Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bloque: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Español 2 – Unidad 1 – Guía de estudio**

**1. Temas:**

* Discuss preparing to travel (travel agency and making reservations)
* Talk about things you do at an airport
* Ask how to get around town (taxi, bus, etc)
* Say where you went and what you did on vacation.
* Ask information questions (question words – who? what? where? etc)
* Talk about buying gifts and souvenirs
* Preterite of –AR verbs
* Preterite of the irregulars ir, ser, hacer, ver, and dar
* Direct and indirect object pronouns
* Personal “a”

**2. Partes del examen:**

**Speaking Test Section – 25%**

For the speaking test you will receive a prompt in Spanish asking you to respond to a series of questions or provide specific information related to the themes covered in this unit. Your teacher will read the questions to you and you will respond in complete, detailed sentences in Spanish. You will be graded on the speaking rubric.

**Listening Test Section – 25%**

For the listening test, you will hear various styles of listening samples in Spanish related to the vocabulary and grammar from this unit. These samples can range from conversations, advertisements, sentences, and monologues to completing dictations. Then you will have to answer comprehension questions about what you heard. These questions may be true or false statements, fill-in-the-blank statements, short answer questions, or multiple-choice questions. The listening sections will be similar to what we have practiced in class.

**Reading/Vocabulary Test Section – 25%**

For the reading test, you will have to read various styles of reading samples in Spanish related to the vocabulary and grammar from this unit. These samples can range from written conversations, advertisements, sentences, and paragraphs to short stories. Then you will have to answer comprehension questions about what you heard. These questions may be true or false statements, fill-in-the-blank statements, short answer questions, true/false, or multiple-choice questions. The reading sections will be similar to what we have practiced in class and/or to the readings found in the book and workbook. You should also review the vocabulary list from the current unit and the notes from the current unit in preparation.

**Writing Test Section – 25%**

For the writing test, you will need to respond in Spanish to a given prompt. You may be asked to write an essay, write a short story, write a letter, create a written conversation, or provide another similar type of written piece. You should be prepared to write in essay form including an introduction, a conclusion, detailed supporting information, and you should make sure to have multiple, indented paragraphs. You will be graded on the writing rubric.

**3. Vocabulario:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **La agencia de viajes** | Travel agency | **El (la) turista** | Tourist |
| **El (la) agente de viajes** | Travel agent | **Ver las atracciones** | To go sightseeing |
| **Confirmar el vuelo** | To confirm a flight | **Visitar un museo** | To visit a museum |
| **Hacer la maleta** | To pack a suitcase | **El alojamiento** | Lodging |
| **Hacer un viaje** | To take a trip | **El ascensor** | Elevator |
| **Ir de vacaciones** | To go on vacation | **La habitación** | Hotel room; bedroom |
| **Llamar a** | To call someone (by phone) | **La habitación doble** | Double room |
| **Viajar** | To travel | **La habitación individual** | Single room |
| **El boleto** | Ticket | **Hacer/tener una reservación** | To make/have a reservation |
| **El boleto de ida y vuelta** | Round trip ticket | **El hostal** | Hostel; inn |
| **El equipaje** | Luggage | **El hotel** | Hotel |
| **La identificación** | Identification | **La llave** | Key |
| **El itinerario** | Itinerary (timetable, route) | **La recepción** | Reception desk |
| **La maleta** | Suitcase | **Anteayer** | The day before yesterday |
| **El pasaporte** | Passport | **El año pasado** | Last year |
| **La tarjeta de embarque** | Boarding pass | **El mes pasado** | Last month |
| **El traje de baño** | Bathing suit | **La semana pasada** | Last week |
| **Por favor, ¿dónde queda...?** | Can you please tell me where ... is? | **Le dejo … en …** | I’ll give … to you for … |
| **La estación de tren** | Train station | **Me gustaría** | I would like |
| **La oficina de turismo** | Tourist office | **¿Podría ver…?** | Could I see/look at…? |
| **La parada de autobús** | Bus stop | **¡Qué…!** | How….! |
| **Tomar un taxi** | To take a taxi | **¡Qué bello(a)!** | How beautiful! |
| **Abordar** | To board | **¡Qué caro(a)!** | How expensive! |
| **El aeropuerto** | Airport | **El anillo** | Ring |
| **El (la) auxiliar del vuelo** | Flight attendant | **El arete** | Earring |
| **Facturar el equipaje** | To check one’s luggage (check in luggage to be put on plane)  | **Las artesanías** | Handicrafts |
| **Hacer cola** | To get in line | **El collar** | Necklace |
| **La pantalla** | The monitor; the screen | **Las joyas** | Jewelry |
| **El (la) pasajero(a)** | Passenger | **El recuerdo** | Souvenir |
| **Pasar por seguridad** | To go through security | **La tarjeta postal** | Postcard |
| **La puerta** | Gate | **Bello(a)** | Beautiful; nice |
| **La salida** | Departure | **Caro(a)** | Expensive |
| **El vuelo** | Flight | **Demasiado(a)** | Too; too much |
| **La llegada** | Arrival | **El dinero en efectivo** | Cash |
| **Pasar por la aduana** | To go through customs | **El mercado al aire libre** | Open-air market |
| **El reclamo de equipaje** | Baggage claim | **Regatear** | To bargain; to haggle |
| **Acampar** | To camp | **La tarjeta de crédito** | Credit card |
| **Dar una caminata** | To hike | **Inspeccionar el equipaje** | Inspect the luggage |
| **Estar de vacaciones** | To be on vacation | **El (la) asistente de vuelo** | Flight attendant |
| **Hacer una excursión** | To go on a day trip | **El avión** | Airplane |
| **Mandar tarjetas postales** | To send postcards | **Volar** | To fly |
| **Montar a caballo** | To ride a horse | **Ayer** | Yesterday |
| **Pescar** | To fish | **La pulsera** | Bracelet |
| **El tiempo libre** | Free time | **Reservar** | To reserve |
| **Tomar fotos** | To take photos |  |  |

**4. Gramática:**

**Pretérito de verbos -AR:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - É | - AMOS |
| - ASTE | - ASTEIS |
| - Ó | - ARON |

**Los verbos –car/-gar/-zar:**

**-CAR/-GAR/-ZAR Verbs:** Change in the yo form, rest of forms are normal.

-CAR: -qué, -GAR: -gué, -ZAR: -cé

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Buscar – To look for**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Busqué | - Buscamos |
| - Buscaste | - Buscasteis |
| - Buscó | - Buscaron |

**Jugar – To play**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Jugué | - Jugamos |
| - Jugaste | - Jugasteis |
| - Jugó | - Jugaron |

 | **Empezar – To begin**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - Empecé | - Empezamos |
| - Empezaste | - Empezasteis |
| - Empezó | - Empezaron |

**Other –car/gar/zar verbs:**Comenzar, autorizar, cruzar, almorzar, tocar, sacar, practicar, empacar, llegar, pagar, regar, colgar. |

**Los verbos irregulares del pretérito:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ir – to go/Ser – to be**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fui | Fuimos |
| Fuiste | Fuisteis |
| Fue | Fueron |

**Hacer – to do/make**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hice | Hicimos |
| Hiciste | Hicisteis |
| Hizo | Hicieron |

 | **Ver – to see**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Vi | Vimos |
| Viste | Visteis |
| Vio | Vieron |

**Dar – to give**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Di | Dimos |
| Diste | Disteis |
| Dio | Dieron |

 |

**Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns:**

**Direct Objects:** Receive the action of the verb. Ask: What do I give/send/serve?

**Indirect Objects:** Receive the direct object. Ask: To whom?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Direct Object Pronouns:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Lo – it(Masculine Singular) | Los – them(Masculine Plural) |
| La – it(Feminine Singular) | Las – them(Feminine Plural) |

 | **Indirect Object Pronouns:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Me – to me | Nos – to us |
| Te – to you | Os – to you all |
| Le – to him/her/you*(Le lo = se lo)* | Les – to them/you all*(Les la = se la)* |

 |

**Personal “a”:**

If the direct object of a sentence is a person, add “a” before the object. If it’s not a person, you do not need the “a”.

**5. Cultura:**

Please review your notes sheet on the cultural topics. While culture is not on the exam itself, it will be on a separate take-home quiz.

**Información general:**

* San José is the capital of Costa Rica
* Costa Rica has the Pacific Ocean to the west (*oeste*), the Caribbean Sea to the east (*este*), Nicaragua to the north (*norte*) and Panamá to the south (*sur*).
* Costa Rica is near the equator and thus warmer.
* Costa Rica has a lot of volcanoes.
* Cost Rica’s flag is blue, white and red.
* Casado, gallo pinto and sopa negra are typical Costa Rican dishes.

**Los Ticos:**

* Tico is another word for *costarricense/*Costa Rican and it comes from the tendency of adding “-tico” to the end of words. The name of the Costa Rican soccer team is *Los Ticos.*

**Jeannette Carballo:**

* In the painting (*Familia en el Volcán Arenal*) by the Costa Rican artist Jeannette Carballo, you can see a typical Costa Rican family from the countryside (*el campo)* standing in front of the Arenal Volcano.
* In the painting, the father is holding a radio to listen to the news. The mother is holding one of her daughters. The other daughter has a book and the boy has his books for school.

**Pura Vida y Adrián Gómez:**

* "Pura vida" is a popular phrase used in Costa Rica to greet people (*saludar a la gente*) and respond to the question ¿Cómo estás?. It reflects the Costa Rican of optimism, tranquility and happiness in life.
* Adrián Gómez, a famous Costa Rican artist, frequently uses the themes of children and swings.

**Las carretas de Costa Rica:**

* The most well-known *artesanía* or handicrafts from Costa Rica are brightly painted wooden carts called *carretas*.The *carretas* used to transport coffee, but now are mostly decorative.

**La Naturaleza de Costa Rica:**

* In Costa Rica there are a lot of gardens and reserves where nature is *protegida* or protected
* In *Jardín de la Cataratas La Paz* you can see *mariposas* or butterflies at an observatory, *colibríes* or humming birds, *orquídeas* or orchids, and five different *cataratas* or waterfalls.
* A famous butterfly species from Costa Rica is the Blue Morpho Butterfly.

**Las Aguas Termales:**

* Aguas termales are hot springs, caused by a nearby volcano.In the resort (*resorte*) *Tabacón en Arenal* you can see the active Arenal volcano.

**Costa Rica vs Chile:**

* In *el Parque Nacional Torres del Paine* in Chile there are volcanoes, glaciers, rivers and lakes, where you can camp, fish, ride bikes, and observe animals such as llamas, condors, and pumas.
* At *el Parque Nacional Volcán Rincón de la Vieja* in Costa Rica you can see an active volcano, walk by waterfalls, swim in the hot springs (*aguas termales*), and see monkeys, iguanas and many birds (*pájaros*).
* The Andes Mountains run through the country of Chile and Chile has great skiing. Because Chile is below the equator (*ecuador)*, its seasons are opposite those of the USA. Therefore, when you go skiing in Chile in June and July (winter in Chile).
* While Costa Rica has mostly summer activities, since it is near the equator, Tourists go to Costa Rica for the sun and nature (naturaleza tropical). Chile is a very long and narrow country. In the north there is the *Atacama Desert*. In the south it is cold and you can see glaciers.