

Spanish 3 CPA Summer Assignment

Incoming Spanish 3 Student,

Welcome to Spanish 3 at Red Bank Catholic!

Spanish is a cumulative subject, meaning each year we learn concepts that build on material we learned the previous year. It is important to master the basics in order to be successful in an advanced level course. The Curriculum Guide states that students “must have a thorough working knowledge of basic vocabulary and grammar in order to succeed in this course” and that “students with a “B-” average in ACP Spanish 2 will complete a summer packet to strengthen their skills.”

To ensure that you are at the right level and prepared for this course, we have created this assignment for you to work on throughout the summer. It reviews and practices the following concepts from Spanish 1 and 2:

- Present tense of ar/er/ir verbs
- The verb tener
- The verb ir
- Irregular yo verbs
- Direct object pronouns
- Indirect object pronouns
- Preterite tense of ar verbs
- Irregular preterite verbs
- Preterite of er/ir verbs
- Demonstrative adjectives
- Reflexive verbs
- Present progressive

The packet will be available on the Academics page of the RBC website.

For assistance, explanations, and additional practice, you may use the textbook website at

http://www.classzone.com/cz/books/avancemos_2/book_home.htm?state=NJ

If you are having trouble with specific sections or questions, make note of it and tell your teacher in the fall. This packet should be printed, completed, and handed to your teacher during the second week of school.

If you have any questions, please feel free to email me at piroson@redbankcatholic.com.

Have a wonderful summer!

Mrs. Piroso & The Spanish Department

Did You Get It? Presentación de gramática

Level 1 p. 96
Level 1A p. 106



Goal: Learn the forms of **-ar** verbs.

The Present Tense

• Present Tense of **-ar** verbs

Read and study the present tense conjugation of the **-ar** verb **comprar**, paying special attention to the highlighted letters.

Yo compro un libro.	<i>I buy a book.</i>
Tú compras un libro.	<i>You buy a book.</i>
Él/Ella/Usted compra un libro.	<i>He/She/You buy(s) a book.</i>
Nosotros(as) compramos un libro.	<i>We buy a book.</i>
Vosotros(as) compráis un libro.	<i>You (plural) buy a book.</i>
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes compran un libro.	<i>They/You (plural) buy a book.</i>

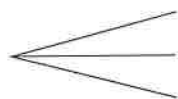
EXPLANATION: Unlike in English, the ending of a verb in Spanish expresses who is doing the action. For most verbs with infinitives ending in **-ar**, simply remove the **-ar** and add one of these endings, depending on the subject is: **-o** for I, **-as** for you (singular), **-a** for he, she, you, **-amos** for we, **-áis** for you plural (only in Spain), and **-an** for they or you (plural).

• Using the Present Tense

Look at the following present-tense form of the first person singular of the verb **hablar**.

Pay special attention to the English translations.

**Yo estudio
español.**



*I study Spanish.
I am studying Spanish.
I do study Spanish.*

EXPLANATION: The Spanish form of the present tense can be used to express three different ideas in English.

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 1 p. 150

Level 1A p. 168

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn to conjugate **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Conjugating Regular **-er** and **-ir** Verbs

- Read the conjugations of the **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

	vender (to sell)	vivir (to live)
yo	vendo (<i>I sell</i>)	vivo (<i>I live</i>)
tú	vendes (<i>you sell</i>)	vives (<i>you live</i>)
él / ella / usted	vende (<i>he or she / you sell(s)</i>)	vive (<i>he or she / you live(s)</i>)
nosotros(as)	vendemos (<i>we sell</i>)	vivimos (<i>we live</i>)
vosotros(as)	vendéis (<i>you sell</i>)	vivís (<i>you live</i>)
ellos(as) / ustedes	venden (<i>they / you sell</i>)	viven (<i>they / you live</i>)

EXPLANATION: The conjugation of **-er** and **-ir** verbs is the same except in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms. Study the chart below. Use it as a quick reference to review and compare the conjugation of all three verb forms.

-ar		-er		-ir	
-o	-amos	-o	-emos	-o	-imos
-as	-áis	-es	-éis	-es	-ís
-a	-an	-e	-en	-e	-en

Did You Get It? Práctica de gramática

Level 1 pp. 97–98
Level 1A pp. 107–109



Goal: Learn the forms of **-ar** verbs.

1 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Nosotros _____ música rock. (**escuchar**)
2. Anita y Felipe _____ un rato con los amigos. (**pasar**)
3. ¿_____ tú buenas notas en matemáticas? (**sacar**)
4. Nuria _____ la guitarra. (**tocar**)
5. Julia y Roberto _____ mucho. (**estudiar**)
6. Ustedes _____ deportes los sábados. (**practicar**)
7. Mis amigos _____ en bicicleta todos los días. (**montar**)
8. ¿_____ ustedes un DVD todas las noches? (**alquilar**)
9. Ellas _____ mucha fruta. (**comprar**)
10. ¿Dónde _____ tú la televisión? (**mirar**)

2 Write a sentence that states what each person does, based on the description. The first one is done for you.

1. Tú eres atlético.
Practicas deportes todos los días.
2. Andrea y Benny son buenos estudiantes.
_____ buenas notas.
3. Nosotros somos perezosos.
No _____ mucho.
4. Julia es trabajador, estudiosa y responsable.
_____ todos los días.
5. Yo soy sociable.
_____ mucho tiempo con mis amigos.

④ Form sentences using the words and expressions given. Follow the model.

Modelo: Andrés / beber jugo / para el desayuno
Andrés bebe jugo para el desayuno.

1. Lucía y yo / aprender español / en la escuela

2. los chicos / correr / todos los días

3. ustedes / compartir una pizza / en la cafetería

4. tú / leer un libro / en la biblioteca

5. yo / escribir en el pizarrón / en clase

6. nosotros / comer un sándwich / para el almuerzo

7. ellos / vender fruta / en la cafetería

8. Alicia y Jorge / escribir correos electrónicos / en la computadora

⑤ Complete the sentences. Use each verb in the box at least once.

beber	comer	compartir	escribir	leer	vender	vivir
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1. Mi amigo _____

2. Mi amiga _____

3. Los directores _____

4. Todos mis amigos _____

5. Mi maestro(a) de español _____

6. Yo _____



¿Recuerdas?

Level 1 p. 91

Level 1A p. 100

The verb tener

- Review the conjugation of the verb **tener** (*to have*).

Tener (<i>to have</i>)	
Singular	Plural
yo tengo (<i>I have</i>)	nosotros(as) tenemos (<i>we have</i>)
tú tienes (<i>you have</i>)	vosotros(as) tenéis (<i>you have</i>)
usted tiene (<i>you have</i>)	ustedes tienen (<i>you have</i>)
él tiene (<i>he has</i>)	ellos tienen (<i>they have</i>)
ella tiene (<i>she has</i>)	ellas tienen (<i>they have</i>)

Práctica

Form sentences about age using the words and ages given. Follow the model.

Modelo: la abuela / 58

La abuela tiene cincuenta y ocho años.

1. el abuelo / 70

2. sus padres / 45

3. su hermano menor / 9

4. Alejandro y yo / 18

5. yo / 16

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 1 p. 120

Level 1A p. 134



Goal: Use the verb **ir** (*to go*) when you talk about where you and others are going.

The Verb *Ir* (*to go*)

- Review and study the conjugation of **ir**.

yo	voy	nosotros(as)	vamos
tú	vas	vosotros(as)	vais
él/ella/usted	va	ellos/ellas/ustedes	van

- Ir + a + place**

Read the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Voy a la biblioteca. (*I am going to the library.*)

Vas a la cafetería. (*You are going to the cafeteria.*)

Va al gimnasio. (*He/She/You is(are) going to the gym.*)

- Read the following short conversation, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

¿**Adónde** vas, Susana? (*Where are you going, Susana?*)

Voy a la escuela. (*I am going to school.*)

EXPLANATION: Use **ir a** to say that you or others are going to a specific place. When **a** is followed by **el**, it becomes the contraction **al**. Use the word **adónde** to ask where someone is going.

Nombre _____ Clase _____ Fecha _____

3 Where are they going? Make sentences using the correct form of **ir + a**.

1. mis amigos y yo / biblioteca

2. yo / gimnasio

3. mi hermana / cafetería

4. ustedes / escuela

5. Ana / oficina del director

6. tú / clase de arte

4 Answer each question in a complete sentence.

1. ¿Adónde vas cuando tienes que comer?

2. ¿Adónde van tus amigos cuando tienen que practicar deportes?

3. ¿Adónde va Enrique cuando tiene que estudiar?

4. ¿Adónde van ustedes cuando tienen que hablar con el director de la escuela?

5 Write sentences in Spanish naming three places in school where you go on Mondays.
Be sure to include the time.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 149

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn about the irregular **yo** forms of some present-tense verbs.

Irregular yo Verbs

- Study the conjugation of the following verbs.

	hacer (to do/to make)	poner (to put)	salir (to go out/to leave)	traer (to bring)
yo	hago	pongo	salgo	traigo
tú	haces	pones	sales	traes

EXPLANATION: The verbs **hacer**, **poner**, **salir**, and **traer** end in **-go** in the **yo** form. Compare them with their **tú** forms in the present tense.

- Now study the conjugation of these verbs.

	decir (to say)	venir (to come)	tener (to have)
yo	digo	vengo	tengo
tú	dices	vienes	tienes

EXPLANATION: The verbs **decir**, **venir**, and **tener** also end in **-go** in the **yo** form. All are stem-changing verbs, but only **decir** changes the stem vowel in the **yo** form.

- Finally, study the conjugation of these verbs.

	conocer (to know/to meet)	dar (to give)	saber (to know)	ver (to see)
yo	conozco	doy	sé	veo
tú	conoces	das	sabes	ves

EXPLANATION: **Conocer**, **dar**, **saber**, and **ver** also have irregular **yo** forms in the present tense.

Did You Get It? Práctica de gramática

Level 2 pp. 150–151

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn about the irregular **yo** forms of some present-tense verbs.

1 Write the correct **yo** form of each verb.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. tener _____ | 7. decir _____ |
| 2. ver _____ | 8. conocer _____ |
| 3. saber _____ | 9. venir _____ |
| 4. traer _____ | 10. dar _____ |
| 5. poner _____ | 11. salir _____ |
| 6. hacer _____ | |

2 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- Yo no _____ clases esta semana. (**tener**)
- Siempre me _____ zapatos cómodos. (**poner**)
- Tú también _____ francés. (**saber**)
- Yo _____ todas las librerías. (**conocer**)
- ¿Tú _____ que es buena idea? (**decir**)
- Yo _____ las sandalias a la playa. (**traer**)
- Yo te _____ un regalo. (**dar**)
- ¿ _____ tú la tarea? (**hacer**)
- Yo _____ con mis amigos. (**salir**)
- ¿ _____ tú ese programa de televisión? (**ver**)

3 Answer yes to the following questions. Follow the model.

Modelo: ¿Tienes que comprar un traje? Si, tengo que comprar un traje.

- ¿Siempre vienes a este café? _____
- ¿Siempre dices la verdad? _____
- ¿Pones la mesa para la cena? _____
- ¿Conoces a los estudiantes? _____
- ¿Haces compras por Internet? _____
- ¿Sales con tus amigos hoy? _____
- ¿Traes el pastel a la fiesta? _____
- ¿Le das un regalo a tu amiga? _____
- ¿Ves todas las películas nuevas? _____

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 41

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Review direct object pronouns.

Direct Object Pronouns

• Before a conjugated verb

Direct object pronouns answer the question *whom?* or *what?* Read the following sentences, paying special attention to the boldfaced pronouns and where they are placed in Spanish and English.

Juan me ve.	<i>Juan sees me.</i>
Juan te ve.	<i>Juan sees you (familiar).</i>
Juan lo ve.	<i>Juan sees you (formal), him, it.</i>
Juan la ve.	<i>Juan sees you (formal), her, it.</i>
Juan nos ve.	<i>Juan sees us.</i>
Juan os ve.	<i>Juan sees you (familiar, only in Spain).</i>
Juan los ve.	<i>Juan sees you, them (masculine).</i>
Juan las ve.	<i>Juan sees you, them (feminine).</i>

EXPLANATION: Unlike in English, direct object pronouns in Spanish are placed directly *before* a conjugated verb.

• Attached to an infinitive

Read these sentences. Pay special attention to the boldfaced words and to the placement of the pronoun when an infinitive follows a conjugated verb.

Va a comprar el boleto hoy. (He is going to buy the ticket today.)	→	Lo va a comprar hoy. (He is going to buy it today.)
		or
		Va a comprarlo hoy. (He is going to buy it today.)

EXPLANATION: In Spanish, direct object pronouns are placed before conjugated verbs, such as **va** above. However, when a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive, such as **comprar**, the pronoun can be placed *before* the conjugated verb or *attached* to the infinitive.

Nombre _____ Clase _____ Fecha _____

4 Change the sentences using the model as a guide.

Modelo: Van a comprar los boletos. Van a comprarlos.
Los van a comprar.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Voy a mirar la pantalla. | Voy a _____.
_____ mirar. |
| 2. Tenemos que facturar el equipaje. | Tenemos que _____.
_____ facturar. |
| 3. No podemos encontrar nuestros pasaportes. | No podemos _____.
_____ encontrar. |
| 4. Vas a hacer las maletas. | Vas a _____.
_____ hacer. |
| 5. Tienen que tomar el taxi. | Tienen que _____.
_____ tomar. |

5 Complete each dialogue with the correct direct object pronoun.

1. En la casa

- ¿Cuándo vamos a hacer las maletas?
 —_____ tenemos que hacer durante el fin de semana.
 —Yo _____ quiero hacer hoy.
 —Primero tenemos que encontrar los pasaportes. ¡_____ necesitamos!

2. En la cola para facturar el equipaje

- ¿Qué hago con esta maleta?
 —¿Por qué no _____ facturas?
 —¿Y con este bolso?
 —¿El bolso? No necesitas facturar _____.

3. En la cola para abordar

- ¿Dónde están las tarjetas de embarque?
 —_____ llevas en la bolsa.
 —Aquí no están, no _____ veo.
 —Si no _____ encontramos, no podemos abordar.

Did You Get It? Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 46



Goal: Learn indirect object pronouns.

Indirect Object Pronouns

- **Before a conjugated verb**

Indirect object pronouns answer the question *to whom?* or *for whom?* Study these sentences, paying special attention to the boldfaced pronouns and where they are placed in Spanish and English.

La agente de viajes me da el boleto.	<i>The travel agent gives me the ticket.</i>
La agente de viajes te da el boleto.	<i>The travel agent gives you (familiar) the ticket.</i>
La agente de viajes le da el boleto.	<i>The travel agent gives you (formal), him, her the ticket.</i>
La agente de viajes nos da el boleto.	<i>The travel agent gives us the ticket.</i>
La agente de viajes os da el boleto.	<i>The travel agent gives you (familiar, Spain) the ticket.</i>
La agente de viajes les da el boleto.	<i>The travel agent gives you, them the ticket.</i>

Note:

In Spanish, you must use the **indirect object pronoun** to *accompany* the **noun** it modifies.

La agente de viajes **le** da el boleto **a Silvia**.
*The travel agent gives **Silvia** the ticket.*

- **Attached to an infinitive**

When a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive, indirect object pronouns can be *attached* to the infinitive.

Le voy a mostrar el itinerario. (<i>I am going to show him the itinerary.</i>)	or	Voy a mostrarle el itinerario. (<i>I am going to show him the itinerary.</i>)
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Did You Get It? *Práctica de gramática*

Level 2 pp. 47–48

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn indirect object pronouns.

1 Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I give her . . . | a. Les preguntamos... |
| 2. We ask them . . . | b. Te dice... |
| 3. They ask us . . . | c. Me compras... |
| 4. She tells you . . . | d. Le doy a ella... |
| 5. You buy me . . . | e. Nos piden... |

2 To whom? For whom? Choose the correct English sentence.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Les doy los boletos. | 4. Nos muestra el itinerario. |
| a. He gives us the tickets. | a. We show him the itinerary. |
| b. I give them the tickets. | b. They show me the itinerary. |
| c. She gives him the tickets. | c. He shows us the itinerary. |
| 2. Te piden la tarjeta de embarque. | 5. Os pedimos una identificación. |
| a. You ask them for the boarding pass. | a. We ask you for ID. |
| b. They ask you for the boarding pass. | b. They ask us for ID. |
| c. I ask you for the boarding pass. | c. She asks him for ID. |
| 3. Me trae las maletas. | 6. Le digo la hora. |
| a. He brings me the suitcases. | a. He tells her the time. |
| b. I bring her the suitcases. | b. They tell you the time. |
| c. I bring them the suitcases. | c. I tell her the time. |

3 Complete each sentence with the correct indirect object pronouns.

- Estamos en la agencia de viajes. La agente _____ da los boletos y _____ explica el itinerario. Nosotros _____ damos las gracias.
- _____ decimos al taxista a qué terminal vamos y él _____ pregunta si es un vuelo nacional o internacional.
- En la cola _____ preguntamos a otros pasajeros de qué país son o a qué país van. Después, _____ facturan el equipaje.
- Después de que pasamos por seguridad, mamá _____ pregunta si quiero beber o comer algo. Yo _____ digo que quiero un refresco.

Did You Get It? Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 65

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn and practice using the preterite tense of regular **-ar** verbs.

Preterite Tense of Regular -ar Verbs

- We use the preterite tense to say what happened or what we did. Review the conjugation of **viajar**, paying special attention to the letters in bold.

yo viajé	<i>I traveled</i>
tú viajaste	<i>you (informal) traveled</i>
él/ella/usted viajó	<i>he/she/you (formal) traveled</i>
nosotros(as) viajamos	<i>we traveled</i>
vosotros(as) viajasteis	<i>you traveled</i>
ellos(as)/ustedes viajaron	<i>they/you traveled</i>

- One form of the preterite tense is the same as the present tense—the **nosotros** form. When you read a sentence with the **nosotros** form, how can you tell if the verb is in the present tense or the preterite tense? Read the following sentences. Which verb do you think is in the preterite tense? How can you tell?

Mi familia y yo **viamos** a España.

Mi familia y yo **viamos** a España el año pasado.

EXPLANATION: To form the preterite tense of **viajar** and all other regular **-ar** verbs, you take the part of the verb called the stem (**viaj-**) and add these endings to it: **é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, and aron**. Look for time clues, such as **ayer** (*yesterday*), **el mes pasado** (*last month*), and **el año pasado** (*last year*), in sentences with the **nosotros** form. They will help you recognize whether the verb is in the present tense or the preterite tense.

Did You Get It? Práctica de gramática

Level 2 pp. 66-67

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn and practice using the preterite tense of regular **-ar** verbs.

1 Add the correct preterite-tense ending to each verb stem.

1. Beatriz compr _____ un recuerdo.
2. Yo compr _____ un recuerdo.
3. ¿Compr _____ tú un recuerdo?
4. Nosotros compr _____ un recuerdo.
5. Ustedes compr _____ un recuerdo.
6. ¿Estela y tú compr _____ un recuerdo?
7. Usted compr _____ un recuerdo.
8. Tara y David compr _____ un recuerdo.

2 Rewrite each sentence, changing the verb to the preterite tense.

Modelo: Carmen toma fotos. Carmen tomó fotos.

1. Fabián monta a caballo. _____
2. Lily y tú reservan la habitación. _____
3. Yo visito el museo. _____
4. Antonia y yo tomamos el ascensor. _____
5. Ellas acampan. _____
6. Tú compras artesanías. _____
7. Ustedes mandan tarjetas postales. _____
8. René y Tino encuentran la llave. _____

3 Write an appropriate subject pronoun. In some cases, there can be more than one.

1. Anteayer _____ tomaron fotos.
2. _____ compraste los aretes la semana pasada.
3. El año pasado _____ visitamos un mercado al aire libre.
4. Anoche _____ alquilé un DVD.
5. Ayer _____ no descansaron mucho.
6. _____ mandó las tarjetas postales el lunes pasado.
7. Señora López, ¿compró _____ el regalo?
8. _____ llamaron anoche.

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 70

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the irregular preterite forms of **hacer**, **ser**, **ir**, **dar**, and **ver**.

Preterite Tense of Irregular Verbs

• Preterite of *ir* and *ser*.

Study the preterite forms of the verbs **ir** (*to go*) and **ser** (*to be*).

Singular		Plural	
yo fui	<i>I went / was</i>	nosotros(as) fuimos	<i>we went / were</i>
tú fuiste	<i>you (informal) went / were</i>	vosotras(as) fuisteis	<i>you went / were</i>
usted fue	<i>you (formal) went / were</i>	ustedes fueron	<i>you went / were</i>
él (ella) fue	<i>he (she) went, was</i>	ellos(as) fueron	<i>they went / were</i>

EXPLANATION: The preterite forms of **ir** and **ser** are the same.

• Preterite of *hacer*.

Study the preterite forms of **hacer** (*to do, to make*).

Singular		Plural	
yo hice	<i>I did, made</i>	nosotros(as) hicimos	<i>we did, made</i>
tú hiciste	<i>you (informal) did, made</i>	vosotros(as) hicisteis	<i>you did, made</i>
usted hizo	<i>you (formal) did, made</i>	ustedes hicieron	<i>you did, made</i>
él (ella) hizo	<i>he (she) did, made</i>	ellos(as) hicieron	<i>they did, made</i>

EXPLANATION: **Hacer** has its own preterite forms. In the **usted/él/ella** form, the **c** becomes a **z**.

• Preterite of *ver* and *dar*.

Study the preterite forms of the verbs **ver** (*to see*) and **dar** (*to give*).

yo vi, di	<i>I saw, gave</i>	nosotros(as) vimos, dimos	<i>we saw, gave</i>
tú viste, diste	<i>you (informal) saw, gave</i>	vosotros(as) visteis, disteis	<i>you saw, gave</i>
usted vio, dio	<i>you (formal) saw, gave</i>	ustedes vieron, dieron	<i>you saw, gave</i>
él (ella) vio, dio	<i>he (she) saw, gave</i>	ellos(as) vieron, dieron	<i>they saw, gave</i>

EXPLANATION: The preterite endings of **ver** and **dar** are the same.

Did You Get It? *Práctica de gramática*

Level 2 pp. 71–72

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the irregular preterite forms of **hacer**, **ser**, **ir**, **dar**, and **ver**.

1 Choose the correct English translation.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ayer fuimos al museo. | 4. Les di las llaves a ustedes. |
| a. Yesterday I was at the museum. | a. I saw your keys. |
| b. Yesterday she went to the museum. | b. I gave you the keys. |
| c. Yesterday we went to the museum. | c. They made the keys. |
| 2. ¿No vieron la película? | 5. Ya hicieron la reservación. |
| a. Didn't you see the movie? | a. I already made the reservation. |
| b. Didn't he see the movie? | b. We already made the reservation. |
| c. Didn't we see the movie? | c. They already made the reservation. |
| 3. No hice la tarea. | 6. El viaje fue muy divertido. |
| a. You didn't do the homework. | a. He went on a trip and he had a lot of fun. |
| b. I didn't do the homework. | b. The trip was a lot of fun. |
| c. They didn't do the homework. | c. We went on a trip and we had a lot of fun. |

2 Complete each sentence with the correct preterite form of the verb.

- Nosotros _____ un viaje durante las vacaciones. (**hacer**)
- Gerardo _____ al mercado para comprar comida. (**ir**)
- Camila me _____ un recuerdo de su viaje. (**dar**)
- Yo no _____ a la excursión a la ciudad. (**ir**)
- Ellas no _____ la caminata anoche. (**dar**)
- ¿Qué _____ ustedes anteayer? (**hacer**)
- ¿No nos _____ usted en la recepción? (**ver**)
- Anoche Paco y tú _____ una buena película. (**ver**)
- Mi amigo _____ una fiesta la semana pasada. (**dar**)
- El maestro de español _____ con nosotros al museo. (**ir**)

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 95

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the preterite forms of regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Preterite of -er and -ir Verbs

- **Regular -er and -ir verbs.** Study the conjugations **correr** and **escribir** in the preterite tense.

Infinitive	correr (to run)	escribir (to write)
yo	corr <u>í</u> (I ran)	escrib <u>í</u> (I wrote)
tú	corr <u>iste</u> (you ran)	escrib <u>iste</u> (you wrote)
él/ella/usted	corr <u>ió</u> (he/she/you ran)	escrib <u>ió</u> (he/she/you wrote)
nosotros(as)	corr <u>imos</u> (we ran)	escrib <u>imos</u> (we wrote)
vosotros(as)	corr <u>isteis</u> (you ran)	escrib <u>isteis</u> (you wrote)
ellos(as)/ustedes	corr <u>ieron</u> (they/you ran)	escrib <u>ieron</u> (they/you wrote)

EXPLANATION: Regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs have the same preterite tense endings. Notice that the **nosotros** form of **escribir** is the same in the preterite and present tense. You can tell from the context which tense it is. For example, in the sentence **Escribimos la carta la semana pasada**, the expression **la semana pasada** tells us that **escribimos** is in the preterite tense.

- **Irregular Preterite Tense Verbs.** Read the conjugation of the verb **competir**, paying particular attention to the underlined letters.

Infinitive	competir (to compete)
yo	comp <u>etí</u> (I competed)
tú	comp <u>etiste</u> (you competed)
él/ella/usted	comp <u>itió</u> (he/she/you competed)
nosotros(as)	comp <u>etimos</u> (we competed)
vosotros(as)	comp <u>etisteis</u> (you competed)
ellos(as)/ustedes	comp <u>itieron</u> (they/you competed)

EXPLANATION: The verb **competir** takes the regular preterite tense endings. However, the stem is irregular. Notice that in the **él/ella/usted** and the **ellos/ellas/ustedes** forms the **e** of the stem changes to **i**.

Nombre _____ Clase _____ Fecha _____

- 3 In the writing contest, who wrote what? Write sentences using the correct form of **escribir**. Follow the model.

Modelo: Jorge y Valentín / un cuento

Jorge y Valentín escribieron un cuento.

1. Leticia / un poema

5. ustedes / un cuento

2. tú / una carta

6. Matilde y yo / un poema

3. Mara y Joel / un cuento

7. yo / un artículo

4. Pablo y Alina / una crónica

8. usted / una crónica

- 4 Rewrite each sentence, changing the boldfaced verb to the preterite tense.

Modelo: Lucía **bebe** jugo de naranja.

Lucía bebió jugo de naranja.

1. Víctor **mete** un gol.

5. Ellos **viven** en California.

2. Felipe y yo **vemos** la Copa Mundial.

6. **Escribo** una carta muy larga.

3. Ustedes **comen** mucha fruta.

7. Tú **corres** muy rápido.

4. Hoy **competimos** en fútbol. (Ayer)

8. ¿**Recibe** usted tarjetas postales?

- 5 Translate the following sentences into Spanish.

1. We ate pizza.

5. They sold fruits in the market.

2. She ran very fast.

6. Did you (*pl.*) lose the game?

3. He scored a goal.

7. I read the short story.

4. I received a postcard.

8. We left very early.

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 100

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns.

Demonstrative Adjectives

- Read the following sentences, paying special attention to the boldfaced words.
 - ¿Quién ganó **este** premio? (*Who won **this** prize?*)
 - Ese** premio lo ganó el equipo de béisbol. (***That** prize was won by the baseball team.*)
 - Aquel** premio lo ganó el equipo de fútbol. (***That** prize [over there] was won by the soccer team.*)

EXPLANATION: Demonstrative adjectives come *before* the noun they *modify* and agree in gender and number with the noun. Use the chart below as a reference for demonstrative adjectives.

	Close		Not close		Far away	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Singular	este	esta	ese	esa	aquel	aquella
	<i>this</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>that</i>
Plural	estos	estas	esos	esas	aquellos	aquellas
	<i>these</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>those</i>	<i>those</i>

Demonstrative Pronouns

- Study the following sentences, paying special attention to the boldfaced words.
 - ¿Quién ganó **éste**? (*Who won **this** one?*)
 - Ése** lo ganó el equipo de béisbol. (***That** one the baseball team won.*)
 - Aqué**l lo ganó el equipo de fútbol. (***That** one [over there] the soccer team won.*)

EXPLANATION: Demonstrative pronouns *take the place of nouns*. They agree in gender and number with the nouns they *replace*. Use the chart below as a reference.

	Close		Not close		Far away	
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>
Singular	éste	ésta	ése	ésa	aquél	aquélla
	<i>this one</i>	<i>this one</i>	<i>that one</i>	<i>that one</i>	<i>that one</i>	<i>that one</i>
Plural	éstos	éstas	ésos	ésas	aquéllos	aquéllas
	<i>these ones</i>	<i>these ones</i>	<i>those ones</i>	<i>those ones</i>	<i>those ones</i>	<i>those ones</i>

Did You Get It? Práctica de gramática

Level 2 pp. 101–102

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns.

- ① Underline the noun that each demonstrative adjective describes. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. este (<u>libro</u> , mesa) | 6. aquellas (zapatos, camisas) |
| 2. aquel (chico, chica) | 7. esas (pantalones, pelotas) |
| 3. esta (uniforme, raqueta) | 8. ese (casco, guantes) |
| 4. esos (joyas, sombreros) | 9. aquella (red, bate) |
| 5. este (premio, calcetines) | 10. estos (camisetas, jeans) |

- ② Write the appropriate demonstrative adjective in Spanish. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. this hat | <u>este</u> sombrero |
| 2. this ball | _____ pelota |
| 3. these uniforms | _____ uniformes |
| 4. those bats (<i>far away</i>) | _____ bates |
| 5. that jacket | _____ chaqueta |
| 6. those girls (<i>far away</i>) | _____ chicas |
| 7. that glove | _____ guante |
| 8. this net | _____ red |
| 9. those tables (<i>far away</i>) | _____ mesas |
| 10. those T-shirts | _____ camisetas |

- ③ Fill in the correct demonstrative pronoun. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ¿Qué pelota? (<i>close</i>)
<u>Ésta.</u> | 6. ¿Qué mochila? (<i>far away</i>)
_____ |
| 2. ¿Qué guante? (<i>close</i>)
_____ | 7. ¿Qué lápiz? (<i>not so close</i>)
_____ |
| 3. ¿Qué chicos? (<i>far away</i>)
_____ | 8. ¿Qué bate? (<i>close</i>)
_____ |
| 4. ¿Qué jeans? (<i>not so close</i>)
_____ | 9. ¿Qué chica? (<i>not so close</i>)
_____ |
| 5. ¿Qué casa? (<i>close</i>)
_____ | 10. ¿Qué chaquetas? (<i>far away</i>)
_____ |

Did You Get It? Presentación de gramática

Level 2 p. 119

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to use reflexive verbs with their pronouns.

Reflexive Verbs

- **Reflexive verbs** describe actions done to or for oneself. Read the following sentences, paying special attention to the boldfaced words.

Yo **me** levanto a las seis de la mañana. (*I get (myself) up at 6 A.M.*)

Mara **se** levanta a las siete de la mañana. (*Mara gets (herself) up at 7 A.M.*)

EXPLANATION: In Spanish, all reflexive verbs are expressed with a **reflexive pronoun**. Study the conjugation of **levantarse** below.

yo	me levanto (<i>I get (myself) up</i>)
tú	te levantas (<i>you get (yourself) up</i>)
él/ella/usted	se levanta (<i>he/she/you get (himself/herself/yourself) up</i>)
nosotros(as)	nos levantamos (<i>we get (ourselves) up</i>)
vosotros(as)	os levantáis (<i>you get (yourselves) up</i>)
ellos(as)/ustedes	se levantan (<i>they/you get (themselves/yourselves) up</i>)

- Study these sentences in Spanish, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

¿A qué hora **vas** a entrenarte?

¿A qué hora **te vas** a entrenar?

What time are you going to train?

EXPLANATION: Reflexive pronouns can be *attached* to the *infinitive form* of a reflexive verb, or come *before* the *conjugated verb*.

- Read and study these sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

La señora **se maquilla**. —→ *The lady puts on makeup (makes herself up).*

La señora **maquilla a su hija**. —→ *The lady puts makeup on her daughter.*

EXPLANATION: Some verbs that we typically use as reflexive verbs are not always reflexive. They are only reflexive when the verb (here, **maquilla**) describes actions done to or for the subject (here, **la señora**). When the action is done to or for someone or something else (**su hija**), the verb is *not* reflexive.

Did You Get It? Práctica de gramática

Level 2 pp. 120–121

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to use reflexive verbs with their pronouns.

- 1 Fill in the correct reflexive pronoun based on the subject.

Modelo: Yo me despierto.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Usted _____ despierta. | 6. Nosotros _____ entrenamos. |
| 2. Tú _____ levantas. | 7. Ellos _____ lavan. |
| 3. Ustedes _____ duchan. | 8. Ella _____ pone la ropa. |
| 4. Él _____ afeita. | 9. Tú y yo _____ dormimos. |
| 5. Ellas _____ maquillan. | 10. Ustedes y nosotras _____ maquillamos. |

- 2 Form complete sentences using the words given. Follow the model.

Modelo: Pablo / acostarse temprano Pablo se acuesta temprano.

1. Miguel / afeitarse todas las mañanas

2. Silvia / ponerse la ropa para ir a entrenarse

3. Adela y Anita / maquillarse demasiado

4. mi hermana y yo / acostarse a la misma hora

5. ustedes / levantarse muy tarde

6. Vicky y tú / cepillarse muy rápido los dientes

7. yo / lavarse la cara todas las noches

8. usted / entrenarse en el nuevo gimnasio

9. tú / lavarse el pelo con muy poco champú

10. Andrés y Juan / cepillarse los dientes con un cepillo eléctrico

Did You Get It? *Presentación de gramática*

Level 2 p. 124

¡AVANZA!**Goal:** Learn how to form the present progressive tense.**Present Progressive**

- As in English, the present progressive tense in Spanish is used to talk about what is happening right now. Study the chart, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

hablar	Estoy hablando por teléfono.	<i>(I am talking on the telephone.)</i>
beber	¿Qué estás bebiendo ?	<i>(What are you drinking?)</i>
compartir	Ellos están compartiendo una pizza.	<i>(They are sharing a pizza.)</i>

EXPLANATION: Use the present tense of **estar** plus the present participle to form the present progressive tense. Form the present participle by dropping the ending from the infinitive and adding **-ando** to **-ar** verbs or **-iendo** to **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

- Study these sentences.

le -er	Ana está leyendo un libro.	<i>(Ana is reading a book.)</i>
constru -ir	Ellos están construyendo una casa.	<i>(They are building a house.)</i>

EXPLANATION: When the stem of an **-er** or **-ir** verb ends with a vowel, the **-iendo** ending becomes **-yendo**.

- Now read these sentences.

decir	Marco está diciendo la verdad.	<i>(Marco is telling the truth.)</i>
dormir	Lisa está durmiendo .	<i>(Lisa is sleeping.)</i>

EXPLANATION: Some **-ir** verbs change vowels in the stem of the present participle form.

- Finally, read these sentences.

Me estoy peinando.**Estoy peinándome.***(I am combing my hair.)*

EXPLANATION: *Pronouns* can be placed *before* the conjugated form of **estar** or *attached* to the end of the *present participle*. When a pronoun is attached to the present participle, an *accent* is needed to keep the original stress.

Did You Get It? *Práctica de gramática*

Level 2 pp. 125–126

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to form the present progressive tense.

① Form the present participle of each group of verbs, based on the model.

A. Modelo: trabajar trabajando

B. Modelo: comer comiendo

1. jugar _____

1. correr _____

2. despertar _____

2. dormir _____

3. afeitar _____

3. traer _____

4. maquillar _____

4. hacer _____

5. estudiar _____

5. decir _____

② Form complete sentences using the words and phrases given. Follow the model.

Modelo: David / hablar por teléfono David está hablando por teléfono.

1. Sonia / hacer la tarea

2. Tina y Teo / vivir en México

3. Yo / jugar con mis gatos

4. Nosotros / organizar una fiesta

5. Ustedes / traer los discos compactos

6. Usted / decir algo muy importante

7. Tú / dormir demasiado

8. Mirta y yo / ver la tele

9. El señor Amengual / construir una casa

10. Ustedes / caminar muy rápido
