

Notas de Unidad 3, Etapa 3 – Español 2**En contexto / En vivo****Páginas 224-229, 245****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.

Las partes del cuerpo humano:

body _____	blood _____
head _____	face _____
eyes _____	nose _____
ear _____	inner ear _____
mouth _____	teeth _____
neck _____	throat _____
shoulder _____	arm _____
elbow _____	wrist _____
hand _____	fingers _____
leg _____	knee _____
ankle _____	foot _____
stomach _____	

La salud: Problemas y soluciones (también en las páginas 233, 235):

Help! _____	ambulance _____
emergency room _____	sickness _____
infection _____	headache _____
fever _____	cough _____
flu _____	to have a cold _____
to cut oneself _____	to hurt oneself _____
to cry _____	to scream _____
to breathe _____	to hurt _____
nurse (male) _____	nurse (female) _____
consultation _____	office (doctor's) _____
to treat _____	prescription _____

aspirin _____ pills _____

medicine _____ injection _____

x-ray _____ cast _____

comfortable _____ to get better _____

Describir periodos de tiempo (también en la página 231, 245):

How long has it been since ... ? _____

ago _____

Dar consejos con expresiones impersonales (también en la página 234):

It's good that ... _____

It's important that ... _____

It's logical that ... _____

It's bad that ... _____

It's better that ... _____

It's necessary that ... _____

It's dangerous that ... _____

It's possible that ... _____

It's probable that ... _____

It's rare (strange) that ... _____

It's ridiculous that ... _____

It's sad that ... _____

It's a pity that ... _____

Nota gramática

Página 229

The Verb *doler*

To describe what hurts, use the verb _____ (o→ue). Like _____, this verb is used with the indirect object pronouns _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ to tell who is hurting.

Example: _____

--Does it hurt (you) a lot?

--Yes, my ankle hurts (me).

--Do they hurt (you)?

--No, my knees do not hurt (me).

Hacer con periodos de tiempo Página 230 Hacer with Expressions of Time

To answer the questions “How long has this been going on?” or “How long has it been?” in Spanish, use the verb _____:

hace + the period of time + que + the present tense

Examples: Ay, Elena, _____
Oh, Elena, I've been wanting to come to your program for four years.

Ay, doctor, _____
Oh, doctor, I've been waiting for you for an hour.

To ask the questions, do similarly:

¿Cuánto tiempo + hace + que + the present tense?

Example: _____
How long have you been wanting to come to the program?

To talk about the past, use the _____ tense and **hace** to say ago.

hace + the period of time + que + the preterite tense

Example: _____
I went to Puerto Rico a year ago.

To say *ago*, you can also put the verb first. In this case, you do not need **que**.

the preterite tense + hace + the period of time

Example: _____
I met her three months ago.

El subjuntivo Página 232 The Subjunctive with Impersonal Expressions

The subjunctive mood is formed in the same way as **usted** commands:

For **-ar** verbs,
take the present tense _____ form of the verb, drop the _____ and add endings with _____.

For **-er, -ir** verbs,
take the present tense _____ form of the verb, drop the _____ and add endings with _____.

Use the _____ mood to make a plain statement of _____.

Use the _____ after verbs and expressions that involve _____.

Examples: _____
Indicative: You do exercise. (statement of fact)

Subjunctive: It is necessary that you do exercise. (uncertainty as to whether you'll do it.)

hablar – to talk, to speak – present tense – subjunctive mood

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 – ellos(as), ustedes

comer – to eat – present tense – subjunctive mood

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 – ellos(as), ustedes

escribir – to write – present tense – subjunctive mood

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 – ellos(as), ustedes

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

buscar → _____ llegar → _____ cruzar → _____

Nota gramática Página 234 Subjunctive with Impersonal Expressions

The subjunctive is used after many _____ expressions. They are handy to tell people what you think is necessary, good, or important. Notice the difference:

Example: _____

Indicative: They live here in Puerto Rico. (statement of fact)

Subjunctive: It's good that they live here in Puerto Rico. (expresses opinion)

Notas culturales**Páginas 228, 231, 236, 238-241****Cultural Notes**

1) Por la situación geográfica de la isla, hay muchos _____ en Puerto Rico. A veces la Cruz Roja y la Guardia Nacional de los Estados Unidos tienen que ayudar a los puertorriqueños después de tal desastre.

2) _____ - en San Juan una famosa celebración que es parte de la tradición de la cultura española y africana cuando mucha gente se pone máscaras

3) Varias maneras de decir «mucho»: _____ (Puerto Rico)

_____ (otros países hispanos)

4) El refrán que muchos niños hispanohablantes oyen cuando se lastiman o se cortan:

En inglés, el verbo **sanar** significa _____.

5) _____ - un trabajador del campo puertorriqueño – palabra que viene del libro *El Gíbaro* escrito por Manuel A. Alonso en 1849 sobre los costumbres y la vida diaria de la gente puertorriqueña

6) _____ - un tipo de guitarra especial (originalmente de cuatro cuerdas) creado por los jíbaros

7) Otros instrumentos españoles y africanos que se usan en la música puertorriqueña:

_____, _____, _____

8) _____ - el estatus político de Puerto Rico

Vocabulario del ejercicio y de los deportes acuáticos:

sit-ups _____ to run in place _____

pull-ups _____ push-ups _____

to kick _____ to sail _____

to throw _____ to catch _____

to do aerobic exercise hacer ejercicios aeróbicos _____