

¡En español! 2 ETAPA PRELIMINAR 1 **CARD**

DESCRIBE LAS ACCIONES

to like
to dance
to sing
to sail
to write
to listen to music
to skate

DESCRIBE PERSONAS Y ACCIONES

to be
to have
happy
tall, short (height)
brown (hair)
funny, comical
short (length)
thin
good-looking
long
dark (hair and skin)
nervous
blood
serious
calm
sad

APRECIACIONES Y SENTIMIENTOS

Good afternoon, how are you?
What is your name?
The pleasure is mine.
Delighted, I'd like to introduce you to
My name is...
His/Her name is...
I am from...

EXCUSE

to eat lunch
to close
to count, to (re)call
to cost
to sleep
to find, to meet
to understand
to think
to lose
to be able, can
to prefer
to remember
to come back, to return

GREETINGS

to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR

to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live

STREET

to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live

CHANGING VERBS

to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live

(Continued on Card 2)

¡En español! 2 ETAPA PRELIMINAR 2 **CARD**

YOUR ABOUT SCHOOL LIFE

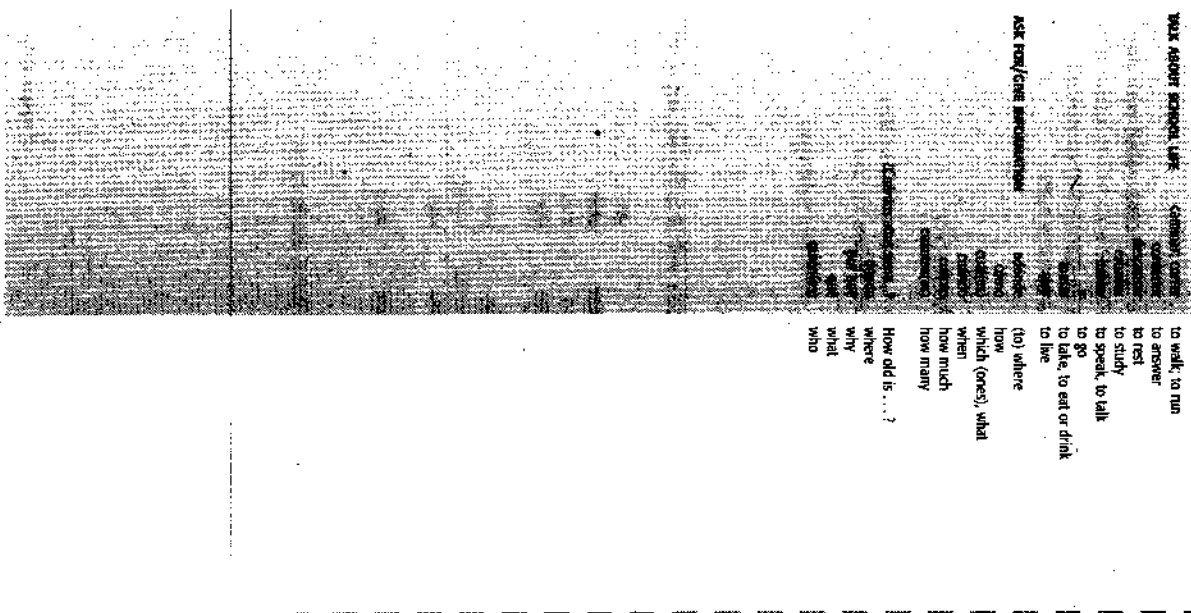
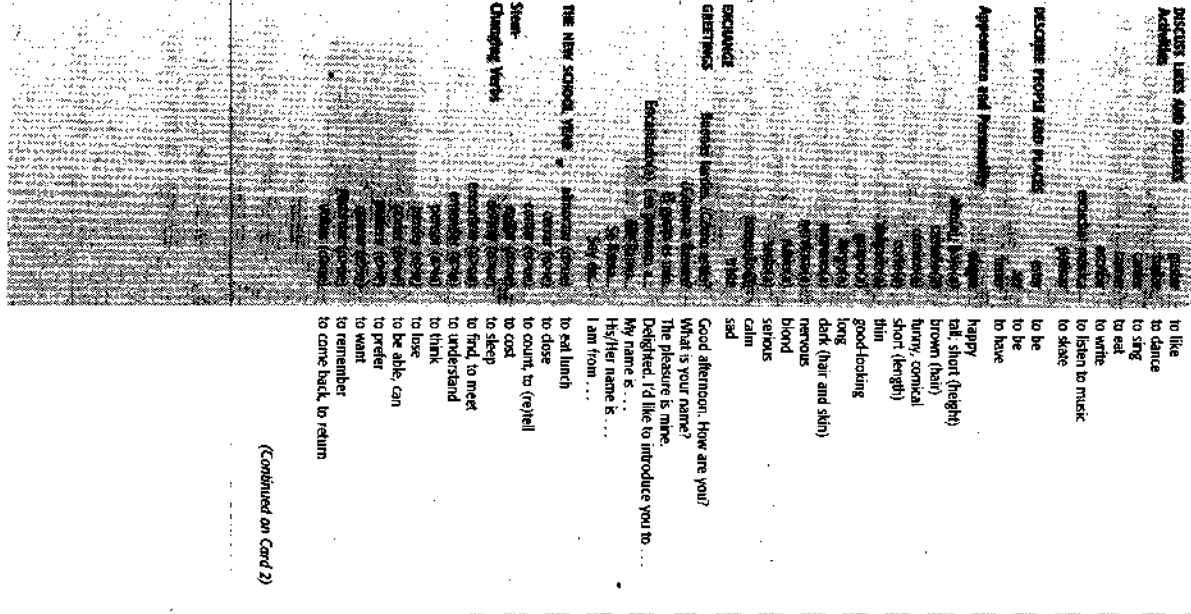
to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live

ASK FOR/ASK PERMISSION

to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live

HOW OLD IS...?

to walk, to run
to answer
to rest
to study
to speak, to talk
to go
to take, to eat or drink
to live



En español 2 ETAPA PRELIMINAR 3 CARD

Stem-Changing Verbs

The stem doesn't change for the **nosotros** (we) or **vosotros** (you) form.
pensar to think e > ie
almorzar to eat lunch o > ue



Irregular yo Verbs

Some verbs are only irregular in the first person singular (**yo**) form. These take the ending **-go**:

caer	hacer	poner	salir	traer
yo caigo	yo hago	yo pongo	yo salgo	yo traigo
tú caes	tú haces	tú pones	tú sales	tú traes

Others are:

dar	saber	ver	conocer
yo doy	yo sé	yo veo	yo conozco
tú das	tú sabes	tú ves	tú conoces

En español 2 ETAPA PRELIMINAR 2 CARD

Interrogative Words

Some questions are formed by putting a **conjugated verb** after the **question word**. Each interrogative word has an accent on the appropriate vowel. All questions are preceded by an inverted question mark and followed by a question mark.

Tell Time

¿Qué hora es? What time is it?
 Use **y + minutes** for minutes **after** the hour.
 Son las doce **y diez**.
 Use **cuarto** for a quarter of an hour, **media** for half an hour.
 Use **menos + minutes** for minutes **before** the hour.
 Es la una **menos cuarto**.

¿A qué hora es la clase? What time is the class?
A las (dos, tres).
A la una.

Regular Present Tense Verbs

To form the present tense of a regular verb, drop the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** and add the appropriate endings.

yo	hablar	comer	vivir
tú	hablas	comes	vives
usted,	habla	come	vive
él, ella	habla	come	vive
nosotros	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
vosotros	habláis	coméis	vivís
ustedes,	hablan	comen	viven
ellos, ellas	hablan	comen	viven

The Verb Ir
 To talk about where someone is going, use **ir**, to go.



En español 2 ETAPA PRELIMINAR 1 CARD

Gustar

Use **gustar** + an infinitive to talk about what you or someone else likes to do. **Gustar** always takes an indirect object pronoun (**me**, **te**, **le**, **nos**, **os**, **les**).

Use Adjectives to Describe

Adjectives describe nouns and match the gender and number of those nouns. **Adjectives** usually follow the noun.
 Masculine adjectives often end in **-o**.
 El chico guapo
 Feminine adjectives often end in **-a**.
 La chica guapa
 Most adjectives that end with **-e** or a consonant refer to both genders.
 el chico paciente > la chica paciente

The Verb tener

Tener means to have.
 To say how old someone is, use **tener**.



Describe People and Things: Ser vs. Estar

Ser and **estar** both mean to be, but their uses are different.



Ser is used:
 to tell who the subject is or what the subject is like.
 to describe origin, profession, and basic characteristics.
 to tell time.

Estar is used:
 to tell where the subject is or how the subject feels.
 to describe location and feelings that may change.

(Continued on Card 3)

(Continued on Card 2)

¡En español! 2 UNIDAD 1



TALK ABOUT ¡En español! Also: ¡En español! Regular Presente Verbos The Presente verbos -er, -ir, and -ar	COMPLETAR to complete DORMIR to sleep IR to go PREFERIR to prefer REPEATIR to repeat REPELIR to repeat SERVI to serve	to eat to speak; to talk to live to start to explain to eat lunch to look for to begin to play to arrive to play to practice to take to touch; to play (an instrument) to give to make; to do to go to see to camp in the mountains to go down a river by canoe to sing in the chorus to enjoy time with friends to study martial arts to play chess to take a swimming class to board customs airline travel agent seat flight attendant ticket luggage excess luggage identification sign arrival suitcase counter passenger passport aisle pilot departure security window trip flight
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TALK ABOUT FOOD Types of Foods	COMPLETAR to complete DORMIR to sleep IR to go PREFERIR to prefer REPEATIR to repeat REPELIR to repeat SERVI to serve	COMPLETAR to complete DORMIR to sleep IR to go PREFERIR to prefer REPEATIR to repeat REPELIR to repeat SERVI to serve
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¡En español! 2 UNIDAD 1



TALK ABOUT ¡En español! Star-Changeable Presente Verbos	COMPLETAR to complete DORMIR to sleep IR to go PREFERIR to prefer REPEATIR to repeat REPELIR to repeat SERVI to serve	COMPLETAR to complete DORMIR to sleep IR to go PREFERIR to prefer REPEATIR to repeat REPELIR to repeat SERVI to serve
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Express Position Using Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

- The three kinds of demonstratives are:
 - to point out someone or something **near** the speaker
 - to point out someone or something **further away**
 - to point out someone or something **at a great distance**

Demonstrative Adjectives

	near	further away	at a great distance
Singular	m. este f. esta	m. ese f. esa	m. aquel f. aquella
Plural	estos estas	esos esas	aquellos aquellas

Demonstrative adjectives agree in number and gender with the noun they modify and usually go before the noun.

Demonstratives can also be **pronouns** that take the place of nouns. They have the same number and gender as the noun they replace and have a written accent.

ese señor becomes **ése**.
aquella reportera becomes **aquella**.

Stem-Changing Verbs in the Preterite

Stem-changing -ir verbs change vowels in the preterite only in the **él/ella/usted** and **ellos/ellas/ustedes** forms.

e > i

pedir to ask for



o > u

dormir to sleep



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Reposo: Stem-Changing Verbs: e > i, u > ue

Some verbs have stems that alternate between **e** and **i**. **Servir** means to serve.



Jugar means to play. The **u** changes to **ue**.



Talk About the Past Using Irregular Preterite Verbs

These verbs have irregular preterite stems and all take the same endings.

verb	stem	preterite endings
andar to walk	anduv-	-e
decir to say, to tell	dij-	-iste
estar to be	estuv-	-iste
poder to be able	pod-	-iste
poner to put	pus-	-o
querer to want, to love	quis-	-imos
saber to know	sup-	
tener to have	tuv-	-iste
traer to bring	traj-	
venir to come	vin-	-ieron/-eron

Like **decir**:

conducir to drive
producir to produce
traducir to translate

If the stem ends in **j**, drop the **i** and add **-eron**.

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Talk About the Past Using Regular Preterite Verbs

The **preterite tense** is used when the action has already been completed. Add tense endings to the stem.

The **nosotros** forms of **-ar** and **-ir** verbs are the same in the preterite and present tense. We can usually tell the difference from the context **-er** and **-ir** verbs take the same preterite endings.

	-ar	-er	-ir
yo	hablé	comí	viví
tú	hablaste	comiste	viviste
usted,	habló	comió	vivió
él, ella			
nosotros(as)	hablamos	comimos	vivimos
vosotros(as)	hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis
ustedes,			
ellos, ellas	hablaron	comieron	vivieron

Talk About the Past Using the Preterite: -car, -gar, and -zar

The **yo** form of **-car, -gar,** and **-zar** verbs in the preterite is spelled differently to keep the pronunciation the same.

yo saqué	yo jugué	yo almorcé
tú sacaste	tú jugaste	tú almorzaste

Irregular Preterite: ir, ser, hacer, dar, ver

Ir, ser, and **hacer** are irregular in the preterite. **Ir** and **ser** have the same preterite.

	ir	ser	hacer
yo	fui	fui	hice
tú	fuiste	fuiste	hiciste
usted, él, ella	fue	fue	hizo
nosotros(as)	fuimos	fuimos	hicimos
vosotros(as)	fuisteis	fuisteis	hicisteis
ustedes, ellos(as)	fueron	fueron	hicieron

Dar and **ver** take regular **-er/-ir** past tense endings but have no written accents.

	dar	ver
yo	di	vi
tú	diste	viste
usted, él, ella	dió	vio
nosotros(as)	dimos	vimos
vosotros(as)	disteis	visteis
ustedes, ellos(as)	dieron	viron



DESCRIBIENDO A LOS NIÑOS Experiencias Dígitos and Games	by marionette doll started animal to fall down to construct to tell jokes to draw to hide to fight to jump rope to climb trees sometimes nice lively, animated when (he/she was young inside entertaining, fun outside impatient obedient laugh, laughter scorable shy
Actividades	to say goodbye to there was, there were to get together to sit down to be careful to be envious to be successful to be admiamed to get bored to be scared of to get tired to realize to apologize to enjoy oneself to get angry with to behave well/badly to be worried about to laugh to feel to smile
DESCRIBIENDO A LOS NIÑOS	friendship, acquaintance babby great-grandfather/grandmother classmate, companion brother-in-law, sister-in-law twins stepbrother/sister stepmother boyfriend, girlfriend; groom, bride stepfather relative poor rich nephew, niece



¡MÁS QUE UN NIÑO! The Year	last night day before yesterday yesterday best year on the contrary and so it was that even though almost marvelous at once to exclaim the rest of the people majority while to occur to begin with finally next, following everyone
¡MÁS QUE UN NIÑO!	first second third fourth fifth sixth seventh eighth ninth tenth decorations anniversary wedding party baboons invitation gathering to break the piñata to surprise surprise candies hug love kiss to get married (to) common daily to fall in love (with) happiness story to get along well lie sadness



¡MÁS QUE UN NIÑO! At the Restaurant	oil beef onions cherries silverware beans hour tablecloth apples bread potatoes peas pears fish pepper salt hot dogs, sausages napkin baco taco restaurant tomatoes sandwich vegetables carrots
¡MÁS QUE UN NIÑO!	What would you like? What do you recommend? Cheers! May I offer you anything more? bill to leave the tip actor address singer comedian adventures science fiction comedy to take a walk, stroll, or ride scene new release novel musical theatrical production romantic series soap opera theme, subject enough to get dinner too much to fill full work to offer the role dry empty to delight to kick to fascinate, to love (sports, food, etc.) to be important to, to matter to interest to bother

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Direct Object Pronouns

Use direct object pronouns when you don't want to keep repeating the **direct object nouns**.

Comemos **tamales**. > **Los** comemos.
Llamamos al **mesero**. > **Lo** llamamos.

Mesero is the **direct object** even though it takes a personal **a**.

Direct Object Pronouns

me nos

te os

lo/la los/las

Direct object pronouns are placed before **conjugated verbs** or attached to **infinitives** and **-ndo** forms. When you put the pronoun after the **infinitive** or **-ndo** form, it attaches to the verb. An accent may be needed.

Lo llamamos.

Lo vamos a llamar. or: Vamos a **llamarlo**.

Lo estamos llamando. or: Estamos **llamándolo**.

Indirect Object Pronouns

Use indirect object pronouns to replace or accompany **indirect object nouns**.

Les compré regalos a sus **amigos**.

Les compré regalos.

If there's an indirect object, there's usually also a direct object.

The 1st and 2nd person indirect object pronouns are the same as the direct object pronouns: **me, te, nos, and os**.

Indirect Object Pronouns

me nos

te os

le les

Like direct object pronouns, indirect object pronouns are placed before **conjugated verbs** or attached to **infinitives** and **-ndo** forms.
El mesero **le** dio la cuenta.

Double Object Pronouns

If both direct and indirect object pronouns are used in the same sentence, the indirect object pronoun is first.

Te los compramos.

El mesero **me los** dio.

When a conjugated verb appears with an **infinitive** or an **-ndo** form, put the pronouns either before or after the verbs.

Me los vas a comprar. or: Vas a **comprármelos**.

Special rule for verbs with 2 pronouns in the 3rd person: change the indirect object pronoun to **se**.

Le pedí una **servilleta** al **mesero**.

Se la pedí.

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The Progressive Tenses

To form the present progressive, use the present tense of **estar** + **-ando, -iendo/-yendo** forms.

To make these forms, drop the infinitive ending and add **-ando** or **-iendo/-yendo**.

hablar > hablando

comer > comiendo

escribir > escribiendo

leer > leyendo

To form the past progressive, use the imperfect tense of **estar** + **-ando, -iendo/-yendo** forms.

Use the progressive tenses only for actions that are actually going on at the time of the sentence.

Present Progressive

Isabel **está hablando** con don Miguel.

Estoy comiendo con mis amigos.

Past Progressive

Mucha gente **estaba buscando** a sus parientes y a sus amigos.

Isabel **estaba escribiendo** un artículo sobre el temblor.

Talk About the Past Using the Preterite and the Imperfect

Preterite

action that started and ended at definite time

Ocurrió un temblor.

El temblor ocurrió a las 7:19 de la mañana.

Muchos edificios se cayeron.

Use both tenses to talk about something that happened (**preterite**) while something else was going on (**imperfect**).

Nos enamoramos cuando éramos jóvenes.

Imperfect

past actions without saying when they began or ended

Todo el mundo dormía.

La tierra temblaba.

Habla gente por todas partes.

Use both tenses to talk about something that happened (**preterite**) while something else was going on (**imperfect**).

Nos enamoramos cuando éramos jóvenes.

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Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns

Possessive adjectives—**mi(s), tu(s), su(s), nuestro(s), vuestro(s)**—show personal relationships or possession.

They also have a long form which is more expressive and follows the noun.

un amigo **mío**

a friend of mine

Possessives

Long Form—Singular

mi(o)(a) tu(o)(a) su(o)(a)

nuestro(a) vuestro(a)

su(o)(a) su(o)(a)

Long Form—Plural

mi(o)s tu(o)s su(o)s

nuestro(s) vuestro(s)

su(o)s su(o)s

Possessive pronouns also show personal relationships. To form:

1. Use the long form of the possessive adjective: **tuyos**.

2. Add **el, la, los, las** according to the gender and number of the noun it replaces.

los tuyos

Talk About the Past Using the Imperfect

Another past tense besides the preterite is the **imperfect**. It is used:

—to speak about background events in a story.

—to talk about something you used to do as a matter of habit.

—to speak about how old someone was.

—to say what time it was.

Imperfect of regular verbs:

-ar

yo **cantaba**

tú **cantabas**

usted, él, ella **cantaba**

nosotros(as) **cantábamos**

vosotros(as) **cantabais**

ustedes, ellos(as) **cantaban**

Don Miguel **trabajaba** en el banco todos los días.

Mi abuelo siempre **decía** chistes muy divertidos.

The only verbs that don't follow the rule:

-er

yo **comía**

tú **comías**

usted, él, ella **comía**

nosotros(as) **comíamos**

vosotros(as) **comíais**

ustedes, ellos(as) **comían**

-ir

yo **veía**

tú **veías**

usted, él, ella **veía**

nosotros(as) **veíamos**

vosotros(as) **veíais**

ustedes, ellos(as) **veían**



PROCESO **¿Cómo se hace?**
How is it done?

DE **¿De qué se trata?**
What is it about?

¿Qué se hace?
What is done?

¿Qué se necesita?
What is needed?

¿Qué se usa?
What is used?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

well-being
to grow
to be healthy
to relax
healthy

nourishment
food
balanced
calorie

diet
nutritious
athletics
to train
to stretch
stress

to advise
to sweat
to advise

should, ought to
to be down, go to bed
to get ready
to brush one's hair

to take off one's clothes
to shave oneself
to take a bath
to wake up

to take a shower
to wash oneself
to brush one's teeth
to get up

to put on makeup
to comb one's hair
to put on one's clothes
to dry oneself

deodorant
straight (hair)
after-shave lotion
makeup

perfume
curly (hair)
brush
toothbrush
shampoo
soap

toothpaste
comb
hair dryer

¿Qué se hace?
What is done?

¿Qué se necesita?
What is needed?

¿Qué se usa?
What is used?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

to sweep the floor
to cut the grass
to do the cleaning
to wash the dishes
to clean the room
to vacuum

to win
to dust
to take out the trash

clean
clothes
dirty
to have just
already

sand
boat
shell
ocean
waves

edge, shore
palm tree
grove
fisherman

coconut milk
sunscreen
cooler
skin

to protect
to burn
sandals
beach umbrella
towel

unfortunately
especially
easily
frequently
immediately

slowly
normally
quickly
recently
typically
calmly

¿Qué se hace?
What is done?

¿Qué se necesita?
What is needed?

¿Qué se usa?
What is used?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

¿Qué se hace con esto?
What is done with this?

¿Qué se hace para esto?
What is done for this?

How long has it been since...?
ago

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 rare (strange) that...
It's ridiculous that...
It's sad that...
It's a pity that...

mouth
arm
head, face
elbow
neck
body
fingers

tooth
stomach
throat
shoulder
hand, wrist
nose
ear
inner ear

eye
foot, leg
knee
blood
ankle

ambulance
aspirin
contraindications
office (doctor's)
to hurt
to hurt
headache
sickness
nurse
to have a cold
fever
flu

to scream
injection
to hurt oneself
to cry
medicine pills
K-147
prescription
to get better
to breathe
emergency room
Help!
to break
cast

ambulance
aspirin
contraindications
office (doctor's)
to hurt
to hurt
headache
sickness
nurse
to have a cold
fever
flu

to scream
injection
to hurt oneself
to cry
medicine pills
K-147
prescription
to get better
to breathe
emergency room
Help!
to break
cast

to scream
injection
to hurt oneself
to cry
medicine pills
K-147
prescription
to get better
to breathe
emergency room
Help!
to break
cast

to scream
injection
to hurt oneself
to cry
medicine pills
K-147
prescription
to get better
to breathe
emergency room
Help!
to break
cast

!En español! 2 UNIDAD 3



Hacer with Expressions of Time

Use **hacer** to answer the questions "How long has this been going on?" and "How long has it been?"

hace + the period of time + que + present tense

Hace quince años que quiero venir a tu programa.

Ay, doctor, **hace una hora que lo espero.**

If you are asking the question, use **cuánto tiempo**.

¿Cuánto tiempo hace que quieres venir al programa?

If you talk about the past, use **pretérito** and **hace** to say **ago**, **hace + the period of time + que + the pretérito**

Hace un año que fui a Puerto Rico.

To say **ago**, you can also put the verb first and drop **que**. Use the pretérito + **hace + the period of time**

La comedí hace tres meses.

The Subjunctive with Impersonal Expressions

Use the **subjunctive** after verbs and expressions that involve **uncertainty** on the part of someone other than the subject. Use the indicative to make a plain statement of fact.

Indicative: **Haces ejercicio.**

Subjunctive: **Es necesario que hagas ejercicio.**

Impersonal expressions, such as **es necesario que**, influence the verb and show uncertainty on the part of someone other than the subject.

The present subjunctive of regular verbs

	-ar	-er	-ir
yo	hable	coma	escriba
tú	hables	comas	escribas
él, ella, usted	hable	coma	escriba
nosotros(as)	hablemos	comamos	escribamos
vosotros(as)	habléis	comáis	escribáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hablen	coman	escriban

Change the spelling for some verbs to keep the pronunciation the same.

llegar > llegue

buscar > busque

cruzar > cruce

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Affirmative tú Commands

To form an **affirmative tú command**, use the 3rd person singular (él/ella/usted) of the present.

Rodrigo **lava** los platos. > Rodrigo, **lava** los platos!

Rodrigo **passa** la aspiradora, pero nunca **saca** la basura. > Por favor, **passa** la aspiradora y después **saca** la basura.

Hacer, ser, and ir are irregular in the **tú command** form.

Hacer **haz**, **ser**, **ir** **va**

Vete, **hija**, y **haz** la cama inmediatamente.

Sé bueno. **Ve** a mi cuarto y títame mis sandalias.

For these irregular **tú command** forms, drop the **-go** ending of the **yo** form:

yo form	tú command
decir	di
poner	pon
salir	sal
tener	ten
venir	ven

Negative tú commands

To form the **negative tú command**, take the **yo** form of the present tense and:

—change the ending to **-es** for **-ar** verbs.

dejar dejo **no me dejes** los platos sucios!

—change the ending to **-as** for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

crear creo **Rodrigo, no creas** que voy a olvidar los platos.

Some verbs require spelling changes to keep pronunciation consistent:

llegar > llegues

Irregular negative **tú** commands:

dar	no des
estar	no estés
ir	no vayas
saber	no sepas
ser	no seas

Adverbs Ending in -mente

Some **adverbs** tell how an action takes place: quickly, slowly, reluctantly. To make these Spanish adverbs, add **-mente** to the **feminine** form of the **adjective**.

desafortunado/desafortunada > desafortunadamente

If the adjective has only **one** form, add **-mente** to it.

frecuente > frecuentemente

Accents stay the same as the adjective: **feliz > felizmente**, but: **fácil > fácilmente**

!En español! 2 UNIDAD 3



Pronoun Placement

Direct and indirect object pronouns are placed **before**, or sometimes attached to the **infinitive** or **-ndo** forms.

Is the verb **conjugated**? Put the pronoun **before** the verb.

Los sábados **me** levanto temprano.

Is the verb in the **infinitive** or **-ndo** form? Simply attach the pronoun at the end.

Voy a entrevistarla.

Remember that a written accent is often needed to retain correct pronunciation.

Estábamos mirándolo el sábado pasado.

Give Formal Commands Using usted/ustedes

For regular affirmative **tú** commands, use the 3rd person singular form of the present tense.

For **usted** commands, use:

-ar verbs: change the ending of the **yo** form to **-e**.

siento > siente

-er and **-ir** verbs: change the ending of the **yo** form to **-a**.

como > coma

For **ustedes** commands, use plural endings.

hablo > hablen

escribo > escriban

Irregular **usted** commands:

dar	estar	ir	saber	ser
de	estén	vayan	sepan	sean

Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change to preserve pronunciation.

empezar > empiece

Commands and Pronoun Placement

In affirmative commands, the pronoun follows the verb and is attached to it.

Escribanos aquí su autógrafo.

In negative commands, the pronoun goes before the verb.

No nos escriba su autógrafo con esa pluma.



DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR	close, wide/rope bath/ub bathroom kitchen dining room garage room, bedroom garden bathroom sink well floor, story (building) door living room floor window
DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR	bed mirror lamp table furniture Other armchair sofa
Aplicaciones Aplicaciones Aplicaciones Aplicaciones	air conditioning heak, heading freezer alarm clock electricity stove to work, to run oven microwave oven dishwasher refrigerator television set elevator stairs, staircase foreigner to stay (at) guest key porter pension, boarding house ground floor reception, front desk reservation bedrooms tourism
PERIÓDICO PERIÓDICO PERIÓDICO PERIÓDICO	to insist I hope that, hopefully to suggest to desire to hope to need to prefer to want

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VERBOS VERBOS VERBOS VERBOS	to go down, to descend crossing from there distance to turn toward until, as far as to stop to follow, to continue to go up, to climb east north west south down around up underneath in front of on top of facing, opposite next to on
DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR DESCRIBIR	sidewalk mailbox driver parking space stop, stand pedestrian bridge traffic light or signal neighborhood ice-cream parlor toy store book, newspaper box office dry cleaner to insist to suggest to visit to obtain, to get to forget sale to go back to review, to check
MAKE SUGGESTIONS MAKE SUGGESTIONS MAKE SUGGESTIONS MAKE SUGGESTIONS	to insist I hope that, hopefully to suggest to desire to hope to need to prefer to want
OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES	to insist I hope that, hopefully to suggest to desire to hope to need to prefer to want

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MAKE COMPARISONS MAKE COMPARISONS MAKE COMPARISONS MAKE COMPARISONS	more than older than better than younger than less than worse than as ... as as much as to doubt that ... it is not certain that ... it is not certain that ... perhaps
Expressing Emotions Expressing Emotions Expressing Emotions Expressing Emotions	to be glad that ... to annoy to be sorry that ... to hope that ... to like to not believe that ... it is not true that ... to surprise to be afraid open, closed customer salesperson to choose shoe size, size (clothing) a pair of to use, to wear, to take (a size) to dress oneself How do I look? How does it fit you? Can you help (with on) me? wide, light to get dressed up vest elegant narrow, loose to match with dark scarf stripes simple suit high-headed shoe ATM checks traveler's checks savings account loan, to lend to save cash register cashier to spend, expenses to hold, to keep enough slings to be worth scarcely in a good mood in a bad mood
OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES	to insist I hope that, hopefully to suggest to desire to hope to need to prefer to want

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¡En español! 2 UNIDAD 4

Comparatives and Superlatives

Unequal comparisons are made using **más/menos...que**, **más + adjective, adverb, or noun + que** and **menos + adjective, adverb, or noun + que**.
Isabel es **más alta que** Andrea.

The thing or quality being compared is often between **más** or **menos** and **que**.

Other forms of **unequal comparison**:

<i>mejor que</i>	older than	<i>mejor que</i>	better than
<i>peor que</i>	younger than	<i>peor que</i>	worse than

Equal comparisons are made with **tan...como** or **tanto...como**.
tan + adjective or adverb + como
tanta(a, os, as) + noun + como

La ropa de esta tienda es **tan buena como** la de los grandes almacenes.

No hay **tantos vestidos como** falladas.

The thing or quality compared is often between **tan** or **tanto** and **como**.

For emphasis, attach **-ísimo(a, os, as)** to an **adjective**.

Nuestros trajes son **elegantísimos**.

To form **superlatives**, use:

el (la, los, las) + más/menos + adjective (+ de)
Nuestros trajes son **los más elegantes (de Madrid)**.

The Subjunctive with Expressions of Doubt

The **subjunctive** is also used after verbs that imply **doubt**.

La dependienta **duda** que tú y yo **vayamos** a comprar hoy.

It is certain that the clerk is doubting, so Andrea uses the indicative.

But the clerk is uncertain they will buy anything (she is doubtful), so Andrea uses the subjunctive.

You can also express doubt by saying that you don't think or believe something is going to happen.

Me gusta mucho el color, **y no creo** que te **quede** flojo.

Isabel is sure she likes the color; **indicative**.

She is sure of what she thinks; **indicative**.

But the fit is a matter of doubt; **subjunctive**.

The Subjunctive with Expressions of Emotion

The subjunctive is also used to convey **emotions**.

Me fastidia que los dependientes **me tratan** así.

Andrea is certain she is annoyed; **indicative**.

What she is annoyed about is the way the clerks treat her. She is not describing the actual treatment, but her emotion about it; **subjunctive**.

Verbs ending in **-ger** change the **g** to **j** in the subjunctive.

Espero que **escojas** el vestido blanco.

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Subjunctive Stem Changes: -ar, -er Verbs

Note that **-ar** and **-er** stem-changing verbs undergo the same stem changes in the subjunctive as they do in the present indicative.

pensar to think, to plan

podar to be able

e > ie

o > ue

No creo que Andrea **pueda** sacar una buena foto de Isabel.

Stem-Changing -ir Verbs in the Subjunctive

-ir stem-changing verbs (e > i) undergo the same stem changes in the subjunctive, but in all persons.

pedir to ask for

e > i

The **e > ie** and **o > ue** stem-changing **-ir** verbs make these changes in the subjunctive:

The **e** changes to **ie** or **i**.

The **o** changes to **ue** or **u**.

preferir to prefer

dormir to sleep

e > ie, i

o > ue, u

The Subjunctive and the Infinitive

Por favor, Andrea, **quiero** que me **saques** una foto.

Isabel is stating a fact, that she wants Andrea to take her picture, so she uses the **indicative, quiero**. She is not certain Andrea will take the picture, so she uses the **subjunctive, saques**.

Notice that the subject of the 1st verb is **different** from the subject of the 2nd verb.

yo quiero > **tú** saques

If the 1st subject is the same as the 2nd, don't change the 2nd verb to the subjunctive. Leave it an **infinitive**.

Quiero ver más de la ciudad.

When the subject of the 2nd verb is an unknown group, or refers to people in general, use an infinitive.

Es bueno caminar con zapatos cómodos.

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The Subjunctive to Express Hopes and Wishes

Use the subjunctive to express a **hope** or a **wish**, such as when you want someone to do something.

El señor Zavala **quiere que** Isabel **tome** el ascensor.

He knows what he wants, but he's not sure she'll take the elevator.

El señor Zavala **sugiere que** Isabel **visite** el Prado.

The indicative, **sugiere**, indicates a statement of fact, but the subjunctive, **visite**, indicates uncertainty.

These words and phrases are often followed by the word **que** and the subjunctive.

insistir (en)	to insist
ojalá que	I hope that, hopefully
suggerir (e > ie, i)	to suggest

Ya sabes

desear	to desire
esperar	to hope
necesitar	to need
preferir (e > ie, i)	to prefer
querer (e > ie)	to want

Irregular Subjunctive Forms

Some verbs have irregular subjunctive forms.

dar	estar	ir	saber	ser
dé	esté	vaya	sepa	sea
des	estés	vayas	sepas	seas
dé	esté	vaya	sepa	sea
demos	estemos	vayamos	sepamos	seamos
deis	estéis	vayáis	sepáis	seáis
den	estén	vayan	sepan	sean

Es importante que **sepas** todo el vocabulario.

Another verb with an irregular subjunctive is **haber**.

The indicative **hay** becomes **haya** in the subjunctive.

Estoy muy cansada. Ojalá que **haya** tiempo para descansar.

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THE PEOPLE	leaf
Animals	wild plant
Plants	jaguar
Animals and other life	lion
	wolf
	parrot
	butterfly
	monkey
	frog
	snake
	turtle
	toad/can
	deer
The landscape	hill
	development
	island
	environment
	nature
	stone
	jungle
	path, trail
	land
	valley
Other things	beauty
	diverse
	fendous
	dangerous
	wild
people, countries, characteristics	altitude, height
	climate
	population
	everywhere
	shade, shadow
NAME FUTURE PLANS	to conserve
	to discover
	to preserve
	to appreciate

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THE ADJECTIVE	complicated
	to create
	to be in favor of
	to be against
	permission
	to belong, to pertain
CONTACT VERBS	camp
Outdoor activities	to climb mountains
	mountaineering
	to fish
	to row
Camping activities	can opener
	pillow
	bucket
	campfire
	match
	fire
	firewood
	flashlight
	light
	blanket
	jackknife
	sheet
	sleeping bag
	tent
Weather and seasons	damp/pour
	hot
	centigrade
	humid
	hurricane
	drizzle
	mist, fog
	cloud
	forecast
	thunderbolt, flash of lightning
	lightning
	sunny
	thunder
	woolent

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CONCRETE AND GENERAL VERBS	aluminum
THE ADJECTIVE	trash can
Material and objects	bottle
	cardboard, cardboard box
	fuel
	can
	chemical
	glass
THE ADJECTIVE	It's up to all of us...
Environment	ozone layer
	pollution
	to pollute
	destruction
	to throw out
	effects
	incredible
	useless
	to keep clean
	planet
	poverty
	problem
	to protect the species
	What a mess!
	recycling/to recycle
	natural resources
	to reduce
	to separate
	human being
	smog
	useful
THE ADJECTIVE	The trouble is that...
	to resolve
	If I/you/he/she were...
	If I/you/he/she were...
	If you could...
	situation

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Choose Between *por* and *para*

Por indicates causes rather than purpose. Use **por** for:

- the cause or reason for an action
- a means of transportation or communication
- places to move through
- periods of time

Para moves you toward the word, or destination, that follows. Use

- para** for:
- saying who someone works for
 - places to reach
 - deadlines to meet
 - purposes to fulfill
 - places to move towards
 - the recipient of an action or object

Por

Fui a Costa Rica **por** curiosidad.

Para

Fui a Costa Rica **para** investigar la conservación.

Voy a Miami **por** avión.

Muchas personas trabajan **para** la protección del medio ambiente.

Salimos **por** Nueva York mañana.

Salimos **para** Nueva York mañana.

Francisco está en Costa Rica

Tengo que terminar el artículo **para** el viernes.

por una semana.

The Conditional Tense

To talk about what you *should*, *could*, or *would* do, use the

conditional tense.

Like the future, the **conditional** is formed by adding endings to the **infinitive** or the **irregular stem.**

infinitive +	-ía	-íamos
	-ías	-áis
	-ía	-ían

The endings are the same for **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs.

Verbs that have **irregular stems** in the future have the same irregular stems in the **conditional.**

decir > dir-	haber > habr-	hacer > har-
poner > podr-	poner > pondr-	querer > quer-
saber > sabr-	salir > salir-	tener > tendr-
valer > valdr-	venir > vendr-	

In the **conditional** you talk about what would happen under certain circumstances and make polite requests.
¿Te **gustaría** proteger el medio ambiente?

Te **pondrías** en contacto con tus representantes políticos.

To be more polite, you would say:

Deberías ponerte en contacto con tus representantes políticos.

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**The Future Tense: Irregular Forms**

Use the same future endings with irregular verbs.

Some **infinitives lose** a letter.

—**Sabré** la respuesta.

Other verbs in this pattern:

saber > sabr-	haber > habr-
sabré > sabr-	poder > podr-
sabrás > sabr-	querer > quer-
sabrán > sabr-	

Some infinitives change a letter.

poner > pondr-	tener > tendr-
pondré > pondr-	salir > saldr-
pondrás > pondr-	valer > valdr-
pondrá > pondr-	venir > vendr-

Decir and **hacer** do not follow either pattern.

decir > dir- hacer > har-

Weather Expressions

To talk about the weather, you usually use **hacer.**

¿Qué tiempo hace?

En Puerto Rico **hace calor** todo el año.

Hacia 25 grados el día que salí para Costa Rica.

Do not use **hacer** for rain/snow. Use **llover** (to rain) and **nevar** (to snow).

No me gusta la selva porque **llueve** mucho.

To describe a particular kind of day, use:

Es un día soleado.

Es un día caluroso.

Es un día frío.

Expressions with para

One way to say *for* is **para**. The preposition **para** can also mean *for*, *in order to*, and *to*. Use **para** when referring to:

- goals to reach.** Haré investigaciones **para encontrar maneras de preservar los animales.**
- movement towards a place. Salimos **para Costa Rica** mañana.
- the recipient of an action or object. **Está mañana es para Fernando.**
- purposes to fulfill. Necesitamos sacos de dormir **para ir a acampar.**
- deadlines to meet. Tendremos que encontrar leña **para esta noche.**
- employment. Francisco **trabaja para Onda Internacional.**

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**The Future Tense**

Ways to express the future:

- Ir + infinitive**
Ella va a estudiar.
- Present tense**
Llegan al campamento mañana.
- Future tense:** will/shall + verb in English

future endings

Use the infinitive +	-é	-emos
	-ás	-éis
	-á	-án

Endings for the future tense are the same for **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs.

Expressions with por

The preposition **por** has many meanings and uses:

- express cause of or reason for an action
Por eso Onda Internacional pidió un artículo.
- express means of transportation or communication
Te llamaré **por teléfono.**
- express periods of time
Estuve en Costa Rica **por un mes.**

—express places to move through
Caminaremos por tierra mojada.

Nosotros Commands

To form **nosotros** commands, use the same endings as the **nosotros** form of the **subjunctive.**

—For **-ar** verbs:

Infinitive -ar < -emos

—For **-er** and **-ir** verbs:

Infinitive -er or -ir < -amos

Some verbs make spelling changes in order to retain correct pronunciation.

Comenzamos con el tour.

The command ends in **-nos** if it is a reflexive verb.

Estamos muy cansados. **sentémonos** a descansar.

The **s** of the verb ending is dropped; use the accent to retain the same stress.



The Future Tense

To talk about something that will happen in the future, use the future tense.

The endings are the same for **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs.

Infinitive +	-é	-emos
	-ás	-éis
	-á	-án

Some verbs have a change to the **infinitive** before adding the endings.

Infinitive	Future Stem	Infinitive	Future Stem
haber	habr-	decir	dir-
poder	podr-	hacer	har-
querer	querr-	poner	pondr-
salir	saldr-	saber	sabr-
valer	valdr-	tener	tendr-
		venir	vendr-

The Conditional Tense

Use the conditional to talk about what you *should*, *could*, or *would* do, and to describe what would happen under certain circumstances.

Infinitive +	-ía	-íamos
	-ías	-áis
	-ía	-ían

Rosario dijo que Isabel **vajaría** por el mundo.

Irregular conditional stems are the same as irregular future stems.

Infinitive	Conditional Stem	Infinitive	Conditional Stem
haber	habr-	decir	dir-
poder	podr-	hacer	har-
querer	querr-	poner	pondr-
salir	saldr-	saber	sabr-
valer	valdr-	tener	tendr-
		venir	vendr-

Reported Speech

Use **decir** followed by **que** to report what someone else has said. If you use **present tense**, **dice que...**, the **2nd verb tense** is either **present** or **future**.

If you use **dijo que...**, use a **past tense** or the **conditional** for information being reported. To stress that the reported action is still going on, the 2nd verb is in the **present tense**.



The Preterite and the Imperfect

Use the **preterite** to describe a past action with a specific beginning and ending.

Use the **imperfect** to tell about the past without reference to beginnings and endings.

Cuando **era** niña **me gustaba** tanto viajar que mis padres **me dieron** un mapa del mundo.

The Present Perfect

Past participles, which can be used as adjectives, are also used with **haber** to form the present perfect. Use it to talk about things someone has done.

auxiliary (helping) verb **haber**

he	hemos	+ past participle of the main verb
has	habéis	
ha	han	

He aprendido mucho.

The present perfect refers to actions **completed in the past** but that **relate to the present**.

Esta experiencia con *Onda Internacional* ha **sido** muy buena.

The **past participle** doesn't change to reflect **gender/number**. Only **haber** changes to agree with the subject.

To use **object** or **reflexive pronouns** with the present perfect, put the pronoun **before** the conjugated form of **haber**.

Me ha ayudado mucho con mi artículo.

The Present Perfect with Irregular Verbs

Past participles of **-er/-ir** verbs whose stems end in **a**, **e** or **o** have a written accent.

caer	caído
leer	leído
oír	oído

Some verbs with **irregular past participles** do not follow the pattern of adding **-ado/-ido** after dropping the **-ar/-er/-ir** ending of the infinitive. These **irregular past participles** are also used with **haber** to form the present perfect.

Infinitive	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Participle
abrir	abierto	decir	dicho
descubrir	descubierto	escribir	escrito
hacer	hecho	ir	ido
morrir	muerto	romper	roto
poner	puesto	volver	vuelto
resolver	resuelto		
ver	visto		

Used **ha puesto** aquí que le gusta escribir sobre viajes.



The Impersonal se

Use the **impersonal se** (also a pronoun used with reflexive verbs) when a verb's **subject** does not refer to any specific person.

Aquí **se habla** español.

Aquí **es donde se escriben** los datos.

Since the noun is plural, the **verb** is also **plural**.

Past Participles Used as Adjectives

Some adjectives are formed from verbs; the **past participle**.

cerrar La oficina está **cerrada**.

aburrir Los empleados están **aburridos**.

To describe a noun using a **past participle**:

1. Drop the **ending** of the **infinitive** and add participle endings to form the **past participle**.

for **-ar** verbs: **hablar** < **-ado** **hablado**

for **-er** and **-ir** verbs: **comer** or **vivir** < **-ido** **comido**, **vivido**

2. Change the **past participle** to agree in number and gender with the noun described, just as you would for an adjective.

Isabel: No estoy **capacitada** para estos trabajos.

Pablo: Yo tampoco estoy **capacitado**.

Infinitive	past participle	Infinitive	past participle
abrir	abierto	morrir	muerto
decir	dicho	poner	puesto
descubrir	descubierto	resolver	resuelto
escribir	escrito	romper	roto
hacer	hecho	ver	visto
ir	ido	volver	vuelto