

CAPÍTULO 2 ¿QUÉ HACES TODOS LOS DÍAS?

OBJECTIVOS

Knowledge → → →			
Vocabulary		Structures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Personal hygiene items ✓ Before-school activities ✓ After-school activities ✓ Musical instruments 		Successful students will know... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reflexive verbs ✓ Stem-changing verbs ✓ ANTES DE / DESPUÉS DE + Infinitive 	
Comprehension → → →		Application	
Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking
Successful students will be able to... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Understand and interpret spoken and written language on various topics dealing with their daily routine, including personal hygiene, before- and after-school activities, and musical instruments 		Successful students will be able to... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe daily routine ✓ Indicate time ✓ Discuss extracurricular activities ✓ Discuss music 	

CULTURA

¿Qué haces todos los días?

Although daily routines and activities of young people in Spanish-speaking countries vary from place to place and from one socioeconomic group to another, many of these activities are shared among them.

As in the U.S., school plays an important role. Much of young people's social life stems from the relationships they establish there. Many students, particularly those in private schools, have been classmates since grade school. Because of this, the few extracurricular activities that are offered take on added significance. Among these activities are school performances, field trips, and dances.

Unlike young people in the U.S., teens in most Spanish-speaking countries rarely hold outside jobs. Families sometimes employ maids and gardeners—even middle-class families. Teenagers are expected to dedicate time at home to their studies. As in the U.S., they are sometimes provided special tutors to ensure that they do well.

In large Spanish-speaking cities, many young people study English, French, German, or other languages at language academies. This instruction is in addition to the foreign language education offered in the schools. There are also educational opportunities away from school. Many students study dance, voice, guitar, art, or gymnastics.

Young Hispanics enjoy socializing in groups—giving or attending parties is one important aspect of this. They can often be seen at *cafés*, public parks, town *plazas*, as well as at the local shopping mall. Weekend activities might include camping, going to the beach, or going on a skiing trip (depending on the country or season).

Eating habits and schedules for teens in Spanish-speaking countries differ considerably from those of young people in the U.S. Most eat a light breakfast of bread and jam with juice and coffee. Lunch, however, includes several courses: soup, a meat dish with vegetables and/or salad, dessert, fruit, and coffee. Lunch may take place as late as 1:30 or 2:00 in the afternoon. It is a time considered important for the family to come together and relax. For most families, the evening meal is light because of the heavy and late lunch, but some families have a complete dinner around 9:00 p.m. or later.

Texto

1. ¡Piensa en la cultura!, páginas 60 y 61: Lee y contesta las preguntas.
2. Perspectiva cultural, páginas 72 y 73: Lee y contesta las preguntas.

COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA

Lee este cuento y trata (try) de no buscar las palabras en el diccionario. Muchas de las palabras que no conoces son cognados. Si hay alguna palabra que no comprendas, sáltala (skip it) y trata de adivinar (guess) lo que significa.

La vida terrible de Timoteo

Timoteo era miembro de la banda de la escuela. Era muy talentoso. Tocaba muchos instrumentos musicales. Tocaba el clarinete los lunes. Los martes, tocaba el piano con las manos y tocaba el tambor con el pie. Tocaba el saxofón los miércoles. Tocaba la trompeta los jueves. Tocaba la flauta los viernes. Los sábados participaba en muchas actividades extracurriculares. Tenía una clase de artes miércoles a las 8:00 de la mañana. Trabajaba como tutor a las 10:00. Ayudaba a niños a leer. Tocaba el violín en una orquesta al mediodía. Los domingos, cantaba en un coro de su iglesia.

También escribía para la revista literaria de la escuela. No tenía más tiempo para participar en otros clubes de su escuela. ¡No podía montar en bicicleta porque no tenía tiempo! Su padre quería que aprendiera a tocar otro instrumento: el contrabajo. ¡Qué terrible!

Timoteo fue al consejo estudiantil y lloró y lloró y lloró. Le explicó a la Sra. Lewis que tenía un problema. Le dolían los dedos porque tocaba muchos instrumentos musicales. Tocaba el clarinete los lunes. Los martes, tocaba el piano con las manos y tocaba el tambor con el pie. Tocaba el saxofón los miércoles. Tocaba la trompeta los jueves. Tocaba la flauta los viernes. Lloró más y más. Le dijo a la Sra. Lewis que no podía tocar el violín porque le dolían las manos. Y le dolían las manos porque tenía una clase de artes marciales cada sábado. Lloró más y más porque no tenía tiempo para estudiar álgebra y biología. Y no tenía tiempo para estudiar álgebra y biología porque tenía que tocar los instrumentos cada día por cuatro horas. Quería sacar buenas notas, pero sacó malas notas. ¡En la clase de historia recibió un 5! Escribía literatura para la revista cada noche y nunca dormía. Nunca tenía tiempo para escribir sus composiciones para la clase de alemán. Nunca tenía tiempo para estudiar para sus exámenes de la clase de química. Le preguntó a la Señora Lewis: "¿Qué debo hacer?"

Timoteo lloró tanto que la oficina se llenó de lágrimas. ¡Ay, no! Había agua por todas partes. Por suerte, Timoteo tuvo un barco. Se subió al barco y salió del edificio. Por suerte, el barco fue en un río de lágrimas al Océano Pacífico. Timoteo fue a una isla donde se prohibía tocar instrumentos musicales y se prohibía estudiar. Vivía tan feliz como un perrito por el resto de su vida.

I. ¿Cierto o falso?

Marca si cada frase es cierta (c) o falsa (f). Si una frase es falsa a la izquierda, cámbiala hasta que sea correcta. Luego, pon los sucesos del cuento en orden a la derecha.

- _____ 1. Timoteo era miembro de una banda. _____
- _____ 2. En la isla se prohibía estudiar y tocar instrumentos musicales. _____
- _____ 3. Timoteo sacó malas notas. _____
- _____ 4. Timoteo vivía tan feliz como una tortuga por el resto de su vida. _____
- _____ 5. Timoteo tocaba el clarinete los sábados. _____
- _____ 6. A Timoteo le dolía el ombligo porque tocaba muchos instrumentos musicales. _____
- _____ 7. Timoteo montaba en bicicleta cada día. _____
- _____ 8. Timoteo habló con el consejo estudiantil. _____
- _____ 9. Timoteo fue en un río de lágrimas al Océano Atlántico. _____
- _____ 10. Timoteo escribía literatura para un periódico. _____

MINICUENTOS

Minicuento 2.1A

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

cuida niños	la canción	hay que + <i>infinitivo</i>
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Un muchacho de la clase de español que se llamaba Enrique cuidaba a ochenta y ocho niños todos los sábados. Un día, todos los niños estaban llorando. Enrique les cantó "Cumpleaños feliz," pero todos los niños lloraron y lloraron porque era una canción mala. A Enrique no le gustaba cuidar niños que lloraban. Les cantó la canción "La araña pequeñita" pero los niños lloraron y lloraron y lloraron. El presidente de los Estados Unidos oyó que los ochenta y ocho niños estaban llorando y llamó por teléfono a Enrique. Le dijo: "¡Claro! Hay que cantar una canción de 'Barney.'" Enrique les cantó una canción de "Barney" y todos los niños se rieron.

Preguntas:

1. What does "se llamaba" mean? How would you say "their name was"? What does "cuidaba a ochenta y ocho niños" mean? How would you say "they took care of"?
2. What does "estaban llorando" mean? How would you say "he was crying"? "She was crying"? "Ud. was crying"? "He was talking"? "She was dancing"? "Ud. was running"? "They were eating"? "Uds. were sneezing"? "They were coughing"?
3. What does "les cantó" mean? What does the "les" refer to? Why is it "les" and not "le"? How would you say "he sang to me"? "I sang to you"? "You sang to her"? "We sang to them"? "They sang to us"?
4. What does "era" mean? How would you say "they were"? What does "A Enrique no le gustaba cuidar niños que lloraban" mean? Is the "a" before Enrique required? How would you say "they didn't like to take care of children"? What does "lloraban" mean?
5. What does "oyó" mean? What does "estaban llorando" mean? How do you say "they are crying"? "He was crying"? "She was eating"? "We are grabbing"?
6. What does "le dijo" mean? What does the "le" refer to? How would you say "She said to me"? "He said to us"? "Ud. said to them"? "I said to him"? "You said to them"? "We said to her"? "They said to you guys"?
7. What does "hay que cantar" mean? How would you say "it is necessary to dance"? "It is necessary to study"? "It is necessary to write"? "It is necessary to run"?
8. What does "les cantó" mean? How would you say "I sang to them"? "You sang to her"? "He sang to us"? "We sang to you guys"? "They sang to you"? "You guys sang to me"?

Minicuento 2.1B

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

se acuesta	se despierta	de buen humor	de mal humor
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Conchita y Carlita fueron a un concierto el lunes. Fueron un concierto en el Carnegie Hall en Nueva York. A las once de la noche Conchita y Carlita regresaron a su casa en Cali, Colombia. Caminaron por casi dos horas. Cuando llegaron ellas a Cali tenían sueño. No se lavaron la cara ni se cepillaron los dientes. Se acostaron a la una y cuarto de la mañana el martes. No se despertaron hasta el viernes. El viernes se despertaron de mal humor porque a ellas les dolían los pies.

Preguntas:

1. What does “fueron” mean? How do you say “I went”? “You went”? “He/she/Ud. went”? “We went”? “They/Uds. went”?
2. What does “regresaron” mean? How do you say “I returned”? “You returned”? “He/she/Ud. returned”? “We returned”? “They/Uds. returned”?
3. What does “caminaron” mean? How do you say “I walked”? “You walked”? “He/she/Ud. walked”? “We walked”? “They/Uds. walked”?
4. What does “llegaron” mean? How do you say “I arrived” (watch spelling!)? “You arrived”? “He/she/Ud. arrived”? “We arrived”? “They arrived”?
5. What does “tenían sueño” mean? Although this is also in the past, you may have noticed that the endings are not the ones you are used to. The root form is “tenía sueño.” What do you think it means? Here are the endings for this second form of the past tense: —, -s, —, -mos, -n. Using this information, how do you say “I was sleepy”? “You were sleepy”? “He/she(Ud. was sleepy)? “We were sleepy”? “They/Uds. were sleepy”?
6. What does “se lavaron la cara” mean? How do you say “I washed my face”? “You washed your face”? “He/she/Ud. washed his/her/Ud.’s face”? “We washed our face”? “They/Uds. washed their/your face”?
7. What does “se cepillaron los dientes” mean? How do you say “I brushed my teeth”? “I brush my teeth”? “You brushed your teeth”? “You brush your teeth”? “He brushed his teeth”? “Ud. brushes Ud.’s teeth”? “We brushed our teeth”? “We brush our teeth”? “They brushed their teeth”? “Uds. brush your teeth”?
8. What does “se acostaron” mean? How do you say “I go to bed”? “You go to bed”? “She goes to bed”? “We go to bed”? “They go to bed”? “I went to bed”? “You went to bed”? “Ud. went to bed”? “We went to bed”? “Uds. went to bed”? Based on this verb, what can you surmise about the spelling change.
9. What does “se despertaron” mean? How do you say “I wake up”? “You wake up”? “She wakes up”? “We wake up”? “They wake up”? “I woke up”? “You woke up”? “He woke up”? “We woke up”? “Uds. woke up”? Looking at this verb, does what you thought at the end of question 8 hold true to this verb? If not, how could you change it so that it applies to both verbs?
10. What does “a ellas les dolían los pies” mean? What is the subject of this sentence? The object? What other verb works similarly? Using the endings from question 5, how would you say “my back hurt”? “Your legs hurt”? “His hand hurt”? “Our head hurt”? “Their ears hurt”? **All of the previous 5 questions are in the past tense, not present.**

Minicuento 2.1C

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

trabaja como voluntario(a)	desayuna
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Un día Juan y Juanita se despertaron a las ocho de la mañana. ¡Que lástima! ¡Trabajaban como voluntarios a las siete! Ellos tiraron el despertador por la ventana porque no funcionaba. Se cepillaron el pelo con los dedos. Desayunaron en el coche mientras Juan manejaba. Llegaron a la escuela para niños a las ocho y tres minutos. Los niños les dijeron que olían mal.

Preguntas:

1. What does “se despertaron” mean? How do you say “I wake up”? “I woke up”? “You wake up”? “You woke up”? “He wakes up”? “She woke up”? “We wake up”? “We woke up”? “They wake up”? “They woke up”?
2. What does “trabajaban” mean? In the last story, I gave you the endings for this NEW past tense. Now let me tell you how it's used. It usually means one of the following: “used to do something” or “was doing something”? Now, armed with the endings and the meanings, how would you say “I used to work/was working”? “You used to work/were working”? “She used to work/was working”? “We used to work/were working”? “Uds. used to work/were working”?
3. What does “tiraron” mean? How do you say “I threw”? “You threw”? “Ud. threw”? “We threw”? “They threw”?
4. What does “no funcionaba” mean?
5. What does “se cepillaron el pelo” mean? How would you say “I brush my hair”? “I brushed my hair”? “You brush your hair”? “You brushed your hair”? “He brushes his hair”? “He brushed his hair”? “We brush our hair”? “We brushed our hair”? “They brush their hair”? “They brushed their hair”? Now after doing a lot of these “reflexive” verbs, why do you think they are called reflexive? What can you say about the subjects and the objects of these type of verbs? What very famous verb from Spanish 1 acts just like this? Hint: it's one of the first verbs you learned!
6. Look at this sentence: “Desayunaron en el coche mientras Juan manejaba.” What does it mean? This sentence has both types of past tenses in it. Can you make a generalization about the difference between the two?
7. What does “les dijeron” mean? How do you say “I said to you”? “You said to them”? “She said to us”? “We said to her”? “They said to me”?
8. What does “olían mal” mean? How do you say “I smelled badly”? “You smelled badly”? “She smelled badly”? “We smelled badly”? “Uds. smelled badly”?

Minicuento 2.1D

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

se levanta	se viste	antes de + <i>infinitivo</i>	uno
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Federico y Manuel eran de México. No tenían que pagar por asistir a la escuela, pero sí tenían que pagar por todos sus libros. Por eso leyeron mucho acerca de los libros de la escuela. Un día Federico y Manuel se levantaron y fueron al baño. Se bañaron mientras leían unas revistas literarias muy buenas. Una de las revistas literarias hablaba de un libro muy, muy bueno que se llamaba *Paso a paso 2*. Antes de ir a la escuela, Federico y Manuel querían leer todo el artículo sobre *Paso a paso 2*. Se vistieron y fueron a la escuela. Les dijeron a todos sus amigos que uno debía leer la revista literaria porque *Paso a paso 2* era el mejor libro de todo el mundo.

Preguntas:

1. What does “eran” mean? Knowing the endings for this new past tense, what do you think “era” means? “Eras”? “Éramos”? “Eran”?
2. What does “no tenían que pagar” mean? How do you say “I didn’t have to pay”? “You didn’t have to study”? “He didn’t have to run”? “We didn’t have to go”? “They didn’t have to dance”?
3. What does “por asistir a la escuela” mean? In Spanish, EVERY verb that follows a preposition must be in the infinitive form (the form that ends in an -r). There are NO exceptions!!! Some common prepositions in Spanish are **con, por, para, que, de, sin, con,** and **a**. In English, our versions usually have the verb ending in -ing. This never happens in Spanish. Knowing this, how would you say “in order to jump”? “By getting up early”? “I have to get dressed”? “Before you wake up”? “Without drying off”?
4. What does “leyeron” mean? In the “Preterite Song,” there is a line that explains why this verb has a “y” in it. What’s the line and how does it apply here? Now that you know the line, you can use it to translate the following **past-tense** expressions: “I read, you read, he/she/Ud. read, we read, they/Uds. read, I fell down, you fell down, he/she/Ud. fell down, we fell down, they/Uds. fell down.”
5. What does “se levantaron” mean? How do you say “I get up”? “I got up”? “You get up”? “You got up”? “She gets up”? “She got up”? “We get up”? “We got up”? “Uds. get up”? “Uds. got up”?
6. What does “fueron” mean? How do you say “I went”? “You went”? “He/she/Ud. went”? “We went”? “They/Uds. went”?
7. What does “se bañaron” mean? How do you say “I take a bath”? “I took a bath”? “You take a bath”? “You took a bath”? “He takes a bath”? “He took a bath”? “We take a bath”? “We took a bath”? “Uds. take a bath”? “Uds. took a bath”?
8. What does “leían” mean? How would you say “I was reading”? “You were reading”? “Ud. was reading”? “We were reading”? “They were reading”?
9. In the sentence, “se bañaron mientras leían,” why is it “se bañaron” and NOT “se bañaban”? Why is it “leían” and NOT “leyeron”?
10. What does “se llamaba” mean? How would you say “My name was”? “Your name was”? “Her name was”? “Our name was”? “Their name was”?
11. What does “antes de ir”? mean? Why is “ir” in the infinitive form”? How would you say “before I shower”? “Before you comb your hair”? “Before he dries off”? “Before we wake up”? “Before Uds. go to bed”?
12. What does “se vistieron” mean? How do you say “I get dressed”? “I got dressed”? “You get dressed”? “You got dressed”? “She gets dressed”? “She got dressed”? “We get dressed”? “We got dressed”? “They get dressed”? “They got dressed”? In a previous story, I had you analyze the spelling changes between past and present tenses. What ever generalization you made before, does it hold true for this verb? Why not? Can you make a new generalization that covers all verbs that have a stem change?

Cuento 1
Un bobo normal

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Diego trabajaba como voluntario cada día. Cuidaba niños en una escuela para niños muy jóvenes. Cada día a las cinco de la mañana se despertaba y tiraba el despertador a la pared porque siempre se despertaba de mal humor. Se levantaba y se cepillaba el pelo. Antes de cepillarse los dientes, desayunaba. Se cepillaba los dientes catorce veces y se lavaba la cara ochenta y dos veces. Se vestía con ropa muy extraña e iba a la escuela. Llevaba unos pantalones muy grandes, zapatos rojos muy grandes y un sombrero con una flor. También llevaba una nariz roja. A las siete de la mañana Diego fue a la escuela. Estaba de buen humor. Tenía que cantar setecientos canciones a la clase de niñitos. Los niños se rieron todo el día, porque Diego era el bobo más cómico de todo el mundo. A las tres de la tarde Diego regresó a su casa. Estaba muy cansado. Se puso el pijama y se acostó a las cinco de la tarde a leer revistas literarias en su cama. En la casa era una persona muy aburrida. Pero hay que recordar que uno es muy diferente cuando lleva una nariz roja.

Preguntas:

1. Now that you've read the store, rewrite it chaning the main carácter from Diego to Diego y Jose and make all the necessary changes to make it all make sense.

Minicuento 2.2A

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

mismo	fácilmente	según
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Garfield y Itchy eran gatos que olían mal. Olían a una hamburguesa mala. Siempre les pasaban lo mismo cada día porque nunca se bañaban. Un día recibieron el champú de Herbal Essence y pasta dentífrica de Crest de su amigo Scratchy. Scratchy usaba el mismo champú y olía a una flor. Según Scratchy, eran los mejores. Garfield y Itchy se bañaron con el champú y se cepillaron los dientes con la pasta dentífrica. No se bañaban fácilmente, porque eran gatos. A los gatos no les gusta el agua. Ahora, ¡huele a una hamburguesa, champú y pasta dentífrica! ¡Qué malo!

Preguntas:

1. What does “eran” mean? How do you say “I was”? “You were”? “He/she/Ud. was”? “We were”? “They/Uds. were”?
2. What does “olían a” mean? How do you say “I smelled like”? “You smelled like”? “He smelled like”? “We smelled like”? “They smelled like”?
3. What does “se bañaban” mean? What word(s) tell you that it must be “se bañaban” and NOT “se bañaron”?
4. What does “recibieron” mean? How do you say “I received it (masc.)”? “You received it (fem.)”? “He received it (masc.)”? “We received them (masc.)”? “They received them (fem.)”?
5. What does “usaba” mean? How do you say “I used”? “You used”? “He used”? “We used”? “They used”? What’s the difference between “usaba” and “usó”?
6. What does “según Scratchy” mean? How do you say “according to the news”? “According to Henry”? “According to the book”? “According to me”? “According to the radio”? “According to the TV”?
7. What does “los mejores” mean? Why is it “los mejores” and NOT “el mayor”?
8. Reread the sentences starting with “Garfield y Itchy se bañaron con...” and ending with “... porque eran gatos.” Explain why it is “se bañaron” in the first part of the sentence BUT “se bañaban” in the second part.
9. What does “A los gatos no les gusta el agua” mean? Is the “A” before los gatos required? Why or why not? How would you say “I like water”? “She likes dogs”? “You like food”? “We like cats”? “They like sports”? “Michael likes girls”? “Michelle likes to dance”?

Minicuento 2.2B

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

sin	por lo menos	es necesario
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Un día Sofía y Lupe fueron a la escuela sin ducharse. Ellas sabían que era necesario ducharse cada día, pero no tenían más champú. Por lo menos, era necesario tener champú para ducharse. Sofía y Lupe no querían oler mal. Por eso, se pusieron perfume y desodorante. Olían a una flor pero estaban tan sucias como un cerdo.

Preguntas:

1. What does “fueron” mean? How do you say “I went”? “You went”? “She went”? “We went”? “Uds. went”?
2. What does “sin ducharse” mean? Why is “ ducharse” in the infinitive form”? Why does this infinitive NOT end in “r”? How does this change if I said “without showering” referring to “I”? Referring to “you”? Referring to “we”? Referring to “they”?
3. What does “no tenían” mean? How do you say “I didn’t have”? “You didn’t have”? “She didn’t have”? “We didn’t have”? “They didn’t have”?
4. What does “era necesario tener mean”? Why does “tener” end in an “r”? How do you say “it was necessary to dance”? “It was necessary to swim”? “It was necessary to study”? “It was necessary to read”?
5. What does “para ducharse” mean? Why is “ ducharse” in the infinitive form? Why does this infinitive NOT end in “r”? How would you say the same phrase referring to “I”? Referring to “you”? Referring to “she”? Referring to “we”? Referring to “they”?
6. What does “no querían” mean? How do you say “I didn’t want”? “You didn’t want”? “Ud. didn’t want”? “We didn’t want”? “They didn’t want”?
7. What does “se pusieron perfume” mean? What do you think “me puse perfume” means? “Te pusiste perfume” means? “Se puso perfume” means? “Nos pusimos perfume” means?
8. What does “estaban tan sucias como un cerdo” mean? How would you say “I was as dirty as a pig”? “You were as tired as dog”? “She was as sick as a child”? “We were as nervous as Michelle”? “They were as busy as a bee (abeja)”?

Minicuento 2.2C

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Vocabulario:

el equipo	gana	ser miembro de
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Joe Hua y Steve Madain eran miembros del equipo de fútbol americano de AHS. Joe y Steve leían el periódico de la escuela, que se llamaba Apache News. El periódico no dijo que el equipo de fútbol americano ganó todos los partidos. Joe y Steve leyeron el periódico *The New York Times*. Leyeron que el equipo de de AHS ganó y que Joe y Steve eran los mejores miembros de un equipo de fútbol americano de todo el mundo. Joe y Steve compraron todas las copias de *The New York Times* y les dieron las copias a todos los estudiantes de la escuela.

Preguntas:

1. What does “eran miembros de” mean? How do you say “I was a member of”? “You were a member of”? “He was a member of”? “We were a member of”? “Uds. were a member of”?
2. What does “leían”? mean? How do you say “I used to/was reading”? “You used to/was reading”? “She used to/was reading”? “We used to/were reading”? “They used to/were reading”?
3. What does “se llamaba” mean? How do you say “My name was”? “Your name was”? “Her name was”? “Our name was”? “Their name was”? Is it EVER very likely that you would see the form “se llamó” or any other preterite form of the verb “llamarse”? Why or why not?
4. What does “no dijo” mean? How do you say “I didn't say”? “You didn't say”? “He didn't say”? “We didn't say”? “They didn't say”?
5. What does “ganó” mean? How do you say “I won”? “You won”? “She won”? “We won”? “Uds. won”?
6. What does “leyeron” mean? How do you say “I read”? “You read”? “Ud. read”? “We read”? “Uds. read”?
7. What does “eran los mejores miembros” mean? Why is it “los mejores”?
8. What does “compraron” mean? How do you say “I bought”? “You bought!?” “She bought”? “We bought”? “They bought”?
9. What does “les dieron” mean? “Dar” is irregular in the preterite. Here are the forms: **di, diste, dio, dimos, dieron**. Notice that none of the forms have an accent on them. Now that you know the forms, how do you say “I gave to them”? “You gave to us”? “He gave to you guys”? “She gave to me”? “We gave to her”? “They gave to us”?

Minicuento 2.2D

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English AND rewrite the story in the past making all necessary changes. If you have any questions, please be sure to note them and ASK them in class.

Vocabulario:

suele + *infinitivo*

después de + *infinitivo*

Samuel y Pedro son hombres jóvenes, pero tienen sólo doce pelos en su cabeza. Cada día suelen peinarse lentamente. Mientras se peinan 42 veces, también cuentan los pelos. Suelen ducharse y lavarse el pelo cada día, y después de ducharse, se secan el pelo con cuidado porque no quieren perder más pelo. Según Don King es necesario usar un champú especial que cuesta 1,200 dólares. Samuel y Pedro compran el champú y se lavan el pelo con el champú, que se llama Minoxidel. Después de usar el champú los hombres jóvenes tienen trece pelos en la cabeza y son mucho más guapos.

Cuento 2

La buena suerte de Tito que huele mal

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English and answer the questions.

Sonrisa trabajaba para el periódico de la escuela y escribía artículos sobre el equipo de fútbol. Según ella, el equipo podía ganar fácilmente. Los miembros del equipo solían ducharse antes de cada partido de fútbol. Sonrisa escribió que no era necesario ducharse. Según Sonrisa, para tener buena suerte, los miembros del equipo debían jugar sin ducharse antes de empezar el partido.

Tito leyó el artículo en el periódico. Tito solía ducharse y lavarse el pelo cada día, pero decidió que no era necesario. Tito no se duchó por ocho semanas. Cuando Tito jugaba fútbol olía muy, muy mal. Los miembros del otro equipo no podían jugar bien porque Tito olía terrible. Por eso, el equipo de Tito ganó y Tito no se bañaba nunca más.

Preguntas:

1. Now rewrite the story changing the subject from Sonrisa to Sonrisa and Maria and make all necessary changes.

¡ESCRIBE EN ESPAÑOL!

Write a story in Spanish using the pictures below. Remember to add details wherever you can. After you have written the story, using only the pictures, tell the story to someone in your house. Have them write a comment about your Spanish skills, what they learned, or anything else about the experience they wish. They must sign and date the comments!



