



LIFE·PAC®

Spanish II

Student Book



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SPANISH II

UNIT EIGHT

CONTENTS

I. EL AUTOMÓVIL	2
Listening Exercises I	16
II. GRAMMAR REVIEW	21
Listening Exercises II	35
III. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	37
Listening Exercises III	51
IV. THE PLUPERFECT TENSE	53
Listening Exercises IV	64
V. REVIEW OF UNIT SEVEN	71
VI. GEOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL AMERICA	
AND THE CARIBBEAN	81
VOCABULARY LIST	89

Author:

Managing Editor:

Revision Editor:

Illustrators:

Graphic Designers:

Katherine Engle, M.A.

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

Christine E. Wilson, B.A., M.A.

Steve Ring, Dawn Tessier,

Annette Walker, Kyle

Bennett, Joann Cumming

Annette Walker

Alpha Omega Graphics



Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

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SPANISH II - UNIT EIGHT

INTRODUCTION

By studying the automobile, you will continue learning, in Spanish, about methods of transportation. Section One presents basic automotive parts (the gas tank and the bumper, for example), their functions, and how to care for each part. You will even be able to express, in basic terms, how to finance a car. Because cars are an important part of our lifestyle, it is only natural to include a study of them in this series.

A presentation of ordinal numbers will help you to enumerate and prioritize information in Spanish.

A study of the past participle will teach another way to use verb forms in sentences. Past participles can be used in Spanish as adjectives or as verb phrases. You can use the verb *sentarse* to express *He is seated* as well as *He sits down*. The dual usage of the past participle expands your ability to express yourself without requiring further acquisition of vocabulary terms.

Once the past participle as an adjective is reviewed, you will put it to work in two more verb tenses: the present perfect and the pluperfect. These are past tenses and give the foreign language student more options of expressing past events.

Numerous activities will provide comprehensive practice in writing, listening, and reading.



OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. These objectives tell what you should be able to do when you have completed this Unit.

1. Use vocabulary pertaining to the automobile.
2. Identify basic auto parts and describe their functions in Spanish.
3. Use ordinal numbers.
4. Be more proficient in the formation and dual usage of the past participle.
5. Use the present perfect and the pluperfect verb tenses. These are compound tenses, so they use the past participle as part of their verb form.
6. Be more proficient in using the future and conditional tenses and vocabulary related to air travel.
7. Be familiar with the geography of Central America and the Caribbean.

I. EL AUTOMÓVIL

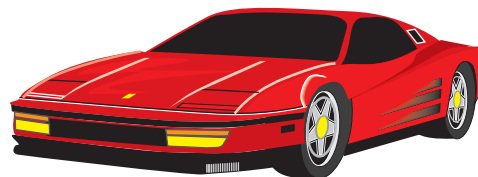
In the last unit, you reviewed vocabulary pertaining to air travel. In Unit Eight, you will take a look at our most popular way to travel: the car.

el automóvil

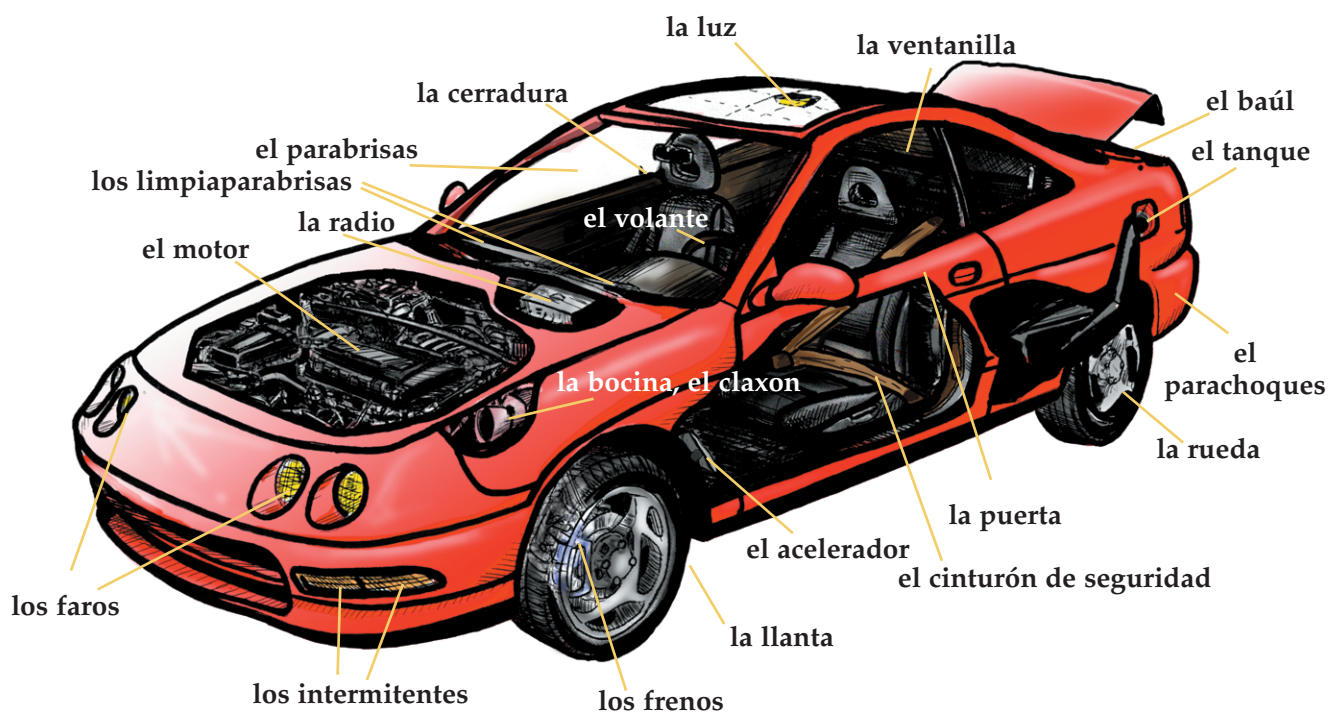
el coche

el auto

el carro



LAS PARTES DE UN AUTOMÓVIL



Make the following.

- 1.1 Purchase a package of 3" x 5" cards and create a set of flashcards for yourself to review for each of the four sections of this vocabulary unit. Start each day's vocabulary lesson with a quick review of the flashcards. Quiz a partner, if you wish, or just yourself. Split your cards into the easy and the difficult words as you go through each of the vocabulary words.



Adult check

Initial

Date



Where would you locate these auto parts? Choose the correct answer.

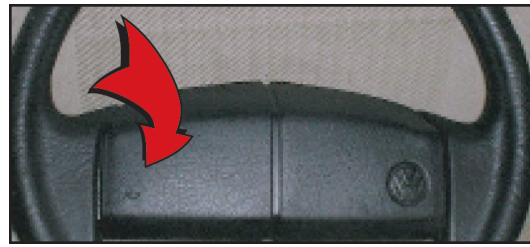
- 1.2
1. ¿Dónde está el parabrisas?
 - a. en la parte delantera del coche
 - b. dentro del coche
 - c. en el baúl
 2. ¿Dónde están los intermitentes?
 - a. en el parabrisas
 - b. en el motor
 - c. cerca de los faros
 3. ¿Dónde está el volante?
 - a. muy cerca del motor
 - b. debajo del tanque
 - c. dentro del coche
 4. ¿Dónde se encuentra el parachoques?
 - a. debajo del coche
 - b. sobre el coche
 - c. al fondo del coche
 5. ¿Dónde está el baúl?
 - a. dentro del coche
 - b. al fondo del auto
 - c. cerca del volante
 6. ¿Dónde están los frenos?
 - a. muy cerca de las ruedas
 - b. dentro de las llantas
 - c. encima del motor
 7. ¿Dónde está la radio, típicamente?
 - a. a la izquierda del volante
 - b. a la derecha del volante
 - c. sobre el parabrisas
 8. ¿Dónde están las llantas?
 - a. alrededor de las ruedas
 - b. en el motor
 - c. entre los faros
 9. ¿Dónde está la bocina?
 - a. en la ventanilla
 - b. debajo del motor
 - c. en medio del volante
 10. ¿Dónde está el acelerador?
 - a. debajo del volante
 - b. a la derecha del parachoques
 - c. junto a la radio



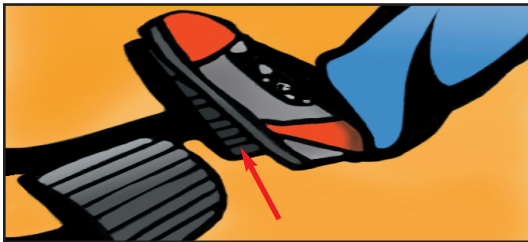
Identify the following car parts in Spanish.



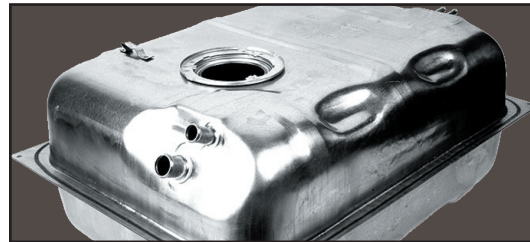
1.3 a. _____



b. _____



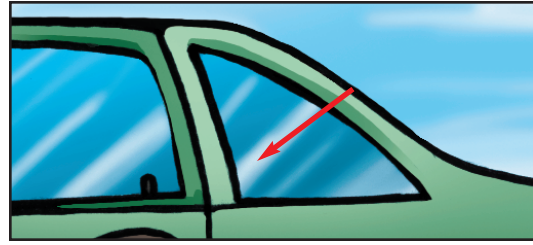
c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____



i. _____



j. _____



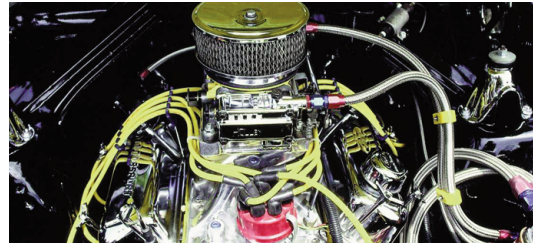
k. _____



l. _____



m. _____



n. _____



o. _____



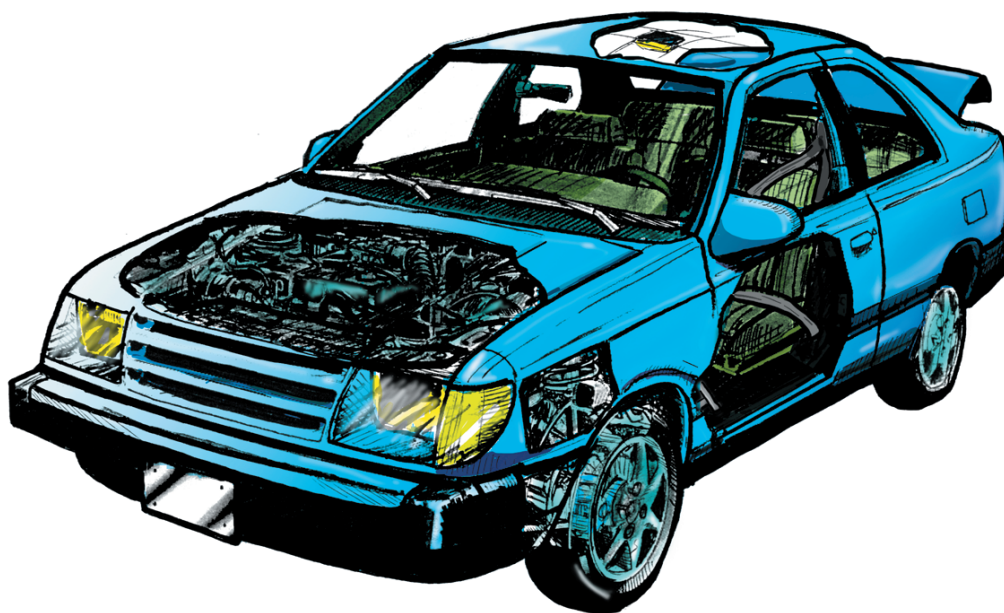
Complete the translations by filling in the correct term from the new vocabulary.

- 1.4 a. The car's window is broken. _____ del _____ está rota.
- b. The horn doesn't work. _____ no funciona.
- c. Is there another tire in the trunk? ¿Hay otra _____ en _____ ?
- d. Don't forget to turn on the headlights. No te olvides de encender _____ .
- e. The gas station attendant puts gas in the tank and washes the windshield. El empleado de la gasolinera echa gasolina en _____ y lava _____ .
- f. He honked the horn when the brakes failed. Tocó _____ cuando fallaron _____ .
- g. Turn on the turn signal. Enciende _____ .
- h. I need new wipers. The old ones don't clean the windshield well. Necesito _____ nuevos. Los viejos no limpian bien _____ .
- i. His car is so old the bumper fell off. Su coche es tan viejo que _____ se cayó.
- j. The dome light doesn't work, but the radio does. _____ no funciona, pero la radio sí.



Quiz yourself! Label as many parts of this car as you can from memory. Once you have practiced all the terms, use your notes to complete the assignment.

1.5



Adult check

Initial

Date

Algunas actividades y funciones de un coche y sus partes

Review the following terms:



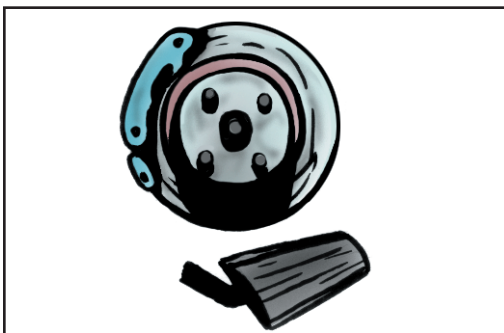
El motor puede...

funcionar (bien/mal) – *to function, work*
arrancar – *to start*



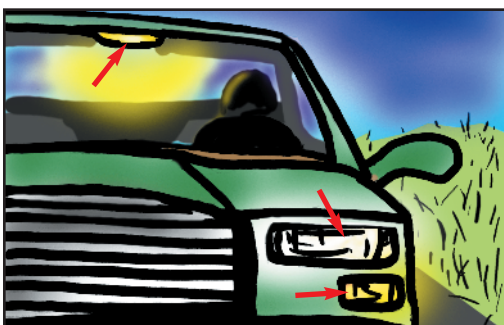
El volante es para...

guiar – *to steer*
doblar – *to turn*
virar – *to turn, swerve*
dirigir – *to steer, direct*
conducir, manejar – *to drive*



Los frenos son para...

parar – *to stop*
reducir la velocidad – *to reduce speed, slow down*



Los faros, los intermitentes
y la luz son para...

señalar – *to signal*
iluminar – *to illuminate, light (up)*
mostar – *to show*



El acelerador es para...

acelerar – *to accelerate*



Los limiaparabrisas son para...

limpiar – *to clean*



El cinturón de seguridad es para...

proteger – *to protect*

impedir las heridas – *to prevent injuries*



El baúl es para...

llevar – *to carry*

abrir – *to open*

cerrar – *to close*



La bocina es para...

tocar – *to sound (honk)*

avisar – *to warn*