

Unit 7 Study Guide

LEVEL 3 Unit 7 Lesson 1 Vocabulario

Discuss Work and School Activities

School activities and events

el anuario	<i>yearbook</i>
la ceremonia	<i>ceremony</i>
el código de vestimenta	<i>dress code</i>
el comienzo	<i>beginning, start</i>
el comité de eventos	<i>events committee</i>
el comité estudiantil	<i>student government</i>
el coro	<i>the choir</i>
el día feriado	<i>holiday</i>
la graduación	<i>graduation</i>
el rato libre	<i>free time</i>
el recuerdo	<i>memory</i>
la reunión	<i>meeting</i>
la sociedad honoraria	<i>honor society</i>
el (la) tesorero(a)	<i>treasurer</i>
el (la) vicepresidente(a)	<i>vice president</i>

Actions

actuar en un drama	<i>to act in a play</i>
graduarse	<i>to graduate</i>
irle bien (a alguien)	<i>to do well (in a class)</i>
redactar	<i>to edit</i>
reflexionar	<i>to reflect, to look back</i>
salir bien	<i>to turn out well</i>
ser miembro de	<i>to be a member of</i>
servir de presidente(a)	<i>to be / to serve as president</i>
solicitar una beca	<i>to apply for a scholarship</i>
tomar parte en	<i>to participate, to take part in</i>

Remember work

la cuenta de ahorros	<i>savings account</i>
cuidar niños	<i>to baby-sit</i>
el (la) diseñador(a) de páginas web	<i>web page designer</i>
el (la) empleado(a)	<i>employee</i>
el empleo	<i>job</i>
los impuestos	<i>taxes</i>
llenar una solicitud de empleo	<i>to fill out a job application</i>
el (la) niñero(a)	<i>babysitter</i>
repartir periódicos	<i>to deliver newspapers</i>
el sueldo	<i>salary</i>
trabajar a tiempo parcial	<i>to work part-time</i>
trabajar de cajero(a)	<i>to work as a cashier</i>
trabajar de salvavidas	<i>to work as a lifeguard</i>

Express Past Assumptions and Emotions

anticipar	<i>to anticipate</i>
la esperanza	<i>hope</i>
el estrés	<i>stress</i>
estresado(a)	<i>stressed</i>

Relate What Others Wanted You To Do

la comida chatarra	<i>junk food</i>
decidir	<i>to decide</i>
dejar de...	<i>to quit, to give up...</i>
la dieta balanceada	<i>balanced diet</i>
dirigir	<i>to lead, to direct</i>
ponerse en forma	<i>to get in shape</i>
tomar decisiones	<i>to make decisions</i>

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Goal: Learn how to form the imperfect subjunctive to talk about hopes, doubts, emotions, and opinions in the past.

UNIDAD 7 Lección 1

Reteaching and Practice

The Imperfect Subjunctive

- In English, we usually use the *conditional* or the *infinitive* after expressions of hope, doubt, emotion, or opinion in the *past*. In Spanish, we use the *imperfect subjunctive*. Read and study the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced verbs.

Mi padre **esperaba** que yo me **graduara** con buenas notas.
(My father *hoped* that I *would graduate* with good grades.)

Yo **temía** que mi madre **quisiera** ver mis notas antes de las vacaciones.
(I *feared* that my mother *would want* to see my grades before the holidays.)

Yo **quería** que todo **saliera** bien durante la graduación.
(I *wanted* that everything *go* well during graduation.)

EXPLANATION: The first verb in each sentence is *imperfect indicative* and the second verb is *imperfect subjunctive*. You use the imperfect subjunctive when verbs of hope, doubt, emotion, and opinion are in the past. To form the *imperfect subjunctive*, you drop the **-ron** ending of the **ustedes/ellos(as)** preterite and add the imperfect subjunctive endings: **-ra, -ras, -ra, -ramos, -rais, and -ran**. Study the conjugation of three verbs in the imperfect subjunctive.

Infinitive	Preterite	Stem	Imperfect subjunctive	
hablar	hablaron	habla-	hablara hablaras hablara	habláramos hablarais hablaran
poner	pusieron	pusie-	pusiera pusieras pusiera	pusiéramos pusierais pusieran
servir	servieron	servie-	serviera servieras serviera	serviéramos servierais servieran

The endings are the same for all -ar, -er, and -ir, verbs. Note the accent in the nosotros(as) form on the vowel before the ending. The accent is needed to keep the original sound.

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Goal: Learn the subjunctive forms of the present perfect and the past perfect to say how you feel about events that have occurred recently or that had occurred in the past.

Subjunctive of Perfect Tenses

- In English, we use the present or past perfect to express a reaction to what *has* happened, or *had* happened. In Spanish, we often need to use the *present* or *past perfect subjunctive*. Read and study the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced words.

Espero que tú **hayas estudiado** mucho para el examen.
(*I hope that you **have studied** a lot for the exam.*)

Mi madre **duda** que yo **haya estudiado** este verano.
(*My mother **doubts** that I **have studied** this summer.*)

EXPLANATION: In Spanish, the *perfect tenses* use a form of **haber** with the past participle of the main verb. When the subjunctive is required, you use the subjunctive form of **haber**. Use the *present perfect subjunctive* after a verb in the present tense. You form it with the *present subjunctive* of **haber** plus the *past participle* of the main verb. Study the chart and use it as a quick reference for the present subjunctive of **haber**.

Present subjunctive of <i>haber</i>		+	Past participle of main verb
haya	hayamos		
hayas	hayáis		
haya	hayan		

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

Esperaba que tú **hubieras estudiado** mucho para el examen.
(*I hoped that you **had studied** a lot for the exam.*)

Mi madre **dudaba** que yo **hubiera estudiado** este verano.
(*My mother **doubted** that I **would have studied** this summer.*)

EXPLANATION: Use the *past perfect subjunctive* after a verb in the past tense. You form it with the *imperfect subjunctive* of **haber** plus the *past participle* of the main verb. Study the chart, and use it as a quick reference for the past subjunctive of **haber**.

Past subjunctive of <i>haber</i>		+	Past participle of main verb
hubiera	hubiéramos		
hubieras	hubierais		
hubiera	hubieran		

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UNIDAD 7 Lección 1 Reteaching and Practice

LEVEL 3 Unit 7 Lesson 2 Vocabulario

Talk About Career Possibilities

el (la) abogado(a)	<i>lawyer</i>	las relaciones públicas	<i>public relations</i>
el (la) agente de bolsa	<i>stockbroker</i>	seguir una carrera	<i>to pursue a career</i>
el (la) arquitecto(a)	<i>architect</i>	el título	<i>degree</i>
el (la) contador(a)	<i>accountant</i>	la universidad	<i>university</i>
el (la) dentista	<i>dentist</i>	<i>Starting a business</i>	
el (la) enfermero(a)	<i>nurse</i>	contratar	<i>to hire</i>
el (la) gerente	<i>manager</i>	el (la) dueño(a)	<i>owner</i>
el hombre de negocios	<i>businessman</i>	la empresa	<i>company</i>
el (la) ingeniero(a)	<i>engineer</i>	establecer	<i>to establish</i>
el (la) juez(a)	<i>judge</i>	la estrategia	<i>strategy</i>
el (la) médico(a)	<i>doctor</i>	la iniciativa	<i>initiative</i>
la mujer de negocios	<i>businesswoman</i>	el plan financiero	<i>financial plan</i>
el (la) peluquero(a)	<i>hairdresser</i>	<i>Skills, interests, and values</i>	
el (la) profesor(a)	<i>teacher</i>	animado(a)	<i>animated, upbeat</i>
el (la) traductor(a)	<i>translator</i>	apasionado(a)	<i>passionate</i>
la administración de empresas	<i>business administration</i>	cualificado(a)	<i>qualified</i>
la contabilidad	<i>accounting</i>	destacado(a)	<i>outstanding</i>
el curso	<i>course</i>	educado(a)	<i>educated; polite</i>
el derecho	<i>law</i>	eficiente	<i>efficient</i>
la escuela técnica	<i>technical school</i>	fiable	<i>dependable</i>
la especialidad	<i>major, specialization</i>	flexible	<i>flexible</i>
especializarse en	<i>to major in</i>	honesto(a)	<i>honest, sincere</i>
la facultad	<i>school department</i>	honrado(a)	<i>honest, honorable</i>
el idioma	<i>language</i>	motivado(a)	<i>motivated</i>
la ingeniería	<i>engineering</i>	puntual	<i>punctual</i>
		versátil	<i>versatile</i>

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¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how to express a hypothesis to talk about what might occur in specific circumstances.

UNIDAD 7 Lección 2

Reteaching and Practice

Si Clauses

- A clause is a part of a sentence that has a conjugated verb. In a sentence that expresses a hypothesis, both English and Spanish can use the *imperfect subjunctive* in the *if clause* and the *conditional* in the main clause. Read the following sentences. Which part of the sentence expresses the hypothesis?

Si yo corriera todos los días, me pondría en forma.

(If I were to run every day, I would get into good shape.)

EXPLANATION: The first part of the sentence, **Si yo corriera todos los días**, expresses the hypothesis. The second part of the sentence is the conditional clause. In other words, what is stated there will only happen if what is stated in the hypothetical part becomes true.

- There are different ways to use *if* clauses. Read and study the following sentences, paying attention to the boldfaced verb in both parts of each sentence.

Si estudio mucho antes del examen, **sacaré** una buena nota.

(If I study a lot before the exam, I will get a good grade.)

Note that the order of the clauses can be reversed.

Tendría mucho dinero **si trabajara**.

(He would have a lot of money, if he were to work.)

EXPLANATION: To predict the result of a likely event, use the *simple present* in the **si** clause and the *future tense* in the main clause to express the outcome. To express how things would be if circumstances were different, use the *imperfect subjunctive* in the **si** clause and the *conditional* in the main clause.

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¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the proper sequence of tenses for any sentence with verbs in the indicative and subjunctive.

Sequence of Tenses

- In English, you can use a *past tense* verb and a *present tense* verb in the same sentence. In English, you can also use the *infinitive* instead of the subjunctive. In Spanish, you must match the tense of the indicative and subjunctive verbs. For example:

Me **alegro** de que **hayan ganado** el partido. (*I am glad you won the game.*)

Quería que **fuera** sincero. (*I wanted him to be honest.*)

- Read and study the following sentences, paying attention to the tense of the boldfaced verbs.

simple present: Es bueno que **hayan venido**.

present progressive: Está **sugiriendo** que **salgas**.

future: Será mejor que **estudies**.

present perfect: He **recomendado** que **trabajes** más.

EXPLANATION: The subjunctive form you use depends on the indicative tense you use in the main clause. Use the *present subjunctive* or the *present perfect subjunctive* when the main verb is in the simple present, the present progressive, the future, or the present perfect indicative.

- Now read these sentences, paying attention to the tense of the boldfaced verbs.

preterite: **Prohibió** que **saliera**.

imperfect: Era bueno que **hubieran ganado** el partido.

past progressive: Estaba **sugiriendo** que **salieras**.

conditional: **Preferiría** que **estudiaras** más.

past perfect: **Había sugerido** que **salieras**.

EXPLANATION: Use the *imperfect subjunctive* or the *past perfect subjunctive* after the preterite, imperfect, past progressive, conditional or past perfect indicative.

- Now read these sentences.

Ojalá (que) **no llueva** más esta semana. (*I hope it doesn't rain more this week.*)

Ojalá **hubieras estudiado** para el examen. (*I wish you had studied for the test.*)

EXPLANATION: Depending on what you want to express, **ojalá** can be used with any subjunctive form.