

Notas de Unidad 4, Etapa 2 – Español 2**En contexto / En vivo****Páginas 276-281****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 calles de la ciudad:

neighborhood _____ mailbox _____

pedestrian _____ sidewalk _____

driver (male) _____ driver (female) _____

parking space _____ stop, stand _____

traffic light/signal _____ bridge _____

Lugares de negocio:

dry cleaner _____ box office _____

ice cream parlor _____ toy store _____

kiosk, newsstand _____

Para llegar a...(también en la página 285):

north _____ south _____

east _____ west _____

to go down, to descend _____

to go up, to climb _____

to turn _____ to stop _____

to follow, to continue _____ toward _____

from there _____ until, as far as _____

crossing _____ distance _____

up _____ down _____ on _____

around _____ next to _____

underneath _____ on top of _____

facing, opposite _____ in front of _____

Otras palabras y frases (también en la página 295):

to insist (on) _____ to suggest _____

to obtain, to get _____ to forget _____

to go back, to return _____ to review, to check _____

sale _____ bargain _____

not even, neither, nor _____

Nota vocabulario**Página 281****La palabras *ni, o***

Ni can mean _____, neither, or _____, and is usually combined with another _____ word such as _____. **O** is used similarly to mean either/or.

Examples: _____

I do not want to see **(not) even** one more museum.I visited **neither** the plazas **nor** the historic buildings.I want to visit **either** the plazas **or** the historic buildings.**El subjuntivo****Página 282****Subjunctive Stem Changes: -ar, -er Verbs**

Remember that for stem-changing verbs, the stems of present indicative forms change in all persons except _____ and _____.

Note that _____ and _____ stem-changing verbs undergo the same stem changes in the _____ as they do in the indicative.

Example: _____

I hope that Andrea can take a good picture of Isabel.

pensar (e → ie) – to think – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

poder (o → ue) – to be able, can – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

cerrar (e → ie) – to close – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

entender (e → ie) – to understand – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

recordar (o → ue) – to remember – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

El subjuntivo Página 284 Stem-Changing -ir Verbs in the Subjunctive

Verbs ending in _____ with a stem change in the present indicative of ____ to ____ undergo the same stem changes in the _____ but in _____ persons.

pedir (e → i, i) – to ask for – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

For verbs ending in _____ with a stem change in the present indicative of ____ to ____, the e changes to ____ (within “the boot”) or ____ (nosotros, vosotros).

preferir (e → ie, i) – to prefer – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

For verbs ending in _____ with a stem change in the present indicative of ____ to ____, the o changes to ____ (within “the boot”) or ____ (nosotros, vosotros).

dormir (o → ue, u) – to sleep – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

Examples: _____
It is necessary for Isabel to ask Señor Zavala for permission.

I hope that you prefer a room with a bathroom.

I suggest that we sleep before going out.

repetir (e → i, i) – to repeat – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

divertirse (e → ie, i) – to enjoy (oneself) – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

morir (o → ue, u) – to die – 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 – él, ella, usted	3 rd person plural – ellos(as), ustedes

El subjuntivo y el infinitivo Página 286 The Subjunctive and the Infinitive

Here is an example of a sentence that expresses a _____ or a wish. The indicative **quiero** states a fact; because that fact is a desire that someone will do something, but it is uncertain they will, it is followed by the _____ **saques**.

Por favor, Andrea. _____

Please, Andrea. I want you to take a picture of me.

Note: The subject of the first verb and the subject of the second verb are _____.

When the subject of both verbs is the _____, use the _____ form of the second verb instead of the subjunctive. (The indicative is followed by the infinitive.)

I want to see more of the city. _____

Similarly, when the subject of the second verb is some unknown _____, or refers to people in general, use an infinitive.

It's good to walk in comfortable shoes. _____

Nota gramática **Página 288** **La palabras *cuando, donde***

When **cuando** or **donde** are used as bridges or connectors in the middle of a sentence and do not imply a _____, they do not need a written _____.

Example: _____

It was a big surprise when they called me and told me who won.

Notas culturales **Páginas 267, 280, 283, 287, 289-291** **Cultural Notes**

1) _____ - el centro municipal de Madrid - aquí princesas se casaron y reyes fueron coronados - está lleno de cafés y tiendas - sólo puedes caminar

2) _____ - un pasatiempo favorito de la gente de Madrid y de otras ciudades de España – caminan por las calles y se paran para hablar con amigos

3) _____ o _____ - palabras más comunes en España que significan lo mismo que la palabra *cuadra* en Latinoamérica

4) El refrán que se puede traducir: *It goes in one ear and out the other.*

5) El refrán que se puede traducir: *Finders, keepers; losers, weepers!* (página 267)

6) _____ - *Gypsies* - se consideran los creadores del flamenco

7) _____ - un tipo de música y baile del sur de España que también tiene influencia de las canciones populares de Andalucía (su capital es Sevilla) y de la cultura árabe que vivió en esa zona por más de 700 años