

Notas de Etapa preliminar – Español 2**¡Saludos! páginas 2-3 Exchange Greetings**

Hello. _____ Good morning. _____

Good afternoon. _____ Good evening. _____

How are you (singular, familiar)? _____

How are you (singular, formal)? _____

2 informal ways of asking “How’s it going?” _____

Replies: _____

Well/fine _____ Okay/so-so _____ Awful/terrible _____

What is your name?/How do you call yourself? (tú) _____

2 ways of saying “My name is...” _____

-or- “I call myself...” _____

His/Her name is... (He/She calls himself/herself...) _____

I’d like to introduce you to... Te/le/les _____ a ...**3** ways to express pleasure at meeting someone _____

¿Qué te gusta? páginas 4-5 Discuss Likes and Dislikes

When you talk about what someone likes to do in Spanish, use the verb _____ + an _____. *Gustar* always takes an indirect object pronoun (_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____).

Ejemplos: A mí me gusta cantar. (I like to sing. To sing is pleasing to me.)

A ti te gusta cantar. (You like to sing. To sing is pleasing to you.)

A mi abuelo le gusta cantar. (My grandfather likes to sing. To sing is pleasing to my grandfather.)

Some verbs in infinitive form (ends in ar/er/ir) that should already be familiar to you:

to dance _____ to write _____ to skate _____

to sing _____ to listen to music _____

to eat _____ to read _____ to rent a video _____

¡A describir! páginas 6-11 Describing People and Things

_____ describe nouns. They match the noun they describe in _____ (singular/plural) and _____ (masculine/feminine). In Spanish, adjectives usually _____ (come after) the noun they describe. Masculine adjectives often end in the letter _____. Feminine adjectives often end in the letter _____.

Most adjectives ending in the letter _____ or a **consonant** refer to both genders.

To make an adjective plural, add the letter _____ if it ends with a **vowel**;

add the letters _____ if it ends with a **consonant**.

When an adjective describes a group containing both genders, the _____ form of the adjective is used.

Some adjectives that should already be familiar to you:

happy _____ sad _____

tall _____ short (in stature/height) _____

brown (hair) _____ dark (hair and skin) _____

blond _____ red-haired _____

funny, comical _____ serious _____

long _____ short (in length) _____

thin _____ overweight _____

pretty _____ good-looking _____

nervous _____ calm _____ patient (adj.) _____

small _____ large _____

young _____ old _____

younger _____ older _____

strong _____ hard-working _____

Ejemplos: *el chico* _____ (the good-looking boy)

la chica _____ (the good-looking girl)

el chico _____ (the patient boy)

la chica _____ (the patient girl)

los chicos _____ y _____ (the handsome, hard-working boys)

Los colores: black _____ red _____ pink _____
 yellow _____ orange _____ blue _____ green _____
 white _____ brown _____ purple _____

Tres verbos muy importantes:

_____ – to be	_____ – to be	_____ – to have
D – _____	P – _____	and to say how old one is
O – _____	L – _____	(<i>María tiene 15 años.</i>)
C – _____	A – _____	
T – _____	C – _____	
O – _____	E – _____	
R – _____		

Present tense conjugations:

yo _____	yo _____	yo _____
tú _____	tú _____	tú _____
él/ella/usted _____	él/ella/usted _____	él/ella/usted _____
nosotros _____	nosotros _____	nosotros _____
vosotros _____	vosotros _____	vosotros _____
ellos/ustedes _____	ellos/ustedes _____	ellos/ustedes _____

¡A preguntar! páginas 12-15 Ask for/Give Information

_____ are words that introduce a question. In Spanish, a question is usually formed by putting a _____ verb after the _____ word. Questions are preceded by an _____ (upside-down) question mark and followed by a _____ mark.

Ejemplos: ¿Adónde vas con Andrés? (To where are you going with Andrew?)

Some interrogatives that should already be familiar to you, including their accents:

(to) where _____ where _____

how _____ which (ones) _____

when _____ what _____

how much _____ how many _____

why _____ who _____

How old is María? _____

¿Qué hora es? (What time is it?)

It's **one** o'clock. _____ It's two o'clock. _____

It's ten o'clock. _____ It's eleven o'clock. _____

At what time is the class? _____

At **one** o'clock _____ At three o'clock _____ At seven o'clock _____

Use **y** + minutes for the number of minutes _____ the hour.

Use **menos** + minutes for the number of minutes _____ the hour.

Use _____ for a **quarter** of an hour. Use _____ for a **half** an hour.

12:10 **Son** _____ 12:30 _____

12:45 **Es** _____ 12:55 _____

En la escuela

páginas 16-19

Life at School

Some verbs that should already be familiar to you:

to walk _____ to answer _____ to run _____

to rest _____ to study _____ to go _____

to talk/speak _____ to take/eat/drink _____ to live _____

To form the present tense of a regular verb, drop the ar/er/ir from the _____
(what is left is called the stem) and add the appropriate ending.

-ar verb present tense endings: o, as, a, amos, áis, an

-er verb present tense endings: o, es, e, **emos**, **éis**, en

-ir verb present tense endings: o, es, e, **imos**, **ís**, en

hablar – to talk, to speak – present tense – talk, talks, do/does talk (speak)

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

comer – to eat – present tense – eat, eats, do/does eat

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

vivir – to live – present tense – live, lives, do/does live

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

ir – to go – present tense – go, goes, do/does go

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

Las clases: En español write the 11 classes/subjects listed on *página 18, Actividad 23, de tu libro de texto*. Include the definite article (*el/la/los/las*).

¿Qué haces? páginas 20-23 The New School Year

Spanish has many stem-changing verbs. In the present tense, the stem does _____ change in the nosotros or vosotros form.

pensar (e → ie) – to think – present tense – think, thinks, do/does think

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

Some other e → ie stem-changing verbs that should already be familiar to you:

to close _____ to understand _____ to lose _____

to prefer _____ to want _____

almorzar (o → ue) – to eat lunch – present tense – eat, eats, do/does eat lunch

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

Some other o → ue stem-changing verbs that should already be familiar to you:

to count/(re)tell _____ to cost _____ to sleep _____

to find/meet _____ to be able/can _____

to return/come back _____

Adverbs telling how often you do something:

never _____ rarely _____ sometimes _____

often/a lot _____ always _____

Some verbs are only irregular in the first person singular (*yo*) form. List the infinitive and the irregular *yo* form.

to fall caer, yo caigo _____ to make/do _____

to put _____ to go out/leave _____

to bring _____ to know/meet _____

to give _____ to know (information) _____

to see _____

decir – to say, to tell (See página R33 for the present tense conjugation.)

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

venir – to come (See página R35 for the present tense conjugation.)

1 st person singular - yo	1 st person plural – nosotros(as)
2 nd person singular- tú	2 nd person plural – vosotros(as)
3 rd person singular – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

Vocabulario de la clase

Can you hear me? _____

Concentrate. _____

Speak loudly. Read aloud. _____

Work together. _____

Take turns. _____

It's your turn. _____

Try again. _____

No, you are wrong. _____

What do we have to do? _____

Yes, you are right. _____

May I speak in English? _____

I am confused. _____

I don't understand. _____

I don't know. _____

Open your books. _____

Close your books. _____

Raise your hand. _____

Look at the screen. _____

Watch the video. _____

Repeat. (teacher to one student) _____

Repeat. (teacher to the class) _____

Repeat, please. (student to teacher) _____

How do you say ... in Spanish? _____

What does ... mean? _____

Vocabulario del libro de texto...

Answer the questions. _____

Say who is speaking. _____

True or false? _____

Choose the correct word/phrase/sentence. _____

Listen to the conversation/recording. _____

Change/switch roles. _____

Read. _____