

June 18, 2007

Dear Rising Spanish 2 Student and Parents:

Congratulations on having successfully completed your first year of Spanish! We know that during the summer you will be very busy doing many activities with family and friends. In the midst of your fun and relaxation, we hope that you will be able to take some time to complete the enclosed packet which is a review of the most important concepts in Spanish 1, so that you are better prepared for Spanish 2 in the fall. It is advisable to do the packet in small increments instead of doing it all at once.

The Spanish 2 teachers are offering bonus credit of up to an extra quiz grade in the first quarter to those students who submit the completed review packet as requested. In order to qualify for the bonus credit, the student must correctly complete the packet and then the student and the parent/guardian must sign below to verify completion of the packet. You must work alone on this packet; by signing below, you are indicating that you have completed this assignment with no help from a person or a translator. This work must be submitted to the student's Spanish 2 teacher no later than Monday, September 10, 2007.

In addition to the packet, there are several online sources that can be used for review and practice. STARS is the FCPS website and is a wonderful resource for vocabulary, grammar explanations, and activities that correlate with the *En español* text. Spaleon.com is a practice with regular and irregular present tense verbs. Conjuguemos.com provides practice with verb conjugations for the simple present tense, the present progressive and the informal commands.

The Take Home Tutor CD is another excellent option for practice and reinforcement and is available for purchase from the textbook publisher McDougall-Littel.

Good luck and we look forward to seeing you next year in Spanish 2!

The W. T. Woodson Spanish Department

I verify that the Spanish Summer Review Packet was completed on _____.
(date)

_____ Student Signature

_____ Student Printed Name

_____ Parent/Guardian Signature

*STARS: <http://fcps.edu/DIS/OHSICS/forlang/stars/>

*Conjuguemos: <http://www.conjuguemos.com>

*Spaleon: <http://www.spaleon.com>

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This packet is an overview of the most important grammar you learned this year.

1. Greetings ¿Qué tal? ¿Cómo estás? ¡Buenos días! Adiós
2. Classroom objects and things you use in class
3. El alfabeto y la pronunciación
4. los meses, los días, la fecha, las estaciones, el tiempo
5. la hora ¿Qué hora es? Es la una. Son las dos...etc. ¿ A qué hora? A la una. A las dos y media. Cenamos a las seis.
6. los números 0 –millones y millones
7. Me gusta (n)/ te gusta (n)/le gusta (n)/nos gusta (n)/les gusta (n)
8. Definite articles (el/la/los/las). Use with nouns in general and at the beginning of sentences...Los perros son chéveres.
9. Indefinite articles (un/una/unos/unas)
10. plural: el carro-los carros/ el país-los países/ el pez-los peces
11. adjectives-placement after the noun and agreement.- adjectives agree in number and gender with the nouns that they describe.
12. subject pronouns-yo/tú/él/ella/Ud./nosotros/(as)/vosotros (as)/ellos/ellas/Uds.
13. verb conjugations ar/er/ir regular and irregular
14. expressions that use infinitives: tener que + infinitive and hay que + infinitive and ir + a + infinitive
15. expressions with tener: tener hambre/sed/sueño/éxito/miedo/___años/frío/calor/razón
16. Vocabulary that includes:clothing/weather/sports/school/family/community and neighborhood/directions/food and meals
17. negatives: NO + verb nunca/nada/nadie
18. SER vs ESTAR
19. possession using “de” el libro de Paco/ el carro del maestro
20. possession using possessive adjectives mi/mis; tu/tus; su/sus/ nuestro (a/os/as)/su/sus
21. stem changing verbs (boot/shoe verbs) jugar- u-ue/ querer (e-ie)
22. interrogative words and question formation: ¿qué? ¿cuándo? ¿cómo? ¿cuánto/a? ¿cuántos/as? ¿dónde? ¿a dónde? ¿de dónde? ¿cuál? ¿cuáles? ¿quién? ¿quiénes? ¿con quién? ¿de quién? ¿para quién?
- 23.”a” personal: used before a direct object referring to a person or pet...Busco mi libro. Busco a mi amiga.

Verb SER= to be (origin, description, profession;time)

Yo soy Nosotros somos
Tú eres Vosotros sois
Él/ella/UD es Ellos/ellas/Uds. son

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb SER

1. Yo _____ de Bolivia.
2. Ella _____ mi mejor amiga.
3. El señor Estrada _____ de Cuba.
4. Nosotros _____ estudiantes.
5. Tú _____ mi vecino.
6. Ud. _____ doctor.
7. Yo _____ maestro.
8. Uds. _____ de México.
9. Ellas _____ amigas.
10. Raúl _____ estudiante.

Adjective Agreement...remember that adjectives agree in person and in number with the noun.

1. una casa bonita **unas casas bonitas**
2. el libro grande _____
3. una mesa sucia _____
4. un chico alto _____
5. una mujer vieja _____

Tener- to have

Yo tengo Nosotros tenemos
Tú tienes Vosotros tenéis
Él/ella/Ud. tiene Ellos/ellas/Uds. tienen

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb TENER

1. Linda _____ cinco años.
2. Nosotros _____ muchos hermanos.
3. Yo _____ un hermano mayor.
4. Uds. _____ que estudiar.
5. Tú _____ una casa grande.

Regular AR-ER-IR verbs

In Spanish, there are three categories of verbs. The category is determined by the last two letters of the infinitive.

- ar verb hablar= to speak
- er verb comer=to eat
- ir verb vivir-to live

To conjugate a verb means to manipulate the infinitive so that it agrees with the different possible subjects. Here is the present tense conjugation of the infinitive “to speak”

I speak;you speak; he speaks;she speaks;we speak; you all speak and they speak

The present tense in Spanish can mean three things.

Yo hablo= I speak;I am speaking; and I do speak

Spanish infinitives are divided into two parts: the ending and the stem. The ending is the last two letters. All infinitives end in **ar**; **er**; and **ir**. The stem in everything that’s left after to take away the ending.

Habl + ar= hablar

Com + er= comer

Viv + ir= vivir

To make this very simple...to conjugate the regular verb **ar** you drop the ending **ar** and add **o** to the yo form habl + o= yo hablo

as to the tú form habl + as= hablas

a to the él/ella/Ud. form habl + a= habla

amos to the nosotros form habl + amos= hablamos

áis to the vosotros form habl + áis=habláis

an to the ellos/ellas/Uds. Form habl + an= hablan

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb.

1. Paco _____ mucho en la clase de español. (hablar)
2. Los chicos _____ en la piscina. (nadar)
3. Tú _____ en el parque. (patinar)
4. Yo _____ la computadora en la clase de computación. (usar)
5. Nosotros _____ todos los días. (caminar)

To conjugate the regular verb **er** you drop the ending **er** and add the following endings...

o to the yo form com + o=como

es to the tú form com + es=comes

e to the él/ella/Ud. form com + e=come

emos to the nosotros form com + emos=comemos

éis to the vosotros form com + éis= coméis

en to the ellos/ellas/Uds. form com + en=comen

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb.

1. Mi mamá _____ en la cafetería con mi tía. (comer)
2. Yo _____ el vocabulario con mis amigos. (aprender)
3. Tú _____ una Coca Cola en el parque. (beber)
4. Nosotros _____ una novela en la clase de inglés. (leer)
5. Uds. _____ la lección. (comprender)

To conjugate the regular verb ir you drop the ending ir and add the following endings...

o to the yo form viv + o=vivo

es to the tú form viv + es=vives

e to the él/ella/Ud. form viv + e=vive

imos to the nosotros form viv + imos=vivimos

ís to the vosotros form viv + ís= vivís

en to the ellos/ellas/Uds. form viv + en= viven

Complete the following sentences using the correct the form of the verb...

1. Martín _____ en Bolivia. (vivir)
2. Yo _____ una merienda contigo. (compartir)
3. Nosotros _____ una carta al Presidente Bush. (escribir)
4. Tú _____ para España mañana. (salir)
5. Ellas _____ las ventanas. (abrir)

The verb ESTAR-to be (location, health, emotions)

Yo estoy

Nosotros estamos

Tú estás

Vosotros estáis

Él/ella/Ud. está

Ellos/ellas/Uds. están

Complete the following sentences using the verb **estar**:

1. Ellos _____ muy contentos.
2. Yo _____ aquí en la clase de español.
3. María _____ al lado de Jorge.
4. El banco _____ entre el correo y la farmacia.
5. Tú _____ en el parque.

The verb IR – to go

Yo voy	Nosotros vamos
Tú vas	Vosotros vais
Él/ella/Ud. va	Ellos/ellas/Uds. van

1. Yo _____ a la escuela todos los días.
2. Tú y yo _____ a la iglesia los domingos.
3. Ellos _____ contigo al teatro.
4. Tú _____ al cine con Pedro.
5. Juan _____ a Puerto Rico mañana.

The verb SABER- to know (fact/ information or how to do something)

Yo sé	Nosotros sabemos
Tú sabes	Vosotros sabéis
Él/ella/Ud. sabe	Ellos/ellas/Uds saben

The verb Conocer- to know (people, places , things (books, music, songs)

Yo conozco	Nosotros conocemos
Tú conoces	Vosotros conocéis
Él/ella/Ud. conoce	Ellos/ellas/Uds. conocen

SABER vs CONOCER

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of Saber o Conocer

1. Yo _____ a Pepe.
2. Tú _____ que 2 y 2 son 4.
3. Mis padres _____ a Julio Iglesias.
4. Él _____ bien el restaurante Las Palmas.
5. Nosotros _____ hacer chicharrones.

Los Cmplementos Directos- Direct Object Pronouns (me-te-lo-la-nos-os-los-las)

- they refer to something or someone already mentioned
- they answer “who” or “what”...after the verb
- they agree in person and in number with the nouns they replace
- they are place before the conjugated verb or attached to an infinitive.

Yo miro la television. Yo la miro. (before the conjugated verb)

Yo quiero mirar la televisión. Yo **la** quiero mirar (before the conjugated verb) or Yo quiero mirar**la**. (attached to the infinitive)

Rewrite the following sentences using the direct object pronoun.

1. Pedro quiere escribir una carta. _____
2. Tú y yo vamos a comprar un vestido. _____
3. Yo leo un libro. _____
4. Uds. tienen un partido de fútbol. _____
5. Tú cantas una canción. _____

Answer the following questions using a direct object pronoun.

1. ¿Tienes la tarea? Sí, _____
2. ¿Llamas a María? No, _____
3. ¿Compras un libro? Sí, _____
4. ¿Vas a poner la mesa? No, _____
5. ¿Buscas a tu padre? Sí, _____

Look at all the verb formations you already know!

Presente= canto

Ir + A + infinitive=voy a cantar

Tener que + infinitive=tengo que cantar

Tener ganas de + infinitive=tengo ganas de cantar

Acabar de + infinitive=Acabo de cantar

Querer + infinitive=quiero cantar contigo

Necesitar + infinitive=necesito cantar en el coro

Poder (o-ue) + infinitive=puedo cantar mañana

Saber + infinitive=yo sé cantar

Pensar + infinitive=yo pienso cantar en el coro

Preferir + infinitive=yo prefiero cantar con mi tía

Me/te/le/nos/les gusta + infinitive= Me gusta cantar

Me/te/le/nos/les gustaría + infinitive=Te gustaría cantar

Me/te/le/nos/les encanta + infinitive=Le encanta cantar

Me/te/le/nos/les encantaría + infinitive=Nos encantaría cantar

Estar + present participle (present progressive)

Cantar= cantando Comer=comiendo Vivir=viviendo leer=leyendo

Write the following verbs in the present progressive tense.

1. canto= ***estoy cantando***
2. baila= _____
3. comemos= _____
4. creen= _____
5. vives= _____

