

**Notas de Unidad 3, Etapa 2 – Español 2****En contexto / En vivo****Páginas 202-207****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.\*\*\*

**En la playa:**

sand \_\_\_\_\_ shell \_\_\_\_\_  
 palm tree \_\_\_\_\_ palm tree grove \_\_\_\_\_  
 ocean \_\_\_\_\_ waves \_\_\_\_\_  
 edge/shore \_\_\_\_\_ boat \_\_\_\_\_  
 fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ fisherwoman \_\_\_\_\_  
 towel \_\_\_\_\_ sandals \_\_\_\_\_  
 sunscreen \_\_\_\_\_ skin \_\_\_\_\_  
 to protect \_\_\_\_\_ beach umbrella \_\_\_\_\_  
 burn \_\_\_\_\_ to burn \_\_\_\_\_  
 coconut water \_\_\_\_\_ coconut milk \_\_\_\_\_  
 cooler \_\_\_\_\_

**Los quehaceres (también en la página 209):**

to sweep the floor \_\_\_\_\_ to vacuum \_\_\_\_\_  
 to do the cleaning \_\_\_\_\_ to wash the dishes \_\_\_\_\_  
 to clean the room \_\_\_\_\_ to dust \_\_\_\_\_  
 to iron \_\_\_\_\_ to cut the grass \_\_\_\_\_  
 chores \_\_\_\_\_ to take out the trash \_\_\_\_\_  
 clean \_\_\_\_\_ dirty \_\_\_\_\_  
 to have just \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_

**Los adverbios que terminan con -mente (también en la página 212):**

unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_ especially \_\_\_\_\_

easily \_\_\_\_\_ frequently \_\_\_\_\_

immediately \_\_\_\_\_ recently \_\_\_\_\_

normally \_\_\_\_\_ typically \_\_\_\_\_

slowly \_\_\_\_\_ quickly \_\_\_\_\_

calmly \_\_\_\_\_ happily \_\_\_\_\_

**Mandatos afirmativos: tú** **Página 208** **Affirmative tú Commands**

Reminder: To form \_\_\_\_\_ *tú* commands, use the 3<sup>rd</sup> person \_\_\_\_\_ form of the verb in \_\_\_\_\_ tense.

EXCEPTIONS!	<b>hacer</b>	<b>ir</b>	<b>ser</b>	<b>decir</b>	<b>poner</b>	<b>salir</b>	<b>tener</b>	<b>venir</b>
<b>yo form</b>	hago	voy	soy	digo	pongo	salgo	tengo	vengo
<b>tú command</b>								

Remember that object pronouns \_\_\_\_\_ to affirmative commands.

Examples: \_\_\_\_\_

Please **vacuum** in the living room ...

\_\_\_\_\_ then **take out** the trash

**Go**, daughter, and **make** the bed right away.

**Be** good. **Go** to my room and **bring** me my sandals.

**Mandatos negativos: tú** **Página 210** **Negative tú Commands**

You already know how to form \_\_\_\_\_ **tú commands** to tell someone TO DO something.

To tell someone familiar to you NOT TO DO something, use need a \_\_\_\_\_ **tú command** form.

For **-ar** verbs, take the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the verb in present tense and change the ending to \_\_\_\_\_.

Example: el infinitivo dejar: present tense yo form dejo becomes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Don't leave me the dirty dishes.

For **-er/-ir** verbs,  
take the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the verb in present tense and change the ending to \_\_\_\_\_.

Example: el infinitivo creer: present tense yo form creo becomes \_\_\_\_\_

Rodrigo, don't think I am going to forget the dishes.

Remember that in \_\_\_\_\_ commands, pronouns are placed \_\_\_\_\_ the verb.

Some common verbs have **irregular negative tú commands**:

	<b>dar</b>	<b>estar</b>	<b>ir</b>	<b>saber</b>	<b>Ser</b>
<b>negative tú</b>	no des				

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

marcar no \_\_\_\_\_ entregar no \_\_\_\_\_ empezar no \_\_\_\_\_

### **Adverbios: -mente**

**Página 212**

### **Adverbs Ending in -mente**

Adverbs that tell \_\_\_\_\_ an action takes place often end in \_\_\_\_\_ in English:

*quickly, slowly, reluctantly*. In Spanish, they often end in \_\_\_\_\_.

To make \_\_\_\_\_ of this type, add **-mente** to the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the corresponding adjective.

Example: From **desafortunado / desafortunada**:

--Are you ready for the beach?

--Unfortunately, no.

If the adjective only has a single form, add **-mente** to its \_\_\_\_\_ form.

Example: From **frecuente**: \_\_\_\_\_  
I frequently speak in class.

Accents go exactly where they would go with no **-mente**.

Example: From **feliz, fácil**: \_\_\_\_\_  
Happily, adverbs are made very easily.

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**Nota gramática** **Página 214** **Already**

To say what you have \_\_\_\_\_ done, use \_\_\_\_\_.

To say what you have \_\_\_\_\_ done, use **acabar + \_\_\_\_\_ + infinitive.**

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

--Did you already make your bed?

--Yes, I already made it.

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**Notas culturales** **Páginas 206, 209, 214-217** **Cultural Notes**

1) \_\_\_\_\_ - una frase popular de Puerto Rico que viene de la palabra revolución - dice que un lugar está sucio o desordenado--no está organizado

2) Los jóvenes hispanos hacen varias actividades después de las clases:

- practican \_\_\_\_\_
- salen con \_\_\_\_\_ al parque o a un café
- ayudan con los \_\_\_\_\_
- hacen la \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_ - hace muchos años, los marineros de Puerto Rico pensaron que este animale era una mujer con cola de pez (una sirena)

4) El refrán que se puede traducir: *Don't leave until tomorrow what you can do today.*

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5) \_\_\_\_\_ - el único bosque tropical del Servicio Forestal Nacional de los Estados Unidos - está a 25 millas de San Juan

6) \_\_\_\_\_ - el pico más elevado de El Yunque

7) \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_ - animales que viven en El Yunque

8) \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_ - plantas que viven en El Yunque