¡Hola, mis estudiantes!

Zoom was a disaster! I think if we need anything from here on out, it will be Loom or Castify! Let’s hope that I do a decent job of explaining gramatica 2!!

I am going to give lessons for all of Gramatica 2—a lesson a day.

**Lesson 1**: Estar with prepositions. First—go back and find the prepositions that you already have studies. Next, add to them the list of prepositions on page 174. Review the conjugation of the verb estar—to be—is, am, are.

You are going to use the forms of estar to tell where someone or something is in relation to someone/something else. Most prepositions for this purpose are made up of more than just the preposition word itself—think prepositional phrases.

You should notice that all of the prep phrases on 174 end with “de.” We worked with the preposition “de” previously: de, de la, del (de + el), de las, de los. “Del” is going to be the big one! Remember that “del” is used when the noun that follows it is a singular, masculine noun---Mi bolsa está debajo del escritorio. Escritorio is masculine and singular. Do not use “del” with a person’s name which is masculine—Mi bolsa está debajo de Bruno.

**The assignment for Tuesday, April 21—Book activities 24 and 25. Follow the directions and use the modelos.**

**The assignment for Wednesday, April 22—Cuaderno activities 20 and 21.**

**Lesson 2**: Negation with nunca, tampoco, nadie, and nada. The neat thing about these four negative words is that you have worked with half of them!

First, in your steno book, you need to write down what the word means:

Nunca—never---

nada—nothing

Nadie—nobody or not anybody

Tampoco—neither or not either

Definitions are simple enough. It is how you can use them in a sentence that matters.

Nunca—can take the place of a “no” or used at the end of the sentence if there is already a “no” in the sentence. The second option contains emphasis (Remember that double negatives are allowed in Spanish!)

 Nunca como brussel sprouts. Torrey nunca come cauliflower.

 No como brussel sprouts nunca. Torrey no come cauliflower nunca.

Rule of thumb: Nunca can take the place of a “no” or be the last word if there is a “no” If there is no “no,” nunca cannot go at the end.

Como brussel sprouts nunca.---wrong, wrong, and wrong!

Tampoco—Can take the place of “no” and go in front of the verb or if there is a “no” in front of the verb can go at the end of the sentence. Same rules as “Nunca.”

Nada—When “nada” is the subject of the sentence, it means ‘nothing.’ Nada es Bueno—nothing is good. When “nada” comes after the verb, it means ‘not anything or nothing.’ **If “nada” comes after the verb, there must be a “NO” in front of the verb.**

 **No como nada hoy.**

 **Como nada hoy---Wrong, wrong, wrong---NO como nada hoy!**

Nadie—normally, when “nadie” is placed in front of the verb, it means ‘nobody.’—not always, but usually. When placed after the verb (usually Direct object or indirect object position) it means ‘not anybody.’ **If “nadie” is placed after the verb, there must be a “NO” in front of the verb.**

 **Nadie quiere comer brussel sprouts.**

 **No hay nadie en mi salon de clase.**

**The assignment for Thursday, April 23—Complete book activities 28 and 29.**

**The assignment for Friday, April 24—Complete Cuaderno activities 22 and 23.**

**Lesson 3**—Tocar and Parecer—To have to do something/whose turn is it and it seems to me/you/him/her/them

Use both verbs the same way you use “Gustar”—meaning there are only two forms used and you have to use the “me, te, le, nos, les” in front of toca/tocan and parece/parecen. Lucky for you, everything that we do here, only the singular form will be used: toca and parece.

Included with the forms, you may also need to use the personal “a”—A mí me toca presenter un examen. Remember that the personal “a” with mí, a ti, a nosotros/nosotras is purely for emphasis. The personal “a” is needed with él, ella, Ud, ellos, ellas, Uds so we know who the subject is.

**Forms and Review**

Me toca Me parece A mí

Te toca Te parece A ti

Le toca Le parece A él, A ella, A Ud., A Lisa, A Pedro

Nos toca Nos parece A nosotros, A nosotras

Les toca Les parece A ellos, A ellas, A Uds.

When I see “Me parece..” sentences, I always translate as “I think that it’s—I feel that it’s.” It just helps me make a sentence that makes sense to me.

For the “Me toca” sentences, I look at it as another way to say “I have to…” instead of always using “Tengo que…” When used as “to have to do something” know that you are going to follow the me toca with an infinitive verb—Me toca lavar los platos.

When folloed by a noun—the meaning changes to “to whose turn it is--¿Me toca lavar los plats? No. Le toca Treyton. I have to wash the dishes? No. It’s Treyton’s turn.

**The assignment for Monday, April 27—Do book activities 32 and 33.**

**The assignment for Tuesday, April 28—Do Cuaderno activities 24 and 25.**

**Work at your own pace on these Lessons. If you have questions, ask me. Take care and be careful!**