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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 • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about car problems • Consumer electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about car problems • Consumer electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electronics • Use common expressions on the phone • Talk about using technology and electro has a similar streak of bad luck with his computer. Can their problems with technology be solved? photonovela 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 contextS 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 (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 cafe c. a restaurant 2. Maria wants to take a And. 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, 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 I/Go/Internet Cafe/Till/Surf the Internet 5. Jaime / decide / buy / MP3 player 6. Cell phone/sonar/but/me/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 waiter do? 5. What does the waiter do? 5. 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 Fills 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 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 the Internet for? C. Do you have a 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 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 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 rings and ro 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 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 vhIcentral.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 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 photonovela 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 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. 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 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. Demonstrative pronouns have accent marks to distinguish them from words that have the same or similar spellings. Work in pairs to represent the paper of a mechanical and a customer who calls the workshop because their 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 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. Marus' 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 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. ¿ 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 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 Vespino 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 with 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?; tkm, I love you very much.), replacement of sounds with numbers (a2, Goodbye.; 5mntrios, No comments.), symbols (ad+, plus) and omission of vowels and accents (tb, too; k tl?, How about?). Now that you know, if a friend sends you: cont xfa, m dbs \$!, you can answer: ntp, ns vms + trd. they managed to take out loaded save to save developed all although 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 social network devices all in one ACTIVITIES Right or false? Shows whether what these sentences say is true or false. Corrects false information. Headset text messages; Earphones Bicycles The use of mobile phones 1 Technology OF HISPANO WORLD • Worldwide about 500 billion text messages exchanged per year. The most popular service among young people is the prepaid card system, as it does not require an additional contract or fees. In many countries, you can find these cards in any store or charge your phone's balance online. The mobile phones of the 1980s were large and uncomfortable, a status symbol, and limited to the use of voice. The functions that existed then only in science, are now a reality. Today's mobile (Esp.) hands-free (Amér. S.) Cellular message memory (Mexico) How do you communicate with your friends and family? In countries such as Argentina and Spain, the common telephone service is quite expensive, so the mobile phone, accessible and cheap, it is a favorite of a lot of people. THIS IS HOW GO TO vhIcentral.com to find more cultural information related to this culture section. ACTIVITY 4. In the 1980s mobile phones were a status symbol. 2 Understanding Answer Questions. 1. The common phone is an expensive service in some countries. 5. The first mobile phones were very comfortable and small. 1. What are three ways to say headset? 2. Many people use the cell phone more than the common phone. 6. Today very few people use their mobile phone to take pictures and listen to music. 3. What gave rise to the chat language? 3. It is difficult to find prepaid cards in Hispanic countries. 7. In the United States, 12% of Hispanics use their cell phone to connect to the Internet. 2. What are bicycles used for in Argentina? 3 How do you communicate? Write a short paragraph explaining what you use to communicate with your friends (email, phone, etc.) and what they talk about when they are on the phone. CH resources p. 20 4. Is it important to write accents in text messages? Practice more on vhlcentral.com 63 2 2.1 structure Lesson 2 Family commands sixty-five Technology The negative tú commands are formed by releasing the final -o of yo form of present. For -ar verbs, add -es. For -er and -ir verbs, add -as. Explanation Tutorial In Spanish, the command forms are used to give an order or advice. You use your commands when you want to give an order or advice to someone you normally address with the familiar you. Negative your commands BEFORE ALL Affirmative your commands Presens él / ella form Infinitiv talk save on press re-orders to print affirmative your command speaks (you) ave (you) on (you) turn (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) ask (you) ask (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) ask (you) ask (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) ask (you) ask (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) print (you) ask (you) ask (you) print (you before closing it. Print your homework for English class. Print your homework for English class. There are eight irregular affirmative tú commands. Irregular affirmative tú commands. Irregular affirmative tú commands. Irregular affirmative you commands say go out let's be have pon come out right now! Leave at eleven! salt I know has come Do the exercises. Do the exercises. Then go and see have the same tú command (woe), context will determine the meaning. Go to the internet café with Yolanda. Go to cybercafé with Yolanda. Get in the car and lend it to him. Watch that show. It's very interesting. See that program... it is very interesting. Don't drive it on the road. Present i form talk keep igniting back i speak i stop i back i ask hector, don't stop the car here. Hector, don't. The car here. On e n c ió n ! Affirmative commands are reflexive, indirect and direct object pronouns always attached to the verb. In negative commands, these pronouns always attached to an affirmative command that has two or more syllables, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress: erase  $\rightarrow$  erase them on  $\rightarrow$  lend the print  $\rightarrow$  print that Infinitive CP pp. 17-18 CH pp. 21-24 vhlcentral.com do not speak (you) save (you) garment (you) or der (you) save (you) or der (you) save (you) or der (you) save same irregularity in their negative tú commands. These verbs include driving, knowing, saying, doing, offering, hearing, putting, going out, having, translating, computer. or drive so fast. N Don't drive so fast. Also note that stem-changing verbs keep their stem changes in negative tú commands. Don't lose your cell phone. Don't go back to that gas station. Do not repeat the instructions. Verbs ending in -car, -gar, and -zar have a spelling change in the negative tú commands. c g z take off lunch as gu c does not serve do not turn off does not have irregular negatives your commands. Irregular negatives your commands do not give not to be known to be CA resources p. 115 Negative and negative family mandates of these verbs. Run faster. Idea. Nwo. that Not now. (do) 3. No to the store to buy paper for the printer. to the cafeteria to buy me something to eat. (go) 4. Not that you can't open a file. (tell me) 5. Generous with your time and 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 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 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 cart. (continue to the next city. 1. 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... 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 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). 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 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 of an event Ana navegó la red por dos. Ana surfed the net for two hours. Action deadline Tengo question escribir un 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 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 or exchange for) Le di dinero por el reproductor de MP3. I gave him money for the MP3 player. 7th U measure . . . . . . (per, off) José manejaba a 120 kilómetros por. José was driving 120 kilometers ..... (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 sorprise for Eduardo. I'm preparing a sorprise for Eduardo. Here is a complete list of all of the uses for pore and para. We went to Cordoba last Saturday. We're going to Córdoba on Saturday. For me, this lesson is not difficult. For me, this lesson is not difficult. For me, this lesson is not difficult. Action depending on the preposition used. On e n c ió n ! For also used in several idiomatic expressions, including: around here for examples that is why; therefore, resources finally ay u 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. CA p. 116 CP p. 19-20 CH p. 25-26 vhlcentral.com walked through the park. I went to the park. for (instead of) his father. He worked for 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 in. 4. I want 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 you. 10. John is sick. I have to study the lesson on Monday. 14. I'll go on the road. 15. I bought candy my girlfriend. 16. We bought the car at a good price. 69 70 Seventy ile 2

Practical communication 1 4 Complete this point with the prepositions of or for. Last month my family and I took a trip to Buenos Aires and only paid two thousand dollars (1) for the tickets. We were in Buenos Aires and only paid two thousand dollars (2) a week and walked all over the city. During the day we go (3) Plaza San Martín, the microcenter and the quarter of La Boca, where many artists live. (4) the night we went to a tangueria, which is a kind of theater, (5) watching people tango. Two days later we decided to take an excursion (6) the (7) see the landscape and a rodeo with gauchos. We rented a car and drove (8) everywhere and spent some very nice days. The last day we were in Buenos Aires we went to Galers Pacífico (9) buy souvenirs (10) our relatives. We bought so many gifts that we had to pay taxes (customs duties) at customs on our return. 2 5 3 per/to per/till/to/for/buying fruits three days health reasons sunbathing/per/too per/before?? ;? 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. At home I talk to my friends... My parent works... Yesterday I went to the workshop... On Wednesdays, I have classes... Sometimes I go to the library... 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. Tonight I have to study... Need... Dollars... I bought you a present. My best friend studies... I have to do my homework. Situation In pairs, dramatically this situation. Use many examples of on and off. CULTURAL NOTE - model We went to Mar del Plata for health reasons to visit a specialist. Descriptions Use or even complete these phrases logically. Then compare your answers with those of a companion. Prayers Create original sentences with the columns' elements. Join the elements using or to. (no) went to the market (no) went to the mountains (no) you went to the mountains (no) you went to the mountains (no) you went to the mountains (no) went to the mountains (no) you went to the mountains (no) went to on the coast of Argentina. The city is known as the pearl of the Atlantic Ocean and every year many tourists visit its beaches and casinos. Describe Use by or for and the time available to describe these drawings. Son/Mother Ask your parent for money. Tell me that since you don't have a car, your life is very difficult. Ask your child what he or she needs it for. Ask him why he needs a car. Explain why your reasons are good or bad. Decide if you should give him the money and explain why. Synthesis 6 1. 2. 3. An auction Each student must bring to the class an item or a photo of the item to sell. In groups, lucky to be the seller and bidder. For starters, the seller describes the item and explains what it is used for and why someone should buy it. Seller model: Here I have a CD player. You can use it to enjoy your favorite music or to listen to songs in Spanish. It's only been a year since I bought it and it still works perfectly. Who's offering \$1,500 to get started? Bidder 1: But CD players are obsolete. I'll give you \$20. Salesman: Oh, but this one is very special because it comes with the CD I recorded when I wanted to be an opera singer. Bidder 2: A h, then I'll give you \$100! 4. 5. Practice more on vhIcentral.com. 6. 71 72 and two Lesson 2 Reciprocal reflexives 2.3 Explanation Tutorial seventy-three Practical techniques 1 You have learned that reflexive verbs indicate that the subject of a FIRST sentence makes the action to itself. Reciprocal reflexives, on the other hand, express a shared or reciprocal action between two or more people or things. In this context, the pronoun (to) means each other or (to) each other. A mutual love Describes Laura and Elián with the help of mutual verbs. model Laura saw Elián every day. Elián saw Laura every day. Laura and Elián saw each other every day. 1. Laura knew Elián well. Elián knew Laura well. 2. Laura well. 4. Laura spoke to Elián every night on the phone. Elián talked to Laura every night on the phone. 5. Laura helped Elián with her problems. Elián also helped her with her problems. 2 Describe Look at the drawings and describe what these people did. Luis and Marta look at each other. Unis and Marta look at the mirror. Luis and Marta look at the mirror. Luis and Marta look at the mirror. Luis and Marta look at the drawings and describe what these people did. Luis and Marta look at the mirror. Luis and Mart (nos, os, se) are used to express mutual actions because the action must involve more than one person or thing. When we met on the street, we help each other when we used to hug each other. Computer. You're supposed to meet at Friends Greeted and the Internet Café, right? Kissed. You meet (each other) at the friends greeted each other) to run into (each other). Here is a list of common verbs that can express reciprocal actions: abrazar(see) to hug; to embrace (each other) help(se) to help (each other) kiss(se) to kiss (each other) find(se) to meet (each other); to run into (each other) greet(se) to greet (each other) 1. Sisters. 2. The 3. Gilberto and Mercedes TRY IT! / Indicates the appropriate mutual reflexive and present 0. (listen) My Uncles . Us. Them. 3. (see) We . Fernando and Thomas. You. 4. (calls) They . My brothers. Pepa and I. preteriite 1. You and Nicholas said hello to each other. Our neighbors. Us. . 2nd (talk) Friends Elena and I. Us. . 3rd (know) Alberto and I. V 4. You and me. . / . Practice more on vhIcentral.com. Resources Communication 3 CA p. 117 Pp. 21-22 CH p. 27-28 vhIcentral.com Preguntas En parejas, túrnense para hacerse estas preguntas. 1. ¿Se vieron tú y tu mejor amigo/ayer? ¿Cuándo se ven ustedes normalmente? 2. ¿Dónde se encuentran tú y tu mejor amigo/a?? ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que se conocen ustedes? 6. ¿Cuándo se dan regalos tú y tus amigos? 7. ¿Se escriben tú y tus amigos mensajes de texto o prefieren llamarse por teléfono? 8. ¿Siempre se llevan bien tú y tus parienter? Explica, i don't know what you're 73 74 2.4 setenta y cuatro Lección 2 Stressed possessive adjectives and pronouns Possessive pronouns Explanation Tutorial Possessive pronouns (los pronombres posessive) used to replace a noun + [possessive adjective]. In Spanish, the possessive adjective]. In Spanish, the possessive adjectives, and they are preceded by a particular article. Spanish has two types of possessive adjectives: the unstressed (or short) forms you learned in Descubre, nivel 1 and the stressed (or long) shapes. The stressed forms are used for emphasis or to express of mine, of yours, and so on. ANTE TODO la cámara nuestra el navegador GPS tuyo los archivos suyos Stressed possessive adjective singular femininin singular masculine masculine masculine plural nuestra el tuyo los archivos suyos A possessive pronoun agrees in number and sex with noun it replaces. Feminine plural mío mía míos mías tuyo tuya suyas suya your (fam.) yours; (by) your (form.); theirs; (of) their —Aquí está mi coche. ¿Dónde —El mío está en el taller de está el tuyo? Here's my car. Where's yours? mi hermano. Mine's at my brother's garage. —¿Tienes las revistas de Carlos? —No, pero tengo las nuestras. Do you have Carlos' papers? No, but I have ours. ¿También está descompuesta tu computadora? No, la mía no, la suya. Atención! Used with un/una, these possessives are similar in importance to the English expression of min/your/etc. Juancho es un amigo mío. Juancho is a friend of mine. Ella es una compañera nuestra. She's a classmate of ours. Stressed possessive adjectives agree on gender and numbers with nouns they change. While unstressed possessive adjectives are placed before nouns, stressed possessive adjectives are placed after nouns they modify. su impresora her printer la impresora her printer la impresora suya her printer nuestros our televisions { unos discotheque compactos tuyos. I love some of your CDs. compact yours. I love your CDs. these CDs of yours. I love your CDs. Since yours, yours, and yours has more than one meaning, you can avoid confusion by using the design: [article] + [noun] + de + [topic pronoun]. your script of him/her/you script of you/them/them Indicates the tonic shape (stressed) of these possessive adjectives and the corresponding possessive pronouns. adjectiveA A specific article, indefinite article, or demonstrative adjective usually precedes nouns modified by a stressed possessive adjective. I love it! his/her keyboard 1. your digital camera resources CA pp. 7-8, 118 CP pp. 23-24 CH p. 29 vhlcentral.com your digital camera pronouns 2. my TV 3. our CDs 4. your email addresses 5. your monitor 6. my videos 7. our printer 8. your stereo 9. our cederrón 10. my computer your 75 76 seventy-six Lesson 2 Practical Communication 1 Prayers Form sentences with these words. Use the present and make the necessary changes. 2 seventy-seven Technology 4 1. a / friend / your / live / Mendoza 2. Do I/borrow/computer/yours? 3. The /car/your/never/work/well 4. no/us/interest/problem/your 5. me/want/digital camera/min/right now 6. a/friends/our/handle/like/crazy Competitive Sellers Working in groups of three. One of you goes to a store to buy a technical device (MP3 player, laptop, monitor, etc.). The other two are employed by two competing brands and are competing to convince the customer to buy their product. Use possessive adjectives and turn around to buy and sell. Who is the best seller? model Is it yours? A police officer has captured (has captured) the man he stole (robbed) from your home. Now he wants to know what things are yours. Turn to a partner to play the role of police officer and use clues to answer questions. Student 1: Good morning, I want to buy an MP3 player. Student 2: I'll go on what you need. Mine, it can hold up to 500 songs. Student 3: Yours is very old, with mine you can also watch the video... 5 non/old police model: This printer, is it yours? No, it's not mine. Mine was older. Compare Work in Pairs. Try convincing your partner that something you have is better than what he/she has. They can talk about their MP3 players, mobile phones, classes, schedules or friends. Model Student 1: M in the computer has a seventeen-inch screen. Student 1: Yes, the 1. Yes 2. not/small Synthesis 3. yes 6 4. yes 3 5. not/large 6. non/expensive Crazy inventions In small groups, imagine that they built a revolutionary technical apparatus. Draw your invention and describe it by answering these questions. Include all necessary details as you think. Then share it with the class. Use possessive, on and off, and vocabulary of Context. Model Our device is used to cook eggs and works in a very simple way... Conversations Complete these conversations with the right forms of possessive pronouns. 1. - Their house was on Avenida Alvear. Where did you put, Alfonso? on your desktop. I put 4. ? I forgot to bring my keys. Did you bring it home? No, we left 5. I bought my computer in a store and Marta bought it on the Internet. So, where did you buy it? It's from Climax. — Practice more vhlcentral.com. • What is it used for? • How much does it cost? • How much does it cost? • How are things? • Which people will buy this device? 77 78 seventy-eight Lesson 2 79 seventy-nine Stressed possessive adjectives and pronouns 2.4 p. 74–75 Recap 4 SUMMARY Diagnostic GRAMMATICAI Decontamination Activities 2.1 Complete these activities to review the grammar concepts you have learned in this lesson. 1 8 pcs. Mandate Eating Affirmative Negative does not eat eat • come out come 2 • By and to End dialogue with by or to. MARIO Hi, I'm working Can I ask you a few questions? Obviously. MARIO Did you browse the network a lot in 2.2? (2) • I connect to the Internet every day (3) read my mail and send (4) an hour. I also like to talk (5) Skype with my friends. It's very good and , (6) me, it's fun. MARIO And what do you think about doing homework on your computer? INES 3 (10) • 6 pcs. (fam.). save not save back do not print print print print prints again not write irregularly your command form gives  $\rightarrow$  not say  $\rightarrow$  you do not be with  $\rightarrow$  must come  $\rightarrow$  comes 5 V erbs ends in -car, -gar, -zar has a spelling change in the negative tu commands: Por and for 5. Is this your laptop? No, it's not (form.). my(s) your our your prayers Form prayers to express reciprocal actions with the specified time. 6 pcs. 1. Jose and Paco / call / once a week (imperfect) 2. my girlfriend and I/se/every day (current) p. 68-69 3. classmates/help/with homework (preterit) Uses of off: 4. and your mom / write / email / weekly (imperfect) 5. my sisters and I/understand/perfect (present) 6. teacher / say hello / with great respect (preterit) Uses of for: Reciprocal reflexives p. 72 6 Technique Writes at least six sentences tells a friend what to do to have a good relationship with the two missing possessive pronouns. 2 EXTRA points! eciprocal reflexives express a shared or reciprocal R action between two or more people or things. Only the plural forms (snout, os, see) are used. Common verbs that can express mutual actions: resources . 4. —Are these yours? No, they're not my your(s) our(s) your(s) feminine model When we met on the street, we hugged. • Masculine you and I /know/well (current) You and I know each other well. hug(se), help(se), kiss(se), know(see), find(se), write(se), it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is this your dad's camera? —Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is that Pilar's phone? Yes, it is • your help. 2. Is the pilar is subject, object of a search; means by which something is done; replacement or replacement, Unit of Measure 2.3 Posesive Complete sentences and confirm whose things are. 1. Is this my pen? Yes, it is the Negative destination; time limit, purpose or goal, recipient of something; comparison or opinion, in the employment of In general I think it's okay, but (7) example, last night I did some exercises (8) the algebra class and in the end my eyes hurt. (9) that I sometimes prefer to do homework by hand. MARIO Okay. Thank you very much Affirmative  $\rightarrow$  not turn off  $\rightarrow$  lunch or do not have 10 pcs in the school newspaper. (1) p. 64-65 Infinitive Stressed possessive adjectives 1. I'll drive. Am I going faster? No, not faster. D Yes, faster. 2. It's my sister's favorite CD. Should I put it in my backpack? your printer  $\rightarrow$  your No, not in your backpack. By keys are  $\rightarrow$  D's, yes, in your backpack. 3. I need to stretch my legs. You want me to go for a walk? yes, a walk. D No, not a walk. 4. My friend needs to print something. Should I turn off the printer? No, not the printer. D Yes, the printer. You commands Complete the table with the shapes of the family commands. Infinitive Family Commands Angel and Devil John like to ask their angel and devil for advice. Complete answers with family mandates from both 8 pcs. What is . What what. . vhlcentral.com Practice more on vhlcentral.com. 2 Forward Reading Lesson 2 Eighty-One Technique After Reading Audio: Synched Reading Additional Reading Understanding Indicates whether the sentences are true or false. Correct the fake ones. Before reading Strategy - True - False 1. There are three characters in the cartoon: a phone user, a friend and an employee of a telephone company. Recognizing borrowed words One way language grow is by borrowing words from each other. English words related to technology are often borrowed from Spanish and other languages that lend them. When you read in Spanish, you can often increase your understanding by looking for words borrowed from English or other languages you know. 81 2. The new telephone service includes only telephone calls. 3. The employee sleeps in his own house. 4. The telephone contract lasts one year. Reading 5. The user and the friend are working. • Questions Answer these questions in full sentences. Use preterite and imperfect. • Browse the text Watch series. What's it all about? How do you know that? 1. Does the user throw the cell phone all the time? Search This reading contains a word taken from English. Work with a partner to find her. 3. According to the friend, why did the user throw the cell phone into the sea? 4. What happened when the user threw away the phone? Review the new technology-related words you learned in Contexts and expand the list of words taken from English. About the author Juan Matías Loiseau (1974). Better known as Tute, this artist was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He studied graphic design, humorism and film. Its comic strips are published in the USA. France and throughout Latin America. cartoons What's it all about? What's this all about? taken Repasa Review 5. What did the employee say to the user when he left the sea? Converse In small groups, talk about these topics. 1. Do you feel identified with the cartoon phone user? Why? 2. What is the positive and negative of having a mobile phone? 3. What is the limit for you the limit that technology must have in our lives? will you come with guy type, dude warns you warnings you hear (Arg.) distracted people who are forgetful floor floor sleeping bag gives you low to hang tired of squats throwing (something) away well done well done missed calls resources CH 30-32 vhlcentral.com Train more on vhlcentral.com. 82 ochenta y dos Lección 2 Escritura Estrategia Listing keywords need a list of keywords you can use while writing. If you were to write a description of your school's campus, for example, you would probably need a list of prepositions describing location, such as a frente de, al lado de and detrás de. Similarly, a list of descriptive adjectives would be useful to you if you wrote about people and places in your childhood. Listing useful vocabulary is also a valuable organizational strategy, because the act of brainstorming keywords will help you form ideas on your subject. In addition, a list of keywords can help you avoid redundancy as you type. If you were to help someone write a personal ad, what words would be very helpful to you? Jot some of them down and compare your list with a partner. Did you choose the same word? Would you choose a few different or additional words, based on what your partner wrote? You will encounter many different genres of spoken discourse in Spanish. For example, you can hear a political speech, a radio interview, a commercial, a message on an answering x, or a newscast. Try to identify the genre of what you can enable your background knowledge of that type of discourse and identify the subjects and intentions of the speakers. To practice this strategy, you will now listen to two short choices. Identify the genre for each one. Tema Escribir instrucciones Uno de tus amigos argentinos quiere crear un sitio web. Escríbele un correo en el que le explicas claramente° cómo organizar el sitio web y qué información puede incluir. Cuando escribas tu correo, considera esta información: Comprensión Preparación Mira la foto de Ricardo Moreno. ¿Puedes imaginarte qué tipo de discurso vas a oír? Ahora escucha una sugerencia para el nombre del sitio web Mientras escuchas a Ricardo Moreno, responde a las preguntas. mandatos afirmativos para describir en detalle lo que tu amigo/a puede incluir en el sitio web 1. ¿Qué tipo de discurso es? una lista de las películas americanas más importantes de todos los tiempos (en tu opinión) mandatos negativos para sugerirle a tu amigo/a qué información no debe incluir en el sitio web a. las noticias° por radio o televisión b. una conversación entre amigos c. un anuncio comercial d. una reseña° de una película 2. ¿De qué habla? a. del tiempo b. de su vida claramente clear 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 83 Escuchar Estrategia By preparing a list of potential words in advance, you will find it easier to avoid using dictionary while you are writing your first draft. You will probably also learn some new words in Spanish while preparing your list of keywords. eighty-three Technology c. of a product or service d. of something you heard or saw 3. What is the purpose resources pp. 161-162 CH pp. 33-34 vhlcentral.com included in the discourse; if included, write down the details you heard. Yes 1. Ad describes a service. • 2. Explains how he's in health. • 3. Report the weather for tomorrow. • 7. It informs where the service can be obtained. • 8. Learn about the world's news. The 's' in a s - the & a syllain' of an ad with three or four colleagues, makes a commercial announcement for a product. Do not forget to provide all the necessary information. Then submit your message to the class. Practice more on vhlcentral.com. 84 Eighty-Four Lesson 2 On Screen Video: TV Clip Announcement by 1 Don Alex, we were waiting for you. Useful vocabulary What did it look like? Tell me the conversation misunderstood let's see Wonders of Video Technology: Flash Culture Davivienda Not only by football. In Formula One, the legend of The Argentinian Juan Manuel Fangio still lives. Spain has important circles, such as Jerez and Montmeló, and famous drivers such as Fernando Alonso and Pedro de la Rosa. In Mexico we find the traditional Copa Turmex and NASCAR, Colombian Juan Pablo Montoya and Cuban-American Aric Almirola have played a good role. What's it look like? tell 85 eighty-five Technology Today, in any major Latin American city you can find an internet café. There you can enjoy a soft drink or a coffee while surfing the Internet, writing emails or chatting. In fact, the internet café business is much more developed in Latin America than in the United States. In a Hispanic city, it is common to see several in the same neighborhood. Internet cafes offer specialized services that allow their coexistence. For example, while videomax internet cafe attracts professionals, all on the same street. 1 ... internet cafes are usually called Internet booths and are found throughout Country. the flame; call (animal) Useful vocabulary misunderstands let's see chats indigenous preparation Have you ever asked the wrong person? Sort these sentences chronologically. To. The store owner misunderstood the order. B. The customer was surprised when he saw it and dropped his helmet. C. He believed that the customer was not referring to the flames, but to the animals. D. The customer and store owner feel? In pairs, imagine the end of the story. How did the customer and store owner feel? What happened next? Did you find a solution? Use preterite and imperfect. Car racing motorsport has played a good job located 2 users Tell me. How was my car? 3 It was spectacular [...] Flames on top, sides... Practice more on vhlcentral.com. vhlcentral.com Chats Indigenous Local Users Prepare How often do you surf the Internet? Where do you do it, at home or in a public place? Select Specify which of the two options best summarizes this episode. To. In Cusco, the Internet is an important feature for indigenous peoples who want to sell their products in other countries. With wireless Internet, these communities chat with customers in other countries. b. In Cusco, the community and tourists use mobile and Internet technology to communicate with their families or sell products. To surf the Internet, you can visit the Internet booths or go to Plaza de Armas with a laptop. Enjoy enjoy chatea chat (from the English verb to chat) In fact business developed block (city) blocks attract Mundo World 2 ... Cusco first hotspot [...] allows users to surf wirelessly ... 3 I can use the Internet in the middle of the square and no one bothers me. Practice more on vhIcentral.com. CA pp. 91-92 vhIcentral.com. CA pp. 91-92 vhIcentral.com 2 panorama Argentina is said to be the most European country in all of Latin America. After 1880, Italian, German, Spanish and English immigrants arrived to settle in this nation. This cultural diversity has left a deep imprint on Argentine music, film and architecture. Bolivia SOUTH AMERICA Country in figures Pacific Ocean Paraguay BraSil ARGENTINA L dea Co los rdi An Iler de a s Area: 2,780,400 km2 (1,074,000 Argentina is the largest Hispanic country in the world. Its territory is twice the size of Alaska. Population: 42,548,000 Capital: Buenos Aires (and its metropolitan area)-13,401,000 in greater Buenos Air Miguel de Tucumán • Córdoba Chile Rosario • Mendoza • Tango is one of the most important cultural symbols in Argentina. This musical genre is a mixture of rhythms of African, Italian and Spanish origin, and originated in the late nineteenth century among Porteños. Soon after, it became popular with the rest of the Argentines and his fame reached Paris. As a dance, the tango was initially provocative and violent, but became more romantic in the 1930s. Today, this musical style has followers in many parts of the world. Places • Iguazu Monte Fitz Roy (Chaltén) t Pa a n go The famous Iguazu Falls lie between the borders of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil, north of Buenos Aires. Near them, the rivers converge Iguazu and Paraná. These extensive waterfalls are up to 80 meters high and during the rainy season you reach 4 kilometers wide. The falls are located in Iguazu National Park and are a popular tourist destination. Sea • Silver Atlantic Ocean San Carlos de Bariloche • Main cities: Córdoba—1,552,000, Rosario—1,280,000, Mendoza—956,000 Currency: Argentine peso Language: Spanish (official), indigenous language Uruguay Pa ra Artes • Tango Buenos Aires > La Pampa SOURCE: Population Department, UN Secretariat or Rí Cerro Aconcagua Buenos Aires • Tango Buenos Buenos Aires? ia 2, Who was Mercedes Sosa? 3, Argentina is said to be the most European country in Latin America, Why? View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Why? View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Why? View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Why? View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Why? 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View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Why? View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Why? View of San Carlos de Bariloche 4, What kind of dance is one of the most European country in Latin America, Wh (1919-1952) Mercedes Sosa, Singer (1935–2009) Leandro Gato Barbieri, saxophonist (1932–) resources CA p. 67–68 Tierra del Fuego CP p. 25-26 vhlcentral.com Artesano in Buenos Aires 5. Where and when does the tango originate? 6. How was the tango dance originally? 7. Which national park is Iguazu Falls in? Famous Size famous Parisian Parisian first lady First Lady wide wide action it action field Fantastic but true! The Internet examines these topics in vhlcentral.com. Avenida 9 de Julio in Buenos Aires is the widest street in the world. From side to side it measures about 140 meters, which are equivalent to a field and a half of football. Its name celebrates Argentina's Independence Day. 1. Find information about tango. Do you like the rhythms and sounds of tango? Why? Is tango danced in your community? 2. Who were Juan and Eva Perón and how important are they in Argentine history? Practice more on vhIcentral.com. has left mark genre porteños the people of Buenos Aires initially at first adepter followers world waterfall swarming height height height height destination 87 2 vocabulary Technology the digital camera / video channel internet café remote voicemail CD the stereo touch screen the radio (o: ue) decomposes / a slow / a full / a digital / camcorder (TV) channel cybercafé remote control voicemail CD stereo fax (machine) touch screen radio (set) CD player MP3 player mobile phone cable TV TV tv to turn off to dial to turn on to call does not work; out of action slow full Verbs embrace(se) help(se) kiss(se) (o:ue) greet(se) to health (each other) resources CA p. 118 vhlcentral.com 88 eighty-eight Audio: Vocabulary Flashcards Data file is encumbered by the blog computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection the e-mail address Internet printer text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection text message the main page computer (laptop) the wireless connection text message the main page computer (laptop) text message the main page computer (laptop) text message text mess wireless (connection) email address delete download scan mail save print press (on the Internet) to delete to download to scan to record to save to surf (internet) conter internet text message (computer) monitor the home screen software mouse network; Web DVD player website keyboard Highway cart, Road main line street hood, chest car, car circulation, traffic garage, workshop (mechanical) gasoline gas station license to run the tire the / mechanic / GPS navigator windshield police the highest speed dial start fix (see) of driving, drive park fill (tank) stop checking (oil) climb (s) to highway street bonnet car traffic garage; workshop gasoline gas station driver's license deck mechanic GPS windshield police (force) speed limit dial to start fixing; to arrange to get off/out of (a vehicle) to drive to park to fill (container) to stop to check (the oil) to get on/into (a vehicle) Otras palabras y expresiones por fine Por and pair Stressed possessive adjectives and pronounexexpresiones útiles around here for example it is; see pages 68 to 69. See pages 74-75. See page 59. 59.

quick extender pro real reviews, the lunchbox torrent, 57861054555.pdf, single jk flip flop datasheet, pengertian penelitian kuantitatif dan kualitatif menurut para ahli pdf, 14090368855.pdf, communist manifesto malayalam pdf free download, 68244928682.pdf, famous nude paintings, indirect object direct object direct object direct object, safe mode android phone turn on, actuarial\_science\_uct.pdf, vorexopegowefofun.pdf,