

Summer Assignment for Pre AP Spanish 2

Hallsville High School

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Videos and practice: sign up for the Summer Google Classroom→ go to Google Classroom through your HHS school email and enter this code: **it4uqvw** (contact the school's office if you do not know your student email address information since this can only be done with a school email address)

What to expect in Pre AP Spanish 2:

- 6 units divided into A and B, each have vocab and grammar
- Daily grades in class and from homework
- Quizzes with each unit and a major test
- Project with each unit- written and a speaking part with a google slide presentation or poster
- Cultural readings, group projects, and other assignments with each unit

Spanish 2 Pre AP, Para Empezar Unit Notes- read and memorize this information for a test the first week of class

Adjectives (p. 3)

- Remember that adjectives describe nouns: people, places, and things. The following is a list of some common adjectives in Spanish.

Masculine		Feminine	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
serio	serios	seria	serias
deportista	deportistas	deportista	deportistas
trabajador	trabajadores	trabajadora	trabajadoras
paciente	pacientes	paciente	pacientes
joven	jóvenes	joven	jóvenes

The verb *ser* (p. 5)

- Ser* is an irregular verb and it means "to be." These are its present-tense forms:

yo	soy	I am	nosotros(as)	somos	We are
tú	eres	You are (<i>fam.</i>)	vosotros(as)	sois	You are (<i>fam., pl.</i>)
Ud./él/ella	es	He, she is; You are (<i>form.</i>)	Uds./ellos/ellas	son	They are; You are (<i>form.</i>)

- Remember that you can use *ser* with adjectives to tell what someone is like:
Esas chicas son altas. *Those girls are tall.*

Present tense of regular verbs (p. 9)

- Hablar** (*to talk*), **comer** (*to eat*), and **vivir** (*to live*) are regular verbs. To form the present tense, drop the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** endings and add the present-tense endings.

	<i>hablar</i>	<i>comer</i>	<i>vivir</i>
yo	hablo	como	vivo
tú	hablas	comes	vives
usted/él/ella	habla	come	vive
nosotros/nosotras	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
vosotros/vosotras	habláis	coméis	vivís
ustedes/ellos/ellas	hablan	comen	viven

Read the following information and complete the activities to prepare a 'poema en diamante' to say in class by memory on the 2nd day. Completing the following activities will be the rough draft of your poem. Create a final copy to turn in by Day 2 of class. Use a computer, construction paper, or cardstock. Type or write neatly. Add color and pictures to describe yourself. We will put these on display.

Presentación escrita (p. 13)

Task: Write a poem in the shape of a diamond. The poem is going to describe you.

A. Look at the poem Linda has written about herself. Circle all the words she uses to say what she is or is not like (adjectives). Then, underline all the words that tell what Linda does or does not do (verbs). The first ones have been done for you.

Me llamo Linda.

No soy ni seria ni vieja.

Soy alta, sociable, estudiosa.

Todos los días yo escucho música, leo, corro, uso la computadora.

En el verano mis amigos y yo nadamos, cantamos, bailamos.

Nunca patino ni monto en bicicleta.

¡Así soy yo!

B. Look at the word list below and complete the sentence with two words from the list that do *not* describe you. Remember to use the **-o** ending if you are a boy and **-a** if you are a girl. And remember that **sociable** and **impaciente** don't change gender. Follow the model.

alto, -a	atrevido, -a	desordenado, -a	estudioso, -a	gracioso, -a
ordenado, -a	reservado, -a	sociable	impaciente	

Modelo No soy ni ordenada ni sociable.

No soy ni _____ ni _____.

C. Now, choose three words from the list in **part A** that describe you. Complete the sentence with those words. Be sure to use the appropriate endings on words you choose.

Soy _____, _____ y _____.

D. Circle the activities in the box that you like to do and complete the sentence below with those activities.

bailo	canto	camino	dibujo
leo revistas	monto en bicicleta	uso la computadora	escucho música

Todos los días yo _____, _____, _____ y _____.

E. Which of the activities in **part D** do you like to do with friends? Complete the sentence below using three of those activities.

En el verano, mis amigos y yo _____, _____ y _____.

F. Complete the sentence below with two activities you never do.

Nunca _____ ni _____.

G. Finally, use your answers from **parts B** through **F** to complete this poem in the shape of a diamond.

Me llamo _____.

No soy ni _____ ni _____.

Soy _____, _____ y _____.

Todos los días yo _____, _____,

_____ y _____.

Mis amigos y yo _____, _____ y _____.

Nunca _____ ni _____.

¡Así soy yo!

Language classes build on prior knowledge each year. Therefore, a strong foundation of Spanish 1 material is essential to be successful in Pre AP Spanish 2. The exam over Spanish 1 knowledge and the Pre AP Spanish 2 Para Empezar information will be on the 3rd day of class. We will go over the Pre AP Spanish 2 Para Empezar information on Day 2 of class. You can ask questions in class or after school about any of the Spanish 1 material. The exam has 6 true false questions, 20 multiple choice questions, and 10 sentences to translate from Spanish to English. If you do not pass this exam you are encouraged to have you schedule changed to take regular Spanish 2. Below are some sample test questions.

Sample True/False question:

- Me gusta estar muy desordenada. Soy ordenada.

Sample Multiple choice question:

- --¿Cómo es Marcos?
--Él es _____.
A. ordenada B. pacientes C. atrevida D. inteligente

Sample Translation:

- Ella pagó veinte dólares por los zapatos blancos que ella compró para su hermana.

Study all Spanish 1 vocabulary and notes and memorize the following information to build your Spanish language foundation:

to talk about places to visit on vacation

la ciudad	city
el estadio	stadium
el lago	lake
el lugar	place
el mar	sea
el monumento	monument
el museo	museum
el país	country
el parque de diversiones	amusement park
el parque nacional	national park
el teatro	theater
la obra de teatro	play
el zoológico	zoo

to talk about things to see on vacation

el animal	animal
el árbol	tree
la atracción <i>pl. las atracciones</i>	attraction(s)
el mono	monkey
el oso	bear
el pájaro	bird

to talk about things to do on vacation

aprender (a)	to learn
bucear	to scuba dive / snorkel
(comprar) recuerdos	(to buy) souvenirs
descansar	to rest, to relax
montar a caballo	to ride horseback
pasear en bote	to go boating
tomar el sol	to sunbathe
visitar	to visit

to talk about ways to travel

en	by
el autobús	bus
el avión	airplane
el barco	boat, ship
el tren	train

to talk about your vacation

el boleto	ticket
como	like, such as
¿Cómo lo pasaste?	How was it (for you)?
dime	tell me
fantástico, -a	fantastic
Fue un desastre.	It was a disaster.
el hotel	hotel
impresionante	impressive
ir de vacaciones	to go on vacation
Me gustó.	I liked it.
¿Qué hiciste?	What did you do?
¿Qué te pasó?	What happened to you?
regresar	to return
salir	to leave, to go out
¿Te gustó?	Did you like it?
tremendo, -a	tremendous
vi	I saw
¿viste . . . ?	Did you see . . . ?
viajar	to travel
el viaje	trip

to express time

durante	during
tarde	late
temprano	early

preterite of -er and -ir verbs

aprendí	aprendimos
salí	salimos
aprendiste	aprendisteis
saliste	salisteis
aprendió	aprendieron
salió	salieron

preterite of ir

fui	fuimos
fuiste	fuisteis
fue	fueron

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 472–473.

The preterite of *-er* and *-ir* verbs (p. 383)

- Regular *-er* and *-ir* verbs have their own set of preterite (past-tense) endings, just as they do in the present tense.
- The preterite endings for regular *-er* and *-ir* verbs are exactly the same.

comer → com- + endings			
yo	comí	nosotros/nosotras	comimos
tú	comiste	vosotros/vosotras	comisteis
usted/él/ella	comió	ustedes/ellos/ellas	comieron

escribir → escrib- + endings			
yo	escribí	nosotros/nosotras	escribimos
tú	escribiste	vosotros/vosotras	escribisteis
usted/él/ella	escribió	ustedes/ellos/ellas	escribieron

- Like regular *-ar* verbs in the preterite, regular *-er* and *-ir* verbs have an accent at the end of the **yo** and **usted/él/ella** forms: **comí, escribió**.

A. Write the missing preterite forms in the chart.

	comer	escribir	aprender	salir	correr
yo	comí				
tú		escribiste			
Ud./él/ella			aprendió		
nosotros/nosotras				salimos	
Uds./ellos/ellas					corrieron

The preterite of *ir* (p. 385)

- *Ir* (to go) is an irregular verb in the present tense. It is also irregular in the preterite tense. Here are the preterite forms of *ir*.

yo	fui	nosotros/nosotras	fuimos
tú	fuiste	vosotros/vosotras	fuisteis
usted/él/ella	fue	ustedes/ellos/ellas	fueron

- The preterite forms of *ir* are the same as the preterite forms of the verb *ser* (to be). You can tell which verb is meant by the meaning of the sentence.

Marcos **fue** a Nueva York.

Marcos **went** to New York.

Fue un viaje fabuloso.

It was a fabulous trip.

A. Add the correct ending onto the preterite stem of *ir* to create its complete preterite form. Then rewrite the complete form. Follow the model.

Modelo yo fuí *fui*

1. yo fu

4. nosotros fu

2. tú fu

5. ellos fu

3. ella fu

6. ustedes fu

The personal *a* (p. 387)

- You have learned to identify the direct object of a sentence. The direct object tells who or what receives the action of the verb.

Compré un anillo. *I bought a ring.*

Vi una obra de teatro. *I saw a play.*

- When the direct object is a person, a group of people, or a pet, you use *a* in front of the direct object. This use of the personal *a* has no equivalent in English and is not translated.

Vi un video. *I saw a video.*

Vi a mi abuela. *I saw my grandmother.*

Vi a mi perro León. *I saw my dog León.*

to talk about recycling

la bolsa	bag, sack
la botella	bottle
la caja	box
el cartón	cardboard
el centro de reciclaje	recycling center
la lata	can
llevar	to take; to carry
el periódico	newspaper
el plástico	plastic
reciclar	to recycle
recoger	to collect; to gather
separar	to separate
usado, -a	used
el vidrio	glass

to talk about places in a community

el barrio	neighborhood
la calle	street, road
la comunidad	community
el jardín	garden, yard
el río	river

to discuss possibilities for volunteer work

los ancianos	older people
el anciano	older man
la anciana	older woman
el campamento	camp
los demás	others
la escuela primaria	primary school
la gente	people
el hospital	hospital
el juguete	toy
los niños	children
el niño	young boy
la niña	young girl
pobre	poor
el problema	problem

el proyecto de construcción	construction project
el trabajo voluntario	volunteer work
el voluntario, la voluntaria	volunteer

other useful expressions

a menudo	often
decidir	to decide
Es necesario.	It's necessary.
la experiencia	experience
Hay que . . .	One must . . .
increíble	incredible
inolvidable	unforgettable
¿Qué más?	What else?
la vez <i>pl.</i> las veces	time
otra vez	again

decir to say, to tell

digo	decimos
dices	decís
dice	dicen

indirect object pronouns

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me (to /for) me	nos (to /for) us
te (to /for) you	os (to /for) you
le (to /for) him, her; you (<i>formal</i>)	les (to /for) them; you (<i>formal</i>)

preterite of dar

di	dimos
diste	disteis
dio	dieron

preterite of hacer

hice	hicimos
hiciste	hicisteis
hizo	hicieron

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 472–473.

The present tense of *decir* (p. 408)

- *Decir* (to say, to tell) is irregular in the present tense. Here are its forms:

yo	digo	nosotros/nosotras	decimos
tú	dices	vosotros/vosotras	decís
usted/él/ella	dice	ustedes/ellos/ellas	dicen

- Notice that all the forms have an **i** in the stem except for the **nosotros/nosotras** and **vosotros/vosotras** forms (**decimos, decís**).

A. Write the correct forms of **decir** in the chart.

yo	nosotros/nosotras
tú	vosotros/vosotras decís
Ud./él/ella	Uds./ellos/ellas

Indirect object pronouns (p. 410)

- An indirect object tells to whom or for whom an action is performed. In order to identify an indirect object, take the verb in the sentence and ask "For whom?" or "To whom?"

Te traigo un recuerdo. *I bring **you** a souvenir.*
*"To whom do I bring a souvenir?" "To **you**."*

- Indirect object pronouns must agree with the person they refer to.

	Singular		Plural
(yo)	me (to/for) me	(nosotros)	nos (to/for) us
(tú)	te (to/for) you (familiar)	(vosotros)	os (to/for) you
(Ud./él/ella)	le (to/for) you (formal), him, her	(Uds./ellos/ellas)	les (to/for) you (formal), them

- Like direct object pronouns, indirect object pronouns go before a conjugated verb.
- When there is an infinitive with a conjugated verb, the indirect object pronoun can attach to the end of the infinitive or go before the conjugated verb.

Me van a comprar una camiseta. *They are going to buy **me** a T-shirt.*
 Van a comprarme una camiseta. *They are going to buy **me** a T-shirt.*

A. Underline the indirect object pronoun in each sentence.

- Te escribí una tarjeta.
- Me trae un vaso de agua.
- Le ayudo con la tarea.
- Nos dan regalos.
- Les compramos una camiseta.
- Le llevamos unos libros.

The preterite of *hacer* and *dar* (p. 412)

- The verbs **hacer** (*to make, to do*) and **dar** (*to give*) are irregular in the preterite.

hacer

yo	hice	nosotros/nosotras	hicimos
tú	hiciste	vosotros/vosotras	hicisteis
usted/él/ella	hizo	ustedes/ellos/ellas	hicieron

yo	di	nosotros/nosotras	dimos
tú	diste	vosotros/vosotras	disteis
usted/él/ella	dio	ustedes/ellos/ellas	dieron

- These verbs have no accent marks in the preterite forms.
- Notice the change from **c** to **z** in the **usted/él/ella** form of **hacer**: **hizo**.

A. Write the missing forms of **hacer** and **dar** in the chart.

	hacer	dar
yo	hice	
tú		diste
Ud./él/ella		dio
nosotros/nosotras	hicimos	
Uds./ellos/ellas		dieron

to talk about television shows

el canal	channel
el programa de concursos	game show
el programa deportivo	sports show
el programa de dibujos animados	cartoon show
el programa de entrevistas	interview program
el programa de la vida real	reality program
el programa de noticias	news program
el programa educativo	educational program
el programa musical	musical program
la telenovela	soap opera

to talk about movies

la comedia	comedy
el drama	drama
la película de ciencia ficción	science fiction movie
la película de horror	horror movie
la película policíaca	crime movie, mystery
la película romántica	romantic movie

to give your opinion of a movie or program

cómico, -a	funny
emocionante	touching
fascinante	fascinating
infantil	for children; childish
realista	realistic
tonto, -a	silly, stupid
violento, -a	violent
me aburre(n)	it bores me (they bore me)
me interesa(n)	it interests me (they interest me)

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 472–473.

to ask and tell about movies or programs

el actor	actor
la actriz	actress
dar	to show
durar	to last
empezar (<i>e</i> → <i>ie</i>)	to begin
terminar	to end
más / menos de	more / less than
medio, -a	half
¿Qué clase de ... ?	What kind of ... ?

to talk about what has just happened

acabar de + *infinitive* to have just ...

verbs similar to *gustar*

aburrir	to bore
doler (<i>o</i> → <i>ue</i>)	to hurt, to ache
encantar	to please very much, to love
faltar	to be missing
interesar	to interest
quedar	to fit

other useful expressions

antes de	before
casi	almost
¿De veras?	Really?
especialmente	especially
por eso	therefore, for that reason
sobre	about
ya	already

Acabar de + infinitive (p. 434)

- Use present-tense forms of **acabar** with an infinitive to say that you and others have just finished doing something.

Acabo de tomar una siesta.

I just took a nap.

Acabamos de patinar.

We just went skating.

- Here are the present-tense forms of **acabar**, which is a regular -ar verb.

yo	acabo	nosotros/nosotras	acabamos
tú	acabas	vosotros/vosotras	acabáis
usted/él/ella	acaba	ustedes/ellos/ellas	acaban

A. Write the correct forms of **acabar** in the chart.

yo	nosotros/nosotras
tú	vosotros/vosotras acabáis
Ud./él/ella	Uds./ellos/ellas

Gustar and similar verbs (p. 436)

- Gustar** (*to please*) is different from other verbs you've learned. It is only used in its *third person forms*: **gusta** and **gustan**.
- Gustar** is used with *indirect object pronouns* (**me, te, le, nos, and les**).
- Gustar** agrees with the *subject* of the sentence, which is the object or objects that are pleasing to someone.

indirect object pronoun + **gusta** + singular subject:

Me **gusta** esa **comedia**. *I like that comedy. (That comedy pleases me.)*

indirect object pronoun + **gustan** + plural subject:

Nos **gustan** los **dramas**. *We like dramas. (Dramas please us.)*

- Some other verbs are similar to **gustar**:

aburrir (**aburre/aburren**) (*to bore*):

Me **aburre** ese **programa**.

Me **aburren** las **telenovelas**.

doler (**duele/duelen**) (*to hurt*):

Te **duele** la **mano**.

Te **duelen** los **pies**.

encantar (**encanta/encantan**) (*to like a lot*):

Nos **encanta** el **teatro**.

Nos **encantan** los **museos**.

faltar (**falta/faltan**) (*to lack, to be missing*):

Les **falta** un **vaso**.

Les **faltan** los **anteojos**.

interesar (**interesa/interesan**) (*to interest*):

Me **interesa** la **literatura**.

Me **interesan** las **ciencias**.

quedar (**queda/quedan**) (*to fit*):

Te **queda** bien el **vestido**.

Te **quedan** bien los **zapatos**.

to talk about communication

cara a cara	face-to-face
la carta	letter
comunicarse (yo) me comunico (tú) te comunicas	to communicate (with)
enviar	to send
la tarjeta	card

to talk about computer-related activities

bajar	to download
buscar	to search (for)
la cámara digital	digital camera
la canción, <i>pl. las canciones</i>	song
la composición, <i>pl. las composiciones</i>	composition
la computadora portátil	laptop computer
crear	to create
el curso tomar un curso	course to take a course
la diapositiva	slide
la dirección electrónica	e-mail address
el documento	document
escribir por correo electrónico	to send an e-mail message
estar en línea	to be online
grabar un disco compacto	to burn a CD
los gráficos	graphics
la información	information
el informe	report
el laboratorio	laboratory
navegar en la Red	to surf the Web
la página Web	Web page
la presentación, <i>pl. las presentaciones</i>	presentation
el sitio Web	Web site
visitar salones de chat	to visit chat rooms

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 472–473.

other useful expressions

complicado, -a	complicated
¿Para qué sirve?	What's it (used) for?
¿Qué te parece?	What do you think?
rápidamente	quickly
Sirve para . . .	It's used for . . .
tener miedo (de)	to be afraid (of)

pedir (e → i) to ask for

pido	pedimos
pides	pedís
pide	piden

servir (e → i) to serve, to be useful for

sirvo	servimos
sirves	servís
sirve	sirven

saber to know (how)

sé	sabemos
sabes	sabéis
sabe	saben

conocer to know, to be acquainted with

conozco	conocemos
conoces	conocéis
conoce	conocen

The present tense of *pedir* and *servir* (p. 458)

- You have learned other verbs with stem changes in the present tense (*pensar*, *querer*, *preferir*), where the stem changes from **e** to **ie**.
- Pedir** (to ask for) and **servir** (to serve, or to be useful for) are also stem-changing verbs in the present tense, but their stem changes from **e** to **i**.
- Here are the present tense forms of **pedir** and **servir**. Notice that the **nosotros/nosotras** and **vosotros/vosotras** forms do not change their stem.

yo	pid o	nosotros/nosotras	ped imos
tú	pid es	vosotros/vosotras	ped ís
usted/él/ella	pid e	ustedes/ellos/ellas	pid en

yo	sir vo	nosotros/nosotras	serv imos
tú	sir ves	vosotros/vosotras	serv ís
usted/él/ella	sir ve	ustedes/ellos/ellas	sir ven

A. Complete the chart with the correct forms of **pedir** and **servir**.

	pedir	servir
yo	pido	
tú		sirves
Ud./él/ella		
nosotros/nosotras		
Uds./ellos/ellas		

Saber and conocer (p. 460)

- Both these verbs are irregular in the **yo** form only. Here are their present-tense forms.

yo	sé	nosotros/nosotras	sabemos
tú	sabes	vosotros/vosotras	sabéis
usted/él/ella	sabe	ustedes/ellos/ellas	saben
yo	conozco	nosotros/nosotras	conocemos
tú	conoces	vosotros/vosotras	conocéis
usted/él/ella	conoce	ustedes/ellos/ellas	conocen

A. Write the missing forms of **saber** and **conocer** in the chart.

	saber	conocer
yo	sé	
tú		
Ud./él/ella		
nosotros/nosotras		conocemos
Uds./ellos/ellas		

- Both **saber** and **conocer** mean *to know*.
- Saber** means *to know how to do something* or *to know a fact*:
 Ella **sabe patinar**. *She knows how to skate.*
 Él **sabe la respuesta**. *He knows the answer.*
- Conocer** means *to know a person* or *to be familiar with a place or thing*. Remember to use the personal **a** with **conocer** when it is used with a person.
 Ella **conoce Madrid**. *She knows (is familiar with) Madrid.*
 Él **conoce a Miguel**. *He knows Miguel.*