

Dear Rising Spanish 3 Student and Parents:

Congratulations on having successfully completed your second 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 2, so that you are better prepared for Spanish 3 in the fall. It is advisable to do the packet in small increments instead of doing it all at once.

La Sra. Hernández will count this as 10 points extra credit on your first 6 weeks test grade to those students who submit the completed review packet as requested. In order to qualify for the 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 La Sra. Hernández on the first day of school.

In addition to the packet, there are several online sources that can be used for review and practice. STARS is a wonderful resource for vocabulary, grammar explanation and activities. Spaleon.com is for practice with regular and irregular present, preterite and imperfect verb tenses. Conjuguemos.com provides practice with verb conjugations for the simple present tense, the present and past progressive tenses, the commands and the Subjunctive mood.

I am hoping that Spanish is important enough to you that you will be motivated to keep up your skills over the summer break. Please e-mail me at hernandp@cisdmai.com if you have questions as you go through the packet. Please look for grammatical questions as well as vocabulary based issues as you go along. I want to hear from you so please don't feel like you are burdening me. Good luck and I forward to seeing you next year in Spanish 3!

La Sra. La Sra. Hernández
Spanish 2/3 Teacher
The Carroll High School Foreign Language Department

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

_____ Student Signature

_____ Student Printed Name

_____ Parent/Guardian Signature

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

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

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

**Turn this sheet in with your packet.*

Verbs you learned in Spanish Level 2

-ar verbs	Form used	irregularities	-er verbs	Form used	irregularities	-ir verbs	Form used	irregularities
almorzar	present	O→UE	aprender	present		abrirse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
acompañar	(-) tú command		aprender	preterite		añadir	(-) tú command	
acostarse	present	O→UE reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	caerse	preterite	3rd p i→y reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	asistir	present	
afeitarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	caerse	preterite	3rd p i→y reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	batir	(-) tú command	
almorzar	preterite	(yo-z→cé)	comer	imperfect		compartir	imperfect	
anunciar	preterite		comer	(-) tú command		decidir	preterite	
apagar	preterite		conocer	present	(yo-zc)	decidir	imperfect	
apagar	(-) tú command	(g→gues)	correr	imperfect		decir	(+) tú command	yo form (-) "go"
arreglarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	crear	preterite	3rd p i→y	decir	preterite	
asar	(-) tú command		devolver	preterite		destruir	preterite	3rd p i→y
bailar	imperfect		doler	preterite		discutir	present	
bajar	preterite		doler	preterite		divertirse	imperfect	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
bañarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	encender	(-) tú command	E→IE	dormir	present	O→UE
buscar	preterite	(yo-c→qué)	entender	present	E→IE	escribir	present	
calentar	(-) tú command	E→IE	escoger	preterite		escribir	preterite	
cepillarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	escondarse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	escribir	imperfect	
cerrar	preterite		haber	preterite		freír	(-) tú command	E→I
chocar	preterite		hacer	present	yo-go	hervir	(-) tú command	E→IE
cobrar	preterite		hacer	present	yo-go	ir	present	irregular
coleccionar	imperfect		hacer	preterite	stem=hic 3rd ps C→Z	ir	preterite	irregular
comenzar	preterite		hacer	(+) tú command	irregular	ir	(+) tú command	irregular
compra	preterite		hacer	imperfect		ir	imperfect	irregular
contestar	present		hacer	(-) tú command	irregular	ir	(-) tú command	irregular
cortar	(-) tú command		leer	preterite	3rd p i→y	mentir	imperfect	
cortarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	llover	preterite	conjugate only to the 3rd ps	ocurrir	preterite	
cortarse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	morirse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	oir	preterite	3rd p i→y
costar	present	O→UE	moverse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	pedir	present	E→I
crear	present		moverse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	permitir	imperfect	
cruzar	(+) tú command		obedecer	imperfect		preferir	present	E→IE
cuidar	preterite		ofrecer	imperfect		preferir	(-) tú command	E→IE
dar	present	Irregular	parecerse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	prohibir	present	
dar	preterite	no accents	poder	preterite	stem=pud	reducir	(-) tú command	zc

-ar verbs	Form used	irregularities	-er verbs	Form used	irregularities	-ir verbs	Form used	irregularities
Dar	(-) tú command	Irregular	poder	preterite	stem=pud	repetir	present	E→I
dejar	(+) tú command		poder	preterite	stem=pud	sacudir	preterite	
dejar	(-) tú command		poner	preterite	stem=pus	salir	(+) tú command	yo form (-) "go"
despertarse	present	E→IE reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	poner	preterite	stem=pus	salir	(-) tú command	irregular
doblar	(+) tú command		poner	(-) tú command	irregular	seguir	(+) tú command	E→I
ducharse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	poner	(+) tú command	yo form (-) "go"	sentirse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
echar	preterite		ponerse	present	yo-go reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	servir	present	E→I
empezar	present	E→IE	proteger	preterite		servir	(-) tú command	E→I
encontrar	preterite		querer	preterite	stem=quis	subir	preterite	
ensayar	present		querer	preterite		venir	(+) tú command	yo form (-) "go"
entregar	present		querrir	present	E→IE	venir	preterite	stem=vin
enviar	preterite		romperse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	vestirse	present	E→I, reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
escaparse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	romperse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se	vivir	imperfect	
escuchar	imperfect		romperse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se			
esperar	(+) tú command		saber	present	yo-se			
esquiar	preterite		ser	present	irregular			
estar	present	Irregular	ser	preterite	irregular			
estar	(+) tú command		ser	(+) tú command	irregular			
estar	preterite	stem=estuv	ser	imperfect	irregular			
estar	preterite	stem=estuv	ser	(-) tú command	irregular			
estar	(-) tú command	Irregular	tener	preterite	stem=tuv			
examinar	preterite		tener	(+) tú command	yo form (-) "go"			
explicar	present		tener	imperfect				
ganar	present		torcerse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se			
gastar	preterite		traer	preterite	stem=traj *3rd pp (-eron)			
grabar	present		ver	preterite	no accents			
gritar	preterite		ver	imperfect	irregular			
investigar	preterite		volver	present	O→UE			
jugar	present	U→UE						
jugar	imperfect							
jugar	preterite							
lastimarse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se						
lavarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se						

-ar verbs	Form used	irregularities		-ar verbs	Form used	irregularities
levantar	preterite			prestar	present	used w/me, te,le,nos,les
levantarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se		probar	(-) tú command	O→UE
limpiar	imperfect			probarse	present	O→UE, reflexive
llegar	present			probarse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
llegar	preterite	(yo-g→gué)		quedarse	preterite	reflexive
llenar	preterite			quedarse	(+) tú command	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
llevar	preterite			quemarse	preterite	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se
manejar	(+) tú command			quitar	(+) tú command	
mezclar	(-) tú command			recetar	preterite	
mirar	preterite			rescatar		
molestar	imperfect			respetar	present	
montar	imperfect			sacar	present	
navegar	present			sacar	preterite	yo-qué
necesitar	present			saltar	imperfect	
nevar	preterite	conjugate only to the 3rd ps		salvar	preterite	
olvidarse	preterite	reflexive		secarse	present	reflexive
olvidarse	(-) tú command	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se		Tirar	(-) tú command	
pagar	preterite	(yo-g→gué)		tomar	present	
parar	(+) tú command			trabajar	present	
participar	present			trabajar	imperfect	
participar	imperfect			tratar	preterite	
pasar	(+) tú command			usar	preterite	
pasar	preterite			usar	(-) tú command	
pelar	(-) tú command			visitar	present	
pelearse	imperfect	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se				
pensar	present	E→IE				
pensar	imperfect					
pensar	preterite					
picar	(-) tú command	(q→ques)				
pintar	preterite					
pintarse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se				
portarse	imperfect	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se				
prepararse	present	reflexive me,te,se,nos,se				

El Pretérito

The preterite is used for past completed actions. To conjugate regular –ar verbs in the preterite, take the –ar off and add the following:

Yo=é Tú=aste él=ó Nosotros=amos Vosotros=asteis ellos=aron

To conjugate regular –er and –ir verbs, drop off the -er or -ir from the verb and add the following:

Yo=í Tú=iste él=ió Nosotros=imos ellos=ieron

Conjugate the verbs in the correct form of the preterite:

1. Yo _____ el pan tostado en la cafetería. (comer)
2. Tú _____ en una casa grande. (vivir)
3. Ella _____ con su amiga Carolina. (hablar)
4. Nosotras _____ la lección de vocabulario. (estudiar)
5. Uds. _____ sus pasaportes en el aeropuerto. (perder)

CAR GAR ZAR verbs in the preterite. The following changes occur only in the YO form of the verb.

Ej: –gar=change the g to gu; –car=change the c to qu; –zar change the z to c
jugar=yo jugué tocar=toqué empezar=empecé

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

1. Ayer yo _____ tarde a la clase de español. (llegar)
2. Anoche Pepe _____ la guitarra y yo _____ el piano. (tocar)
3. Anteayer yo _____ con mis amigos en el parque. (almorzar)

Write the YO form of each of the following verbs in English and in Spanish:

1. sacar _____
2. empezar _____
3. pagar _____
4. explicar _____
5. almorzar _____
6. buscar _____
7. llegar _____
8. tocar _____
9. comenzar _____

Irregular Preterite

The preterit has many irregular verbs that must be memorized. Remember that no irregular verbs carry written accent marks.

SER: to be	IR:to go	DAR:to give	VER:to see	HACER:to do/make
fui	fui	di	vi	hice
fuiste	fuiste	diste	viste	hiciste
fue	fue	dio	vio	hizo
fuimos	fuimos	dimos	vimos	hicimos
fueron	fueron	dieron	vieron	hicieron

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb.

1. Roberto _____ al mercado con su madre. (ir)
2. Iliana _____ una película muy divertida. (ver)
3. Paco y Roberto _____ la tarea en la biblioteca. (hacer)
4. Uds. me _____ un regalo muy bonito. (dar)
5. ¿Cómo _____ el concierto anoche? (ser)

Yes...more irregular Preterite Verbs

The following verbs are irregular and have stem changes. The best way to learn them is to memorize them and to practice them.

andar=anduv	estar=estuv	tener=tuv	caber=cup
haber=hub	poder=pud	poner=pus	saber=sup
hacer=hic	querer=quis	venir=vin	decir=dij
traer=traj	conducir=conduj		

To these stems the following endings are used:

-e; -iste; -o; -imos; -isteis; -ieron/eron (with "j" in the stem)

Complete the following sentences using the correct verb form:

1. Yo _____ en Barcelona el año pasado. (estar)
2. Tú no _____ hacer la tarea de historia. (poder)
3. Los niños _____ por el parque con su perro. (andar)
4. Nosotros no _____ hacer ejercicio en el gimnasio. (querer)
5. Anoche ellos _____ las noticias. (saber)
6. Yo _____ la mesa antes de comer. (poner)

The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is another past tense used in Spanish. It is used to describe actions that are repeated in the past or actions that are habitual in the past. The imperfect is also used to describe the conditions and characteristics of people or things in the past. Other uses are to express time or age in the past as well as mental or emotional states in the past.

To form the imperfect...remove the -ar, -er or -ir and add the following endings.

For an -ar ending verb add: aba; abas; aba; ábamos; abais; aban
For an -er or -ir ending verb add: ía; ías; ía; íamos; íais; ían

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

1. Yo siempre _____ al tenis en el verano. (jugar)
2. Marcos nunca _____ para exámenes. (estudiar)
3. Tú _____ la tarea todos los días. (hacer)
4. Nosotros _____ en una casa muy bonita y muy grande. (vivir)
5. Mi hermano _____ cuatro años cuando vivíamos en Fairfax. (tener)

Irregular Verbs in the Imperfect

As luck would have it, there are only 3 irregular verbs in the Imperfect tense! IR-SER-VER

IR-to go	SER-to be	VER-to see	Note: 3 vowels back to back are okay in the imperfect
iba	era	veía	
ibas	eras	veías	
iba	era	veía	
íbamos	éramos	veíamos	
iban	eran	veían	

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the imperfect tense.

1. Raúl _____ un hombre muy guapo e inteligente. (ser)
2. Yo siempre _____ a la playa con mi familia. (ir)
3. Nosotros _____ a nuestros abuelos todos los días. (ver)
4. _____ las cinco de la tarde cuando Juan vino al teatro. (ser)
5. Tú y yo _____ al cine con mucha frecuencia. (ir)

SABER and CONOCER

Saber and Conocer mean “to know”. Saber is to know or not know facts, information or how to do something. Conocer is to know or not know a person, place or thing. These verbs are not interchangeable.

Complete each sentence with the correct form of either SABER or CONOCER. In context, decide which tense must be used-present, preterite or imperfect.

1. Anoche tú _____ a la hija de Don Juan Tenorio.
2. Yo _____ que 2 y 2 son 4.
3. Antonio y Pepe _____ la capital de España.
4. Tú _____ cocinar hamburguesas y papas fritas.
5. Andrea no _____ nadar muy bien.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The present progressive is a tense that indicates an action that is happening now. To form the present progressive you use the present tense of the verb ESTAR plus the present participle of the verb.

ESTAR=estoy; estás; está; estamos; estáis; están

The present participle is formed by taking the –ar from the infinitive and adding –ando;

Hablar=hablando.

Or take off the –ir from the infinitive and add –iendo; vivir=viviendo and also take off the –er from the infinitive and add –iendo; comer=comiendo.

Ej: Yo estoy hablando=I am speaking; Yo estoy viviendo=I am living; Yo estoy comiendo=I am eating

There are a few verbs that need a spelling change when forming the participle. Some of these verbs are

oír=oyendo; creer=creyendo; leer=leyendo.

Also the –ir stem changing verbs change e to i and o to u.

Servir=sirviendo; pedir=pidiendo; decir=diciendo; dormir=durmiendo;
morir=muriendo

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the present progressive tense.

1. Ana _____ una canción muy bonita. (cantar)
2. Los estudiantes _____ la radio. (escuchar)
3. Yo _____ un vestido nuevo para la fiesta de Pepe. (comprar)
4. Nosotros _____ para el examen de AP. (estudiar)
5. Uds. _____ la telenovela *Mi Pequeña Traviesa*. (mirar)
6. Mirta _____ una revista muy interesante. (leer)
7. Tú y yo _____ las noticias en español. (oír)

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Demonstrative adjectives point out specific things. (Instead of writing the sweater...you could write this sweater or that sweater.) All demonstrative adjectives must agree in number and in gender with the noun they describe.

This/These: este;esta;estos;estas are for pointing out nouns that are close to the speaker and the listener. (aquí)

That/those: ese;esa;esos;esas are for pointing out nouns that are farther away from the speaker and the listener. (allí)

That/those: aquel;aquella;aquellos;aquellas are for pointing out nouns much farther away from the speaker and the listener. (allá)

Note: Demonstrative pronouns replace the noun with an accent. Ej: Ésa es bonita. (This one is pretty.)

Complete the sentences using the corresponding demonstrative adjective.

1. _____ chica es muy inteligente. (allá)
2. El suéter de _____ hombre es muy grande. (aquí)
3. _____ casa es de mi tía Albertina. (allí)

Note: Demonstrative pronouns replace the noun with an accent. Ej: Ésa es bonita. (That one is pretty.)

REFLEXIVE VERB IN ALL TENSES

A reflexive verb is a special verb...not a tense. It takes a direct object pronoun called a reflexive pronoun. All reflexive infinitives will end in "se". Examples are: lavarse; peinarse; bañarse; ducharse. A reflexive pronoun refers to the same person as the subject. The reflexive pronoun can go before the conjugated verb or attached to an infinitive or participle.

The reflexive pronouns are: me-te-se-nos-os-se

lavarse=to wash oneself

ducharse=to shower

Yo me lavo nosotros nos lavamos

Yo me ducho nosotros nos duchamos

Tú te lavas vosotros os laváis

Tú te duchas vosotros os ducháis

Ella se lava Ellas se lavan

Él se ducha Ellos se duchan

Preterite Tense

Yo me lavé nosotros nos lavamos Yo me duché nosotros nos duchamos

Imperfect Tense

Yo me lavaba nosotros nos lavábamos Yo me duchaba nosotros nos duchábamos

Present Progressive

Yo me estoy lavando/yo estoy lavándome Yo me estoy duchando/yo estoy duchándome

Nosotros nos estamos lavando/estamos lavándonos Nosotros nos estamos duchando/estamos duchándonos

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the reflexive verb. Then in the following lines write the complete sentence in the correct tense.

1. Nosotros _____ la cara por la mañana. (lavarse)-Present
2. _____ . Preterite
3. _____ . Imperfect
4. _____ . Present progressive

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

The direct object pronoun replaces the direct object. A direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers "what" or "whom".

The direct object pronouns are: me-te-lo-la-nos-os-los-las

Alejandro tiene un libro. (un libro is the direct object...it is replaced by "lo"...it agrees in person and in number. It is placed before the conjugated verb. Alejandro lo tiene.

The pronouns can also be attached to the infinitive.

Magdalena quiere comprar una camisa. (the direct object pronoun is "la" and can be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive)

- a. Magdalena la quiere comprar
- b. Magdalena quiere comprarla.

Rewrite each of the following sentences using the direct object pronoun.

- 1. Alberto tiene la tarea _____
- 2. Los estudiantes compran unos libros. _____
- 3. Juanita mira la televisión. _____
- 4. Uds. beben unos refrescos. _____
- 5. Yo estudio el vocabulario. _____

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

The indirect object answers the question "to whom" or "for whom" the action of the verb is performed. When there is an indirect object there is usually a direct object around somewhere!

Alberto me compra unas flores (a mí.) =Albert buys me some flowers. ("flores" is the direct object and me is the indirect object).

Sometimes prepositional pronouns are used to help identify the indirect object pronoun.

a mí=me a ti=te a él/ella/Ud.=le a nosotros=nos
a vosotros=os a ellos/ellas/Uds=les

- 1. Mis padres _____ dan una bicicleta. (a mí)
- 2. Los estudiantes _____ compraron una televisión. (a nosotros)
- 3. Federica _____ llevó al concierto anoche. (a ti)
- 4. Yo _____ voy a dar un muñeco de peluche. (a María)
- 5. Tú _____ dices la verdad. (a ellos)

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

You may use the direct and indirect object pronouns together in the same sentence. The indirect object pronoun always precedes the direct object pronoun.

She buys me a hat.= Ella me compra un sombrero. Ella me lo compra.

Rewrite the previous 5 sentences using both the direct and indirect object pronouns in the same sentence.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

**Ud./Uds. COMMANDS
AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMANDS**

The Ud./Uds. Commands are used to tell someone to do or not to do something. They are usually directed towards people you don't know very well, people of authority and elders. It is a very polite way of telling someone to do something.

To form the Ud./Uds. Command...simply take the present tense "yo" form of the verb...drop the "o" and add the "opposite vowel".

The opposite vowels of the verbs are: -ar=e; -er & -ir=a

Hablar=hablo...drop the "o"...habl + opposite vowel =e...hable with NO accent.

Comer=coma

Vivir=viva

If you are speaking to more than one person...you add an N to the command.

Hable + n=hablen

Coma + n=coman

Viva + n=vivan

No make it a negative command simply precede it by NO. No hable/hablen; No coma/coman; No viva/vivan.

There are a few irregulars that are mostly verbs that end in "y" in the yo form of the present tense plus haber and saber.

Dar= (No) dé/den/

estar=(No) esté/estén

ir=(No) vaya/vayan;

saber=(No) sepa/sepan

Ser=(No) sea/sean :

(No) haya/hayan

Also use the -car; -gar ; -zar rule when writing the Ud. Commands...ie. ...empiece...llegue

Write the affirmative and negative commands of the following verbs.

	Affirmative	Negative
1.hablar	_____	_____
2.usar	_____	_____
3.tomar	_____	_____
4.llegar	_____	_____
5.tocar	_____	_____
6.ir	_____	_____
7.ver	_____	_____
8.dar	_____	_____
9.saber	_____	_____
10.hacer	_____	_____

Tú Commands/ Informal Commands

When using the informal commands you would most likely be addressing a friend, a sibling or someone you know very well. The affirmative tú command is very easy to form. It is the third person singular of the verb.

Hablar= third person (él/ella) habla

Comer=come

Vivir=vive

However there are a few irregular verbs in the Affirmative that do not follow the rule and you must memorize these.

Decir=Di
Tener=Ten

Hacer=Haz
Venir=Ven

Poner=Pon
Ir=Ve

Salir=Sal
Ser=Sé

To form the negative it is very much like the Affirmative Ud. Command. You take the “yo” form of the present tense...drop the “o”...add the opposite vowel...+ and “S”.

Hablar=Hablo...drop “o”...habl...opp. Vowel is “e” + s=No hables.

Write the affirmative and negative commands of the following verbs.

	Affirmative	Negative
1.hablar	habla	no hables
2.poner	_____	_____
3.estudiar	_____	_____
4.beber	_____	_____
5.ir	_____	_____
6.tocar	_____	_____
7.escribir	_____	_____
8.tener	_____	_____
9.lavar	_____	_____
10.vivir	_____	_____

Lectura: Bienvenidos a la Isla Santa Cruz

¡Buenos días! Me llamo Jaime Carrillo Ochoa y soy de Guayaquil, una ciudad en la costa del sur de Ecuador. Me gusta estudiar los animales silvestres. Trabajo de guía aquí en las Galápagos, donde hay muchos animales interesantes. Hoy voy a llevar a un grupo de turistas de excursión por la isla Santa Cruz. ¿Te gustaría acompañarnos? ¡Vámonos! Comencemos, y por favor, tengan cuidado. Hay iguanas por todas partes y no debemos pisarlas.

Santa Cruz es una de las islas más grandes de las Galápagos. Está muy lejos de Ecuador, a unas 600 millas al oeste del país en la línea ecuatorial. Los animales son mansos; no tienen miedo porque por muchos años estas islas estuvieron deshabitadas.

En las Galápagos hay 58 tipos de aves. A la derecha pueden ver un ave que se llama el piquero patas azules. Como indica su nombre, estas aves tienen patas de color azul. Hay muchos pingüinos también. Ah, ¡miren! Hay un pingüino encima de esa piedra. A algunos turistas les gusta bucear con respiración para mirar los pingüinos nadando debajo del agua. Los pingüinos no pueden volar pero pueden nadar rápidamente.

Otro animal famosos es el león marino. Pueden ver algunos allí en el agua. A los bebés les gusta jugar con los humanos, pero cuidado, ¡los machos no son tan simpáticos!

Ahora vamos a ir a la reserva de tortugas en Santa Cruz. Van a ver la especie más conocida por los turistas: la tortuga gigante. Una de estas tortugas puede pesar 550 libras. Estos animales son vegetarianos. No comen carne. Su dieta parece ser saludable porque las tortugas gigantes viven aproximadamente 150 años. Los animales y las plantas de las Galápagos son diferentes de los del continente por la falta de contacto con otras especies. Muchas especies se encuentran solamente aquí. ¡Espero que disfruten de sus observaciones!

*Palabras claves: guía-guide; mansos-tame; ave-bird; pata-foot/leg; pingüino-penguin; león marino-sea lion; libra-pound; falta-lack.

A. Escribe un sinónimo de la lista clave.

1. pierna: _____
2. experto: _____
3. pájaro: _____
4. dócil: _____
5. ausencia: _____

B. Contesta las preguntas en frases completas.

1. ¿Qué trabajo tiene Jaime Carillo Ochoa?

2. ¿Dónde queda exactamente el lugar donde trabaja Jaime?

3. ¿Qué animales se ven en Santa Cruz?

4. ¿Cuál es el animal más conocido por los turistas?

ESCRITURA



Write a paragraph using the pictures as a guide. Create a story about a vacation that you took with your family. Write at least 8 to 10 complete sentences. Use the preterite and imperfect tenses.
