Español II

Unit 3-1

Lugares - Places

downtown - el centro

town hall - el ayuntamiento

bank - el banco

café - el café

butcher's shop - la carnicería

clinic - la clinica

cemetery - el cemeterio

recreation center- el centro recreativo

police department - la comisaria

bus station - la estación de autobuses

fire station - la estación de bomberos

flower shop - la floristería

fruit shop - la frutería

ice cream shop - la heladería

furniture store - la mueblería

bakery - la panadería

pastry shop - la pastelería

hair salon - la peluquería

fish market - la pescadería

town square / plaza - la plaza

grocery store - la tienda de comestibles

monument - el monumento

market - el mercado

driver's license - la licencia de conducir

fountain - la fuente

park bench - la banca

telephones - los teléfonos

to allow -permitir

to forbid / prohibit - prohibir

to pick (someone) up - recoger (a alguien)

to ask someone - preguntarle a alguien

to take someone - llevar a alguien

to walk / to go - andar

to stroll / to take a walk - pasearse

to get a haircut - cortarse el pelo

to walk / drive around - dar una vuelta por

to run errands - hacer diligencias

To Ask for Information

Excuse me. - Disculpe.

Could you tell me... - ¿Me podria decir...?

Where can I... - ¿Dónde se puede...?

Yes, of course - Sí, claro.

I think so. - Creo que sí.

I'm not sure. - No estoy seguro(a).

It opens at... - Se abre a la(s)...

To Ask Where Someone Went and What He or She Did

Where did you go this morning/afternoon/evening? - ¿Adónde fuiste esta mañana/tarde/noche?

What do you do? - ¿Qué hicieron?

I had to... - Tuve que...

I went... - Pasé por...

**GRAMMAR**

Impersonal *se* and passive *se* (on p.90)

> The "impersonal *se"* can be the subject of the third person singular form of a verb without an object. It can mean they, one, or you.

> The pronoun se can also be used to say that something is done, without saying who does it. The verb agrees in number with the noun receiving the action. This use is called "passive *se*".

> "Passive *se*" is often used to say what is or is not allowed.

Preterite of-CAR, -GAR, -ZAR verbs (on p.92)

> Verbs ending in -car, -gar, and -zar have spelling changes in the you forms of the preterite.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| -car | -gar | -zar |
| -qué | -gué | -cé |
| -caste | -gaste | -zaste |
| -có | -gó | -zó |
| -camos | -gamos | -zamos |
| -casteis | -gasteis | -zasteis |
| -caron | -garon | -zaron |

Conocer (on p.92)

> In the present tense, conocer means to know someone or to be familiar with a place or thing. It has an irregular yo form.

|  |
| --- |
| Conocer |
| Conozco |
| Conoces |
| Conoce |
| Conocemos |
| Conocéis |
| Conocen |

> Conocer is regular in the preterite tense. Use it in the preterite to say you met someone or got to know a place for the first time.

|  |
| --- |
| Conocer |
| Conocí |
| Conociste |
| Conoció |
| Conocimos |
| Conocisteis |
| Conocieron |

Irregular Preterites: Andar, Tener, Venir, Dar, Ver (on p.94)

> Most of these verbs have truly irregular stems and endings in the preterite. Ver is irregular only in that it has no written accent marks.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Andar (to walk) | Tener (to have) | Venir (to come) | Dar (to give) | Ver (to see) |
| Anduve | Tuve | Vine | Di | Vi |
| Anduviste | Tuviste | Viniste | Diste | Viste |
| Anduvo | Tuvo | Vino | Dio | Vio |
| Anduvimos | Tuvimos | Vinimos | Dimos | Vimos |
| Anduvisteis | Tuvisteis | Vinisteis | Disteis | Visteis |
| Anduvieron | Tuvieron | Vinieron | Dieron | Vieron |