Spanish II

Unit 2-1

To Ask What People Do for a Living

What does (name) do? - ¿A qué se dedica (nombre)?

He is… - Es…

What kind of work does (name) do? - ¿Qué clase de trabajo realiza (nombre)?

She is… - Es…

He works at… - Trabaja en…

Professions – las profesiónes

Job; occupation – el oficio

Cook – el cocinero

Merchant – el comerciante

Dentist – el dentista

Mail carrier – el cartero / la mujer cartero

Journalist – el periodista

Social worker – el trabajador social

Programmer – el programador

International banker – banquera internacional

Secretary – la secretaria

Lawyer – el abogado

Doctor – el médico

Nurse – la enfermera

Firefighter – el bombero

Carpenter – el carpintero

Police – el policía / la mujer policía

Driver – el conductor

Engineer – el ingeniero

Mechanic – el mecánico

Hairstylist – el peluquero

Verb

To put out fires – apagar incendios (fuego)

To fix – arreglar

To help - ayudar

To drive – conducir / manejar

To build – construir

To count; to tell – contar (o-ue)

To take care of – cuidar

To give advice – dar consejos

To say; to tell – decir (e-i)

To design – diseñar

To teach; to show - enseñar

To prepare – preparar

To lend – prestar

To program - programar

Otro

Neighborhood - el vecindario / el barrio

Office – la oficina

Beauty parlor – el salón de belleza

Neighbor – el vecino

Sick person – el enfermo

People – gente

Languages – los idiomas

Fire truck – el camión de bomberos

Fire – el incendio / el fuego

Together – junto

Web pages – las páginas Web

Nationalities

Argentine – argentino(a)

Canadian – canadiense

Chilean – chileno(a)

Colombian – colombiano(a)

Spanish – español(a)

American – estadounidense

Guatemalan – guatemalteco(a)

Honduran – hondureño(a)

Mexican – mexicano(a)

Paraguayan – paraguayo(a)

Peruvian – peruano(a)

Salvadoran – salvadoreño(a)

Uruguayan – uruguayo(a)

Venezuelan – venezolano(a)

nicaragüense / costarricense / panameño

Grammar

* Indirect objects and indirect object pronouns on p.50

Me – me Us - nos

You (singular –informal) – te You (plural – Sp.) - os

You (singular – formal), him, her – le You (plural - ¿), them – les

* *Dar* (to give) on p.50

yo *doy* nosotros *damos*

tú *das* vosotros *dais*

él, ella, Usted *da* ellos, ellas, Ustedes *dan*

* *Decir* (to say, to tell) on p.50

yo *digo* nosotros *decimos*

tú *dices* vosotros *decís*

él, ella, Usted *dice* ellos, ellas, Ustedes *dicen*

* *Saber* and *concocer* on p.53
* Saber is to know a fact or piece of information
* Saber followed by an infinitive to say you know how to do something

yo *sé* nosotros *sabemos*

tú *sabes* vosotros *sabeís*

él, ella, Usted *sabe* ellos, ellas, Ustedes *saben*

* Conocer is say whether you know or are familiar with people, places, or things

yo *conozco* nosotros *conocemos*

tú *conoces* vosotros *conoceís*

él, ella, Usted *conoce* ellos, ellas, Ustedes *conocen*

* Use of ser (to be) on p. 54
* To tell time and to say at what time something happens
* To say what belongs to someone
* To say who or what someone or something is
* To say what someone or something is like
* To say where someone is from and to describe someone’s nationality

yo *soy* nosotros *somos*

tú *eres* vosotros *soís*

él, ella, Usted *es* ellos, ellas, Ustedes *son*

IOP:

Subject Pronouns are words that substitute for nouns.

Direct object pronouns replaces the object that directly receives the action of the verb.

Reflexive (when subject and object are the same) pronouns are object pronouns.

The indirect object tells us where the direct object is going.