

Practice regular verb conjugations

The mission of the St. Clair R-XIII School District is helping students learn, and that is why At-Home Learning Opportunities are being provided.

We understand, however, these are extraordinary times. We also realize that not every student will have equal access to technology, help at home, or other support.

We encourage all students to complete the assignments that are provided, so when school resumes, they are ready. However, please also know that At-Home Learning assignments will not be considered mandatory, and will not negatively impact grades. These materials will only enhance grades.

<i>Pronoun/Verb ending</i>	<i>-AR</i>	<i>-ER</i>	<i>-IR</i>
Yo	-o	-o	-o
Tú	-as	-es	-es
Él,Ella, Usted	-a	-e	-e
Nosotros,Nosotras	-amos	-emos	-imos
Ellos,Ellas, Ustedes	-an	-en	-en

Assignment March 20th

1. el/ cantar

2. yo/comer

3. nosotros/vivir

4. tu/ bailar

5. vosotros/ hablar

6. ella/leer

7. ellos/ asistir

8. Yo/ estudiar

9. tu/ ver

10. ustedes/vivir

11. usted/ mirar

12. ellas/ aprender

13. yo/vivir

14. el/ patinar

1. I eat

2. He dances

3. You sing

15. nosotros/saber

4. We skate

5. She talks

Preterite vs imperfect conjugations

Here are all three regular preterite verb forms together:

hablar	comer	vivir
hablé	comí	viví
hablaste	comiste	viviste
habló	comió	vivió
hablamos	comimos	vivimos
hablasteis	comisteis	vivisteis

hablaron	comieron	vivieron
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Note: The nosotros forms for -ar and -ir verbs are the same in both preterite and present tenses: **hablamos, vivimos**.

[Review This Topic]

Here are all three regular imperfect verb forms together:

hablar	comer	vivir
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hablaba	comía	vivía
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hablabas	comías	vivías
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hablaba	comía	vivía
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hablábamos	comíamos	vivíamos
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hablabais	comíais	vivíais
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hablaban	comían	vivían
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Practice the preterite tense , red side of your past tense folder we created. Practice the Imperfect, the green side of the folder

Assignment: Choose the correct verb conjugation for the correct tense.

Antes yo no (1. **sabía/supe**) nada sobre Colombia, pero el diciembre pasado (2. **viajaba/viajé**) a Bogotá y (3. **aprendía/aprendí**) mucho sobre el país. Durante mi visita, (4. **conocía/conocí**) varios centros comerciales, discotecas, universidades y parques inmensos. También (5. **podía/pude**) ver las obras originales de Fernando Botero, el famoso pintor de figuras voluminosas. El último día, un guía turístico me (6. **decía/dijo**) que yo no (7. **podía/pude**) irme sin ver el Museo del Oro, e inmediatamente (8. **decidía/decidí**) visitarlo. Afortunadamente, esa misma tarde (9. **podíamos/pudimos**) ir al museo. Allí (10. **había/hubo**) impresionantes piezas de oro elaboradas por la cultura Muisca, los indígenas de esa región. También (11. **sabíamos/supimos**) que los muiscas nunca (12. **querían/quisieron**) revelar el secreto de El Dorado –la legendaria ciudad de oro– a los españoles, quienes no (13. **podían/pudieron**) encontrarlo jamás. Paradójicamente, los colombianos (14. **daban/dieron**) el nombre de "Eldorado" al aeropuerto internacional de la capital. Gracias a este viaje, (15. **sabía/supe**) que Bogotá es una ciudad muy moderna con una rica historia.

Reflexive verb notes:

To learn to conjugate reflexive verbs, you need to learn a different set of pronouns called “reflexive pronouns.” These pronouns are positioned before the verb, while the ending “se” is dropped and the verb is conjugated normally.

lavarse

yo **me** lavo

I wash (myself)

tú **te** lavas

you wash (yourself) (informal)

él **se** lava

he washes (himself)

ella **se** lava

she washes (herself)

usted **se** lava
you wash (yourself) (formal)
nosotros **nos** lavamos
we wash (ourselves)
nosotras **nos** lavamos
we wash (ourselves) (feminine)
vosotros **os** laváis
you-all wash (yourselves) (informal)
vosotras **os** laváis

you-all wash (yourselves) (informal, feminine)
ustedes **se** lavan
you-all wash (yourselves)(formal)
ellos **se** lavan
they wash (themselves)
ellas **se** lavan
they wash (themselves) (feminine)

The reflexive pronouns are not subject pronouns; rather they are object pronouns.

me (myself)	nos (ourselves)
te (yourself)	os (yourselves)
se (himself, herself, yourself)	se (themselves, yourselves)

The purpose of the reflexive object pronouns is to show that the action of the verb remains with the subject.

Juan se lava la cara.

Juan washes his face. (reflexive)

Juan lava su carro. (non-reflexive)

Juan washes his car.

Note: When referring to body parts, use the definite article, thus “la cara” not “su cara.”

Note that many, many verbs can be made reflexive. All it means when a verb is reflexive is that the action remains with the subject.

<i>wash the dog (non-reflexive)</i>	<i>go to bed (reflexive)</i>
<i>wash your face (reflexive)</i>	<i>wake up your son (non-reflexive)</i>
<i>raise the book (non-reflexive)</i>	<i>wake up yourself (reflexive)</i>
<i>raise yourself (reflexive)</i>	<i>...and so on</i>
<i>put the baby to bed (non-reflexive)</i>	

Assignment April 3rd- reflexive verbs present tense

Write these vocabulary words in English.

1. El espejo

2. Levantarse

3. Ducharse

4. La crema de afeitar

5. Banarse

6. La tina

7. Desayuno

8. Toalla

9. Desoderante

10. Despertarse

Conjugate these reflexive verbs to match the subject.

1. yo/ ducharse

2. ustedes/ banarse

3. tu/ lavarse

4. el/ levantarse

5. nosotros/ acostarse

6. ella/ afeitarse

7. yo/ quitarse

8. tu/ preocuparse

9. ellos/ peinarse

10. usted/ lavarse

11. nosotros/ cepillarse

12. yo/ maquillarse

13. ellas/ levantarse

14. el/ cepillarse

15. ustedes/ quitarse

April 6th through 10th- Practice the food vocabulary listed below.

- Breakfast: *Desayuno*
- Bread: *Pan*
- Butter: *Mantequilla*
- Sweet rolls: *Bollos*
- Pastry: *Pastelería*
- Coffee: *Café*
- With: *con*
- Without: *sin*
- Milk: *Leche*
- And: *y*
- Sugar: *Azúcar*
- Yoghurt: *Yogur*
- Eggs: *Huevos*
- Sausage: *Chorizo*
- Lunch: *Almuerzo*
- Dinner: *Cena*
- Food: *Comida*
- Potatoes: *Patatas*
- Rice: *Arroz*
- Soup: *Sopa*
- Pasta: *Pastas*
- Salad: *Ensalada*
- Vegetables: *Verduras*
- Onions: *Cebolla*
- Bell Peppers: *Pimiento*
- Meat: *Carne*
- Beef: *Res*
- Pork: *Cerdo*
- Chicken: *Pollo*
- Fish: *Pescado*
- Squid: *Calamares*
- Shrimp: *Camaronas*
- Seafood: *Mariscos*
- Tomatoes: *Tomate*
- Olive Oil: *Aceite de Oliva*
- Cucumbers: *Pepinos*
- Garlic: *Ajo*
- Beans: *Frijoles*
- Carrots: *Zanahoria*
- Asparagus: *Espárragos*
- Fried Egg: *Huevo Frito*
- Salt: *Sal*
- Pepper: *Pimienta*
- Drinks: *Bebidas*
- Wine: *Vino*
- Beer: *Cerveza*
- Water: *Agua*
- Tea: *Té*
- Soda: *Cola*
- Snack: *Bocadillo*
- Dessert: *Postre*
- Cheese: *Queso*
- Hot Chocolate: *Chocolate a la Taza*
- Vanilla Custard: *Flan*
- Fruit: *Frutas*
- Apple: *Manzana*
- Pear: *Pera*
- Cherries: *Guindas* or *Cerezas*
- Strawberries: *Fresas*
- Watermelon: *Sandía*
- Orange: *Naranja*
- Lemon: *Limón*
- Figs: *Higos*
- Nuts: *Nueces*
- Cake: *Tarta*
- Cookie: *Bollito* or *Galleta*

Assignment April 10th- Write a paragraph in Spanish using at least 10 of the food vocabulary items listed above.

April 13- April 17th Día de los muertos culture

Day of the Dead and Halloween

Día de los Muertos and Halloween have some common features, but they are distinct holidays. They both come from early cultures' beliefs about death that later mixed with Christianity. They are both based on the idea that the spirits return at that time of year. Customs around Halloween seem to stem from the idea that the spirits were malevolent (children were disguised so that they wouldn't be harmed), whereas in Day of the Dead festivities, the spirits are joyfully welcomed as family members that one hasn't seen in a year. *Día de los Muertos* continues to change, and a mixing of cultures and customs continues to occur. Halloween festivities are becoming more prevalent in Mexico: masks and costumes are sold in the markets alongside sugar skulls and *pan de Muertos*, costume contests are held along with altar contests in schools, and some children dress up in costumes and go trick-or-treating ("pedir Muertos").

Visiting Mexico For Día de Muertos

This holiday is an excellent time to visit Mexico. Not only will you be able to witness these special celebrations, but you can also enjoy other advantages of [Mexico in the Fall Season](#). Although families celebrate this holiday privately, there are many public displays that you can enjoy, and if you act respectfully, no one will mind your presence in the cemeteries and other public spaces where Mexicans celebrate and honor their deceased.

Day of the Dead is celebrated in different ways in different locations throughout Mexico. Festivities tend to be more colorful in the southern region, particularly in the states of Michoacán, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. In rural areas, celebrations are mostly solemn whereas in bigger cities they are sometimes irreverent. There are a few destinations that are well-known for their *Día de los Muertos* observances, and there are often special tours and activities that offer glimpses into local practices such as [Mexico Underground's Day of the Dead Tour in Mexico City](#) or [Wayak's Day of the Dead tour](#).

See our list of the best [Day of the Dead Destinations](#) for ideas about where to go to have the most memorable experience.

Of course, if you can't make it to Mexico, you can still celebrate the holiday by [making your own altar](#) to honor your loved ones who have passed on.

Assignment April 17th- Write a paragraph in English describing the differences and similarities between Halloween and Dia de los Muertos.

April 20th through April 24th - Study the past tense of the preterite and imperfect, already included above in the notes.

April 24th- Write at least 10 sentences in spanish using the past tense, can be in the preterite or in the imperfect.