

Notas de Unidad 2, Etapa 1 – Español 2

En contexto / En vivo**Páginas 106-111****Vocabulario**

Be sure to include the definite article(s) (*el/la*) with each noun. Also indicate when adjectives can end in *o/a* to be masculine or feminine and when verbs are stem-changing.

Juguetes de la niñez:

toy _____ marionette _____

doll _____ stuffed animal _____

Actividades de la niñez:

to fall down _____ to construct _____

to tell jokes _____ to draw _____

to climb trees _____ to fight _____

to jump rope _____ to hide _____

Familia, amigos y amigas (también en la página 113):

relative (male) _____ relative (female) _____

nephew _____ niece _____

great grandfather _____ great grandmother _____

brother-in-law _____ sister-in-law _____

stepbrother _____ stepsister _____

stepfather _____ stepmother _____

boyfriend/groom _____ girlfriend/bride _____

baby _____

twins (males or male & female) _____

twins (females) _____

friendship/acquaintance _____

classmate/companion (male) _____

classmate/companion (female) _____

Verbos reflexivos para expresar reacciones personales (también in la página 114):

to get bored _____ to be scared of _____

to fall down _____ to hide _____

to realize _____ to say goodbye to _____

to apologize _____ to enjoy oneself _____

to get angry with _____ to be worried about _____

to behave well/badly _____ to fight _____

to get together _____ to feel _____

to laugh _____ to smile _____

to sit down _____ to get tired _____

Expresiones con tener (también en la página 118):

to be hungry _____ to be thirsty _____

to be careful _____ to be envious _____

to be successful _____ to be ashamed _____

Las características (también en la página 118):

nice/considerate _____ nice/friendly _____

lively/animated _____ entertaining/fun _____

obedient _____ impatient _____

rich _____ poor _____

sociable _____ timid/shy _____

Otras palabras y frases (también en las páginas 117, 119, 124, 125):

laugh/laughter _____ always _____

often _____ sometimes _____

from time to time _____ little _____

rarely _____ never _____

inside _____ outside _____

when I/he/she was young _____ there was/were _____

Adjetivos posesivos y pronombres P. 112 Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

Possessive adjectives show _____ relationships or _____.

All possessive _____ (**mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus, nuestro/a/os/as, vuestro/a/os/as**) agree in _____ and _____ with the _____ they describe.

Possessive adjectives also have a _____ form that is more expressive. Use it, for example, when talking of a special friend: _____ (a friend of mine).

Unlike the regular/short form, the long form _____ the noun.

Possessive Adjectives – Long Form – Singular (modifies a singular noun)

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 st person singular – de mí | 1 st person plural – de nosotros(as) |
| 2 nd person singular- de tí | 2 nd person plural – de vosotros(as) |
| 3 rd person singular – de usted, él, ella | 3 rd person plural – de ustedes, ellos(as) |

Possessive Adjectives – Long Form – Plural (modifies a plural noun)

| | |
|--|---|
| 1 st person singular – de mí | 1 st person plural – de nosotros(as) |
| 2 nd person singular- de tí | 2 nd person plural – de vosotros(as) |
| 3 rd person singular – de usted, él, ella | 3 rd person plural – de ustedes, ellos(as) |

Examples: a female friend of mine (singular poss. adj.) _____

some female friends of ours (plural poss. adj.) _____

Possessive pronouns show personal relationships. To form a possessive pronoun:

1) use the _____ form of the possessive adjective and

2) use _____, _____, _____, or _____ before the possessive adjective

according to the _____ and _____ of the noun it replaces.

Example: --Sus viajes son a diferentes lugares. --Y _____, ¿adónde son?

> --His trips are to different places. --And yours (refers to your trips), where are they to?

Pronombres y verbos reflexivos Página 114 Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs

You have already learned that **direct object pronouns** (**me, te, _____, _____, nos, os, los, las**) can be used with verbs. Note that in the sentence “La escondo.” (I’m hiding it.), the subject (**yo**) and the direct object (**la**) are different.

Reflexive verbs take a special pronoun called a _____.

A reflexive pronoun is the _____ person, place, or thing as the _____.

esconderse – to hide oneself – present tense – hide/hides

| | |
|---|--|
| 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) |

A verb used reflexively indicates that only the _____ of the verb is involved in the action. When using a reflexive verb in the infinitive form, attach the pronoun to the _____.

Example: Vamos a _____ por el cuaderno.

We are going to fight (ourselves) over the notebook.

El imperfecto Página 116 Talk About the Past Using the Imperfect

The _____ verb tense is used to talk about completed actions in the past.

Another past tense, called the _____ tense, is used in the following ways:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

Imperfect verb endings added to the stem of regular verbs:

| -ar Verbs Singular | -ar Verbs Plural | -er & -ir Verbs Singular | -er & ir Verbs Plural |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| aba | ábamos | ía | íamos |
| abas | abais | ías | íais |
| aba | aban | ía | ían |

cantar – to sing – imperfect tense – was/were singing, used to sing

| | |
|---|--|
| 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) |

tener – to have – imperfect tense – was/were having, used to have

| | |
|---|--|
| 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) |

salir – to leave - imperfect tense – was/were leaving, used to leave

| | |
|---|--|
| 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) |

Examples: Don Miguel _____ en el banco todos los días. (used to work)

Mi abuelo siempre _____ chistes muy divertidos. (used to tell)

The IRREGULARS – the only 3 verbs that do not follow the regular pattern:**ser – to be – imperfect tense – was/were being, used to be**

| | |
|---|--|
| 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) |

ir – to go – imperfect tense – was/were going, used to 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 – usted, él, ella | 3 rd person plural – ustedes, ellos(as) |

ver – to see – imperfect tense – was/were seeing, used to see

| | |
|---|--|
| 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 en español**Cultural Notes**

- 1) _____ - una comida de origen indígena (made of cornmeal dough with spiced fillings wrapped in cornhusks or plantain leaves and steamed)
 - 2) _____ - una vasija cubierta de papel muy colorido que contiene dulces, frutas, juguetes, etcétera, usual en fiestas y celebraciones, como los cumpleaños
 - 3) _____ - un volcán activo cerca de la Ciudad de México (CDMX)
 - 4) _____ - el padre de la independencia mexicana
 - 5) _____ - una pintora de autorretratos y la esposa de Diego Rivera
 - 6) _____ - un calendario azteca que pesa más de 24 mil libras que fue descubierto en las ruinas de Tenochtitlán
 - 7) _____ - desde el piso 42, hay una vista panorámica de CDMX
 - 8) _____ - un parque famoso de CDMX que tiene lagos, un jardín botánico, restaurantes y museos, incluyendo el Museo Nacional de Antropología (dónde se encuentra La Piedra del Sol)
 - 9) El refrán que se puede traducir: *You don't know what you're getting into.*
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