

Notas de Unidad 4, Etapa 3 – Español 2**En contexto / En vivo****Páginas 298-299****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.

Ir de compras:

open _____ closed _____

customer (m.) _____ customer (f.) _____

salesperson (m.) _____ salesperson (f.) _____

Can you help (wait on) me? _____

shoe size _____ a pair of _____

size (clothing) _____ to use, to wear, to take (a size) _____

How does it fit you? _____

wide _____ loose _____

narrow _____ tight _____

to dress oneself _____ to get dressed up _____

simple _____ elegant _____

to match with _____ to choose _____

stripes _____ dark _____

vest _____ suit _____

scarf _____ high-heeled shoe _____

How do I look? _____

Hacer comparaciones iguales y desiguales (también en la página 304):

as much/many as _____

as ... as _____ as much as _____

more than _____ less than _____

older than _____ younger than _____

better than _____ worse than _____

Pedir y dar opiniones (también en las páginas 307, 309):

to doubt that _____ to not believe that _____

it is not certain that _____

it is not true that _____

perhaps _____ maybe _____

to be glad that _____ to surprise _____

to be sorry that _____ to be afraid _____

to annoy _____ to bother _____

to hope that _____ to like _____

Ahorrar y gastar (también en la página 308):

ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) _____

checks _____ traveler's cheques _____

to lend _____ loan _____

to save _____ to hold, to keep _____

to spend _____ to be worth _____

cashier (m.) _____ cashier (f.) _____

cash register _____ expenses _____

stingy _____ enough _____

Otras palabras y frases (también en la página 319):

scarcely _____

in a good mood _____ in a bad mood _____

Los comparativos y los superlativos Página 304 Comparatives and SuperlativesSpanish uses various _____ for making **unequal** and **equal** comparisons.**Unequal** comparisons are made using _____ / _____ que:**más + adjective, adverb, or noun + que****menos + adjective, adverb, or noun + que**The thing/quality being compared is often _____ **más/menos** and **que**.

See your vocabulary list for other forms of unequal comparison.

Example: _____

Isabel is **taller than** Andrea.

Equal comparisons are made using _____ / _____ como:

tan + adjective or **adverb + como**

tanto(a/os/as) + noun + como

The thing/quality being compared is often _____ **tan/tanto** and **como**.

Examples: _____

The clothes in this store are **as nice** ...

as those in large department stores.

There aren't **as many dresses as** skirts.

Remember that you can attach **–ísimo(a/os/as)** to an adjective for emphasis.

Example: _____

Our suits are **very (extremely) elegant**.

In English, _____ are formed by saying *the most/the least* or by adding *-est* to the end of an adjective. In Spanish, form superlatives like this:

el (la/los/las) + más/menos + adjective (+ de)

Examples: _____

Our suits are **the most elegant** (in Madrid).

Andrea is **the tallest** (of her classmates).

El subjuntivo Página 306 The Subjunctive with Expressions of Doubt

In addition to being used after impersonal expressions and expressions of hopes and

wishes, the _____ is also used after verbs that imply _____.

Example: _____

The clerk **doubts** that you and I **are going** to buy anything today.

(It is certain that the clerk is doubting (indicative), but what the clerk is doubtful about is in the subjunctive.)

Doubt is also expressed by saying one does not think/believe something will happen.

Example: _____

I like the color a lot, and **I don't think it fits** loosely on you.

(It is certain that I like and think (indicative), but the fit is not certain (subj.).)

Nota gramática Página 307 Expressions Expressing Certitude

Because they do not express doubt but quite the opposite of doubt, the following expressions are usually followed by the _____:

**creer que, no _____ que, estar _____ que,
es cierto que, es seguro que, es _____ que**

Examples: _____
I **think that you should** wear a suit.

_____ **I'm sure that you are going** to like them.

El subjuntivo Página 309 The Subjunctive with Expressions of Emotion

The subjunctive is also used to convey _____, such as frustration or happiness.

Example: _____
It **annoys me to be treated** like this by clerks. (It is certain that I am annoyed (indicative), and what annoys me is the way the clerks treat me (subjunctive).)

Note that verbs ending in _____ change the ___ to ___ in the subjunctive.

Example: _____
I hope **you choose** the white dress.

Notas culturales Páginas 302, 303, 308, 312-313 Cultural Notes

- 1) En España, el plural de **tú** es _____. _____ es el objeto directo e indirecto.
- 2) Antes de viajar a España, es mejor que te midas en _____ para saber la talla de ropa que necesitas comprar.
- 3) _____ - la nueva moneda de 20 países europeos, incluso España
- 4) _____ - la moneda de España antes del 1° de enero del 2002
- 5) _____ - el parque que está a unas cuadras del Museo del Prado
- 6) _____ - la pintura más conocida de Picasso - representa la Guerra Civil española - está en el Centro de Arte Reina Sofía
- 7) La estatua del _____ y del _____ - la escultura más conocida de Madrid - está en la Puerta del Sol