

Spanish II

Topics Covered

- A review of AR, ER, and IR infinitives
- Special use of infinitives in Spanish
- Physical descriptions of people
- The infinitive GUSTAR and similar expressions
- Infinitive endings in CER, CIR, GER, GIR and UIR
- Nature and outdoor activities
- The present participle
- A review of irregular infinitives and the expression HAY
- Sports
- Direct and indirect object pronouns
- Demonstrative adjectives
- Appliances found in a home
- Contractions
- Reflexive verbs
- Vocabulary of personal care
- Expressions using HACE and ACABAR
- Commands
- Fractions
- Adverbs
- POR and PARA, PERO and SINO
- Common vocabulary for travel
- Comparisons
- The preterite tense of AR infinitives
- Traveling by plane
- The preterite tense of ER and IR infinitives
- Describing past actions
- The hotel
- Irregular verbs in the preterite tense
- The imperfect tense
- Comparing the preterite and imperfect tense
- Health and the verb DOLER

Se aprende con la práctica. Practice makes perfect.

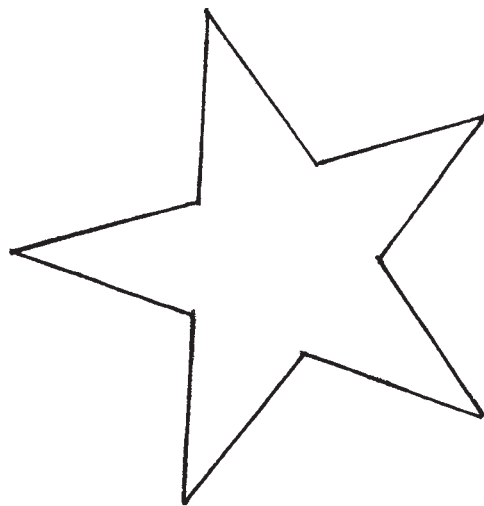
This book is designed to review the basic structures and vocabulary presented in a second year course. Due to the many teaching styles in schools and varied curricula for foreign language classes, it is impossible to say that all students have been exposed to the entire contents of this review manual.

Students: Ideally this program should be used three days per week for ten weeks. The program is designed to reinforce subject matter which was previously taught in class and to expand the basic knowledge of each student with challenging sections. The “vosotros” form is not used in the program.



To use this program all students should have a highlighter pen. You will see a highlighter graphic on many pages indicating that important information follows and needs to be highlighted and studied. This information serves as a gentle review for all topics. It would be helpful for students to have a Spanish-English dictionary. All answers are found in an answer key at the end of the program.

¡Buena suerte! Good luck!



The present participle, which in English ends in *-ing*, is regularly formed in Spanish by adding *-ando* to the stem of *-ar* verbs and *iendo* to the stem of *-er* and *-ir* verbs. The present participle always ends in *-o*.

✓ Stem-changing verbs in *-ar* and *-er* *will not have* changes in the present participle.

✓ Stem-changing verbs in *-ir* *will make* changes in the present participle. The changes are as follows: *e-i* and *o-u*.
pedir-*pidiendo*, dormir-*durmiendo*, sentir-*sintiendo*

✓ Study the other following irregular present participles:
venir-*viniendo*, poder- *pudiendo*, oír- *oyendo*, leer-*leyendo*,
traer-*trayendo*, construir- *construyendo*, servir- *sirviendo*



Práctica- Escribe la forma apropiada del participio presente en el espacio. Write the correct present participle in the blank.

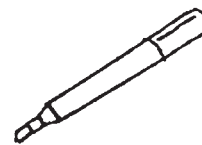
1. arreglar _____
2. comer _____
3. escribir _____
4. hacer _____
5. volver _____
6. leer _____
7. dormir _____
8. pedir _____



The present participle is used in Spanish in the present progressive construction. *This tense is used to describe an action in progress, as it unfolds at the present moment and to emphasize its ongoing nature.*

The present progressive construction is formed with the verb *estar*. Study the construction on the following page.

yo estoy
 tú estás
 él/ella está + present participle
 nosotros estamos
 ellos/ellas están



Ejemplos: Yo estoy trabajando en el jardín.
 Luz está descansando en su cuarto.

√It is important to note that these forms are used *less* than in English. In Spanish, this tense is used to emphasize a continuing action but not to tell what one does customarily.

Más práctica- Diga lo que están haciendo las siguientes personas usando la construcción progresiva.

ejemplo: Estoy en la biblioteca. (leer)
Estoy leyendo en la biblioteca.

1. Papá está en el garaje. (arreglar el coche)

2. Tú estás en la cocina. (preparar la cena)

3. El bebé está en la cuna. (dormir)

4. Los turistas están en la oficina de turismo.
 (pedir ayuda)

5. El camarero está en el café.
 (servir a los clientes)

6. Estamos en la clase. (estudiar)

7. Los obreros están en el centro.
 (construir un edificio)

8. Mi hermano está afuera. (cortar el césped)

Proverbio: “Un hombre que comete un error y no lo corrige está
 cometiendo otro error.” Confucio



An adverb is a very important part of speech in Spanish. Adverbs may modify both verbs and adjectives. Let's review the formation and use of adverbs.

To answer the question *how* referring to an action, an adverb is necessary. Most adverbs are formed by adding *-mente* to the *feminine, singular* form of the adjective. Think of *mente* as corresponding to the English *-ly ending*.

enojada- angry enojadamente- angrily

cariñosa- loving cariñosamente- lovingly



Many adjectives do not have feminine forms. In those cases the suffix *mente* is attached to the end of the adjective.

fácil- easy fácilmente- easily

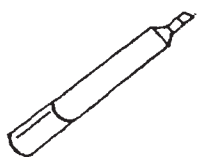
triste- sad tristemente- sadly

Adverbs will usually follow the verb, and if two adverbs are used, only the second will have the *-mente* suffix.

Paco trabaja lentamente. Paco works slowly.

Paco trabaja lenta y pacientemente.

Paco works slowly and patiently.



Actividad- Forma adverbios y traduce al inglés. Form an adverb from each adjective and tell what it means in English.

ejemplo: cierto

ciertamente

certainly

1. curioso

2. feliz

3. afortunada

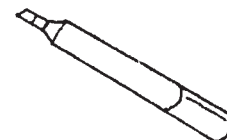
- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 4. impaciente | _____ | _____ |
| 5. alegre | _____ | _____ |
| 6. rápido | _____ | _____ |
| 7. personal | _____ | _____ |
| 8. separada | _____ | _____ |

Actividad dos- ¿Puedes escribir las oraciones? How do you say the following sentences in Spanish?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. They work quickly. | _____ |
| 2. She speaks clearly. (claro) | _____ |
| 3. He runs skillfully. (hábil) | _____ |
| 4. My friend dresses elegantly. | _____ |
| 5. My grandparents travel frequently. | _____ |
| 6. The teacher explains clearly and slowly. | _____ |

Another way to use adverbs is with the preposition *con*+ the singular form of a noun. The meaning will be exactly the same as with the *mente* suffix.

<u>con gusto</u>	gustosamente	gladly
<u>con dificultad</u>	dificultosamente	with difficulty
<u>con rapidez</u>	rápidamente	quickly
<u>con paciencia</u>	pacientemente	patiently



Actividad- escribe una expresión adverbial. Write an adverbial expression which corresponds to the given adverbs.

ejemplo: violentamente

con violencia

violently

1. tristemente

2. dulcemente

3. ansiosamente

4. cortésmente

5. actualmente

Parte final- There are several adverbs in Spanish which are not formed from adjectives. Do you remember them? Vamos a ver. Find the missing word with the given clue.

1. badly

m_____

2. very

m_____

3. so

t_____

4. somewhat

a_____

5. a lot

m_____

6. a little

p_____

7. well

b_____

8. quite/rather

b_____

Página 1

1. yo 2. Él 3. Ellas 4. Nosotras 5. Uds. 6. Ella 7. tú
8. Ellos

Página 2

1. habla 2. tocas 3. compra 4. suben 5. miro 6. abres
7. descansamos 8. estudia 9. asiste

Página 3

10. patinan 11. trabaja 12. salimos 13. esconden 14. corro
15. llega 16. saca 17. rompe 18. firmas 19. invita 20. leen
21. desayunamos 22. escribimos 23. cree 24. bosteza 25. explica
26. ves 27. conducen 28. escribes 29. prometemos 30. despega

Página 5

1. cantar 2. patinar 3. andar 4. tocar 5. leer 6. romper
7. estudiar 8. subir 9. abrir 10. dibujar

Página 6

11. esquiar 12. tomar 13. entrar 14. correr 15. vivir
16. lavar 17. apagar 18. esconder 19. llorar 20. regalar

Página 7

1. 4 2. 4 3. 3 4. 1 5. 3 6. 4 7. 4 8. 1 9. 2 10. 1

Página 9

1. contento 2. alto 3. bonita 4. perezoso 5. guapo 6. sincero
7. interesante 8. rubio 9. pelirrojo 10. famoso 11. delgado
12. calvo 13. triste 14. grande 15. listo 16. amistoso

Página 10

1. cortés 2. difícil 3. corteses 4. mexicanas 5. serios 6. encantador
7. rubia 8. contenta 9. fuerte 10. viejo 11. única 12. hermosas
13. negro 14. pura 15. suizo 16. amistosos 17. gordo 18. azules
19. liso 20. chistosos

Página 12

1. f 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. e 6. d

Página 13

7. d 8. a 9. c 10. e 11. b

Página 15

1. Do you like Mexican food? 2. You like to swim.