Saludos estudiantes,

For a smooth completion of your Module 7 assignments, please use the notes, summaries, tips, and examples I’m presenting on this message. Make sure to use this message for each assignment, ALONG WITH THE LESSON’S VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR. By all means, avoid Academic Integrity issues!

I hope this helps, and I look forward to your assignments, and to you staying ON PACE.

7.03 Asignación

Access the WORK FILE that appears in the Práctica section of Lesson 7.03. Next, read the video introduction that appear in the Lección page of Lesson 7.03. Watch the video as you watch, fill in the blanks in the Work File using the Word Bank I'm providing below.

After you have filled in all of the blanks, SAVE the document, because you will be using it for the 7.03 Asignación, AND for the 7.07 Asignación.

Go to ASSESSMENTS, click the 7.03 Asignación link, and take the quiz, USING THE WORK FILE you completed.

After you are done with quiz, you may scroll down this message, and answer the questions for the 7.08 Asignación, using the same Work file / word document PLUS the Video Introduction sentences on the Lección page of Lesson 7.03.

7.03 Asignación word Bank:

grande

silla

en

Julio

que

el

pronto

son

7.04 Voice Activity

(Use the information below, or, even better, the Powerpoint Presentation I attached to this email, right above the message, below the "Subject" line.)

For this Voice Activity, you are supposed to use the subject “usted” and the verb in the Imperative form, to tell an unrelated adult what to do, and what not to do.

Another way of calling the IMPERATIVE form of a verb, is simply to use the expression COMMANDS.

When you tell an adult what to do and not to do, you need to use Affirmative FORMAL Commands, and Negative FORMAL Commands.

To create Formal Commands:

1.Use the ending "a" with verbs that end in "er" or "ir".

2. Use the ending "e" with verbs that end in "ar".

3. To state what NOT to do, follow the same information above, and add NO before the verb.

NOTE: There are also 9 irregular command forms, which do not follow the pattern set above. They are as follows (Usted):

ir - vaya

ser - sea

decir - diga

tener - tenga

venir - venga

poner - ponga

salir - salga

hacer - haga

ver- vea

Examples:

Example 1:

comER : comA usted / NO coma usted…

escribIR: escribA usted / NO escribe usted

hablAR: hablE usted / NO hable usted…

Example 2:

Señor González, por favor, COMA muchas frutas, BEBA mucha agua. VISITE el hospital inmendiatamente cuando está enfermo.

"Mr. González, please, EAT a lot of fruits, DRINK a lot of water. VISIT the hospital inmediately when you are sick."

Example 3:

"Sra. Rivera, compre un vestido azul. Vaya a la fiesta. Baile mucho. Asista a un concierto."

"Mrs. Rivera, buy a blue dress. Go to the party. Dance a lot. Attend a concert."

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7.04 PRUEBA

For 7.04 Prueba, you need to show your knowledge of FORMAL COMMANDS (Ud. - Usted) for some of the items, and PLURAL COMMANDS (Uds. - Ustedes) for others- which are discussed in the Estructuras section of Lesson 7.04.

A. To tell an unrelated adult what to do, and what not to do, you are supposed to use "Commands", also known as “Imperative MOOD”.

Use the ending "a" (Usted form) with verbs that end in "er" or "ir".

Use the ending "e" (Usted form)) with verbs that end in "ar".

B. To tell two or more people at a time what to do, Use a PLURAL Command / Imperative mood (Ustedes form):

Use the ending "an" (Ustedes form) with verbs that end in "er" or "ir".

Use the ending "en" (Ustedes form) with verbs that end in "ar".

C. Examples

Example 1:

comER : comA Usted / comAN Ustedes

escribIR: escribA Usted / escribAN Ustedes

hablAR: hablE Usted / hablEN Ustedes

Example 2:

Señor González, por favor, COMA muchas frutas, BEBA mucha agua. VISITE el hospital inmediatamente cuando está enfermo.

"Mr. González, please, EAT a lot of fruits, DRINK a lot of water. VISIT the hospital inmediately when you are sick."

D. There are 9 irregular command forms, which do not follow the pattern set above. They are as follows (Usted / Ustedes)

ir - vaya / vayan

ser - sea / sean

decir - diga / digan

tener - tenga / tengan

venir - venga / vengan

poner - ponga / pongan

salir - salga / salgan

hacer - haga / hagan

ver- vea / vean

E. Also, some verbs have a SPELLING CHANGE in the Commands forms:

a. Verbs than end in “car” – change the c to qu,a nd add the ending e OR en. (tocar, sacar, buscar, etc.)

b. Verbs that end in “zar” – change the z to c,a nd add the ending e OR en. (almorzar, empezar, comenzar, etc.)

c. Verbs that end in “gar” – change the g to gu,a nd add the ending e OR en. (llegar, pagar, navegar, jugar)

F. Any verbs with stem change in the Present Tense, will also have the same stem change in the Commands form ( Stem changes: e to ie / o to ue / u to ue / e to i)

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7.05 Asignación

(Use the information below, or, even better, the Powerpoint Presentation I attached to this email, right above the message, below the "Subject" line.)

For this assignment, you need to create a presentation in which you give 10 tips to an exchange students for being successful in US schools, using INFORMAL COMMANDS.

Your presentation needs to include 5 affirmative and 5 negative commands in the tú form, as if you are talking to ONE student. (INFORMAL COMMANDS)

A. To tell a friend or relative to DO SOMETHING, use INFORMAL AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS.

To form the INFORMAL affirmative Tú commands, we simply use the él / ella / usted form of the verb in the present tense.

Look at the following examples:

(abrir) Pepe, ABRE la puerta. – Pepe, open the door.

(caminar) Ana, camina ahora. – Ana, walk now.

(escribir) Carlos, escribe tu nombre. – Carlos, write your name.

NOTE: SOME AFFIRMATIVE INFORMAL COMMANDS ARE IRREGULAR, and DO NOT follow the rule explained above.

Some examples of IRREGULAR AFFIRMATIVE INFORMAL COMMANDS:

ir - ve … Go…

ser – sé… Be…

decir – di… Say or Tell…

tener – ten… Have…

venir – ven… Come…

poner – pon…Put…

salir – sal… Leave…

hacer – haz… Do…

B. To tell a friend or relative NOT to do something, we use an INFORMAL NEGATIVE command. Follow these steps to form a negative tú command:

For example:

Hablar

1. Drop the ending (ar) : habl

2. Add “es” as a new ending for “ar” verbs.

3. The command is: No hables.

For example: Beber / Escribir

1. Drop the ending (er / ir) : Beb / Escrib

2. Add “as” as a new ending, for “er” and “Ir” verbs.

3. The commands are: No bebas and No escribas.

If you want to use the verb "ser" in the negative INFORMAL Command form, it would be "no seas".

Here are some MORE examples:

No comas el postre ahora. Don't eat the dessert now.

No duermas en la clase. Don't sleep in class.

No abras la puerta. Don't open the door.

CAREFUL! When you are using Informal Negative Commands, you actually also use some grammatical spelling changes rules from the Present Tense and the Preterite Tense with SOME verbs.

Examples:

A. From the Present Tense (with add a "g" to some verbs):

No salgas... No vengas... No tengas... No digas... No hagas...

B. From the Preterite Tense ( changing the "c" to "qu" / "g" to "gu" / and "z" to "c":

No toques... No saques... No juegues... No llegues... No pagues... No almuerces... No empieces... No comiences...

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7.05 Discussion Voice Activity

For this Discussion VOICE Activity, you need to answer the question "¿Qué medicina tomas cuando tienes la gripe o un resfriado?

The question is asking about what medicine you take for a cold or flu. The words "gripe and resfriado" mean flu and cold. You need to specify what medicine you take, using a COMPLETE Spanish sentence.

For example: I take Nyquil when I have a cold.

Remember that you need to conjugate "tomar" in the "yo" form. (" Yo TOMO...")

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7.06 Composición.

For this assignment, you are required to finish a story. You can either pick story choice #1 "La historia de Juan" or story choice #2 "La historia de Francisco", that are presented on the Asignación page of Lesson 7.06 .

First go to Asignación section of Lesson 7.06. Listen, watch and read the beginning of the story. Next, write your own ending, and submit it in the STUDENT COMMENTS box of Assessment 7.06 Composición.

You can end it in whatever logical way you want, as long as it make sense for what happened to Juan or Francisco. So, you'll be using your imagination and Spanish vocabulary you have learned.

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For 7.06 Prueba

On this Quiz, you need to show your knowledge of Direct Object Pronouns, Indirect Object Pronouns, and USING DIRECT AND INDIRECT PRONOUNS TOGETHER IN THE SAME SENTENCE.

A. The Direct Object of a sentence answers the questions "Whom?" and "What?" about the action in the sentence.

Example 1:

Yo invito a Michael a la fiesta.

Whom do I invite to the party? Michael.

So, Michael is the Direct Object of that sentence. So, instead of saying: "I invite Michael"., we can also replace "Michael" with the Direct Object Pronoun "HIM": I invite HIM.

IN SPANISH: Yo invito a Miguel a la fiesta. (I invite Miguel to the party.)

Yo LO invito. (I invite HIM.)

I used the Direct Object Pronoun LO, that means HIM, because Michael is a male.

If I invite a FEMALE to the party insted, then I say: LA invito. (I invite HER.)

If I invite 2 girls: LAS invito. (I invite THEM.) (feminine plural)

If I invite boys or boys and girls, then I say: "Los invito. (I invite THEM.) (masculine plural)

So, so far we have seen 4 Direct Object Pronouns: lo, la, los, las

EXAMPLE 2: The same I showed in example 1 can be done referring to THINGS instead of people:

Yo tengo el lápiz. (I have the pencil.)

LO tengo. (I have IT.)

Tú usas la computadora. (You use the computer.)

Tú LA usas. (You use IT.)

And... the same for masculine plural or feminine plural nouns.

SO FAR...

lo= him, it

la= her, it

los = them

las = them

NOTE: IN SPANISH THE DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS ARE PLACED BEFORE THE CONJUGATED VERB, INSTEAD OF after the verb, as it's done in English. Look at the models again.

And finally, there are a few more Direct Object Pronouns that are more self explanatory.

Juan ME escucha. (Juan listens to ME.)

Ana TE invita. (Ana invitess YOU.)

Ellos NOS visitan. (They visit US.)

B. INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS:

In a sentence that states that someone receives and action, the person who receives the action is the Indirect Object. So, you must choose an Indirect Object Pronoun (me, te, le, nos, les) based on whom receives the action of the verb.

The pronouns me, te, and nos are direct AND also indirect object pronouns- it depends on the context of the sentence.

Indirect Object Pronouns:

me: to me / for me

te: to you /for you ( talking to a friend or relative)

le: to him / for him , to her/for her . to you/for you (talking to an adult you are not related to -Usted form )

nos: to us /for us

les: to them/for them

For example:

Tú LE DAS los chocolates a mi madre. ( YOU GIVE the chocolates to my mother. ( TO HER ))

Yo TE DOY los chocolates. ( I GIVE the chocolates TO YOU. )

Ella ME DA las flores. ( SHE GIVES the flowers TO ME. )

Yo LES DOY las flores a mis amigas. ( I GIVE the flowers to my friends. ( TO THEM))

Ella ME manda una carta. (She sends a letter TO ME.)

Yo LE mando una carta. (I send a letter to him / to her.)

Tú LES mandas una carta. (You send a letter TO THEM.)

C. Now... what about if you need to use and Indirect Object Pronoun AND a Direct Object Pronoun in the same sentence?

You list the Indirect Object Pronoun FIRST and the Direct Object Pronoun second (BACKWARDS from English)

EXAMPLES:

a) Yo TE doy EL LIBRO.Yo TE LO doy.

I give THE BOOK to you. I give IT TO YOU.

b) Ella ME manda una carta. Ella ME LA manda.

She sends a letter TO ME. She sends IT TO ME.

CAREFUL!

When the Indirect Object Pronoun of a sentence is LE or LES, you MUST change it to SE if you add the Direct Object Pronouns lo, la, los OR las to the sentence!

Example:

I give the book to María. (Yo doy el libro a María.)

I give the book TO HER. (Yo LE doy el libro.)

I give IT TO HER. (Yo SE LO doy.)

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7.07

On lesson 7.03, if you take a close look at the script of the video that appears on the Work File from the Práctica section, you will find this assignment a lot easier. 7.03 Presentaciones- ¡Ay! Me duele el tobillo.

NOTE: YOU MUST USE ONLY THE VIDEO and ITS SCRIPT TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS, trying to express yourself in the best way you can in Spanish, using information from the video / script.

Please use complete Spanish sentences in your answers.

The questions are:

1. ¿Dónde están los amigos? Where are the friends?

2. ¿Qué le pasa a Julio? What's going on with Julio?

3. ¿En qué se sienta Julio? (What does Julio sit on?)

4. ¿De qué color es la camiseta de Susana? What color is Susana's t-shirt?

5. ¿Cuántas personas hay en la sala de espera? How many people are there in the wating room?

6. ¿Además (in addition to) del tobillo qué le duele a Julio? In addition to his ankle, what other part hurts in Julio's body?

7. ¿Dónde se cayó Julio? Where did Julio fall down?

8. ¿Adónde va Julio después de esperar en la sala de espera? Where is Julio going after waiting in the waiting room?

9. ¿Sabe Julio ir en muletas? Does Julio know how to use the crutches?

10. ¿Adónde quiere volver Julio? Where does Julio want to return to?

AUDIO SCRIPT / WORK FILE :7.03 Presentaciones- ¡Ay! Me duele el tobillo.

Fill in the blanks with the missing words from the video.

WORD BANK:

grande

silla

en

Julio

que

el

pronto

son

Julio: Ay, ay ¡Me duele \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tobillo.

Pablo: Vamos a esa silla de ruedas.

Julio: No, no necesito una silla de ruedas.

Pablo: Sí, te la necesitas. Siéntate.

Susana: ¿Dónde te caíste, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Pablo: Él estaba \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el museo de Antropología y se cayó por la escalera.

Susana: ¿Por qué te caíste, Julio? ¿No mirabas por dónde andabas?

Julio: No, sí miraba, pero miraba también a los artifactos antiguos.

Pablo: ¿Te duele el brazo? Él también se cayó en el brazo.

Julio: No, no me duele el brazo. Me duele el tobillo. Se rompió. Sé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el hueso está roto.

Susana: Ellos te van a llevar a la sala de radiografía. Y también te van a examinar. Pronto vamos a saber si tienes algo roto.

Pablo: ¡Qué bueno que no tienes nada roto! Esa venda es bastante \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Susana: ¡Pobrecito! ¿Tienes mucho dolor ahora?

Julio: Sí, pero me dieron pastillas.

Pablo: ¿Qué \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ las pastillas?

Julio: No sé. Creo que son parecidas a la aspirina.

Pablo: ¿Sabes ir en muletas?

Julio: Sí, me dieron instrucciones en la sala de emergencia.

Susana: Ay , Julio. Estás muy pálido. ¿Quieres sentarte en una \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Julio: No. Quiero regresar a la nave. Necesito descansar en la cabina.

Pablo: Bueno. Volvemos a la nave. Ojalá que te mejores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Have a nice day,

Sra. Santiago