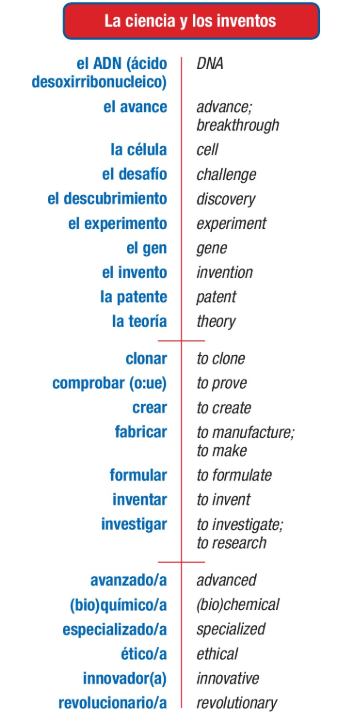
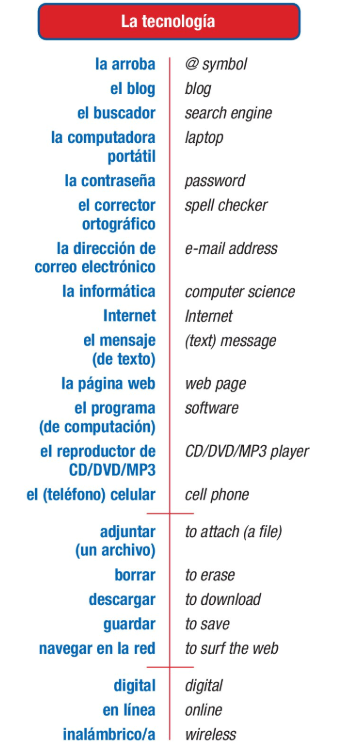
Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 3 Lección 7: La tecnología y la ciencia

1.  B.

After studying this chapter, I can:

* Discuss tech and science
* Use the present perfect to say what I have done or someone has done
* Use the past perfect to say what I or someone else had done
* Use the present perfect subjunctive to express feelings or doubt about what someone has done

D.

C.

 E.

A.Vocabulario: Escribe la palabra que mejor corresponde.

**Ovni cohete buscador telescopio clonar arroba**

1. \_ **arroba** \_\_\_\_:se utiliza en las direcciones de correo electrónico
2. \_\_\_ **Ovni** \_\_\_\_\_:un objeto extraterrestre, objeto volador no identificado
3. \_\_ **clonar** \_\_\_\_\_:reproducir un ser vivo exactamente igual
4. \_\_ **buscador** \_\_\_\_: se utiliza para investigar en Internet
5. \_\_\_ **cohete** \_\_: el vehículo que se utiliza para ir al espacio
6. \_\_ **telescopio** \_\_\_\_: se utiliza para ver las estrellas
7. **inalámbrico el celular/móvil el buscador la patente el corrector ortográfico adjuntar un archivo**
8. Para encontrar una lista de sitios web se necesita \_\_\_\_ **el buscador** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Para navegar en la red en la playa se necesita \_\_\_\_\_ **inalámbrico (also known as wifi =”weefee”)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Para hacer una llamada en un autobús se necesita \_\_\_\_\_ **el celular/móvil** \_\_\_\_\_
11. Para escribir sin errores en la computadora se necesita\_\_\_\_ **el corrector ortográfico** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Para proteger la información de la computadora se necesita \_\_(whoops no answer given, should be \_\_\_\_\_**guardar [un archivo]**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Para demostrar que uno es el inventor de un objeto se necesita  \_\_\_ **la patente** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Para observar la Luna y las estrellas desde la Tierra se necesita  \_\_(\_Also not given) el telescopio\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. **La contraseña el extraterrestre el gen la patente**
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **la contraseña** \_\_\_\_\_\_ palabra o serie de letras o números que da acceso a una computadora
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_ **el gen** \_\_ partícula formada por ADN que se encuentra en el núcleo de las células y que determina la herencia
18. \_\_ **la patente** \_\_\_\_\_ documento que reconoce a alguien como autor de un invento
19. \_\_\_ **el extraterrestre** \_\_\_\_habitante de un planeta que no es la Tierra

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Gramática: The Perfect Tenses ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

All perfect tenses are formed using the verb ***haber*** + a ***past participle*.**

1. The **present perfect** uses present conjugations of the verb ***haber*** and translates as *I* ***have*** *verbed*.

Note: This tense is **heavily used** in Spain. Many parts of Latin America use the preterite instead.

1. The **pluscuamperfecto** (the imperfect perfect/past perfect) uses imperfect conjugations of the verb ***haber*** and translates as *I* ***had*** *verbed*.
2. The **present perfect** **subjunctive** uses present subjunctive conjugations of the verb ***haber*** and translates as *It is not true / he wishes (or any other KEY****) that I have*** *verbed.* The same KEYS that open the door for the present subjunctive apply to opening the door for the the present perfect subjunctive.

**6.1 The Present Perfect (el presente perfecto o el pretérito perfecto del indicativo)**

The present perfect tense is used to talk about what someone *has done*. It translates as *I have done, You have done, She has done,* etc. The present perfect tense is formed with ***haber****(conjugated in the present)*+ a ***past participle*. = I have verbed.**

past participles: -ado / - ido / -ierto, -ito, etc

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **haber (present tense)** | |
| he | hemos |
| has |  |
| ha | han |

THIS IS IMPORTANT: The past participle will **not** **change in form** (-os, -as) when it is part of a perfect tense; it ONLY changes when it is being used as an adjective.

\*\*Note: these are not “HAVE” as in possession. Use TENER for that meaning.\*\*

**To form PAST PARTICIPLES** ofRegular Verbs:

1. –AR verbs: Drop the –ar, add –ado
2. –ER or –IR verbs: drop the –ER or –IR, add –ido.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Root** | **Ending** | **Participle and Meaning** |
| Tomar | tom | -ado | \_tomado\_\_ = Taken |
| Comer | com | -ido | \_\_comido\_ =Eaten |
| Vivir | viv | -ido | \_vivido\_\_ =lived |

**Sound familiar?**

Somewhat irregular: Past Participles ending in **ído (need accent)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Caer | Caído |
| Creer | Creído |
| Leer | Leído |
| Oír | Oído |
| Reír | Reído |
| traer | traído |

Remember some irregulars from Spanish 2??? **Abierto, escrito….**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | Participle Form | Meaning |
| Abrir | abierto | Opened |
| Cubrir | cubierto | Covered |
| Decir | dicho | Said |
| Escribir | escrito | Written |
| Hacer | hecho | Done |
| Imprimir | impreso | Printed |
| Morir | muerto | Died |
| Poner | puesto | Put |
| Resolver | resuelto | Resolved, solved |
| Romper | roto | Broken |
| Ver | visto | Seen |
| Volver | vuelto | Returned |
| freír | frito | Fried |
| descubrir | descubierto | Discovered |
| Any others you like: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

In Spanish, we will **never separate** the verb ***haber*** + ***past participle*.** This means that to say *you have* ***not*** *done something*, the word ***no*** will come before the conjugated form of *haber. I have not eaten = (Yo) no he comido..*

Spanish does NOT use the verb *tener* to talk about what someone *has done*.

Now try these translations: If you need to, write the infinitive verb so you know what participle you’re making.

1. I have eaten (comer): \_\_Yo he comido.
2. You have worked: \_\_has trabajado\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He has invented: \_\_\_\_\_\_él ha inventado\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They have not investigated: \_\_\_No han investigado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I have done it: \_\_\_\_Yo lo he hecho\_\_\_\_\_
6. We have not broken it: \_\_\_(nosotros)no lo hemos roto\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I have resolved it: \_\_\_\_Yo lo he resuelto\_\_\_\_
8. There has been a problem: \_\_\_\_ha habido un problema\_(from haber because to say *there is* or *there was* you would use hay or había)\_\_\_\_
9. You have discovered them: \_\_\_(Tú) los has descubierto\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. You (formal) have read: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_usted ha leído\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. We have gone: \_\_\_\_hemos ido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. You have downloaded: \_\_\_\_has descargado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. They have not frozen \_\_No han congelado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. She has said it to me: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me (person first) lo (item after) then verb. Me lo ha dicho. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. You all have washed your hands: \_\_Ustedes se han lavado las manos\_\_\_\_\_

**6.2 The Past Perfect (Pluscuamperfecto) aka “Imperfect Perfect”**

The past perfect tense is used to talk about what someone *had done* or what *had occurred*. It translates as *I had done, You had done, She had done,* etc. The past perfect tense is formed with ***haber****(conjugated in the imperfect)*+ a ***past participle*.= I had verbed.**

past participles: -ado / - ido / -ierto, -ito, etc

-ado / - ido / ierto, ito, etc

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **haber (imperfect tense)** | |
| había | habíamos |
| habías |  |
| había | habían |

The past perfect is often used with the word ***ya*** *(already)* to indicate that an action, event or state ***had already occurred*** before another. Remember that In Spanish, we will never separate the verb ***haber*** + ***past participle*.** This means that to say *you had* ***already*** *done something*, the word ***ya*** will come before the conjugated form of *haber.*

The past perfect is often used in conjunction with **antes de + [noun]** or **antes de + [infinitive]** to describe when the action(s) had occurred.

Now try these translations:

1. I had already studied: \_\_\_Yo ya había estudiado\_\_\_ 3. You had called: habías llamado\_\_\_\_
2. He had gotten dressed: \_\_\_él se había visto (vestirse) or

él se había puesto la ropa\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.. We had already traveled: \_(nosotros) ya habíamos viajado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**YA =already.**

1. I had already gone =(*Yo) Ya había ido.*
2. We had already eaten dinner when you called: \_\_Ya habíamos cenado cuando llamaste\_\_\_\_
3. They had **already** fallen asleep when I arrived: \_\_\_\_Ya se habían dormido cuando llegué\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Before starting school, I had learned to read: \_\_\_Antes de empezar la escuela, yo había aprendido a leer.
5. Before last year, you had never played soccer: \_\_Antes del año pasado, (tú) nunca habías jugado al fútbol. \_

Say what you had already done before each situation:

1. antes de ver la tele, ya había terminado la tarea.
2. antes del desayuno \_\_\_\_\_ ya nos habíamos arreglado (gotten ready)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. antes de ir a clase \_\_\_\_\_ ya habíamos hablado con amigos\_\_\_\_\_
4. antes del almuerzo \_\_ ya me había lavado las manos\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. antes de la cena \_\_\_ ya habíamos puesto la mesa \_(set the table)\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. antes de acostarme\_\_ ya me había lavado/cepillado los dientes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these! UNA MEZCLA

1. We **have** studied. *Hemos estudiado.*
2. The boys **had** run. \_\_\_Los chicos habían corrido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. My sister **has** eaten. \_\_\_\_Mi hermana ha comido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Her friend has lived in Spain. \_\_\_Su amiga ha vivido en España.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Have you learned? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_¿Has aprendido?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. What have you eaten? \_\_\_\_\_¿Qué has comido?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. We had not worked \_\_\_\_No habíamos trabajado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. You hadn’t known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_No habías sabido \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. I hadn’t been happy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_No había sido/estado feliz\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contesta en español:

1. ¿Han hecho ustedes la tarea? \_\_\_Sí, hemos hecho la tarea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Has aprendido la información? \_\_\_\_\_No, no he aprendido la información\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Qué has comido hoy? \_\_He comido pan con mantequilla y frutas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Qué habías hecho cuando (whoops didn’t finish)

**6.3 The Present Perfect Subjunctive(el pretérito perfecto del subjuntivo o el presente perfecto del subjuntivo)**

The present perfect subjunctive, like the present perfect indicative, is used to talk about what someone *has done* or what *has happened*. It translates as *I have done, You have done, She has done,* etc, but it used with a KEY For the subjunctive. = **It is not true / he wishes (or any other KEY) that I have verbed.**

If your first clause requires subjunctive, you would use the subjunctive of haber and then the same participle.

What kinds of things cause the subjunctive in the main clause?

**W**ish/want **E**motion **D**oubt **D**esire **I**mpersonal/insist **N**eed **G**eneral = **S**ubjunctive!

So if you have one of these WEDDINGS in the first part, you will use the present perfect in the second clause if you’re referring to the past.

The present perfect tense is formed with ***haber****(conjugated in the present subjunctive)*+ a ***past participle*.**

past participles: -ado / - ido / -ierto, -ito, etc

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **haber (present subjunctive tense)** | |
| Haya | hayamos |
| hayas |  |
| haya | hayan |

So remember, take the form of HABER, then add the participle. This makes the compound tense of the present perfect.

In Spanish, we will never separate the verb ***haber* +** ***past participle*.** This means that to say *you have* ***not*** *done something*, the word ***no*** will come before the conjugated form of *haber.*

**Sequence of tenses**

In Spanish, they keep one half of the sentence in the same tense as the second half.

In English, we might say: **I hope** *you ordered pizza.*

**I hope =present** (and opens the door for the next clause to be subjunctive) *You ordered = past.*

In Spanish, they **keep the tense of one clause the same** in the second clause.

In Spanish, they will say

**I hope that [Espero que]** ***you have ordered*** pizza. –[hayas pedido la pizza]

(present) (present perfect subjunctive)

¡Practiquemos! Usamos el presente perfecto o el presente perfecto del subjuntivo (he has ha o haya hayas)

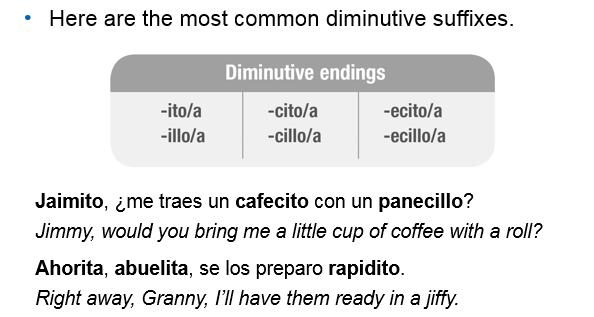
1. Espero que (tú) \_hayas llegado \_\_ (llegar) a tiempo.
2. Es triste que (nosotros) \_\_hayamos vivido\_\_\_\_\_ (vivir) así.
3. Es posible que ella \_\_\_haya viajado\_\_\_\_ (viajar) a España.
4. Estoy contenta de que ustedes \_\_\_hayan aprendido\_\_\_\_\_\_ (aprender) mucho.
5. Pienso que la clase \_\_\_\_\_ha empezado (non-key!)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (empezar) ya.
6. Creemos que la información \_\_\_ha sido (non-key!)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ser) importante.
7. No es verdad que la chica \_\_\_haya estado\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar) en todas sus clases.
8. Es horrible que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_hayas roto\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(romper) la pierna.
9. Me gusta que ustedes \_\_\_\_hayan escrito\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (escribir) la novela.

Choose a key for the subjunctive! Espero que, es importante que, necesitamos que, no es cierto que…

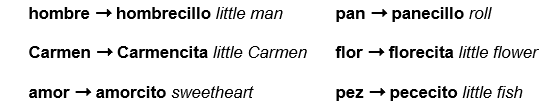
1. ustedes / llegar a tiempo: ***Espero que*** *ustedes* hayan llegado *a tiempo.*
2. mis amigas / descubrir una cura \_\_\_\_\_\_Es fabuloso que mis amigas hayan descubierto una cura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. mi familia / traer las hamburguesas \_\_\_Espero que mi familia haya traído hamburguesas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ti / gustar la comida \_\_\_Me alegro de que (a ti) te haya gustado la comida
5. usted /hacer ejercicio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_No es necesario que usted haya hecho ejercicio\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. mi primo / no adjuntar el archivo \_\_\_\_\_\_Dudo que mi primo no haya adjuntado el archivo
7. mis papás / ser innovadores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_No creo que mis papás hayan sido innovadores\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**~Diminutivos y Aumentativos:~**

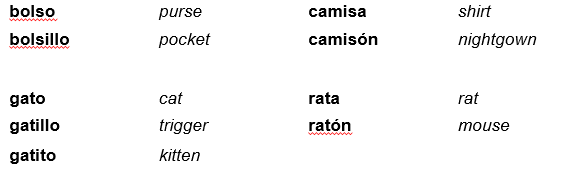
* Diminutives and augmentatives (**diminutivos y aumentativos**) are frequently used in conversational Spanish. They emphasize size or express shades of meaning like affection, amazement, scorn, or ridicule. Diminutives and augmentatives are formed by adding a suffix to the root of nouns, adjectives (which agree in gender and number), and occasionally adverbs.
* Because formation and use of diminutives and augmentatives varies greatly from one region to another, there are very few established rules about this aspect of the Spanish language. In this section, you will learn to recognize the most commonly used suffixes and their uses. Try to use only those you have learned from native speakers or teachers. Adding them to words you are not sure of can lead to **misunderstanding!**



Most words form diminutive by adding –ito/a. The suffix illo/a is common in some regions, including Spain. For words ending in vowels (NOT –E), the last vowel is dropped.



Libro🡪 librillo. Ventana 🡪 ventanilla, Miguel🡪 miguelito, ahora🡪 ahorita

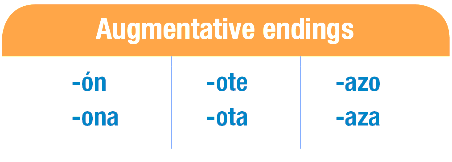


**Some change meaning!**

Most words that end in **–e**, **–n**, or **–r** use the forms **–cito/a** or **–cillo/a**. However, one syllable words often use **–ecito/a** or **–ecillo/a**. **chico ➞ chiquillo** *little boy; very small*

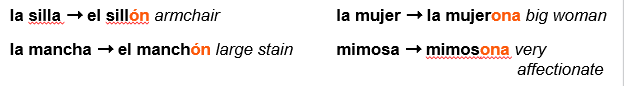
**amigo** 🡪 **amiguito**, **agua** 🡪 **agüita** (little bit of water) , **luz ➞ lucecita** *little light*

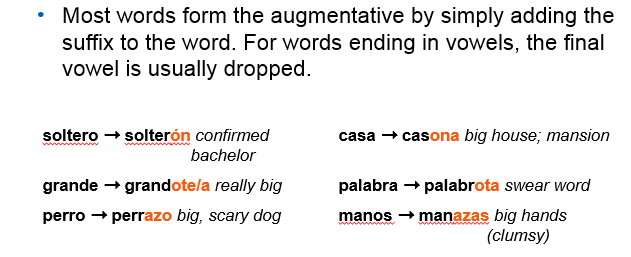
Try these! Restate the description using a diminutivo.

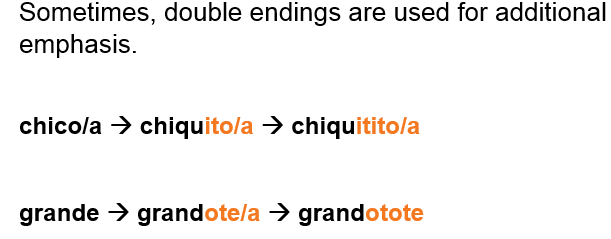
1. Una campana pequeña =\_\_\_\_una campanita\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Muy cerca = \_\_\_\_\_cerquita (cercita would be pronounced “seeta” and it needs to sound like k)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Una cucharada = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cucharadita\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The most common augmentative suffixes are forms of **–ón/–ona**, **–ote/–ota**, and **–azo/–aza**.

There is a tendency to change a feminine word to a masculine one when the suffix **–ón** is used, unless it refers specifically to someone’s gender.



**palabra 🡪 palabrota = bad words/profanity!**



Try these! Restate the description using an aumentativo.

1. Un perro muy grande: un \_\_perrote OR perro grandote\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Una casa:  \_\_\_una casona\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Una mano: una  \_\_\_\_\_manote\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Unos abrazos muy grandes: unos abrazotes

**Práctica:** Carlos siempre habla usando diminutivos y aumentativos. Completa sus descripciones con el diminutivo o aumentativo de las palabras entre paréntesis. You decide which to use for each!

Ayer fui al (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mercado) de antigüedades que está muy (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cerca) de mi (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (casa) y compré algunas (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cosas) muy valiosas. En el primer puesto, un (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hombre) muy simpático me aconsejó comprar un (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (libro) viejo y muy bonito. Cuando regresé a casa, tenía mucho frío y me tomé un (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (café) para calentarme. Me senté en mi (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (silla) favorita y empecé a leer. Fue una mañana muy divertida.