

## Foreign Language Department

Maryna Otero [motero@mpisd.net](mailto:motero@mpisd.net)

Azeneth Aguilar [maguilar@mpisd.net](mailto:maguilar@mpisd.net)

Isaac Guzman [iguzman2@mpisd.net](mailto:iguzman2@mpisd.net)

Eduardo Mendoza [emendoza@mpisd.net](mailto:emendoza@mpisd.net)

Tamara L. Oliva Lopez [tolivalopez@mpisd.net](mailto:tolivalopez@mpisd.net)

## Spanish 1 - Review: Unit 1-Lección 1 – Vocabulario

### Talk About Activities

alquilar un DVD	to rent a DVD
andar en patineta	to skateboard
aprender el español	to learn Spanish
beber	to drink
comer	to eat
comprar	to buy
correr	to run
descansar	to rest
dibujar	to draw
escribir correos electrónicos	to write e-mails
escuchar música	to listen to music
estudiar	to study
hablar por teléfono	to talk on the phone
hacer la tarea	to do homework
jugar al fútbol	to play soccer
leer un libro	to read a book
mirar la televisión	to watch television
montar en bicicleta	to ride a bike
pasar un rato con los amigos	to spend time with friends
pasear	to go for a walk
practicar deportes	to practice / play sports
preparar la comida	to prepare food
tocar la guitarra	to play the guitar
trabajar	to work

### Snack Foods and Beverages

el agua (fem.)	water
la fruta	fruit
la galleta	cookie
el helado	ice cream
el jugo	juice
las papas fritas	French fries
la pizza	pizza
el refresco	soft drink

### Say What You Like and Don't Like to Do

¿Qué te gusta hacer?	What do you like to do?
¿Te gusta...?	Do you like . . . ?
Me gusta...	I like . . .
No me gusta...	I don't like . . .

### Other Words and Phrases

la actividad	activity
antes de	before
después (de)	afterward, after
la escuela	school
más	more
o	or
pero	but
también	also

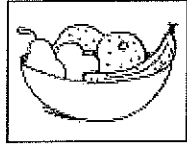
### Using the vocabulary complete the following activities:

A. People have different preferences. Circle the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.

- Me gusta aprender \_\_\_\_\_.
  - la escuela
  - el español
  - la televisión
  - el agua
  
- No me gusta beber \_\_\_\_\_.
  - frutas
  - galletas
  - refrescos
  - helado
  
- A mí me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ por teléfono.

- a. dibujar
  - b. hablar
  - c. descansar
  - d. correr
4. También me gusta escribir \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. deportes
  - b. patinetas
  - c. correos electrónicos
  - d. teléfonos
5. A mí me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ en bicicleta.
- a. estudiar
  - b. montar
  - c. mirar
  - d. tocar
6. Los viernes me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ un DVD.
- a. alquilar
  - b. descansar
  - c. pasear
  - d. jugar
7. No me gusta preparar \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. la música
  - b. la televisión
  - c. la comida
  - d. la guitarra
8. Me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ al fútbol.
- a. montar
  - b. hacer
  - c. dibujar
  - d. jugar
9. A mí no me gusta comer \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. jugo
  - b. refrescos
  - c. papas fritas
  - d. agua
10. \_\_\_\_\_ de correr, me gusta beber agua.
- a. Más
  - b. Pero
  - c. También
  - d. Después

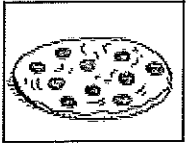
B. Write (in Spanish) what you like to eat or drink according to the pictures.



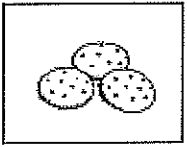
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

C. Complete the conversation between Alicia and Carmen with the appropriate words.

1. Hola, Alicia. ¿Te gusta escuchar \_\_\_\_\_ después de las clases?
2. Sí, y también me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ la guitarra. ¿Y a ti, qué te gusta hacer, Carmen?
3. A mí me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ un libro o dibujar.
4. ¿T e gusta \_\_\_\_\_ la televisión los sábados?
5. Sí, pero me gusta más pasar un \_\_\_\_\_ amigos.
6. A mí me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ un DVD los sábados.

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

Vocabulary - Clothes and places to shop

Write the letter that fits with the place where you can buy these items.

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Unos libros(books) _____       | a. la joyería     |
| 2. Unas pulseras(bracelets) _____ | b. la zapatería   |
| 3. Unas sandalias(sandals) _____  | c. la librería    |
| 4. Un cinturón(belt) _____        | d. la panadería   |
| 5. Champú(shampoo) _____          | e. la farmacia    |
| 6. Medicina(medicine) _____       | f. tienda de ropa |
| 7. Pan (bread) _____              | g. la farmacia    |

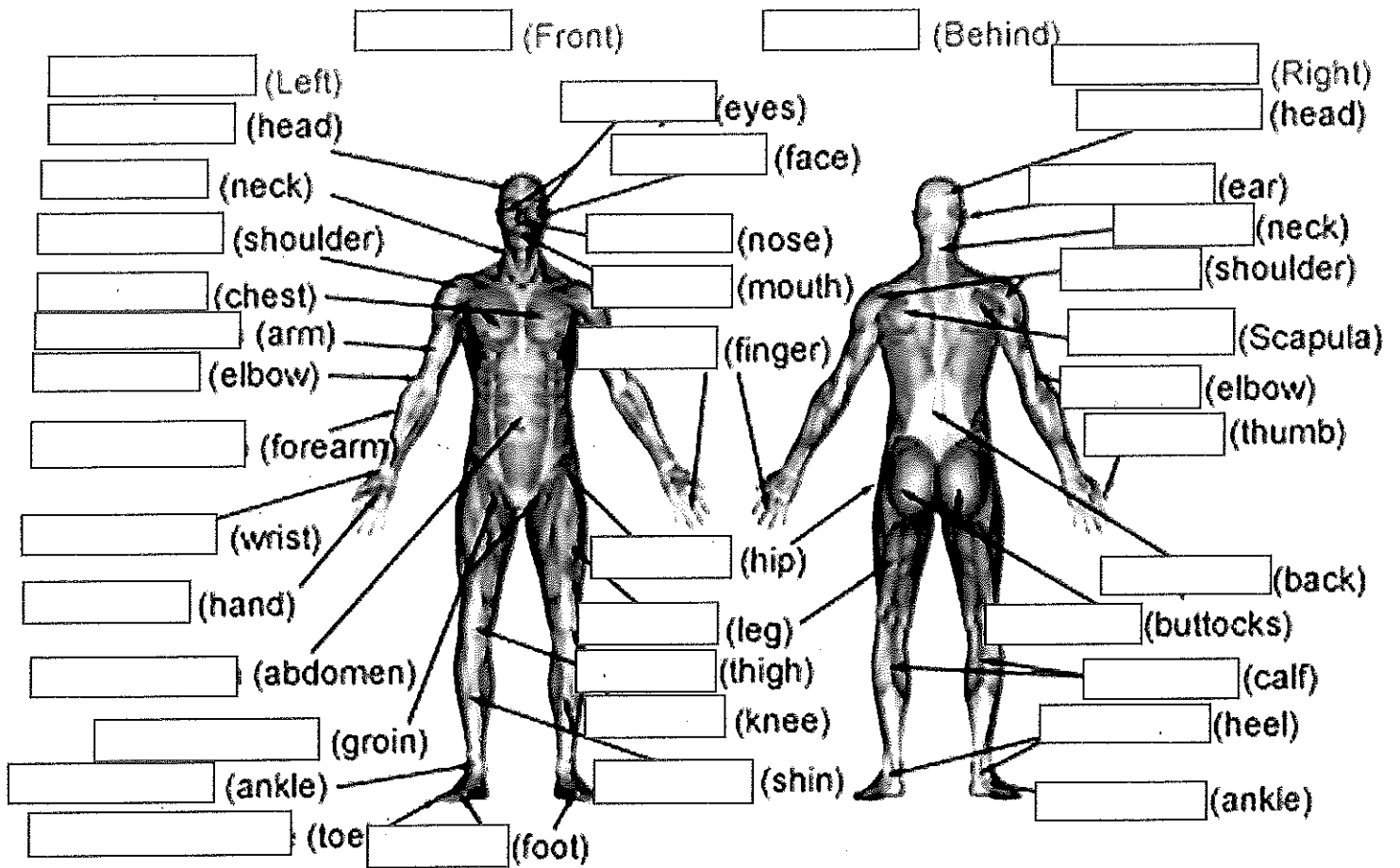
Fill in the blank with the correct month in Spanish

June _____	April _____
March _____	October _____
September _____	January _____
July _____	February _____
December _____	November _____
August _____	May _____

Fill in the blank with the correct day of the week in Spanish

Monday _____	Tuesday _____
Wednesday _____	Thursday _____
Friday _____	Saturday _____
Sunday _____	

How many body parts do you remember? Label the following body parts in Spanish and practice your pronunciation on each. (remember to focus on the vowels when speaking your spanish)



Circle the best choice

1. Para nadar usamos \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. el pelo                      b. las mejillas                      c. los brazos                      d. los párpados

2. Cuando tenemos la gripe (flu) o estamos resfriados (to have a cold) nos duele \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. los dedos de los pies    b. los dientes                      c. las cejas                      d. la cabeza

3. Escuchamos con \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. las orejas                      b. la barriga                      c. las muñecas                      d. los muslos

4. El dentista le examinó \_\_\_\_\_ al niño.

- a. los dedos                      b. estómago                      c. los dientes                      d. la nariz

Present progressive tense- is used to say that something is happening now. In English, you make it by using a form of *to be* with a verb that ends in *-ing* called a present participle.

For example- They are singing. You have to use the form of *estar* plus the present participle

Here's how- to make the present participle, drop the end of the infinitive and add *-ando* (for *-ar* verbs) and *-iendo* (for *-er/-ir* verbs)

Comprar becomes comprando      Comer becomes comiendo      Escribir becomes escribiendo

Using your knowledge on present progressive tense fill in the box with the correct ending in Spanish.

Llevar (to take)	1.	Aprender (to learn)	4.
Abrir (to open)	2.	Dibujar (to draw)	5.
Comer (to eat)	3.	Preparar (to prepare)	6.

## Telling Time in Spanish

To ask what time it is use the question: ¿Qué hora es?

To answer this question, you have to determine first where the minute hand (the big hand) is.

If the minutes are between :01 - :30, use the following structure:

Son las \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_. (hour) (minutes)

\*\*If the minutes are between :31 - :59, use the following structure:

Son las \_\_\_\_\_ menos \_\_\_\_\_. (hour it is going to be next) (minutes left until it reaches that next hour)

Examples:

7:10 Son las siete y diez.

8:25 Son las ocho y veinticinco.

10:50 Son las diez y cincuenta.      O      Son las once menos diez.

3:40 Son las cuatro menos veinte.      O      Son las tres y cuarenta.

Match the times together.

1) 11:40      2) 2:55      3) 8:50      4) 12:55      5) 10:45

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Faltan diez para las nueve.

c. \_\_\_\_\_ Faltan veinte para las doce.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ Faltan quince para las once.

d. \_\_\_\_\_ Faltan cinco para la una.

e. \_\_\_\_\_ Faltan cinco para las tres.

*\*faltan – used to express that something is missing*

## Spanish 3 – Review: Unit 1-Lección 1 – Vocabulario

### Describe a Camping Trip

al aire libre	outdoors
el albergue juvenil	youth hostel
la camioneta	SUV, truck
la cantimplora	water bottle, canteen
el descuento	discount
el equipo	equipment
la estufa (de gas)	(gas) stove
la fogata	campfire
el fósforo	match
la guía	guide
el kayak	kayak
la olla	pot
el saco de dormir	sleeping bag
la tarifa	fare
la tienda de campaña	tent
el transporte público	public transportation
hacer una caminata	to take a walk

### Talk About What You Did with Friends

ahorrar	to save (money, time)
conseguir	to get, to find
divertirse (ie, i)	to enjoy, to have fun
encender (ie)	to light (a match), to
make a fire, to turn on	
escalar montañas	to climb mountains
hacer una excursión	to go on an excursion,
guided tour	
llenar	to fill up
meterse en	to go into
montar	to put up
navegar por rápidos	to go whitewater
rafting	

navegar	to navigate, to sail
observar	to observe
ofrecer	to offer
remar	to row
seguir (i, i)	to follow
utilizar	to use

### Talk About Nature

el agua dulce	fresh water
la araña	spider
el árbol	tree
el bosque	forest, woods
la flor	flower
la mariposa	butterfly
la naturaleza	nature
el pájaro	bird
el pez	fish
el río	river
la selva	jungle
el sendero	path
la serpiente	snake

### Other Words and Phrases

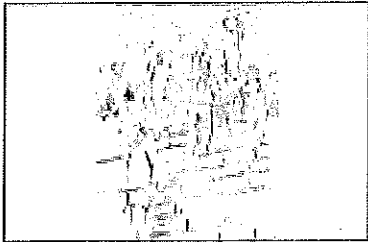
agotador(a)	exhausting
al extranjero	abroad
con anticipación	in advance
dentro	inside
frente a	facing
fuera (de)	outside (of)
inolvidable	unforgettable
junto a	next to
sin	without



Using the vocabulary complete the following activities:

A. These people are on vacation in Mexico. Look at the pictures and write complete sentences to say what they are doing:

1.



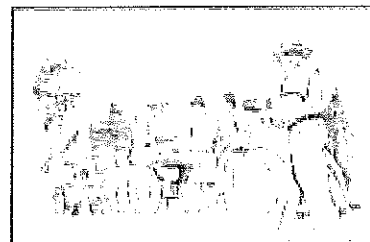
4.



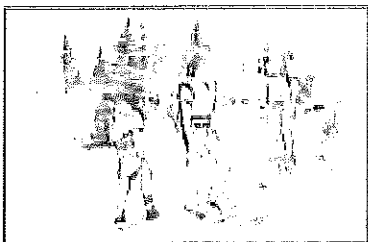
2.



5.



3.



B. Look at each group and circle the word that does not belong.

- |    |           |            |            |            |
|----|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | bosque    | araña      | selva      | árbol      |
| 2. | pájaros   | serpiente  | pez        | senderos   |
| 3. | escalar   | navegar    | encender   | remar      |
| 4. | excursión | campamento | viaje      | naturaleza |
| 5. | descuento | tarifa     | transporte | dinero     |
| 6. | caminata  | senderos   | excursión  | mariposa   |

C. To go camping it is important to have everything you need. Choose the word or phrase from the right column that best completes each sentence.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Para saber el camino es necesario leer ( ).               | a. el saco de dormir       |
| 2. Para protegerse de la lluvia se necesita ( ).             | b. los fósforos            |
| 3. En muchos campamentos se cobra ( ).                       | c. la tienda de<br>campaña |
| 4. Para encender la estufa de gas se usan ( ).               | d. la camioneta            |
| 5. Para llevar agua en el viaje se usan ( ).                 | e. la guía                 |
| 6. Para calentarse es necesario prender ( ).                 | f. las ollas               |
| 7. Para dormir se necesita ( ).                              | g. el equipo               |
| 8. Para transportarse se puede usar ( ).                     | h. la fogata               |
| 9. Todas las cosas necesarias para acampar se les llama ( ). | i. las cantimploras        |
| 10. Para cocinar es necesario usar ( ).                      | j. la tarifa               |

D. Write the words each sentence ask for below. Choose three of these words and write three sentences with them.

1. Escribe dos actividades que puedes practicar en el río.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Escribe dos cosas que puedes hacer en el bosque.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Escribe dos artículos que debes llevar a una excursión.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Object pronouns with the passé composé****CHAPITRE 4**

**In English** Direct and indirect object pronouns go after the verb. If the verb is composed of a **helping verb + past participle**, the object pronoun goes after the past participle.

I haven't seen them.

We have told you the truth.

Mike had written it before leaving.

**A** Unscramble each sentence and rewrite it in the correct order.

1. I / it / yet / bought / have / not / .

I have not bought it yet. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Have / my / shown / I / collection / you / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We / finished / will / them / have / .

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I / her / this / bought / shirt / had / for / .

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Has / him / she / phoned / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. My / it / me / have / friends / given / to / .

\_\_\_\_\_

**In French** Direct and indirect object pronouns usually go before the conjugated verb. In the **passé composé**, the direct and indirect object pronouns go before the helping verb **avoir** or **être**.

Je l'ai visité ce matin.

Nous lui avons parlé.

Mes copains m'ont téléphoné.

The past participle of the **passé composé** with **avoir** agrees in gender and number with the **direct object** if the direct object comes before the verb.

Nous avons gagné la compétition. (*No agreement needed.*)

La compétition? Nous l'avons gagnée. (*There is agreement here because the direct object precedes the verb.*)

The past participle does not agree with a preceding indirect object.

Virginie? Je lui ai parlé ce matin.

**OBJECT PRONOUNS WITH THE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ****CHAPITRE 4**

**B** Unscramble each sentence and rewrite it in the correct order.

1. Je / ai / à / poubelle / jetées / la / les / .

Je les ai jetées à la poubelle. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Est-ce que / tu / les / ne / as / pas / trouvés / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Je / un / préparé / sandwich / lui / ai / .

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Il / nous / ne / pas / donné / a / l'adresse / .

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Nous / au / achetés / marché / avons / les / .

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Complete the following sentences with the **passé composé** of the verb in parentheses and an appropriate object pronoun.

1. Corinne n'a pas écrit à ses parents, mais elle \_\_\_\_\_ leur a téléphoné \_\_\_\_\_.  
(téléphoner)

2. Tu n'as pas encore envoyé la lettre, mais tu \_\_\_\_\_.  
(écrire)

3. Eugénie n'offre jamais de cadeaux à ses sœurs, mais elle  
\_\_\_\_\_ ses choses. (prêter)

4. Je n'ai pas vu Serge, mais je \_\_\_\_\_ au téléphone.  
(parler)

5. Frédéric n'aime pas sa cousine, mais il \_\_\_\_\_ pour son  
équipe de volley. (choisir)

6. Nous n'avons pas fini nos devoirs, mais nous \_\_\_\_\_ au  
professeur. (rendre)

**D** Why do these past participles agree or not agree with the objects?

1. Je les ai invités à ma boum.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. J'ai vu ma sœur hier.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ma cousine? Je lui ai parlé ce matin.

\_\_\_\_\_

# The relative pronouns qui, que, dont

## CHAPITRE 9

**In English** Relative pronouns are words like *that, which, who, or whom* that are used to refer to something or someone that has been already mentioned.

He's the new student **who** joined the hockey team.

You can use relative pronouns to avoid two short, choppy sentences. A relative pronoun can join two pieces of information about a single topic into one sentence.

They liked the song. I sang the song. → They liked the song **that** I sang.

Relative pronouns can be the subject of a clause or a direct object within a clause.

**Who** and **whom** refer to people.

Joe is the tennis player **who** won the match. (*who is the subject of the clause*)

Sylvia is someone **whom** I admire. (*whom is a direct object*)

**That** and **which** usually refer to things.

They played in the snow, **which** had begun to melt.

This is the book **that** I read.

In English, you can sometimes leave out the relative pronoun.

This is the book I read.

**A** Underline each relative pronoun. Indicate whether it is a subject or direct object, and whether it represents a person or thing.

1. Linda is a friend whom I trust.
2. Billy read from a book that he wrote.
3. They gave me a toy that glows in the dark.
4. The bulb which was flickering burned out.
5. We visited Mrs. Franklin who is sick.

Subject	Object	Person	Thing
	✓	✓	

**In French** Relative pronouns also begin a clause and refer to someone or something previously mentioned. The relative pronouns **qui, que, and dont** are used for both people and things. **Qui** (*that, which, who*) is the subject of its clause and is followed by a verb.

C'est un film **qui** est basé sur une histoire vraie.

**Que** or **qu'** (*that, which, whom*) stands for the direct object of the clause. It is followed by a subject and a verb.

C'est un film **qu'**on joue au cinéma Rex.

**Dont** (*that, whom, whose*) replaces a prepositional phrase starting with **de**. It immediately follows the noun it represents.

C'est un film. Tout le monde parle **de ce film**.

C'est un film **dont** tout le monde parle.

**THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS QUI, QUE, DONT**

**CHAPITRE 9**

**B** Underline each relative pronoun. Indicate whether it is a subject or an object, and whether it represents a person or thing.

1. C'est un film que je n'aime pas.
2. Louise est une amie qui est sincère.
3. Elle est la dame que j'ai connue à Paris.
4. C'est l'histoire d'une fille qui est pilote.
5. C'est un auteur dont j'ai lu tous ses livres.
6. Voici l'arbre qui est tombé sur sa maison.
7. Je veux voir le film dont je t'ai parlé.

Subject	Object	Person	Thing
	✓		✓

**C** Complete the following sentences with *qui*, *que*, *qu'*, or *dont*.

1. La chanson qu' il a chantée est très belle.
2. C'est une histoire qui finit bien.
3. Le musée que je t'ai parlé est très intéressant.
4. Chris et Cécile sont les copains qu' j'ai rencontrés au cinéma.
5. Ça parle de deux jeunes filles qui vont à Québec.
6. Le film que nous avons envie de voir passe au cinéma Max.
7. Maman parle à un monsieur qui a fait le tour du monde.
8. Juliette Binoche est l'actrice qui mon père préfère.
9. Le chien que ma sœur adore habite juste à côté.
10. Nous aimons les films qui ont beaucoup de suspense.

**D** Read the sentence below. Why does the past participle *lues* end in *-es*?

Les bandes dessinées que j'ai lues ce matin sont drôles.

---



---



---



---



---