



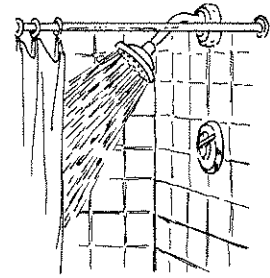
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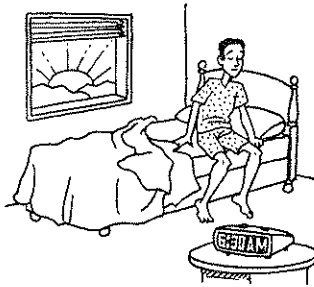
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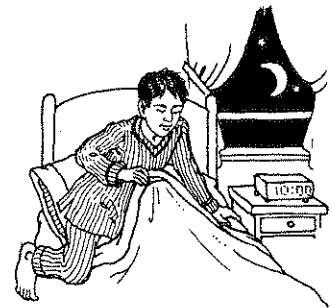
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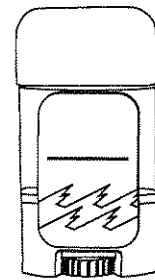
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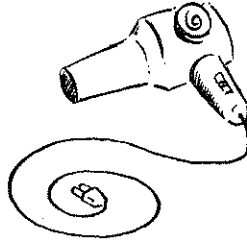


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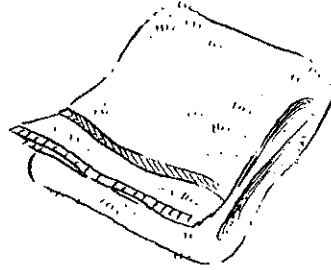
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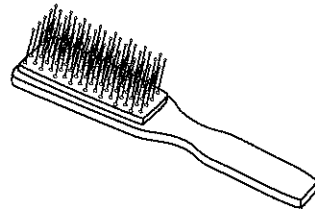
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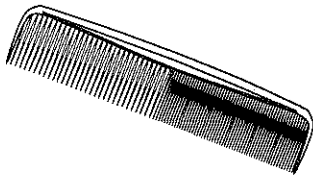
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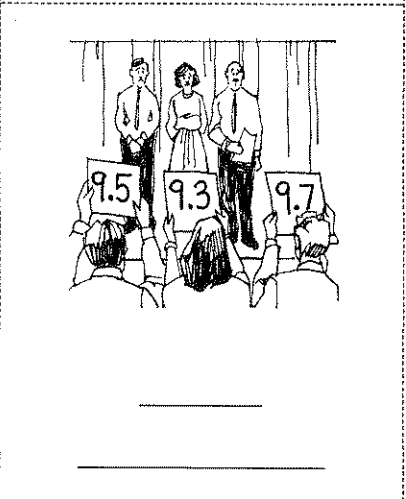
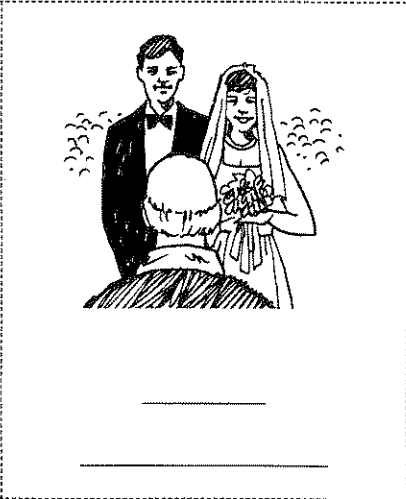
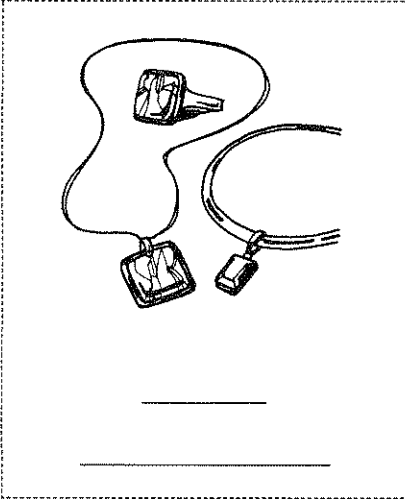
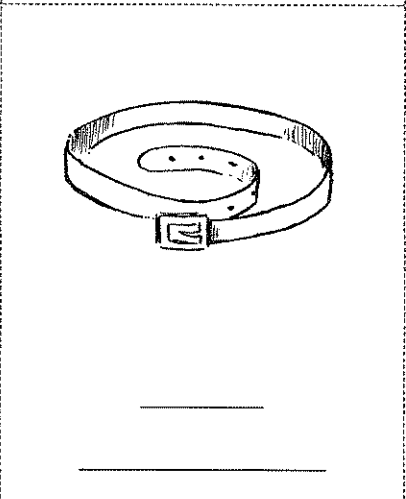
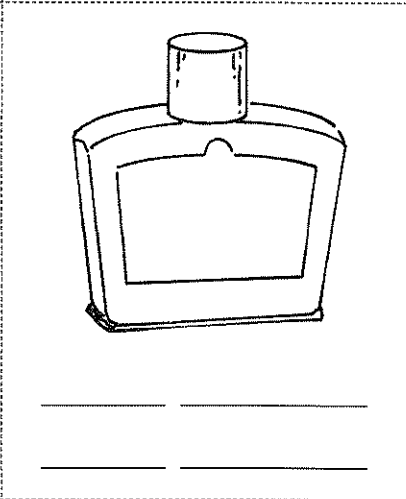
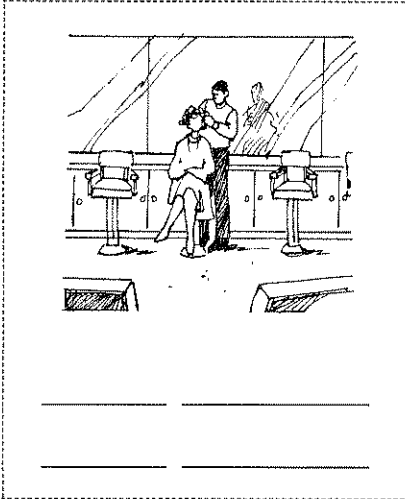
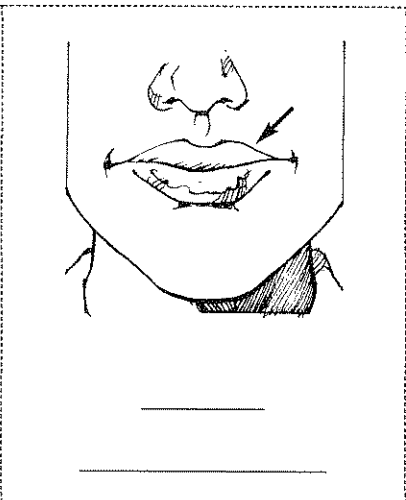
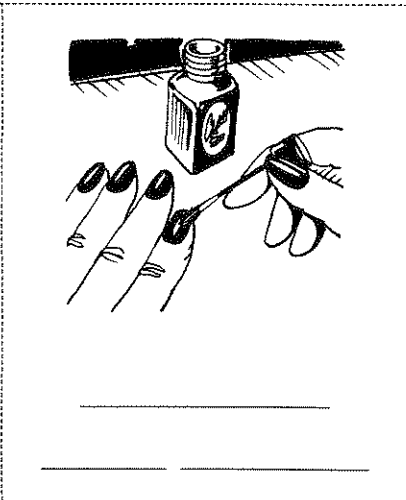
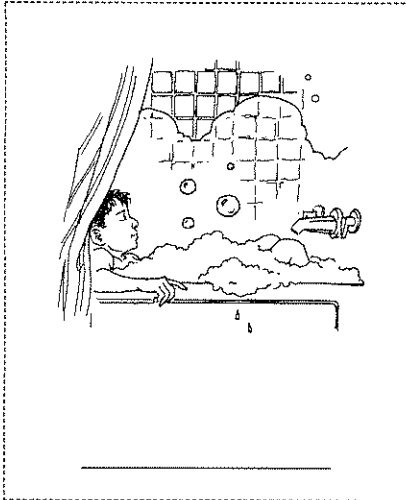
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Write the Spanish vocabulary word below each picture. If there is a word or phrase, copy it in the space provided. Be sure to include the article for each noun.



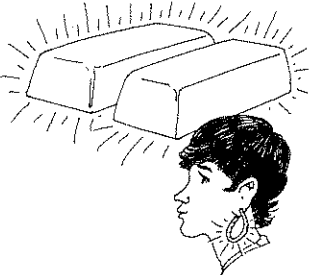


Write the Spanish vocabulary word below each picture. If there is a word or phrase, copy it in the space provided. Be sure to include the article for each noun.



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\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**pedir prestado,  
prestada (a)**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**el  
pelo**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**levantarse**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**entusiasmado,  
entusiasmada**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**nervioso,  
nerviosa**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Write the Spanish vocabulary word below each picture. If there is a word or phrase, copy it in the space provided. Be sure to include the article for each noun.

<p><b>tranquilo, tranquila</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>las uñas</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>la cita</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>ponerse</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>prepararse</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>antes de</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>depende</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>elegante</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>lentamente</b></p> <p>_____</p>



**Capítulo 2A**

Write the Spanish vocabulary word below each picture. If there is a word or phrase, copy it in the space provided. Be sure to include the article for each noun.

<p><b>luego</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>por ejemplo</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>rápidamente</b></p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>te ves (bien)</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>la audición</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>

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Tear out this page. Write the English words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

acostarse \_\_\_\_\_

afeitarse \_\_\_\_\_

arreglarse (el pelo) \_\_\_\_\_

bañarse \_\_\_\_\_

cepillarse  
(los dientes) \_\_\_\_\_

cortarse el pelo \_\_\_\_\_

despertarse \_\_\_\_\_

ducharse \_\_\_\_\_

levantarse \_\_\_\_\_

lavarse (la cara) \_\_\_\_\_

pintarse  
(las uñas) \_\_\_\_\_

ponerse \_\_\_\_\_

prepararse \_\_\_\_\_

secarse \_\_\_\_\_

Fold In  
↓



Tear out this page. Write the Spanish words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

to go to bed \_\_\_\_\_

to shave \_\_\_\_\_

to fix (one's hair) \_\_\_\_\_

to take a bath \_\_\_\_\_

to brush  
(one's teeth) \_\_\_\_\_

to cut one's hair \_\_\_\_\_

to wake up \_\_\_\_\_

to take a shower \_\_\_\_\_

to get up \_\_\_\_\_

to wash (one's face) \_\_\_\_\_

to paint, to polish  
(one's nails) \_\_\_\_\_

to put on \_\_\_\_\_

to get ready \_\_\_\_\_

to dry \_\_\_\_\_

Fold In  
↓





Tear out this page. Write the English words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

el agua de colonia \_\_\_\_\_

el cepillo \_\_\_\_\_

el cinturón \_\_\_\_\_

el desodorante \_\_\_\_\_

la ducha \_\_\_\_\_

el gel \_\_\_\_\_

las joyas (de oro,  
de plata) \_\_\_\_\_

el maquillaje \_\_\_\_\_

el peine \_\_\_\_\_

el pelo \_\_\_\_\_

el salón de belleza \_\_\_\_\_

el secador \_\_\_\_\_

la toalla \_\_\_\_\_

las uñas \_\_\_\_\_

Fold In





**Capítulo 2A**

Tear out this page. Write the Spanish words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

- cologne \_\_\_\_\_
- brush \_\_\_\_\_
- belt \_\_\_\_\_
- deodorant \_\_\_\_\_
- shower \_\_\_\_\_
- gel \_\_\_\_\_
- (gold, silver)  
jewelry \_\_\_\_\_
- make-up \_\_\_\_\_
- comb \_\_\_\_\_
- hair \_\_\_\_\_
- beauty salon \_\_\_\_\_
- blow dryer \_\_\_\_\_
- towel \_\_\_\_\_
- nails \_\_\_\_\_

Fold In ↓

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To hear a complete list of the vocabulary for this chapter, go to Disc 1, Track 3 on the Guided Practice Audio CD or go to [www.phschool.com](http://www.phschool.com) and type in the Web Code jdd-0289. Then click on **Repaso del capítulo**.

**Reflexive verbs (p. 80)**

- You use reflexive verbs to say that people do something to or for themselves. All reflexive verbs in the infinitive form end with **-se**. For example, **secarse el pelo** means *to dry one's hair*.
- The reflexive pronouns are **me**, **te**, **se**, **os**, and **nos**. Here is the present-tense form of **secarse**:

yo	me seco	nosotros/nosotras	nos secamos
tú	te secas	vosotros/vosotras	os secáis
usted/él/ella	se seca	ustedes/ellos/ellas	se secan

- Some verbs can be used in reflexive and non-reflexive forms.

**Me lavo el pelo todos los días.** *I wash my hair every day.*

**Lavo el coche.** *I wash the car.*

**A.** Look at the underlined word(s) and circle the correct reflexive pronoun for each sentence.

- Ellos ( nos / se ) lavan el pelo todos los días.
- Tú ( te / se ) pintas las uñas.
- Javier y yo ( nos / se ) lavamos la cara antes de acostarnos.
- Roberto ( nos / se ) cepilla los dientes antes de vestirse.

**B.** Write the correct reflexive pronoun and form of the verb to complete each answer. Follow the model.

**Modelo** —¿A qué hora te despiertas en la mañana?

—Yo siempre (despertarse) me despierto a las 6:30.

- ¿A qué hora se duchan ustedes?  
—Nosotras ( ducharse ) \_\_\_\_\_ a las 7:00 de la mañana.
- ¿A qué hora te arreglas el pelo?  
—Yo (arreglarse) \_\_\_\_\_ el pelo a las 7:30 de la mañana.
- ¿Se cepillan ustedes los dientes todos los días?  
—Sí, nosotros (cepillarse) \_\_\_\_\_ los dientes todos los días.

### Reflexive verbs (*continued*)

- Reflexive pronouns can be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive. These two sentences have the same meaning:

Me voy a duchar. *or* Voy a ducharme. *I am going to take a shower.*

C. Complete the following sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun **me**, **te**, **se**, or **nos**. The first one is done for you.



1. Elena se tiene que maquillar. *or* Elena tiene que maquillarse.



2. José \_\_\_\_\_ va a duchar. *or* José va a duchar\_\_\_\_\_.



3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ voy a arreglar el pelo. *or* Yo voy a arreglar\_\_\_\_\_ el pelo.



4. Elena e Isabel siempre \_\_\_\_\_ tienen que preparar lentamente. *or*  
Elena e Isabel siempre tienen que preparar\_\_\_\_\_ lentamente.

D. Read Héctor's description of his morning routine. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the list.

arreglo	cepillo	despierto	ducho	levanto	seco	visto
---------	---------	-----------	-------	---------	------	-------

- Primero, me \_\_\_\_\_ a las 6:30 de la mañana y despierto a mi hermano.
- Luego, me \_\_\_\_\_ de la cama y voy al baño.
- Entonces, me \_\_\_\_\_ los dientes y me \_\_\_\_\_.
- Después, me \_\_\_\_\_ con la toalla y me \_\_\_\_\_ el pelo.
- Finalmente, me \_\_\_\_\_ con la ropa que preparé anoche y ¡tengo que despertar a mi hermano otra vez!

**The verbs *ser* and *estar* (p. 86)**

- The verb **ser** means "to be." Use **ser** to describe what a person or thing is like or where they are from, or what a thing is made of.

**María es simpática.** *María is nice.*

**Tú eres de Argentina.** *You are from Argentina.*

**El anillo es de plata.** *The ring is made of silver.*

**A. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of *ser*.**

- Las joyas \_\_\_\_\_ de oro.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ Mateo.
- Tú \_\_\_\_\_ elegante.

- The verb **estar** also means "to be." Use **estar** to tell how a person is or feels at the moment or where a person or thing is located.

**Elena está entusiasmada hoy.** *Elena is excited today.*

**Alonso está en el baño.** *Alonso is in the bathroom.*

**B. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of *estar*.**

- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ muy nervioso.
- Ramón y yo \_\_\_\_\_ tranquilos.
- Tú \_\_\_\_\_ en el salón de belleza.

**C. Complete the conversation using the verbs from the word bank. Use each verb only once.**

soy	eres	estoy	estás	es
-----	------	-------	-------	----

- CARMEN: Yo soy de México. ¿De dónde \_\_\_\_\_ tú?

ELENA: Yo \_\_\_\_\_ de Honduras.

- CARMEN: Yo estoy nerviosa hoy porque tengo una audición. Y tú, ¿cómo \_\_\_\_\_ hoy?

ELENA: Yo \_\_\_\_\_ muy contenta porque tengo una cita con Rafael.

- CARMEN: ¿Sí? Yo conozco a Rafael. Él \_\_\_\_\_ muy simpático.

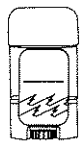

ELENA: Sí, Rafael es mi amigo de Honduras.

**Possessive adjectives (p. 88)**

- Spanish possessive adjectives have a long form that comes after the noun:  
 ¿Tienes un peine **mío**? *Do you have a comb of mine?*  
 El secador es **nuestro**. *The dryer is ours.*
- After the verb *ser*, you can use the possessive adjective by itself:  
 Esta toalla es **tuya**. *This towel is yours.*
- Possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they describe:  
 El peine es **mío**. *The comb is mine.*
- These forms are often used for emphasis:

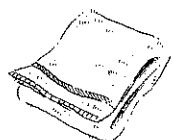
mío/mía	míos/mías	nuestro/nuestra	nuestros/nuestras
tuyo/tuya	tuyos/tuyas	vuestro/vuestra	vuestros/vuestras
suyo/suya	suyos/suyas	suyo/suya	suyos/suyas

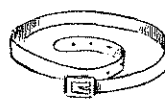
**A.** Look at the drawings and the sentences. Then, circle the possessive adjective in each sentence. You can look at the above chart to help you. Follow the model.

**Modelo**  El  es **mío**.

1. Este  no es **mío**.

3. El  es **mío**.

2. Las  son **nuestras**.

4. El  es **suyo**.

**B.** Read the conversations about who owns various objects. Then, complete each answer with the correct possessive adjective. Follow the model.

**Modelo** —¿Es tu secador?  
 —Sí, el secador es       mío      .

1. —¿Es tu toalla?  
 —Sí, la toalla es \_\_\_\_\_.

3. —¿Son nuestros salones de belleza?  
 —No, los salones de belleza no son \_\_\_\_\_.

2. —¿Son estas joyas de tu madre?  
 —Sí, las joyas son \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Lectura: El Teatro Colón: Entre bambalinas (pp. 90–91)**

**A.** The reading in your textbook is about a theater in Argentina called El Teatro Colón. How do you think the author feels about singing or acting in a theater? Look at the following section from the reading and underline the words that tell how the author feels.

*Pasar una noche en el Teatro Colón de Buenos Aires siempre es un evento especial y hoy es muy especial para mí. Vamos a presentar la ópera "La traviata" y voy a cantar en el coro por primera vez. ¡Estoy muy nervioso! ... "La traviata" fue la ópera que se presentó en la inauguración del teatro el 27 de abril de 1857. Por eso estamos muy entusiasmados.*

**B.** Look at the following words and circle the ones that describe how you would feel before giving a performance in a theater. Then write three more descriptive words.

nervioso(a), contento(a), \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** Read the following advertisement about student auditions from your textbook reading. Then, use the information to decide if the following students are qualified to audition. Circle **Sí** if they are qualified or **No** if they are not qualified.

**AUDICIONES**  
 *para jóvenes de 15 a 25 años de edad.*  
 *Si quieres ser músico, cantante o bailarín, tienes talento, eres joven y vives en Buenos Aires, tienes la oportunidad de hacer tus sueños realidad.*

1. José Luis es músico y tiene mucho talento. Él tiene 15 años.  
(Sí / No)
2. A Isabel no le gusta bailar ni cantar, pero le interesa la tecnología y el arte. Ella tiene 18 años.  
(Sí / No)
3. Elena quiere ser bailarina. Ella tiene 13 años.  
(Sí / No)
4. Enrique toca la guitarra. Él tiene 30 años y vive en Los Ángeles.  
(Sí / No)
5. A Juan le gusta cantar. También sabe tocar el piano. Tiene 25 años.  
(Sí / No)



### Presentación oral (p. 93)

**Task:** Pretend you are an exchange student in Mexico. Your host family wants to know how you celebrate special events in the United States. Bring in a photo from home or from a magazine that shows a special event.

**A.** Look at your photo and use it to answer the following questions.

1. What is the special event? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What clothing are people wearing? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How do you think the people feel? \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Look again at your photo and your answers from **part A**. Imagine you are going to attend the special event in the photo. How do you get ready? How do you feel before, during, and after the special event? Complete the sentences below.

Me gusta prepararme antes de un evento especial. Primero, yo \_\_\_\_\_.

Después, yo \_\_\_\_\_. Antes de salir, yo \_\_\_\_\_.

Antes de un evento especial yo estoy \_\_\_\_\_. En un evento especial, me gusta estar \_\_\_\_\_. Después de un evento, yo estoy \_\_\_\_\_.

**C.** Use the information from **parts A** and **B** to write some ideas about the special event. Write your ideas on index cards. Make sure you describe the event, how you prepare for the event, and how you feel before, during, and after the event.

**D.** Then, practice giving an oral presentation using your index cards and photo. Go through your presentation several times. Try to:

- provide as much information as you can about each point
- use complete sentences
- speak clearly