

Tema: Poesía

Nombre: [Redacted]

Fecha: 10/10/14

Clase: Spanish V

Profesor: [Redacted]

Periodo: A2

Preguntas/Ideas Principales:

Apuntes:



¿Que es poesía?
¿Que es estrofa?
¿Que es verso?

prestar sentimiento a través de lenguaje.
Conjunto de versos en un orden.
Cada una de las líneas que componen un poema.

¿Que son versos sueltos?

un verso que no tiene la misma rima que los otros versos.

¿Cuales son los versos pares?

Los versos que corresponden a los # pares (2, 4, 6)

¿Cuales son los versos impares?

Los versos que corresponden a los # impares (1, 3)

¿Que es un verso libre?

un verso que no tiene el mismo # de silabas que los otros.

¿Que es un Computo silábico?

Hacer el conteo de las silabas de un verso.

¿Que es métrica?

El estudio del ritmo y su estructura.

Tipos de Versos.

(Computo silábico, versos, estrofa, rima)
bisilabo - 2 tetrasilabo - 4 Hexasilabo - 6
trisilabo - 3 pentasilabo - 5 Heptasilabo - 7
octosilabo - 8 decosilabo - 10 do decasilabo - 12
eneasilabo - 9 endecasilabo - 11 tri decasilabo - 13
tredecasilabo - 14 pentadecasilabo - 15

¿Que es rima?

sonidos muy parecidos en la última palabra de dos versos.
Asonante - Rima de vocales
Consonante - Rima de consonantes y voc

Resumen:

poesía tiene muchas reglas que tienen que seguir. Por ejemplo la cantidad de los versos estrofas. Tienen que tener rimas y una métrica. También hay diferentes versos, versos libres, impares y pares.

Topic: Preterite tense

Name: [redacted]

Date: 2/19/15

Questions/Main Ideas

How do you conjugate the preterite?

Class: Español I

Teacher: [redacted]

Period: B1

Notes:



- I. Accents in yo and él/ella forms
- II. Nosotros remains the same in present + predicate
- III. No accent in vosotros
- IV. No stem change
- V. Already happened

How do I conjugate in the preterite?

AR

IB/ER

é amos

í imos

aste asteis

iste isteis

o aron

ió ieron

How do I conjugate irregulars in the "yo" form?

I. tar verbs: (ex: tocar → toqué)

yo cé → qué

II. jar verbs: (ex: jugar → jugué)

yo gē → gué

III. zar verbs: (ex: Empezar → Empecé)

yo zē → cē

What are some irregular conjugate charts?

fui fuimos

Hacer (stems hic)

fuiste fuisteis

hice hicimos

fue fueron

hiciste hicisteis

hizo hicieron

Summary: In the preterite you can use it in the yo form qué, gué, and cē. There are many things to remember when conjugating, like which stem change do I use.



OBJECTIVE:
 -car, -gar, -zar
 verbs in the preterite

NAME: [redacted]
 CLASS/PERIOD:
 A2 Spanish 3
 DATE:
 10/3/14

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How do you change -car, -gar, -zar
 in the preterite / pretérito?

QUESTIONS:

cuáles son
 los verbos
 que terminan
 en, -car,

NOTES:

Verbos que terminan en -car, -gar, -zar
 - Go through a spelling change ONLY in YO form:
 - ~~Tocar~~ - yo toqué, tocaste, tocamos, tocaron
 - ~~Pagar~~ - yo pagué, pagaste, pagó, pagamos, pagaron
 - ~~Comenzar~~ - yo comencé, comenzaste, comenzó, comenzamos, comenzaron

How do you
 change the
 verbs to
 match the
 situation?

- 1.) identify the type of verb
- 2.) take off the ending
- 3.) write stem everywhere but yo
- 4.) write endings
- 5.) change a to que ge to que ze + ce
- 6.) write yo form

Example of changing:

Practicar		Vowels: a, e, i, o, u
praticaste		practicamos
praticó		X
		practicaron

SUMMARY:

When you change the ending of a verb you have to identify the verb, take off the ending, write stem everywhere but yo, write endings, and then write yo form.

CUE COLUMN
Los Adjetivos y Los pronombres

Los adjetivos demostrativos

- point out people or things that are nearby or faraway
- always comes before the noun and agrees with in gender & number

How are adjectives used in the sentence?

me gusta mucho trabajar en este centro recreativo,
I really like to work at this recreation center.

What is the difference between a pronoun and a noun?

Demonstrative adjectives also be used as pronouns to replace nouns.

Adjectives:

Pronouns:

Close to you		Closer to the person you are talking to		Far from both you:	
este	estos	ese	esos	aquel	aquello
esta	estas	esa	esas	aquella	aquello
éste	éstos	ése	esos	aquel	aquél
ésta	ésta	ésa	ésas	aquella	aquél

Can you identify the different demonstrative pronouns?

aquel = furthest away

Demonstrative pronouns are used to replace / point out people or things that are in a certain location. Depending where you and the object are will equal whether pronoun or adjective you will use.

The Present Subjunctive Notes

PURPOSE Spanish 3 Notes
Period: A2

What are the 3 types of subjunctive?

3 types:

- el indicativo, el imperativo, el supletivo

el indicativo

- includes everything we have learned so far

el imperativo

- crucial and use with commands

Subjunctive

- indicative mood used to write facts or actual events

- use it to say what the person does or doesn't want, to suggest or recommend someone else to do

- sentence that includes the subjunctive form has 2 clauses connected by word "que".

Examples:

- quiero que tú respires lentamente

- subject change yo → tú

- I want you to breathe slowly

- sugiero que bebas agua antes de comer

- I suggest you drink water before running

- el entrenador exige que los atletas estiren los músculos

- 2 clauses

- (el entrenador exige) y

- (los atletas estiren los músculos)

translation: the trainer demands that the athletes stretch their

For -ar verbs:

-e, es, e, emos, en

For er/ir verbs:

-a, as, a, amos, an

Use the indicative in a sentence.

What are the 3 verbs?

What are the -ar verbs?

Subjunctive verbs are used when you have 2 clauses and when you are not in yo form and then drop the o and add the ending of -e, es, e, emos, en and er/ir form -a, as, a, amos, an

Summary about: I learned in chapter 5 that friends (informal) & Princes (formal), when you have 15 friends and 11 princes may look similar but in order for it wear something different you change the verb. When you talk to a you per example if you're saying "you take out the trash" the normal way you will say "Tu prends" to make it a demand you take out the trash so it'll be "Prends". For er verbs only in the tu form, drop the s in courses.

French I Ch 5 Vocab, p. 167		Definition	Notes
Making suggestions & excuses			
On va au café ?		How about going to the cafe?	
On ?		How about?	
Désolé(e), j'ai des devoirs à faire.		Sorry, I have HW to do!	
J'ai des courses à faire.		I have errands to do	
J'ai des trucs à faire.		I have something to do	
J'ai des tas de choses à faire.		I have lots of things to do	
Je ne peux pas parce que...		I can't because...	
Foods and beverages			
un croque-monsieur		toasted ham and cheese sandwich	
un sandwich au jambon		ham sandwich	
un sandwich au saucisson		salami sandwich	
un sandwich au fromage		cheese sandwich	
un hot-dog		hot dog	
un steak-frites		steak and french fries	
une quiche		quiche	
une omelette		omelet	
une crêpe		very thin pancake	
une eau minérale		mineral water	
une limonade		lemon soda	
un citron pressé		lemonade	
un sirop de fraise		water w/strawberry syrup	
un sirop de fraise à l'eau			
n coca		soda	
n jus d'orange		orange juice	
n jus de pomme		apple juice	
café		coffee	
chocolat		hot chocolate	
Asking a recommendation			
Qu'est-ce que vous recommandez ?		Have...	
Prenez...		to take sth to have food/drink	
Other useful expressions			
J'ai soif		To be thirsty	
J'ai faim		To be hungry	
Getting someone's attention			
Excusez-moi		Excuse me	
Monsieur		Waiter!	
Dame		Waitress!	
Demoiselle		Waitress!	
Le menu, s'il vous plaît		The menu, please	
Ordering food and beverages			
Qu'est-ce que vous avez choisi ?		Have you decided/chosen?	
Qu'est-ce que vous prenez ?		What are you having?	
Qu'est-ce que vous avez... ?		Do you have...?	

These are three-column notes with the Cornell Notes strips attached for questioning and summary.