

Notas de Unidad 1, Etapa 3 – Español 2**En contexto / En vivo****páginas 76-83****Vocabulario*****Be sure to include the definite article(s) (*el/la*) with each noun.*****Pedir y dar información:**

there was/were (preterite) _____ to be well informed _____
 cause _____ detail _____
 fact _____ news _____
 local _____ international _____
 thief (male) _____ thief (female) _____
 robbery _____ to steal _____
 hero _____ heroine _____
 rescue _____ to rescue _____

La comunicación – Periódicos (Newspapers--see also página 85):

article _____ criticism, review _____
 author (male) _____ author (female) _____
 editor (male) _____ editor (female) _____
 writer (male) _____ writer (female) _____
 photographer (male) _____ photographer (female) _____
 journalist (male) _____ journalist (female) _____
 headline _____ edition _____
 comic strip _____ journalism _____

La comunicación – Televisión:

program _____ news program _____
 report _____ commercial _____
 reporter (male) _____ reporter (female) _____
 viewer (male) _____ viewer (female) _____
 camera _____ channel _____

Reacting to News (see also página 88):

Really? _____ Don't tell me! _____

Do you think so? _____ I already know! _____

Nota gramática

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Adjectives of Nationality

Adjectives of nationality agree in _____ (masculine/feminine) and _____ (singular/plural) with the noun they modify.

Algunas nacionalidades: (Be sure to show the feminine form with /a or writing it out.)

Argentinian _____ Bolivian _____

Chilean _____ Colombian _____

Costa Rican _____ Cuban _____

Ecuadorian _____ Salvadorian _____

Guatemalan _____ Honduran _____

Mexican _____ Nicaraguan _____

Panamanian _____ Paraguayan _____

Peruvian _____ Dominican _____

Uruguayan _____ Venezuelan _____

Puerto Rican _____ from the U.S. _____

Canadian _____ Spanish _____

English _____ French _____

German _____ Italian _____

Chinese _____ Japanese _____

Nota gramática

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Saber vs. Conocer

To know facts/information/how to do something: _____

To be familiar/acquainted with/meet **person(s)**/place(s)/thing(s): _____ (a)

Pronombres y adjetivos demostrativos 84 Demonstrative Adjectives Pronouns

There are 3 kinds of _____ adjectives in Spanish. They point out a noun that is: 1) _____ the speaker, 2) farther away, or 3) at a great distance.

	Near	Near	Farther Away	Farther Away	At a Great Distance	At a Great Distance
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
S						
Pl						

Demonstrative adjectives agree in _____ (singular/plural) and _____ (masculine/feminine) with the noun they modify. They usually come _____ the noun. Demonstratives can also be _____ that take the place of nouns. They have the same _____ and _____ as the noun they replace and have a written accent.

Examples:

Hablante A: ¿Sabes quién es **ese señor**? Hablante B: ¿**Ése**? Sí, es el reportero.

Hablante A: **Aquella reportera** es del canal dos. Hablante B: **Aquélla** es del canal tres.

Cambio de raíz en el pretérito Página 86 Stem-Changing Verbs in the Preterite

Stem-changing verbs have stem changes in the _____ tense in all three _____ forms and in the ustedes/ellos(as) form. (Remember the boot!)

Stem-changing _____ verbs also change vowels in the _____, BUT the change only occurs in the _____ person _____ (usted/él/ella) and _____ (ustedes/ellos(as)) forms. **Outline in another color the 3rd person boxes.**

pedir (e → i, i) – to ask for – preterite tense – did ask for

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

competir (e → i, i) – to compete – preterite tense – did compete

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

repetir (e → i, i) – to repeat – preterite tense – did repeat

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

servir (e → i, i) – to serve – preterite tense – did serve

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

preferir (e → ie, i) – to prefer – preterite tense – did prefer

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

dormir (o → ue, u) – to sleep – preterite tense – did sleep

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

morir (o → ue, u) – to die – preterite tense – did die

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

Nota gramática**Página 87****Leer, Creer, Oír in Preterite**

Change **i** to ____ in the _____ person _____ (usted/él/ella) and _____ (ustedes/ellos(as)) forms of the preterite. The other forms of the preterite have an accent on the **i**. **Outline the 3rd person boxes; highlight the accents.**

leer – to read – preterite tense – did read

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

creer – to believe – preterite tense – did believe

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

oír – to hear – preterite tense – did hear

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 – usted, él, ella	3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as)

Notas culturales**Cultural Notes**

- 1) _____ - largest Spanish-language television network in the U.S.
 - 2) _____ o _____ - se usa para referirse al ciberespacio
 - 3) En muchos países hispanos, las invitaciones solamente te dicen la hora que empieza la fiesta/diversión; no te dicen la hora que _____.
 - 4) Periódicos en español en Internet:
 España: _____ y _____
 Argentina: _____
 Miami, Florida: _____
 - 5) _____ - ciudad estadounidense que es un lugar de comercio internacional y un gran centro financiero – también una ciudad bilingüe donde viven hispanoamericanos de varios países y vienen los turistas para tomar el sol, nadar y visitar los hoteles lujosos
 - 6) _____ - el barrio cubano más grande de Miami
 - 7) El refrán que se puede traducir: *Think before you speak.*
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