

Unit 2 Study Guide

LEVEL 3 Unit 2 Lesson 1 Vocabulario

Describe Volunteer Activities

los ancianos	<i>the elderly</i>
la bolsa de plástico	<i>plastic bag</i>
el comedor de beneficencia	<i>soup kitchen</i>
el envase	<i>container</i>
la gente sin hogar	<i>the homeless</i>
los guantes de trabajo	<i>work gloves</i>
el hogar de ancianos	<i>nursing home</i>
el hospital	<i>hospital</i>
la lata	<i>metal can</i>
la pobreza	<i>poverty</i>
el proyecto de acción social	<i>social action Project</i>
el (la) voluntario(a)	<i>volunteer</i>

Persuade or Influence Others

la agencia de publicidad	<i>ad agency</i>
el anuncio	<i>announcement, ad</i>
el artículo	<i>article</i>
la campaña	<i>campaign</i>
el canal de televisión	<i>T.V. channel</i>
la creatividad	<i>creativity</i>
el diseño	<i>design</i>
la emisora (de radio)	<i>radio station</i>
el lema	<i>motto</i>
el letrero	<i>sign, poster</i>
las noticias	<i>news</i>
el periódico	<i>newspaper</i>

la prensa	<i>press</i>
la publicidad	<i>publicity</i>
la revista	<i>magazine</i>

Organize People to do a Project

apoyar	<i>to support</i>
el cheque	<i>check</i>
colaborar	<i>to collaborate</i>
contar con los demás	<i>to count on others</i>
la cooperación	<i>cooperation</i>
cumplir	<i>to fulfill, to carry out</i>
de antemano	<i>beforehand</i>
delegar	<i>to delegate</i>
elegir (i)	<i>to choose</i>
gastar	<i>to spend</i>
juntar fondos	<i>to fundraise</i>
organizar	<i>to organize</i>
la planificación	<i>planning</i>
prestar	<i>to lend</i>
el presupuesto	<i>budget</i>
la prioridad	<i>priority</i>
recaudar fondos	<i>to raise funds</i>
reciclar	<i>to recycle</i>
solicitar	<i>to ask for, to request</i>
tirar basura	<i>to litter</i>
trabajar de voluntario	<i>to volunteer</i>

Did You Get It? Presentación de gramática

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Goal: Review affirmative and negative **tú** commands.

UNIDAD 2 Lección 1

Reteaching and Practice

Affirmative **tú** commands

- **Regular verbs** Read the sentence in the left column. Then read the command in the right column. Compare the boldfaced verbs in both. Are they the same or different?

Jorge **recoge** la basura. Jorge, ¡**recoge** la basura, por favor!
(Jorge picks up the trash.) (Jorge, pick up the trash, please!)

EXPLANATION: Regular affirmative **tú** commands are the same as the **él / ella / usted** form of the present tense.

- **Irregular verbs** Read these sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Ana **pone** un anuncio en la prensa. Ana, ¡**pon** un anuncio en la prensa, por favor!
(Ana puts an announcement in the press.) (Ana, put an announcement in the press, please.)

EXPLANATION: **Poner** has an irregular affirmative **tú** command. Study the other irregular affirmative **tú** commands in the box below.

decir	hacer	ir	poner	salir	ser	tener	venir
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
di	haz	ve	pon	sal	sé	ten	ven

- **Negative **tú** Commands** Read the following sentences.

Yo **trabajo** mucho. ¡**No trabajes** demasiado!
(I work a lot.) (Don't work too much!)

EXPLANATION: Negative **tú** commands are formed with the **yo** form of verbs in the present tense. With **-ar** verbs, the **-o** ending is dropped and **-es** added; **-er** and **-ir** verbs add **-as**. If the present tense of a verb does not end with **-o**, the negative **tú** command is irregular. Study the following irregular commands in the chart below.

Infinitive	Yo form	Negative tú command
dar	doy	no des
estar	estoy	no estés
ir	voy	no vayas
ser	soy	no seas

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Goal: Review **usted**, **ustedes**, and **nosotros** command forms.

Review of other command forms

- **Regular Commands** Read the following **usted** and **nosotros** commands.

Yo trabajo mucho. (*I work a lot.*) ¡No trabaje demasiado! (*Don't work too much!*)

Hablamos ahora. (*We are speaking now.*) ¡No hablemos ahora! (*Let's not speak now!*)

EXPLANATION: Use the **yo** form of the present tense to form the **usted** command. Drop the **-o** ending. Add **-e** to **-ar** verbs, and **-a** to **-er** and **-ir** verbs. Add **-n** to make the command plural. Use the **nosotros** form of the present tense to form the **nosotros** command. For **-ar** verbs, change **-amos** to **-emos**. For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, change **-emos** and **-imos** to **-amos**. To make the commands negative, simply place **no** in front of the verb. Study the chart below.

Infinitive	Present	Command Forms		
		Usted	Ustedes	Nosotros
solicitar	yo solicito	(no) solicite	(no) soliciten	(no) solicitemos
traer	yo traigo	(no) traiga	(no) traigan	(no) traigamos
recibir	yo recibo	(no) reciba	(no) reciban	(no) recibamos

- **Irregular *usted* Commands** Read the following **usted** commands.

Raúl va al comedor de beneficencia. ¡Vaya al comedor de beneficencia, por favor!
 (*Raúl is going to the soup kitchen.*) (*Go to the soup kitchen, please!*)

EXPLANATION: If the **yo** form of the verb in the present tense does not end with **-o**, this is a clue that the verb is irregular. Study these irregular command forms in the chart below.

Infinitive	dar	estar	ir	saber	ser
usted	(no) dé	(no) esté	(no) vaya	(no) sepa	(no) sea
ustedes	(no) den	(no) estén	(no) vayan	(no) sepan	(no) sean

- **Spelling Changes** Read the following sentences.

Busco a unos voluntarios. ¡Busque a unos voluntarios, por favor!
 (*I am looking for some volunteers.*) (*Look for some volunteers, please!*)

EXPLANATION: Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have the same spelling changes in the **usted** command as in preterite tense: **c** → **qu**, **g** → **gu**, and **z** → **c**.

Infinitive	Usted	Ustedes	Nosotros
buscar	(no) busque	(no) busquen	(no) busquemos
pagar	(no) pague	(no) paguen	(no) paguemos
organizar	(no) organice	(no) organicen	(no) organicemos

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LEVEL 3 Unit 2 Lesson 2 Vocabulario

Talk About the Media

el acceso	<i>access</i>
el anuncio clasificado	<i>classified ad</i>
el anuncio personal	<i>personal ad</i>
el artículo de opinión	<i>editorial</i>
la cita	<i>quote</i>
la columna	<i>column</i>
el cortometraje	<i>short documentary</i>
la cuestión	<i>issue, question</i>
los dibujos animados	<i>cartoons</i>
el (la) editor(a)	<i>editor</i>
la entrevista	<i>interview</i>
la fecha límite	<i>deadline</i>
el (la) fotógrafo(a)	<i>photographer</i>
el grabador	<i>tape recorder</i>
la gráfica	<i>graphic</i>
el largometraje	<i>feature, full-length movie</i>
el noticiero	<i>news broadcast</i>
la publicidad por correo	<i>mailing</i>
el público	<i>audience</i>
la reseña	<i>review</i>
la subtitulación para sordos	<i>closed captioning for the hearing impaired</i>
el (la) telespectador(a)	<i>TV viewer</i>
la teletón	<i>telethon</i>
el titular	<i>headline</i>

Actions

distribuir	<i>to distribute</i>
emitir	<i>to broadcast</i>
entrevistar	<i>to interview</i>
investigar	<i>to investigate</i>
presentar	<i>to present</i>
publicar	<i>to publish</i>
traducir	<i>to translate</i>

Express Opinions

el debate	<i>debate</i>
describir	<i>to describe</i>
estar / no estar de acuerdo con	<i>to agree / disagree with</i>
explicar	<i>to explain</i>

Talk About the Community

a beneficio de	<i>to the benefit of</i>
donar	<i>to donate</i>
la obra caritativa	<i>charitable work</i>
otorgar	<i>to grant</i>
el (la) patrocinador(a)	<i>sponsor</i>
patrocinar	<i>to sponsor</i>
el programa educativo	<i>educational program</i>
los volantes	<i>flyers</i>

Did You Get It?

Presentación de gramática

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¡AVANZA!

Goal: Review the use of pronouns with command forms.

UNIDAD 2 Lección 2

Reteaching and Practice

Review of pronouns with commands

- **Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns** Read the following sentences.

Compra **el libro**. → Cómpralo.
(Buy *the book*.) (Buy *it*.)

No **le** expliques **la lección**. → No **se la** expliques.
(Don't explain *the lesson to him*.) (Don't explain *it to him*.)

EXPLANATION: In Spanish, the placement of pronouns depends on whether the command is affirmative or negative. In *affirmative commands*, the pronouns are attached to the end of the command. In *negative commands*, they go before the verb and after **no**. Remember that if both object pronouns begin with **l**, the indirect object pronoun changes to **se**.

- **Reflexive Pronouns** Read the following sentences.

Lávate **las manos**. → Lávate**las**.
(Wash *your hands*.) (Wash *them*.)

No **te** laves **el pelo**. → No **te lo** laves.
(Don't wash *your hair*.) (Don't wash *it*.)

EXPLANATION: When using the command form of a *reflexive verb* with an object pronoun, the reflexive pronoun comes before the object pronoun.

- **Pronouns with *Nosotros* Commands** Read these sentences.

Organicemos una campaña. → Organicé**monos**.
(Let's organize *a campaign*.) (Let's organize *ourselves*.)

Ayudemos a todos los editores. → Ayudé**monos**.
(Let's help *all the editors*.) (Let's help *ourselves / each other / one another*.)

EXPLANATION: With the **nosotros** command, the **-s** of the ending is dropped before adding the reflexive pronoun **nos**.

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Goal: Review the use of impersonal expressions with infinitives.

Review of impersonal expressions + infinitives

- Read the following sentences, paying attention to the impersonal expressions and what follows them.

Es importante leer los periódicos para estar bien informado.

(It is important to read the newspapers to be well-informed.)

Fue bueno conocer diferentes puntos de vista sobre una misma cuestión.

(It was good to know different points of view on the same question.)

Va a ser interesante trabajar en el periódico.

(It is going to be interesting to work on the newspaper.)

Va a ser difícil publicar esa reseña.

(It is going to be difficult to publish that review.)

EXPLANATION: An *impersonal expression* is used to state an opinion, or to suggest that something should be done without indicating who should do it. An *infinitive* is added to the impersonal expression to say what should be done.

- Study the following chart to review several impersonal expressions.

Form of <i>ser</i>	Adjective
Es	bueno
	difícil
	fácil
	importante
Fue +	imposible
	interesante
Era	malo
	mejor
Va a ser	necesario
	posible
	útil

EXPLANATION: *Impersonal expressions* combine the **él / ella / usted** form of the verb with **ser + adjective**.