>
Océano Glacial Antártico	<i>Southern Ocean</i>	el río	<i>river</i>
Océano Índico	<i>Indian Ocean</i>	la selva	<i>jungle</i>
Océano Pacífico	<i>Pacific Ocean</i>	el valle	<i>valley</i>

Países

Alemania	<i>Germany</i>	norte	<i>north</i>
Brasil	<i>Brazil</i>	sur	<i>south</i>
Canadá	<i>Canada</i>	este	<i>east</i>
China	<i>China</i>	oeste	<i>west</i>
España	<i>Spain</i>	noreste	<i>northeast</i>
Francia	<i>France</i>	noroeste	<i>northwest</i>
Italia	<i>Italy</i>	sureste	<i>southeast</i>
Japón	<i>Japan</i>	suroeste	<i>southwest</i>
Portugal	<i>Portugal</i>		
Reino Unido	<i>United Kingdom</i>		
ecuador	<i>equator</i>		
Trópico de Cáncer	<i>Tropic of Cancer</i>		
Trópico de Capricornio	<i>Tropic of Capricorn</i>		

El tiempo meteorológico

Está nublado.	<i>It's cloudy.</i>	bajo cero	<i>below zero</i>
Hace calor.	<i>It's hot.</i>	los grados	<i>degrees</i>
Hace frío.	<i>It's cold.</i>	la temperatura	<i>temperature</i>
Hace sol.	<i>It's sunny.</i>	el termómetro	<i>thermometer</i>
Hace viento.	<i>It's windy.</i>		
la erupción	<i>eruption</i>	la tormenta	<i>storm</i>
la lluvia / llover	<i>rain / to rain</i>	el tornado	<i>tornado</i>
la nieve / nevar	<i>snow / to snow</i>		
el relámpago	<i>lightning</i>		
el terremoto	<i>earthquake</i>		

La naturaleza y el medio ambiente

el caballo	<i>horse</i>	ahorrar energía	<i>to save energy</i>
el cerdo	<i>pig</i>	conservar	<i>to conserve</i>
la gallina	<i>hen</i>	la contaminación	<i>pollution</i>
el gallo	<i>rooster</i>	cuidar	<i>to take care of</i>
la oveja	<i>sheep</i>	las especies	
la vaca	<i>cow</i>	en peligro de extinción	<i>endangered species</i>
el águila	<i>eagle</i>	los incendios forestales	<i>forest fires</i>
el cocodrilo	<i>crocodile</i>	el medio ambiente	<i>environment</i>
el elefante	<i>elephant</i>	plantar un árbol	<i>to plant a tree</i>
el lobo	<i>wolf</i>	proteger	<i>to protect</i>
el mono	<i>monkey</i>	los recursos naturales	<i>natural resources</i>
el oso	<i>bear</i>	la sequía	<i>drought</i>

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EL VERBO “QUEDAR”

- “Quedar” (to fit) is a verb that works exactly like “Gustar”.
- It has 2 possible conjugations: “queda” if the clothing item is singular & “quedan” if the clothing item is plural.
- There are 2 possible orders for this verb: (A mí) Me queda bien/mal el chaleco. OR El chaleco me queda bien/mal (a mí).
- It is used with these phrases:
Quedar bien (to fit well) Quedar mal (to fit badly)
Quedar apretado (to fit tight) Quedar flojo (to fit loose)
Quedar pequeño (to be too small) Quedar grande (to be too big)
- *** “Bien/Mal” do not change for gender/number.
- *** “Flojo/Apretado/Grande/Pequeño” change for gender/number because they are adjectives.
Las zapatillas me quedan apretadas.

EL PRETÉRITO DE VERBOS REGULARES –AR

HABLAR: To talk

Yo hablé	Nosotros hablamos
Tú hablaste	Vosotros hablasteis
Él/ella/usted habló	Ellos/ellas/ustedes hablaron

- ☐ In Spanish, the Preterite Tense is used to talk about completed actions in the Past.
- ☐ The “Nosotros” form is the same in the Preterite and in the Present. Context is the key to determine what tense we are talking about. Presente: Todos los días almorzamos a las once. Pretérito: Ayer (yesterday) almorzamos a las doce.
- ☐ No –AR Stem-Changing Verbs in the Preterite!!!!
- ☐ Time References in the Past: Hoy (today), Ayer (yesterday), Anteayer (the day before yesterday), Ayer a la mañana (yesterday morning), Ayer a la noche/Anoche (last night; yesterday evening), La semana pasada (last week), El mes pasado (last month), El año pasado (last year), El lunes pasado (or any day of the week) (last Monday)
- ☐ Common Regular –Ar Verbs in the Preterite: Acampar (to camp), bailar (to dance), caminar (to walk), cantar (to sing), cerrar (to close/shut), cocinar (to cook), comprar (to buy), contar (to count; to tell), contestar (to answer), costar (to cost), descansar (to rest), encontrar (to find), entrar (to enter; to come in), escuchar (to listen), estudiar (to study), hablar (to talk), mandar (to send), mirar (to look; to watch), montar (to ride), lavar (to wash), patinar (to skate), pensar (to think), preguntar (to ask), preparar (to prepare), presentar (to present), recordar (to remember), regatear (to bargain), registrar (to register), terminar (to finish), tomar (to take), viajar (to travel), visitar (to visit), trabajar (to work), ganar (to win), empatar (to be tied), guardar (to put away; to save), ahorrar (to save money), dejar (to leave an object somewhere; to allow someone to do something), planchar (to iron), pasear (to stroll), cenar (to eat dinner), acostarse (to go to bed, to lie down), ducharse (to take a shower), bañarse (to take a bath), cepillarse (to brush oneself), peinarse (to comb oneself), maquillarse (to put on make-up)

EL PRETÉRITO DE VERBOS –AR CON CAMBIOS ORTOGRÁFICOS

- ☐ In the Preterite, verbs that end in –CAR, –GAR, & –ZAR are spelled differently in the “YO” form to maintain the pronunciation.

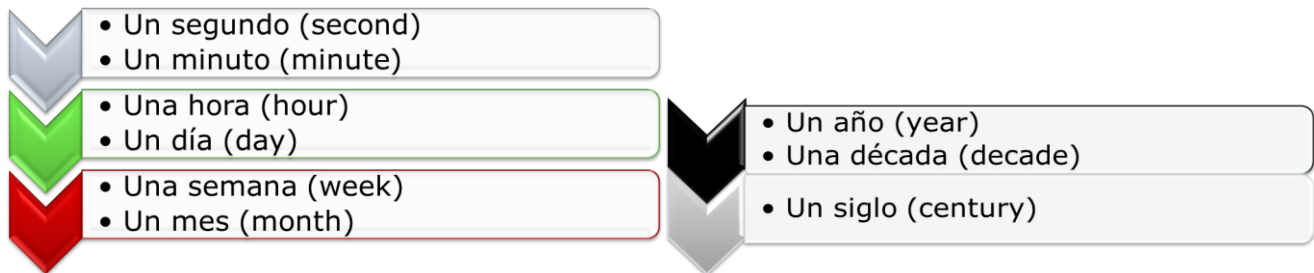
-CAR		-GAR		-ZAR	
buscar (to look for)	bus <u>qu</u> é	pagar (to pay)	pag <u>u</u> é	empezar (to begin)	empe <u>c</u> é
sacar (to take out)	sa <u>qu</u> é	llegar (to arrive)	lleg <u>u</u> é	almorzar (to eat lunch)	almor <u>c</u> é
practicar (to practice)	practi <u>qu</u> é	Apagar (to turn off)	apagu <u>é</u>	cruzar (to cross)	cru <u>c</u> é
tocar (to touch)	to <u>qu</u> é	jugar (to play)	jug <u>u</u> é	comenzar (to start)	comenc <u>c</u> é

- ☐ In the other forms, verbs that end in –CAR, –GAR, & –ZAR are conjugated like Regular –AR Verbs.

EL PRETÉRITO DE VERBOS REGULARES -ER & -IR

COMER: To eat		Escribir: To write	
comí	comimos	escribí	escribimos
comiste	comisteis	escribiste	escribisteis
comió	comieron	escribió	escribieron

- ☐ In Spanish, the Preterite Tense is used to talk about completed actions in the Past.
- ☐ IR VERBS: The “Nosotros” form is the same in the Preterite and in the Present. Context is the key to determine what tense we are talking about: Ayer escribimos una carta.
- ☐ To describe how long ago something happened:
 - “Hace + period of time + que + verb in the preterite tense”
 - Hace un mes que hablé con mi amiga.
(I talked with my friend a month ago)
 - “Verb in the preterite tense + hace + period of time ”
 - Hablé con mi amiga hace un mes.
(I talked with my friend a month ago)
- ☐ To ask how long ago something happened.
 - “¿Cuánto tiempo + hace + que + the preterite tense”? ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que hablaste con tu amiga?
(How long ago did you talk with your friend?)
- ☐ The most common periods of time are the following:



EL PRETÉRITO DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

- ☐ Some common Irregular Verbs in the Preterite: IR, SER, HACER, VER, & DAR.
- ☐ They have similar endings to Regular –ER/-IR in the Preterite but they do not have accent marks!!!!

IR to go/ SER to be		VER to see	
fui	fuimos	vi	Vimos
fuiste	fuisteis	Viste	Visteis
fue	fueron	Vio	Vieron
HACER to do; make		DAR to give	
Hice	Hicimos	Di	Dimos
Hiciste	Hicisteis	Diste	Disteis
Hizo	Hicieron	Dio	Dieron

- ❑ Verbs with Irregular Preterite Stems: The verbs “venir” (to come), “querer” (to want, to try), “decir” (to say, to tell), “traer” (to bring) have irregular preterite stems. They have similar endings to Regular –ER/-IR in the Preterite but they do not have accent marks!!!!

Venir		Querer	
Vine	Vinimos	Quise	Quisimos
Viniste	Vinisteis	Quisiste	Quisisteis
Vino	Vinieron	Quiso	Quisieron
Decir		Traer	
Dije	Dijimos	Traje	Trajimos
Dijiste	Dijisteis	Trajiste	Trajisteis
Dijo	<u>Dijeron</u> *	Trajo	<u>Trajeron</u> *
* “Traer” & “Decir” drop the “I” from the ellos/ellas/ustedes ending.			

- ❑ More Verbs with Irregular Preterite Stems: The verbs estar (to be), poder (to be able; can), poner (to put), saber (to know), and tener (to have) have an irregular stem in the Preterite Tense, but they share the same endings.
- ❑ There are NO accents on these verbs.

Verb	Stem	Preterite Endings	
Estar	Estuv-	-e	-imos
Poder	Pud-	-iste	-isteis
Poner	Pus-	-o	-ieron
Saber	Sup-		
Tener	Tuv-		

EL PRETÉRITO DE VERBOS –IR CON RAÍZ IRREGULAR

- ❑ In the Preterite Tense, only –IR Verbs have stem-changes:
E to I & O to U.
- ❑ -IR verbs that are e>i & e>ie stem-changing in the Present Tense have the stem-change E>I in the Preterite.
- ❑ The -IR verbs “dormir” (to sleep) and “morir” (to die) that are o>ue stem-changing in the Present Tense have the stem-change O>U in the Preterite.
- ❑ Stem-Changing –IR Verbs in the Preterite only change in the usted/él/ella and the ustedes/ellos/ellas forms (3rd Person).

Pedir (To ask for)		Dormir (To sleep)	
pedí	pedimos	dormí	dormimos
pediste	pedisteis	dormiste	dormisteis
pidió	pidieron	durmió	durmieron

- ☐ Other verbs that have the same stem-change as “pedir”: elegir (to choose), preferir (to prefer), sentirse (to feel), servir (to serve), vestirse (to get dressed), competir (to compete), seguir (to follow), medir (to measure), repetir (to repeat), despedirse (to say goodbye), conseguir (to get), corregir (to correct), convertir (to turn into, to convert), mentir (to lie).

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EL IMPERFECTO

- ☐ The Imperfect Tense is the other Spanish Past Tense. It is used to talk about habitual actions or actions that happened repeatedly in the past: “*Cuando tenía un examen, Tess estudiaba mucho.*” (When/Every time she had an exam, she used to study a lot.)
- ☐ Verbos Regulares

	estar	hacer	salir
yo	est aba	hac ía	sal ía
tú	estab as	hac ías	sal ías
Él/ella/usted	estab a	hac ía	sal ía
nosotros	estáb amos	hac íamos	sal íamos
vosotros	estab ais	hac íais	sal íais
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	estab an	hac ían	sal ían

- ☐ There are only 3 irregular verbs in the Imperfect Tense: SER (to be), IR (to go), and VER (to see). All the other verbs are regular.
- ☐ Verbos Irregulares

	SER	IR	VER
yo	era	iba	ve ía
tú	eras	ibas	ve ías
Él/ella/usted	era	iba	ve ía
nosotros	éramos	íbamos	ve íamos
vosotros	erais	ibais	ve íais
Ellos/ellas/ustedes	eran	iban	ve ían

- ☐ Expressions that indicate frequency, like *siempre* (always), *muchas veces* (many times), *a menudo* (often), or *generalmente* (generally), can be used with the Imperfect.
- ☐ These other expressions can also be used with the Imperfect to indicate that an action was habitual:
- 1) antes (before),
 - 2) entonces (then)
 - 3) de pequeño(a)/ de niño(a) (as a child)
 - 4) cuando era pequeño(a)/niño(a) (when I was little/a child)
 - 5) cuando era joven (when I was young)
- Cuando era pequeña, (yo) vivía en Nueva York.*
(When I was little, I used to live in New York.)

EL PRETÉRITO Y EL IMPERFECTO

WHEN TO USE THE PRETERITE

- 1) When a past action is presented as a completed action: *Tim y Mack llegaron a Venezuela ayer. (Tim & Mack arrived to Venezuela yesterday.)*
- 2) When an action was completed at a *specific time*: *Estudié por cinco horas ayer. (I studied for five hours yesterday.)*
- 3) When an action was completed a *specific number of times*: *Te llamé por teléfono tres veces. (I called you on the phone three times.)*
- 4) Changes in an existing physical/mental state at a precise time or for a particular cause: *Tuve miedo cuando vi el perro. (I was scared when I saw the dog.)*

Phrases that indicate use of the Preterite

- Ayer (yesterday)
- Anteayer (the day before yesterday)
- Anoche (last night)
- Desde el primer momento (From the first moment)
- Durante dos siglos (During two centuries)
- El otro día (The other day)
- En ese momento (At that moment)
- Entonces (Then)
- Esta mañana (This morning)
- El año pasado (Last year)
- Hace dos días (Two days ago)
- Hace cuatro años (Four years ago)
- Ayer por la mañana (Yesterday morning)
- Ayer por la tarde (Yesterday afternoon)
- Esta tarde (This afternoon)
- La semana pasada (Last week)
- El mes pasado (Last month)

WHEN TO USE THE IMPERFECT

- 1) To talk about actions in the past without specifying the beginning or the end: *Mack manejaba muy mal el autobús. (Mack drove the bus very badly.)*
- 2) To describe *background* information/set the scene of how things were when there was an interruption or specific events took place: *Vivía en Costa Rica cuando recibí la noticia. (I was living in Costa Rica when I received the news).*
- 3) To express *weather*: *Hacía frío. (It was cold.)*
- 4) To tell *time*: *Eran las tres de la tarde. (it was three p.m.)*
- 5) To tell *age*: *Ella tenía quince años. (She was fifteen years old.)*
- 6) To describe *physical and mental states and conditions, including feelings*: *Ella estaba muy triste. (She was very sad.) El chico estaba enfermo. (The boy was sick.)*
- 7) To express repeated, habitual actions, what used to happen: *La chica hacía la tarea **todos los días**. (The girl did the homework everyday. Or The girl used to do the homework everyday.)*
- 8) To express what **was/were...ing** (ongoing/ unfinished action in the past,): *Visitaba museos. (I was visiting museums).*

Phrases that indicate use of the Imperfect

- A menudo (Often)
- A veces (Sometimes)
- Cada día (Everyday)
- Cada semana (Every week)
- Cada mes (Every month)
- Cada año (Every year)
- Nunca (Never)
- Siempre (Always)
- Antes (Before)
- Entonces (Then)
- De pequeño(a)/ de niño(a) (as a child)
- En aquella época (At that time)
- Frecuentemente (Frequently)
- Generalmente (Generally)
- Muchas veces (Many times)
- Mucho (A lot)
- De vez en cuando (Once in a while)
- Con frecuencia (Frequently)
- Cuando era pequeño(a)/niño(a) (when I was little/a child)
- Cuando era joven (when I was young)

BOTH TENSES USED IN THE SAME SENTENCE

- To talk about past actions that coincided in time. When there are overlapping events, use the PRETERITE for the action that occurred/finished and the IMPERFECT for what was going on at the time/the action under development: *Cuando llegaste, yo hablaba por teléfono.* (Finished action, Action under development) (When you arrived, I was talking on the phone.)
- The past progressive could also be used: *Cuando llegaste, yo estaba hablando por teléfono.*
- To relate 2 past tenses, the conjunctions “Cuando” (when) and “Mientras” (while) can be used: *Cuando (yo) salí a la calle, empezó a llover. (When I went out to the street, it started raining.) Mientras Juan caminaba, vio un taxi. (While Juan was walking, he saw a taxi.)*

TELLING A STORY WITH PRETERITE & IMPERFECT

- Both tenses are used when telling a story.
- Use the Preterite: for past actions or events that happened in the story.
- Use the Imperfect: to describe characters and setting, and, in general, to explain the circumstances surrounding an event.

“El tiempo en Colombia era bueno, pero a veces llovía. Entonces, nos íbamos a la hacienda y preparábamos café. Un día llovió tanto que no pudimos volver y nos quedamos en casa de unos amigos.”
(The weather was nice in Colombia, but sometimes it rained. Then, we would go to the ranch and prepare coffee. One day it rained so much that we couldn't leave and we stayed at some friends' house.)

VERBS THAT CHANGE MEANING IN THE PRETERITE AND THE IMPERFECT

<u>Preterite</u> • Querer- tried • No querer-refused • Conocer-met • Saber-found out • Poder-managed • Tener-received • Costar- paid	<u>Imperfect</u> • Querer-wanted • No querer- didn't want • Conocer-knew • Saber-knew • Poder-was able • Tener-used to have • Costar- it was priced at; it cost
<u>Preterite</u> • Ella quiso llamar. (She tried to call.) • Ella no quiso ir a la fiesta. (She refused to go to the party.) • Yo conocí a Nela. (I met Nela.) • Ella supo la verdad. (She found out the truth.) • Tú pudiste ir a casa. (You managed to go home.) • Yo tuve una sorpresa. (I received a surprise.) • La bolsa de dormir me costó mucho. (I paid a lot for the sleeping bag.)	<u>Imperfect</u> • Ella quería llamar. (She wanted to call.) • Ella no quería ir a la fiesta. (She didn't want to go to the party.) • Yo conocía a Nela. (I knew Nela.) • Ella sabía la verdad. (She knew the truth.) • Tú podías ir a casa. (You could/were able to go home.) • Yo tenía un perro. (I used to have a dog.) • No lo compré porque costaba mucho. (I didn't buy it because it cost a lot)

PRETERITE vs. IMPERFECT: SIMBA CHEATED

• SINGLE ACTION • INTERRUPTION • MAIN EVENT • BEGINNING ACTION • ARRIVALS/DEPARTURES	• CHARACTERISTICS/DESCRIPTIONS • HEALTH • EMOTION • AGE • TIME • ENDLESS ACTIVITIES • DATE
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GRAMÁTICA DE LA UNIDAD 4, P. 186-235

EXPRESAR CANTIDAD CON LOS INDEFINIDOS

- ☐ **Indefinites** are words that refer to nouns vaguely. Some indefinites are invariable, others change in number and the rest change in gender and number. When variable, indefinites agree with nouns.
- ☐ Most indefinites can be adjectives or pronouns. When they are accompanying a noun, they come before it.
- ☐ **Ningún, ninguno(a): no, any;**
- ☐ **Algún, alguno(a), algunos(as): some, any;**
- ☐ **Poco(a): (a) little;**
- ☐ **Pocos(as): (a) few;**

- ☐ **Mucho(a):** a lot of; much;
- ☐ **Muchos(as):** many;
- ☐ **Todo(a), todos(as):** all, the whole, everybody, every, everything;
- ☐ **Demasiado(a):** too + adjective; too much;
- ☐ **Demasiados(as):** too many;

- ☐ When the indefinite adjectives **alguno/ninguno** are placed before a masculine, singular noun, they change to **algún/ningún**. - *¿Hay algún libro en la estantería?* (Are there any books on the shelf?) - No, *no hay ningún libro.* (No, there aren't any books.)
- ☐ When **ningún, ninguno, and ninguna** go after the verb, use **No** or **Tampoco (neither, either)** at the beginning of the sentence: *No hay ningún yogur en el refrigerador.* (There isn't any yogurt in the fridge.)
- ☐ When the forms **poco, mucho & demasiado** go before an adjective or an adverb, there is no variation of gender or number: *Las papas están demasiado saladas.* (The potatoes are too salty.)

EL IMPERATIVO AFIRMATIVO SINGULAR

- ☐ To tell someone to do something, use an informal (tú) or a formal (usted) command.
¡Camina más rápido, por favor! (Walk faster, please! "Tú" Command)
¡Camine más rápido, por favor! (Walk faster, please! "Usted" Command)
- ☐ Commands are generally used without a subject pronoun (usted or tú), or they are used with the pronoun after the verb.
Coma usted pollo. Está delicioso.

- ☐ **Informal Commands (tú)** are based on the "tú" form of the Present Tense without the final "S".

-AR Verbs		-ER Verbs		-IR Verbs	
Present Tense	"Tú" command	Present Tense	"Tú" command	Present Tense	"Tú" command
Tú caminas	camina	Tú comes	come	Tú escribes	escribe

- ☐ Therefore, if the "tú" form is irregular or has a stem-change, the "tú" command will also have that same irregularity.

Present Tense	"Tú" command	Present Tense	"Tú" command	Present Tense	"Tú" command
Tú pides	pide	Tú cierras	cierra	Tú pruebas	prueba

- ☐ There are 8 Irregular Affirmative "Tú" Commands:

Verb	Meaning	"Tú" Command
Decir	To tell, to say	Di
Hacer	To do, to make	Haz
Ir	To go	Ve

Poner	To put	Pon
Salir	To leave a place, to go out	Sal
Ser	To be	Sé
Tener	To have	Ten
Venir	To come	Ven

- ❑ **FORMAL COMMANDS (USTED)** are based on the “yo” form of the Present Tense, substituting the “o” for these endings.

E for -AR Verbs		A for -ER Verbs & -IR Verbs			
Present Tense	“Usted” command	Present Tense	“Usted” command	Present Tense	“Usted” command
Yo camino	camin e	Yo como	com a	Yo escribo	escrib a

- ❑ Therefore, if the “yo” form has a stem-change, the “Usted” command will also have that same irregularity.

Present Tense	“Usted” command	Present Tense	“Usted” command	Present Tense	“Usted” command
Yo p ido	p ida	Yo ci erro	ci erre	Yo pr uebo	pr uebe

- ❑ The same happens if the verb has an Irregular “yo” form. **1)** Verbs ending in –CAR, change the “c” to “qu”; **2)** Verbs ending in –GAR, change the “g” to “gu”; **3)** Verbs ending in –ZAR, change the “z” to “c”.

Verb	Present Tense	“Usted” Command
Decir	Yo digo	Diga
Hacer	Yo hago	Haga
Poner	Yo pongo	Ponga
Salir	Yo salgo	Salga
Tener	Yo tengo	Tenga
Venir	Yo vengo	Venga
Practicar	Yo practico	Practi que
Llegar	Yo llego	Lleg ue
Empezar	Yo empiezo	Empie ce

- ☐ There are 5 Irregular “Usted” Commands:

Verb	Meaning	“Usted” Command
Dar	To give	Dé
Estar	To be	Esté
Ir	To go	Vaya
Saber	To know	Sepa
Ser	To be	Sea

EL IMPERATIVO AFIRMATIVO PLURAL

- ☐ To tell more than one person what to do, use plural informal (Vosotros) or formal (Ustedes) commands.
- ☐ The informal “Vosotros” command is only used in Spain. The other countries use “Ustedes” for both formal and informal situations.
- ☐ **“Vosotros” Commands** are always regular. They are formed by changing the “R” of the infinitive to a “d”.

-AR Verbs		-ER Verbs		-IR Verbs	
Infinitive	“Vosotros” command	Infinitive	“Vosotros” command	Infinitive	“Vosotros” command
Caminar	caminad	Comer	comed	Escribir	escribid

- ☐ **“Ustedes” Commands** are formed by adding an –N to the “usted” command form. If the “Usted” Command has a stem-change, the “Ustedes” Command will also be.

EN for -AR Verbs		AN for -ER Verbs & -IR Verbs			
Present Tense	“Ustedes” command	Present Tense	“Ustedes” command	Present Tense	“Ustedes” command
Yo camino	camin en	Yo como	com an	Yo escribo	escrib an
Yo pido	p id an	Yo ci er ro	ci er ren	Yo pr ue bo	pr ue ben

- ☐ The same happens if the “Usted” Command comes from an Irregular “yo” form.

Verb	Present Tense	“Ustedes” Command
Decir	Yo digo	Digan
Hacer	Yo hago	Hagan
Poner	Yo pongo	Pongan
Salir	Yo salgo	Salgan

Tener	Yo tengo	Tengan
Venir	Yo vengo	Vengan

❑ The 5 Irregular “Usted” Commands also remain irregular when they become plural (ustedes).

Verb	Meaning	“Ustedes” Command
Dar	To give	Den (no accent)
Estar	To be	Estén
Ir	To go	Vayan
Saber	To know	Sepan
Ser	To be	Sean

EL IMPERATIVO CON PRONOMBRES

Direct Object Pronouns, p. 98	Indirect Object Pronouns, p. 106	Reflexive Pronouns, p. 16
- Replace DO nouns. - Answer the questions Whom/What? - Me Nos - Te Os Lo/La Los/Las - If it is a person, it is introduced by Personal “A”.	- Accompany or replace IO nouns. - Answer the questions To whom/For whom? - Me Nos - Te Os Le Les	- Accompany reflexive verbs (the subject does and receives the action). - Me Nos - Te Os Se Se

❑ In **Affirmative Commands**, attach pronouns (direct, indirect, reflexive) to the end of the verb:
Llévenos al supermercado. (Take us to the supermarket)

❖ IMPORTANT: when a pronoun is attached to a command of 2 syllables or more, add an accent mark on the third syllable from the last.

❑ When Affirmative “Vosotros” Commands use a reflexive verb, the final “d” of the verb form is dropped before adding the pronoun “os.” *Despertarse (to wake up): despertad + os = ¡Despertaos! (Wake up!)*

❑ Affirmative “Vosotros” Commands for “-ir” Reflexive Verbs will require a written accent:
Vestirse (to get dressed): Vestid + os = Vestíos. (Get dressed)

❑ In **Negative Commands**, place the pronouns before the verb and after the word “NO”:

*No **le** venda esta camisa. (Don’t sell her this shirt)

*No **lo** coma. (Don’t eat it)

*No **te** levantes. (Don’t get up)

EL IMPERATIVO NEGATIVO

- ☐ Use **Negative Commands** when telling someone what not to do. The **Usted** and **Ustedes** negative commands are the same as in the affirmative, with the word “no”.
- ☐ To make a negative **Tú & Vosotros(as)** command, drop the -o ending of the present tense *yo*-form and add the indicative *Tú & vosotros/vosotras* ending normally used for the opposite kind of infinitive.
 - ***Tú**: use **-es** for **-ar verbs** & **-as** for **-er or -ir verbs**.
 - ***Vosotros**: use **-éis** for **-ar verbs** & **-áis** for **-er or -ir verbs**.

Command	-AR Verbs	-ER & -IR Verbs	
Tú	No camin es	No com as	No escrib as
Usted	No camin e	No com a	No escrib a
Vosotros(as)	No camin éis	No com áis	No escrib áis
Ustedes	No camin en	No com an	No escrib an

- ☐ Present Tense Irregular “Yo” verbs have the same change in the **Negative “Tú, Usted, Vosotros, & Ustedes” Commands**.

Present Tense “Yo”	“Tú” Command	“Usted” Command	“Vosotros” Command	“Ustedes” Command
Digo	No digas	No diga	No digáis	No digan
Hago	No hagas	No haga	No hagáis	No hagan
Pongo	No pongas	No ponga	No pongáis	No pongan
Salgo	No salgas	No salga	No salgáis	No salgan
Tengo	No tengas	No tenga	No tengáis	No tengan
Vengo	No vengas	No venga	No vengáis	No vengan

- ☐ Verbs that have a stem-change in the “yo” form of the Present Tense have the same change in the **Negative “Tú, Usted, & Ustedes” Commands**.

Present Tense	“Tú” Command	“Usted” Command	“Ustedes” Command
Yo p ido	No p idas	No p ida	No p idan
Yo c ierro	No c ierres	No c ierre	No c ierren
Yo pr uebo	No pr uebes	No pr uebe	No pr ueben

NEGATIVE “VOSOTROS” COMMANDS FOR STEM-CHANGING VERB

- ☐ FOR -AR AND -ER STEM-CHANGING VERBS IN THE PRESENT TENSE, THERE IS NO STEM-CHANGE.
- ☐ FOR -IR STEM-CHANGING VERBS, THE STEM CHANGES IN THE VOSOTROS COMMANDS ARE: O TO U & E TO I (THE SAME STEM-CHANGES FROM THE PRETERITE TENSE).

Infinitive	“Él/ella,usted” Form	“Vosotros” Command
Pensar	Piensa (Present Tense)	No penséis
Perder	Pierde (Present Tense)	No perdáis
Sentir (to feel)	Sintió (Preterite Tense)	No sintáis
Dormir	Durmió (Preterite Tense)	No durmáis

- ☐ There are 5 Negative Irregular “Tú, Usted, Vosotros, & Ustedes” Commands.

Command	Dar	Estar	Ir	Ser	Saber
Tú	No des	No estés	No vayas	No seas	No sepas
Usted	No dé	No esté	No vaya	No sea	No sepa
Vosotros	No deis	No estéis	No vayáis	No seáis	No sepáis
Ustedes	No den	No estén	No vayan	No sean	No sepan

CULTURA DE LA UNIDAD 3: LOS ANDES CENTRALES, P. 134-183

- 1) The countries (países) of Central America, their respective capital cities and nationality adjectives are: **Ecuador** (Quito, ecuatoriano/a), **Perú** (Lima, peruano/a), & **Bolivia** (La Paz, Sucre, boliviano/a).
- 2) The Andes Range (Cordillera de los Andes) runs through these 3 countries that have a very rich indigenous culture, especially the culture of “los Incas”.
- 3) Ecuador’s name comes from its location since the Earth Equator or line goes through its territory. It is the smallest country.
- 4) Perú, the largest country, is where the Incan civilization originated.
- 5) Bolivia is the only country in this area without an ocean outlet (salida al mar). Its **historic capital city, Sucre**, is located at 9,153 feet above sea level. **La Paz, its administrative capital city**, is the residence of the government and it is located at 11,492 feet above sea level. (least populated country but with the highest percentage of indigenous population).
- 6) ECUADOR’S MONEY IS “EL DÓLAR”.
- 7) **QUECHUAS Y AYMARAS**: In the Andean region, most of the population is indigenous (quechua and aymara) or “mestiza” (mixed races). the “sombrero hongo” (derby hat) is the name of the hat that Bolivian women wear.
- 8) **LOS EQUECOS**: traditional dolls (muñecos), namely of the aymara culture, made out of mud, they can hold different things, such as money or food, that represent what we want to reach/obtain.
- 9) **LAS ISLAS GALÁPAGOS**: belong to Ecuador. Due to its isolated location, it is an exceptional reservoir of unique species.

- 10) **LA AVENIDA DE LOS VOLCANES:** The Andes range runs through Ecuador from North to South. Many volcanoes are grouped in a more than 300 km long area called “Avenida (avenue) de los volcanes”. “El Chimborazo”, the highest volcano in Perú, is located in this area.
- 11) **ROPA TRADICIONAL ANDINA:** The “poncho” and the “chullo” (a type of hat) are two typical clothing items of the Andean people.
- 12) **LOS CAMÉLIDOS ANDINOS:** The **llama** and the **alpaca** are two types of camelids (camélidos) very common in the Andes. The wool of these animals is used to make traditional and modern clothing.
- 13) **HUANCAVELICA:** small city located in central Perú. It is on the Andes next to the Ichu river. This is a colonial city that maintains the typical “Plaza de Armas” and some ancient buildings.
- 14) **EL CARNAVAL DE ORURO:** the most famous traditional festivity in Bolivia, is celebrated there. Indigenous and Spanish traditions are mixed with historical events of this country. In 2001, UNESCO declared it “Obra Maestra del Patrimonio Oral e Intangible de la Humanidad” (Master Piece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity).
- 15) **EL AGUAYO, A TRADITIONAL TEXTILE:** is a square shawl made out of wool or cotton woven with symbolic figures and motives. Each woman has one.
- 16) **EL MAL DE ALTURA:** In some elevated areas, visitors may suffer from the so-called “mal de altura” or “mal de montaña” (altitude sickness).
- 17) **POTOSÍ:** a Bolivian city famous for its silver mines, third most elevated city in the world.
- 18) **LOS MERCADILLOS:** outside markets set up on a specific day of the week. Prices are lower at these markets than at the stores, you can bargain (regatear), there are stalls (puestos) where second-hand (de segunda mano) clothes and products are sold.
- 19) **VALE UN POTOSÍ:** Spanish expression which means that something is very valuable (valioso). It comes from the Bolivian city of Potosí, where there was the largest silver mine in the world during the Spanish empire.