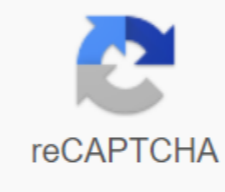




I'm not robot



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## Vhlcentral answers spanish 2 lesson 11

Technology 2 Communicative Goals I will be able to: VOICE BOARD • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about car problems • Consumer electronics • Computers and the Internet • The car and its accessories Miguel's car has broken down again, and he must take it to a mechanic. Meanwhile, Maru has a similar streak of bad luck with his computer. Can their problems with technology be solved? phonovela pages 58-61 context pages 54-57 pages 62-63 • Familiar commands • Pore and para • Mutual reflexive • Stressed possessive adjectives and pronouns • Recapitulation • Do they agree right or wrong? • Do you think they've known each other a long time? • Are they healthy? • What body parts are seen in the picture? pages 80–87 Reading: A cartoon Writing: A personal ad Listen: A commercial about computers On screen Flash culture Panorama: Argentina until FIRST VIEW structure pages 64-79 culture • Mobile phones in the Hispanic world • Cybercafés in Latin America 2 context'S Lesson 2 Technology fifty-five Practical technology: Vocabulary, Games 1 More vocabulary the digital / camcorder (video) camera (TV) channel internet café i cybercafé voice message voicemail answering machine stereo fax (machine) touch screen cd player cable TV video file is arroba blog CD player cable TV blog e-mail address text message website site turn off delete download software (phone) mobile phone mouse to record save to print decomposed / a 3 to download written sonar (or :ue) monitor to erase to work put, turn on your computer (laptop) to turn off the call printer website feature to scan browsing (on the Internet) DVD network player; Web scan record the Internet remote control text message network 2 symbol wireless connection computer program screen file the wireless internet connection TV video to call the keyboard surf transfer (Internet) the MP3 player to turn on to call does not work; Out of action slow slow full / a full Variation Lexical computer Download Computer (Esp.), Computer (Col.) download (Arg., Col, Esp., Kom.) resources AC CD p. 113 CP pp. 15-16 CH pp. 17-18 55 vhlcentral.com 4 Listen to the conversation between two friends. Then fill in the sentences. 1. Maria and Anne are in . a. a shop b. an internet café c. a restaurant 2. Maria loves them. a. mobile phones b. digital cameras c. internet cafes 3. Ana prefers to save the images in . a. screen b. a file c. a cederrón 4. María wants to take a . a. Put computer b. take digital photos c. surf the Internet 5. Ana pays for coffee and . a. Using the Internet b. printer c. transmission, Right or false? Listen to the sentences and indicate whether what each one says is true or false, depending on the drawing. 1. 5. 2. 6. 3. 7. 4. 8. Prayers Write sentences using these elements. Use preterit e zeitgeist and add the necessary words. 1. Me/ Download / Images / Internet 2. switch off/TV/ten/night 3. Daniel and his wife / buy / laptop / yesterday 4. Sara and IGO/Internet Café/Till/Surf the Internet 5. Jaime / decide / buy / MP3 player 6. Cell phone/sonar/but/mel/don't answer Questions Look at the drawing and answer the questions. 1. What kind of coffee is that? 2. How many printers are there? How many mice? 3. Why did these people come to the café? 4. What does the waiter do? 5. What does the woman do on the computer? What about the man? 6. Which machines are located near the TV? 7. Where is an internet café in your community? 8. Why do you need an internet café? 56 fifty-six Lesson 2 hood, chest cart, car highway, road windshield Hills tank, (fill) street traffic, traffic traffic garage, workshop (mechanical) mechanic / at the highest speed gasoline GPS navigator trunk police (force) speed limit to start fixing to fix, to arrange getting off/out of (a vehicle) to drive park park pairs to stop Audio: Vocabulary upload(see) to get on/into (a vehicle) End these sentences with the correct word. 1. To drive legally, you need... 2. You can put your bags in... 3. If your car doesn't work, you'll need to take it to... 4. To fill the tank of your car, you have to go to... 5. Before a long trip, it is important to review... 6. Another word for highway is... 7. While talking on the cell phone, it's not a good idea... 8th Another word for car is... CULTURAL LISTING Some websites use codes to identify your country of origin. These are the codes for some Hispanic countries: Argentina. ar Colombia. co Spain .es Mexico .mx Venezuela .ve c o n s U lta To review expressions that make... See lesson 1. Useful expressions, p. 23. 8. Questions Work in groups and ask to answer these questions. Then share your answers with the class. 1. A. Do you have a mobile phone? What do you use it for? B. What do you use most: your phone or email? Why? C. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of different modes of communication? 2. (a) of the How often do you use your computer? B. What do you use the Internet for? C. Do you have your own blog? How's it going? 3. (a) of the European Watching TV with What programs do you see? B. Where do you watch your favorite shows, on TV or on your computer? C. Are you watching movies on your computer? What's your favorite movie of all time? d. By (By) which media do you listen to music: radio, stereo, MP3 player or computer? 4. A. Do you have a driver's license? B. How long have you been to get it? C. Do you have a car? Describe it. D. Will you take your car to the workshop? For what? Postcard In pairs, read the postcard. Then answer the questions. July 19, 1979 Hello, Paco: Greetings! We'll be on our way for a few weeks. Costa del Sol is very nice. We haven't found your friends because they're never home when we call. The phone rings and rings and no one answers. We're going to keep calling. We took a lot of really funny pictures. Once we get them developed, I'll show them to you. The beaches are beautiful. So far, the only problem has been that the office where we booked a car lost our papers and had to wait a long time. We also had a little problem with the hotel. The travel agency booked us a room in a hotel that is far from everything. We can't change it, but I don't care much. Nevertheless, we are happy. Conversation Completes the conversation with the words in the list. You should not use two of the words. Oil trunk gasoline tires HIRE WELCOME when filling manage windshield check the workshop the mechanical dial Oscar. What can I do for you? JUAN Good morning. I want to think and review employee gladly. If you want, I'll clean you up too, please. Juan Yes, thank you. It's a little dirty. Next week I have to go all the way to Buenos Aires. Can you change? They're worn. EMPLOYEE Of course I do, but I take (it will take me) a few hours. JUAN Better will be back tomorrow. I don't have time now. How much do I owe you? EMPLOYED Sixty pesos. And twenty-five for practice more on vhlcentral.com. and change the oil. Francisco Jiménez San Lorenzo 3250 Rosario, Argentina 2000 Your sister, Gabriela. • 6 mechanics drive, run the tire at the gas station driver's license start lower(see) from the steering wheel (mechanic's) garage; Repair Shop 7 police radio highway street driver's license 5 Communication More vocabulary Check the oil. (revise) fifty-seven Technology c o n s U lta For more information about Buenos Aires, see Panorama, p. 86. 1. What are the problems that arise on Gabriela's journey? 2. With today's technology, are there the same problem when traveling? Why? 3. Make a comparison between the technology of the 70s and 80s and today's. 4. Imagine Gabriela's daughter writing an email about same theme dated today. Write that mail, which contains current technology (mobile phones, Internet, digital cameras, etc.). Invent new problems. 57 2 phonovela Lesson 2 fifty-nine Technology 59 In the workshop Miguel's car is broken and Maru has problems with his computer. MIGUEL JORGE MARU Characters Useful Expressions Video: Fotonovela Record and Compare Give Instructions to a Friend 1 2 3 4 5 MIGUEL How do you see it? Jorge And where's Maru? MIGUEL Texted me: Latest news (you) about the laptop: It's still broken. Moni's trying to fix it. I'm on my way. MIGUEL She is preparing a project to see if she can do her professional practice at the Museum of Anthropology. MARU Good morning, Jorge. Jorge, I think I can fix it. Can I have the key? JORGE Is your computer broken? Can I have the key? Can you give me the wrench? Don't drive it on the road. Don't drive it on the freeway. Check the oil every 1,500 kilometers. Check the oil every 1,500 kilometers. Make sure you fill the tank. Make sure you fill up the tank. Do not drive with your chest open. Do not drive with the hood open. Recommend me to your friends. Recommend me to your friends. JORGE It's good to see you, Maru! How's your computer? Takes a phone call MIGUEL No, not mine, yours. A friend will help her. JORGE A bad day for technology, right? Jorge And everything is on the computer? MARU My friend Monica recovered many files, but many others were deleted. MIGUEL AND of course. 6 7 8 9 Aló/Brunn /Say. Hi. Who's talking?/ Whose side?/ Who is speaking/calling?/ With him/her he speaks. Speak. Can I leave a message? Can I leave you a message? Soothing someone 10 Quiet, darling. Relax, sweetie. We help each other. Don't worry about it. Further vocabulary MARU We are in a sad situation. I need a new computer, and Miguel needs another car. JORGE and a new TV for me, please. MARU, what are we going to do, Miguel? MIGUEL Take it easy, darling. That's why we have friends like Jorge and Monica. We help each other. Don't you feel lucky, Maru? Don't worry about it. Up, Miguel, how much do I owe you for the job? Miguel Finally! JORGE Man, it's nothing. Save it for the new car. That said, recommend me to your friends. MARU Thank you, Jorge. You're the best mechanic in town. JORGE Don't drive on the road. Check the oil every 1,500 kilometers and make sure to fill the tank... Do not drive with your chest open. I'll see you later. Miguel Thank you, Jorge. CA resources pp. 49-50 vhlcentral.com deliver on hand in the attempt to make the news project projects recover to recover 60 sixty Lesson 2 What happened? 1 Spelling and pronunciation Accentuation Of similar words Select The answers that correctly complete these sentences. . 1. Jorge tries to fix a. Maru b. s computer Miguel's car c. Felipe's mobile phone 2. Maru says many of them were erased from his computer. a. files b. websites c. text messages 3. Jorge says he needs one. a. GPS navigator b. DVD player c. TV 4. Maru says Jorge is the best. a. City mechanic b. friend of the world c. classmate 5. Jorge tells Miguel not to drive his car in. (a) Traffic (b) centre (c). Highway 2 He's driving the car. I can cook, he bathes. For me my camera Why should you? MARU You fall asleep. You read, your stereo I'm going because I want to. Several words of more than one syllable also have accent marks to distinguish them from words that have the same or similar spellings. MIGUEL This one's fast. This modem is fast. Demonstrate pronouns have accent marks to distinguish them from demonstrative adjectives. When did you go? Where do you work? Mechanical problem Work in pairs to represent the paper of a mechanical and a customer who calls the workshop because their car is broken down. Use the instructions as a guide. The customer responds to the phone with a greeting and the name of the workshop. Say hello and explain that your car is broken. Ask what kind of problem you have exactly. Explain that your car does not start when it is cold. Tell him you have to take the wagon to the workshop. Ask him when you can take him. Offer an hour to check the car. Accepts the time offered by the mechanic. Say thank you and say goodbye. Say goodbye and hang up the phone. Now change roles and represent another conversation. You're a technician and a customer. Use these ideas: Practice more on vhlcentral.com. Do you drink tea? Sé (I know) and tea (tea) have accent marks to distinguish them from pronoun sé and tea. JORGE cell phone does not save messages computer does not download photos Yes, I go if you want. Although a syllable word doesn't usually wear written accents, some have accent marks to distinguish them from words that have the same spelling but different meanings. Identify identify who can say these sentences. Mechanical sound: Legend Record and compare Although accent marks usually indicate which syllable in a word is stressed, they are also used to distinguish between words that have the same or similar spellings. I (Me) and you (you) have accent marks to distinguish them from possessive adjectives mi and tu. 1. Buy yourself a new car and recommend me to your friends. 2. Maru's text message says that her it is still broken. 3. My friend Monica helped me recover many files, but I need a new computer. 4. Do not drive with your chest open and remember that the tank should be full. 5. Many of the files on my computer were deleted. 3 61 sixty-one Technology printer prints very slowly the DVD player is broken I went when I called. I'm going to the shop where I work. Adverbs have accent marks when used to convey a query. Practice Mark's accents in the words that need them. ANA Alo, it's Ana. How's it going? Juan Hi, but why are you calling me so late? Ana Because tomorrow you have to take me to school. My car's damaged. JUAN How do you hurt yourself? ANA It's damaged on Saturday. A neighbor collided with (crashed into) it. Crossword puzzles Use the following clues to complete the crossword. Watch out for accents! Horizontal 1. He's getting up. 4. I'm not thinking I can't. 7. You go to bed. 9. Is that the test? 10th I want this video and. Vertical 2. Type 3. You're five. 4 6. I like 8. You want me to sail you? My brother. 1 2 3 4 7 5 6 8 9 10 such resources? Shirt. Online. CA p. 114 CH p. 19 vhlcentral.com 2 Culture Lesson 2 sixty-three Technology In Detail Reading, Additional Reading Phone Agenda, GPS Browser, Games, Internet Connection, MP3 Player ... With today's phones, you can interact on the internet's social networks and, thanks to touch technology, access your applications in different ways and quickly. With the development of mobile phones, many people have stopped using certain gadgets: why have a separate camera, music player and mobile phone if you can have it all in one? the hands-free memory cell phone system send and receive text messages • Argentina Moped is mostly used to deliver meals and medicines to the home. • Peru Cycle is widely used for home delivery of fresh bread every day. • Mexico La Vespa is used to prevent traffic in large cities. • Spain The population uses Vespa to go back to work every day. • Puerto Rico A scooter is the best means of transportation in the countryside. • In the United States, 53% of Hispanics use cell phones use it to connect to the Internet and 84% of Hispanics under the age of 30 have a cell phone. • Dominican Republic Motorcycle taxis are the most economical means of transport, but don't forget your helmet! • Latin America has 179 million cell phone users. Of these, 73% use instant messaging software, 82% browse the Internet, and 55% transmit data such as videos and photos. What has a text message and a telegram in common: the need to say the maximum in as little space as possible – and just as grandparents managed to make their telegrams cheaper, which were taken out of number of words, young people are now trying to save space, time and money in their text messages. This language economy gave rise to the chat language, a very creative and compact form of writing. Forget grammar, punctuation and spelling: it is so flexible that it evolves every day with the use that everyone gives it, even if there are many words and expressions that are already established. You'll easily find abbreviations (xq?, Why?, km, I love you very much...), replacement of sounds with numbers (a2, Goodbye:, 5mtrios, No comments...), symbols (ad+, plus) and omission of vowels and accents (tb, too; k l?, How about?). Now that you know, if a friend sends you, content xfa, m dBS!, regular can answer: ntp, ns vms + trd, they managed to take out loaded save to save developed all although fixed fixed you will find cont xfa, m dBS! Answer me, please, you owe me money! ntp, ns vms +trd Don't worry, see you later. Internet connection Which websites are popular among young Hispanics? mostly mainly leave home delivery by avoiding helmet regular prepaid fees anyone someone to replenish the balance to buy more minutes voice then return then personal agenda social network devices devices all a file. (tell me) I do not understand easily. (to be) 6. a lot of patience and no hurry. (has) 7. Your mobile phone, but not your computer. (close) 2 sixty-seven Order technology circulates through class and exchanges negative and affirmative commands with your peers. You must follow the commands they give you or react Student Student Student Student Student 5 1: 2: 1: 3: 4: Give me all your money. No, I don't want to give it to you. Show me your notebook. Here it is. Go to the board and write your name. I don't want to. You do it. Ads Watch this ad. Then, in small groups, prepare three additional announcements for three competing schools (competing) with it. Change Pedro and Marina can not get along when traveling in the car. When Peter says something is necessary, Marina expresses a different opinion. Use the information in parentheses to form the orders Marina gives Peter. INFORMATIC ARG ENTINA model Pedro: I have to check the oil in the cart. (continue to the next village) Marina: Do not check the oil in the car. Continue to the next city. 1. I need to drive faster. (stop the cart) 2. I have to turn on the radio. (talk to me) 3. I need lunch now. (eat later) 4. I have to remove the CDs. (handle gently) 5. I need to park the car on this street. (think of another option) 6. I have to get back to that gas station. (fix the car in a workshop) 7. I need to read the map. (ask the lady for help) 8. I need to sleep in the car. (lying on a bed) 8 TODAY! 11-4-129-150 with us call Contact Problems You and your partner are volunteers in the school's computer center. A lot of students get in trouble. Give them orders to help them solve them. Synthesis Model Problem: I do not see anything on the screen. Your answer: Turn on your computer screen. resources are shutting down... Download... Work... Save... Navigate... Remove... Scan... Post... Print... Turn... 1. I do not like this computer program. 2. I'm afraid of losing my document. 3. I prefer to read this website on paper. 4. My email works very slowly. 5. I'm looking for information about gauchos in Argentina. 6. I have too many files on my computer. 7. My computer froze. 8. I want to see my sister's birthday pictures. Practice more on vhlcentral.com. CULTURAL NOTE 3 and learn Take our courses to use your computer open and read your files print your documents technology enters the area of Gauchos (nomadic cowboys), known for their skill (skill) to ride horses and use the loop, living in the Pampeana region, a very wide plain located in central Argentina and dedicated to agriculture (agriculture). CA pp. 5-6 6 So much to do! Your teacher gives you a list of cases. Some of you did and some were made by your partner. The cases they have already done have this ✓. But there are four steps to be done. Give your partner commands and he/she responds to si hay que hacerla o si ya la hizo. modelo Estudiante 1: Llena el tanque. Estudiante 2: Y a llené el tanque. / ¡Ay, no! Tenemos que llenar el tanque. 67 68 2.2 sesenta y ocho Lección 2 Por and para Explanation Tutorial Para used to indicate... Unlike English, Spanish has two words that mean for: pore and para. These two prepositions are not interchangeable. Study the following diagrams to see how they are used. ANTE TODO Por and para are most often used to describe aspects of movement, time and action, but under different circumstances. sesenta y nueve La tecnología Por Para Movement through or through a site La excursión nos llevó por el centro. The tour took us through the center. Towards a destination Mis amigos van para el estadio. My friends are going to the stadium. Time Duration of an event Ana navegó la red por dos. Ana surfed the net for two hours. Action deadline Tengo que escribir un ensayo para mañana. I have to write an essay for tomorrow. Pore is used to indicate... 1. Movement: Movement or a public place. (round, through, along, through) Pasamos por el parque y por el río. We passed the park and along the river. 2. Time: An action length. (for, under, i) Estuve en la Patagonia por un mes. I was in Patagonia for a month. 3. Action: Reasons or motives for an action. (due to, due to, on behalf of) Lo hizo por su familia. She did it on behalf of her family. 4. Subject of a search. (for, in search of) Vengo por ti a las ocho. I'll be after you at 8:00. Manuel fue por su cámara digital. Manuel went in search of his digital camera. 5. Means by which something is done. (by: Ellos viajan por la autopista. They travel by (through) the highway. 6. Exchange or exchange. (for, in exchange for) Le di dinero por el reproductor de MP3. I gave him money for the MP3 player. 7th U measure. (per, off) José maneja a 120 kilómetros por. José was driving 120 kilometers per hour. 2. Time: Deadline or a specific time in the future. (off, for) Él va a arreglar el carro para el viernes. He'll fix the car for Friday. 3. Action: Purpose or goal + [Infinitive] (to) Juan estudia para (ser) mecánico. Juan's studying to be a mechanic. 4. Purpose + [nouns] (for, used for) Es una llanta para el carro. It's a tire for the car. 5th The recipient of something. (for) Compré una impresora para mi abuelo. I bought a printer for my grandfather. 6. Comparison with others or an opinion. (for, considering) Para un joven, es demasiado serio. For a young man, he's too serious. 7. In the employment. (for) Indication of for whom something is intended or done I am preparing a surprise for Eduardo. I'm preparing a surprise for Eduardo. Here is a complete list of all of the uses for pore and para. We went to Córdoba last Saturday. We're going to Córdoba on Saturday. For me, this lesson is not difficult. For me, this lesson is not difficult. Action Cause or motive for an action or circumstance I came home late because of the traffic. I came home late because of the traffic. 1. Movement: Destination. (towards, in the direction of) In many cases, it is grammatically correct to use either pore or for in a sentence. However, the meaning of the sentence is different depending on the preposition used. On e n c i ó n ! For also used in several idiomatic expressions, including: around here for examples that is why; therefore, resources finally ay d a Remember that when giving an exact time, from used instead of before morning, afternoon, or night. Class starts at 9:00 in the morning. • In addition to the genome, the under is also commonly used to mean for when referring to time. I waited for the mechanic for 50 minutes. Sara works for Telecom Argentina. Sara works for Telecom Argentina. CA p. 116 CP p. 19-20 CH p. 25-26 vhlcentral.com walked through the park. I walked through the park. I went to the park. I went to (towards) the park. He worked for his father. He worked for (instead of) his father. He worked for his father. He worked for his father (s company). Try! Fill in these sentences with prepositions after or even. 1. We went to the internet café in the afternoon. 2. You need a GPS navigator to find Luis' house. 3. The door came at 9. I bought a Buenos Aires ticket. 5. Start the car, I need the key. 6. I fixed my friend's TV. 7. They were nervous about the test. 8. Isn't there a gas station here? 9. The MP3 player is here. 10. John is sick. I have to work with him. 11. We were in Canada for two months. 12. We, Spanish is easy. 13. I need to study the lesson on Monday. 14. I'll go on the road. 15. I want candy my girlfriend. 16. We started the car at a good price. 69 70 Seventy lie 2

