

Honors Spanish 3

Summer 2021 Assignment

Nazareth Academy High School

This assignment consists of 5 written parts, and it will require doing work on your own to complete it. It involves taking notes on two new tenses that we will be working with in Spanish 3. Page 1 of this file (this page) gives you instructions for how to complete the assignment, and the rest of the file is the assignment itself.

To complete the assignment, you must watch a total of six YouTube videos on certain grammar concepts that are important to know in Honors Spanish. The links are on this first instruction page, and the pages that follow contain the written assignments that go along with the videos. These grammar concepts are:

- future and conditional tenses – pp. 2-5 of this document
- preterit vs. imperfect tenses – p. 6 of this document
- double object pronouns – p. 7 of this document

These are the videos for the future and conditional tenses (Parts 1, 2, and 3 of this assignment) on pp. 2-5 of this document:

Future tense:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u_PJWk9UGSk

Future tense irregular verbs:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWJ3cluiPBg>

Conditional tense:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ctJ6l-4NJ8>

These are the videos for the preterit vs. imperfect tenses (Part 4 of this assignment) on p. 6 of this document:

Preterite vs Imperfect tense (Video Part 1):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SooMUJrq4c8>

Preterite vs Imperfect tense (Video Part 2):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RwtZ8PWEKV4>

This is the video for the double object pronouns (Part 5 of this assignment) on p. 7 of this document:

Double object pronouns:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B0sqZYmRsdl>

Nombre: _____

Part 1: Forming the Future and Conditional Tenses

1. In your own words (you can write in English for this page), how do you form the future tense in Spanish for regular verbs? What is different about conjugating in the future tense than in all the other tenses you have learned so far? _____

2. What are the six endings for verbs in the future tense?

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3. In your own words, how do you form the conditional tense in Spanish for regular verbs?

4. What are the six endings for verbs in the conditional tense?

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. In which other tense have you seen these endings from #4? _____

6. Fill in the chart on the next page. What are the 12 irregular verbs listed in the second video? (Hint: 1:02) What are their new roots for forming the future (and conditional) tense? And what are their meanings in English?

irregular verb (infinitive)	new root	meaning in English

Part 2: Answering Questions in the Conditional

In complete sentences, answer #1-10 honestly about yourself, beginning each with **Sí**, or **No**.

1. ¿Nadarías con un tiburón?

2. ¿Bailarías con un vampiro?

3. ¿Comerías huevos y jamón verdes?

4. ¿Saldrías con un muchacho más bajo que tú?

5. ¿Te gustaría viajar a Europa?

6. ¿Dormirías en la playa?

7. ¿Te ducharías en agua fría?

8. ¿Vivirías con un tigre?

9. ¿Viajarías a la Antártida?

10. ¿Harías caída libre¹?

¹skydiving

Part 3: ¿Qué harás?

Now, back to the future. In paragraph form, write at least 10 things you will do during the upcoming academic year. What **will you do** this year? Begin this mini essay with *En mi tercer año en la escuela secundaria*, which means “In my junior year of high school,” ... Be positive and be realistic. Obviously, no one can predict the future. But look where you are now this quarantined summer 2020, and think of 10 things you honestly think you will do. Maybe you already have something specific planned; maybe you will attend a wedding for a family friend that is planned in November. Or maybe you don’t have any set plans – even if that’s the case, you can still think of at least 10 things. You can make your sentences more like your goals or resolutions for the year, which may or may not all have to do with school. The key is to keep all your verbs in the right tense and really try to form complete sentences with them, while staying truly reflective of what you believe you will accomplish this upcoming year. Write at least 10 sentences. You may write more than 10 sentences. You only have to say *En mi tercer año en la escuela secundaria*, once to introduce your mini essay. Use the back of this page or attach a separate piece of paper if you need more room to write. Be as creative as possible, but use a different verb in each sentence. Be careful of any irregular verbs.

Part 4: ¿Pretérito o imperfecto?

I. Although the concept of preterit vs. imperfect can be complicated, in your own words, how can you summarize when to use each one? _____

II. Read each mini paragraph. Circle the correct tense of each verb in parentheses ().

1. Cuando yo (fui / era) niña, siempre (fui / iba) al centro comercial con mis primos. Ellos y yo (compramos / comprábamos) juguetes y otros regalitos para nuestros primos menores. Una vez mi primo, Ricardo, le (regaló / regalaba) a su esposa un vestido súper bonito.

2. El otro día fui al partido de fútbol de mi hermana. (Hubo / Había) mucha gente en el partido. (Hizo / Hacía) muy buen tiempo. (Hizo / Hacía) mucho sol y no

3. Marta (fue / iba) a la ciudad con mucha frecuencia. Casi cada vez que (estuvo / estaba) en la ciudad (fue / iba) al museo donde (vio / veía) una exposición de arte.

4. A mí me encanta viajar y a mi esposa también le encanta. Yo (viajé / viajaba) a Irlanda el verano pasado pero ella (viajó / viajaba) a Irlanda todos los veranos. Los dos nunca (fuimos / íbamos) a Italia.

Part 5: Dos complementos en una frase

I. Complete:

1. In Spanish, the (direct / indirect) object always comes before the (direct / indirect) object.
2. The direct object pronouns are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____.
3. The indirect object pronouns are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____.
4. When the indirect object pronouns **le** or **les** comes immediately before the direct object pronouns **lo**, **la**, **los**, or **las**, the **le** or **les** changes to _____.

II. Rewrite each sentence, replacing the direct and indirect objects with pronouns.

MODELO: Juan le dio las llaves a Ana. → Juan se las dio.

5. Juan me dio el libro. → _____
6. Yo te dije el hecho. → _____
7. Tú no le sirves la comida a María. → _____
8. El empleado le vendió la camiseta a Héctor. → _____
9. La profesora les explicó las reglas a los alumnos. → _____
10. Ella nos devolvió los exámenes. → _____