

Notas de Unidad 3, Etapa 1 – Español 2

En contexto / En vivo**Páginas 180-185****Vocabulario**

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

Mantenerse sano(a) y en forma:

to be healthy _____ well-being _____

healthy _____ energy _____

to relax _____ to grow _____

nourishment _____ food el _____

diet _____ calorie _____

nutritious _____ balanced _____

athletics _____ running/jogging (Spain) _____

to run _____ stress _____

to stretch _____ to train _____

to do aerobics _____ to lift weights _____

to sweat _____ should/ought to (p. 185) _____

to advise _____ advice _____

to lead a healthy life _____

Rutina diaria (también en la página 187):

to wake up _____ to get up _____

to get ready _____ to get dressed _____

to take a bath _____ to take a shower _____

to wash oneself _____ to dry oneself _____

to shave oneself _____ to put on makeup _____

to comb one's hair _____ to brush one's hair _____

to brush one's teeth _____

to take off one's clothes _____

to lie down/go to bed _____

Cuidado personal (también en la página 191):

comb _____ hairbrush _____
 straight (hair) _____ curly (hair) _____
 shampoo _____ hair dryer _____
 toothbrush _____ toothpaste _____
 soap _____ deodorant _____
 makeup _____ perfume _____
 after-shave lotion _____

Notas gramáticas**Página 185****Verbs**

To say that someone _____ or _____ do something, use:

deber + infinitive

Example: You should take notes. _____

Conjugate the verb **mantener** like the verb _____.

Conjugate the verb **crecer** like the verb _____.

La posición de los complementos**Página 186****Pronoun Placement**

Only a conjugated verb? Put the pronoun _____ the conjugated verb.

Example: _____
 Her advice helped us a lot.

Two verbs?

1) Place the pronoun(s) _____ the conjugated verb, or

2) Attach the pronouns to the _____ or _____ form.

Examples:

Before the Conjugated Verb	Attached to the Infinitive/-ndo Form
La voy a entrevistar. I am going to interview her .	<same translation Voy a _____.
Lo estábamos mirando el sábado pasado. We were watching it last Saturday.	<same translation Estábamos _____ el sábado pasado.

Mandatos formales Página 188 Give Formal Commands Using *usted/ustedes*

For regular **affirmative tú commands**, use the _____ person _____ form of the verb in _____ tense.

To form both **affirmative and negative usted commands** (from the present tense):

For **-ar** verbs, take the _____ form of the verb and change the ending to _____.

Example: el infinitivo sentar: present tense yo form siento becomes _____

Don't sit the child in front of the television.

For **-er/-ir** verbs, take the _____ form of the verb and change the ending to _____.

Example: el infinitivo comer: present tense yo form como becomes _____

Eat nutritious foods.

For both **affirmative and negative ustedes commands**:

For **-ar** verbs, take the _____ form of the verb and change the ending to _____.

Example: el infinitivo hablar: present tense yo form hablo becomes _____

Speak Spanish, please.

For **-er/-ir** verbs, take the _____ form of the verb and change the ending to _____.

Example: el infinitivo escribir: present tense yo form escribo becomes _____

Write the answers.

Some common verbs have **irregular usted/ustedes commands**:

	dar	estar	ir	saber	ser
usted					
ustedes					

Example: _____

Please, go (ustedes command) exercise today, not tomorrow.

Verbs ending in **-car/-gar/-zar** need a spelling change to preserve _____:

marcar → _____ entregar → _____ empezar → _____

Mandatos y complementos Página 190 Commands and Pronoun Placement

For **affirmative commands**, the pronoun attaches to the _____ of the verb.

Examples: _____

Usted: Please, Miss Elena, write your autograph for us here.

Tú: Talk to me before the show.

***Remember to add written _____ to maintain stress on the correct syllable. Only ____-syllable commands do not need a written accent when a pronoun is attached.

For **negative commands**, the pronoun goes _____ the verb.

Examples: _____

Usted: No, don't write your autograph for us with that pen.

Tú: Don't talk to me before the show.

Notas culturales Páginas 174-175, 186, 192-193 Cultural Notes

- 1) _____ - tamales que se hacen de plátanos verdes y yautías (un vegetal parecido a la papa) y carne - una comida típica de Puerto Rico
 - 2) _____ - un magnífico bosque tropical de Puerto Rico y el único que está en Estados Unidos - caen más de 200 pulgadas (in.) de lluvia al año
 - 3) _____ - aquí se encuentra el radiotelescopio más grande del mundo - cubre 20 acres de tierra - se usa para estudiar planetas y más
 - 4) _____ - fueron un peligro para los barcos españoles que navegaban en el Atlántico - el gobierno español construyó un fuerte masivo, **El Morro**, en San Juan para defenderse contras estas personas
 - 5) _____ - el fundador de San Juan en el siglo XVI - su Casa Blanca está allí hoy – buscó la Fuente de la Juventud en la tierra que hoy llamamos Florida
 - 6) _____ - el deporte más popular de Puerto Rico
 - 7) _____ - los edificios de esta parte original de San Juan tienen un estilo colonial español
 - 8) El refrán que se puede traducir: *Practice makes perfect.*
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