

Nombre: _____

Apellido: _____

Asignación: Para Hacer Ahora (3/28-4/1) (Sixth)

Es el veintiocho de marzo

La meta: We will be able to summarize a short story in Spanish and conjugate ir.

Write three sentences to describe how you feel when you are sick.

1.

2.

3.

Es el veintinueve de marzo

La meta: We will be able to use the verbs ir, ser, tener and estar in order to explain how people feel.

Match the vocabulary word to its translation

_____ *Estornudar*

a. To cough

_____ *Toser*

b. To be hot

_____ *Vomitar*

c. To throw up

_____ *Estar cansado*

d. To snore

_____ *Tener calor*

e. To be tired

Es el treinta de marzo

La meta: We will be able to use the verbs ir, ser, tener and estar in order to explain how people feel.

Name the illness based on the description

1. This disease causes red itchy spots _____
2. People who suffer from this sneeze and are itchy _____
3. This disease affects one's lungs and breathing _____
4. When you have this illness you often have a fever and vomit _____
5. Many people suffer from this illness during the winter _____

Es el treinta y uno de marzo

La meta: We will be able to use the verbs ir, ser, tener and estar in order to explain how people feel.

Fill in with ser, estar, tener or ir. Don't forget to conjugate!

1. Pablo y Luna _____ resfriados.
2. Lena _____ el gripe.
3. Nosotros _____ al hospital.
4. Ellos _____ inteligentes.

Es el primero de abril

La meta: We will be able to use the verbs *ir, ser, tener* and *estar* in order to explain how people feel.

Fill in with ser, estar, tener or ir. Don't forget to conjugate!

1. Yo _____ de buen humor.
2. Él _____ al consultorio del médico.
3. Ellos _____ un catarro.
4. Nosotros _____ tristes.
5. Usted _____ en la sala de estar.

Al Fin

Each day we will complete an "Al Fin" to wrap up class.

Lunes- Write down the two vocabulary words you have the most difficult time remembering.

Martes- Fill in the verb chart for IR. Try the first time without using your notes.

Yo-	Nosotros-
Tú-	Vosotros-
Él/Ella/Usted-	Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes

Miércoles- Underline the mistake and write the correction on the line:

Tu estás calor. _____

Yo tengo triste. _____

Jueves- How will you prepare for your FK?

Quizlet Notecards With a friend Other: _____

Viernes- What would you say to a patient holding his stomach?

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
Fecha: Es el _____ de _____
Asignación: Actividad: Reading Comprehension TB p. 62

Read the story about Adela on p. 62 in your textbook.
Then, answer the questions that follow in ENGLISH!

¿Qué le pasa a Adela?

Reading Strategy

Visualizing As you are reading, try to visualize (or make a mental picture of) exactly what it is you are reading. Allow your mind to freely develop an image. This will help you to remember what you read. It may also help you identify with the subject of the reading.

Hoy la pobre Adela no está bien. Tampoco¹ está muy contenta. Tampoco está de muy buen humor. Ella tiene dolor de garganta y tiene tos. Y siempre está muy cansada. Mañana tiene un partido importante de fútbol y no quiere perder el partido. No hay más remedio. Adela tiene que ir a la consulta del médico.



En el consultorio Adela le habla a la médica. La médica examina a Adela. Ella abre la boca y la médica le examina la garganta. Está un poco roja.

Adela le habla a la médica:

—No puedo guardar cama. Mañana tengo que jugar fútbol y es un partido muy importante.

—No hay problema. No tienes nada serio. Te voy a recetar unos antibióticos. Vas a tomar una pastilla tres veces al día—una pastilla con cada comida. En muy poco tiempo vas a estar mucho mejor² y no vas a perder tu partido.

¹ Tampoco *Nor, Neither* ² mejor *better*



1. Is Adela happy or sad?

2. Is Adela in a good or bad mood?

3. What 3 symptoms does Adela have?

4. What is happening tomorrow for Adela?

5. Where does she decide to go?

6. What body part does the doctor examine?

7. What can't Adela stay in bed?

8. Does Adela have a serious illness?

9. What does the doctor prescribe?

10. How often does Adela have to take her medicine?

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____

Asignación: Tarea: WordSearch-Health-Back of Vocab.

*****El, la, los, las are included!**

open your mouth
to breathe deeply
to take one's temperature
to rest
prescription
doctor (masculine)

to listen to one's heart
to stick out one's tongue
to swallow
to stay in bed
medicine
waiting room

to get a shot
to take one's blood pressure
should
pharmacy
cough syrup
to have an appointment

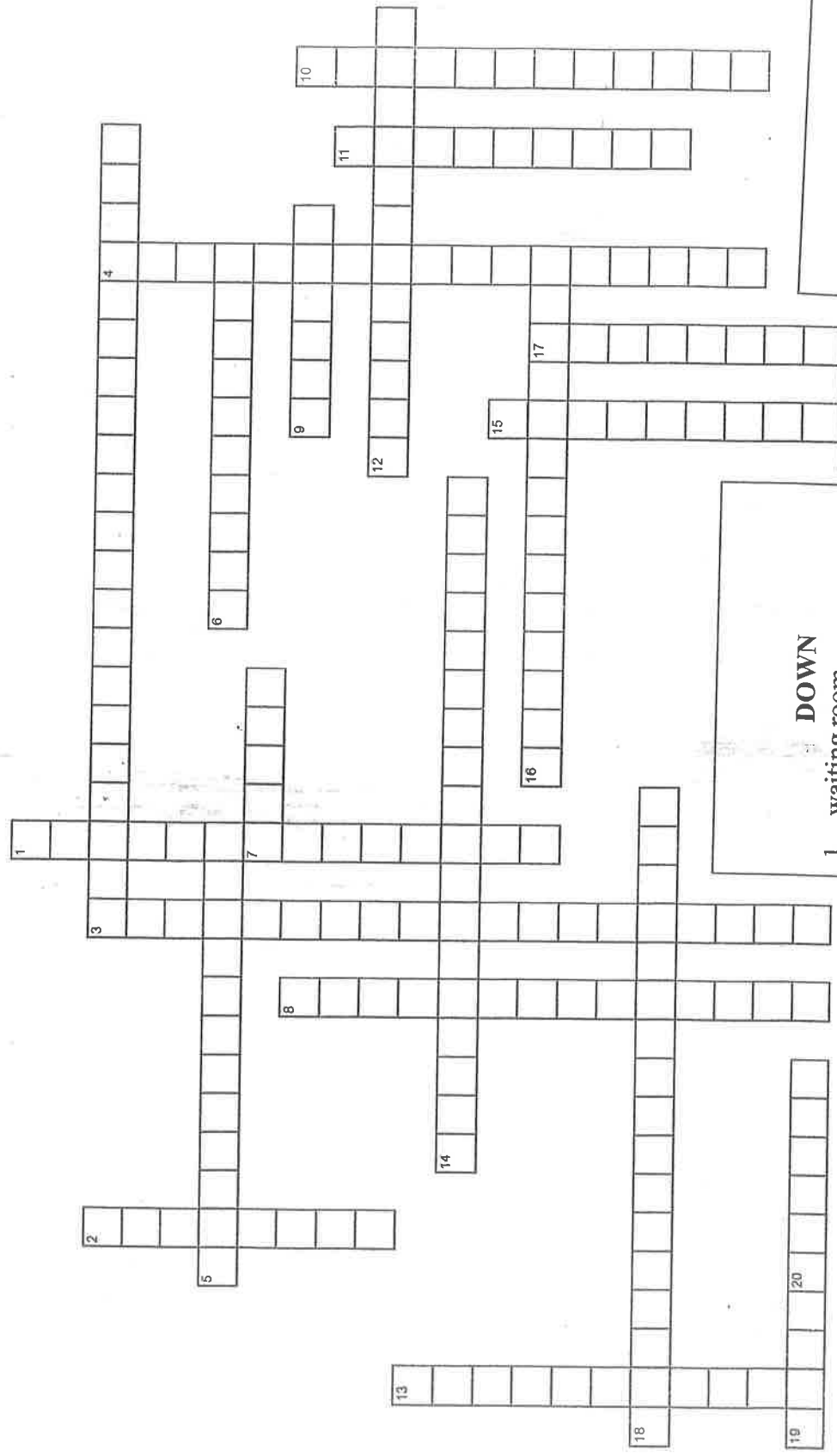
to give a shot
to take one's pulse
to drink a lot of water
to dispense
vitamins

W C Z F L A S V I T A M I N A S J Z
R B Q W A M A C R A D R A U G M X C
X S T N R L A M E D I C I N A I L T
T A C O B A L R I R B A D I Y P Y E
A R U T A R E P M E T A L R A M O T
L P S F L A S A L A D E E S P E R A
B B E L A F A R M A C I A X U F D E
K D E B E R M K I A T E C E R A L I
R W R Z Q V M T P E U A R A G A R T
A E L M E D I C O C X O A D O W P P
D E L J A R A B E P A R A L A T O S
D E S C A N S A R Q I T P Q S E Q B
Z E J P T O M A R E L P U L S O X N
P L B W U T V D E S P A C H A R M F
D A R L E U N A I N Y E C C I O N C
S E K B E B E R M U C H A A G U A H
B L A U G N E L A L R A C A S C A T
V T W N O I S E R P A L R A M O T W

Nombre:

Asignación: Tarea: Crossword-Health-Back of Vocab.

Apellido:



DOWN

- 1 waiting room
- 2 doctor (masculine)
- 3 to get a shot
- 4 cough syrup
- 8 to take one's blood pressure
- 10 vitamins
- 11 to listen to one's heart
- 13 open your mouth
- 15 to stick out one's tongue
- 17 to stay in bed

ACROSS

- 3 to breathe deeply
- 5 to have an appointment
- 6 pharmacy
- 7 should
- 9 to swallow
- 12 to take one's pulse
- 14 to take one's temperature
- 16 to drink a lot of water
- 18 to give a shot
- 19 medicine

The Verb: Ir

Ir = _____

Yo		Nosotros	
Tú		Vosotros	
Ud.		Uds.	
Él		Ellos	
Ella		Ellas	

- Can mean: I go, I am going, He goes, She is going...
- Ir a... = _____
- When “a” is followed by “el” we combine them to make _____
- Ir a (place) para = _____

Examples:

1. I am going to the doctor's office.

2. You are going to the pharmacy in order to buy medicine.

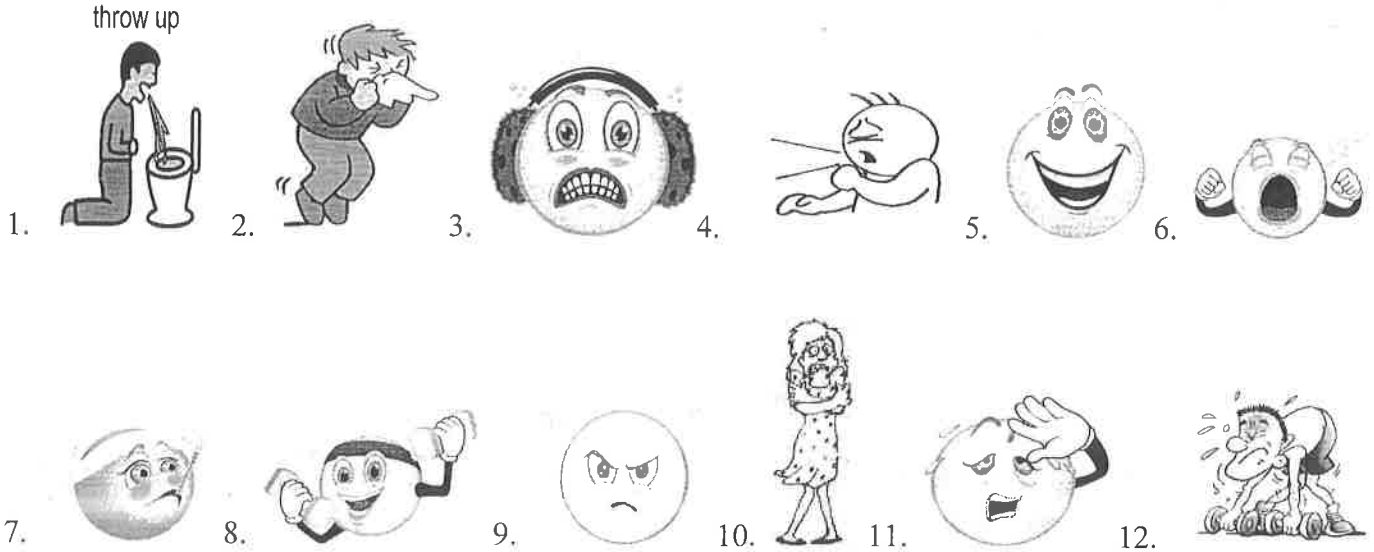
3. Nosotros (**estamos / somos / tenemos / vamos**) de México y (**estamos / somos / tenemos / vamos**) la gripe. Nosotros (**estamos / somos / tenemos / vamos**) cansados y enfermos por eso (**estamos / somos / tenemos / vamos**) al hospital.

4. Normalmente yo (**estoy / soy / tengo / voy**) trabajadora, pero yo (**estoy / soy / tengo / voy**) cansada hoy. Yo (**estoy / soy / tengo / voy**) al consultorio del medico porque (**estoy / soy / tengo / voy**) una enfermedad.

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
 Fecha: Es el _____ de _____
 Asignación: Tarea: FK 2 – Review Sheet

A. Label the following pictures in Spanish based on the picture shown.

throw up



1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____
 11. _____
 12. _____

B. Write 3 complete sentences to describe a symptom or a feeling you have when you are sick.

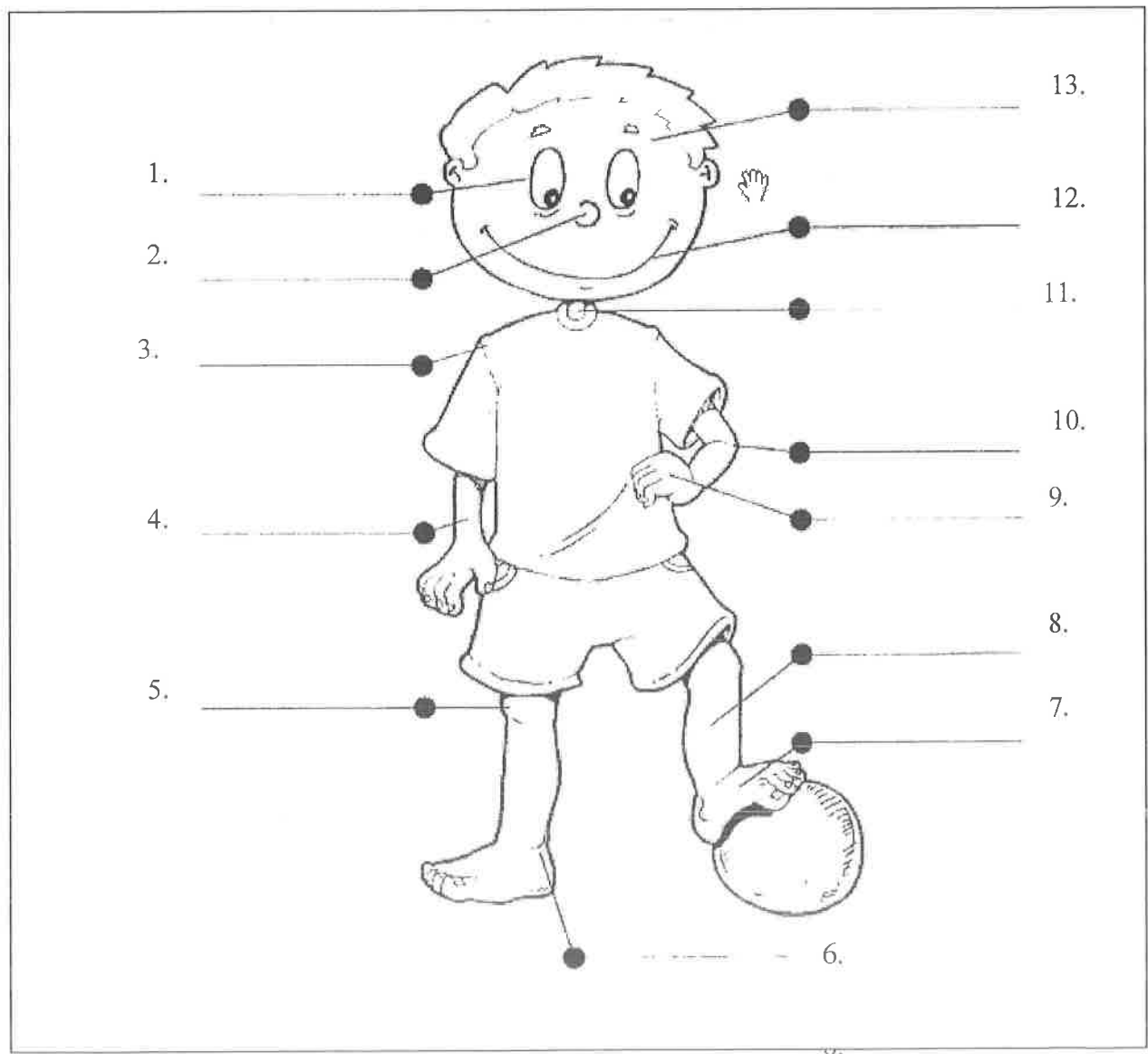
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

C. Match each illness with the most appropriate description.

las alergias un catarro la gripe la pulmonía la varicela

1. Estornuda mucho cuando hay animales o flores. _____
2. Es difícil que respira profundamente. _____
3. Una persona tiene granos rojos en la piel. _____
4. Es frecuente que tiene esta enfermedad en el invierno.
Tose y estornuda mucho. _____
5. Con esta enfermedad vomita mucho y tiene una fiebre. _____

D. Label the body parts on the lines provided.



THE VERB: ESTAR

Estar = _____

Yo (I am)		Nosotros (We are)	
Tú (You are)		Vosotros (You all are)	
Usted (You are <i>formal</i>)		Ustedes (You all are <i>formal</i>)	
Él (He is)		Ellos (They (m) are)	
Ella (She is)		Ellas (They (f) are)	

How you _____ (condition) and
_____ you _____ (location)
always _____ the verb _____.

Examples:

1. I am tired.

2. You are sick.

3. We are in a good mood.

EXPRESIONES CON TENER

The forms of TENER are:

Yo		Nosotros	
Tú		Vosotros	
Ud.		Uds.	
Él		Ellos	
Ella		Ellas	

- The verb Tener can also be used to describe _____.
 tener dolor de(l) = _____
- The verb Tener can sometimes be translated to _____ in English.

Examples:

tener calor = _____

tener frío = _____

EXAMPLES:

1. I am cold.

2. You are hot.

3. We have stomachaches.

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____





Asignación: Tarea: Oral CMQ Practice – Health – Unit 5 #3

Read each sentence below and circle the correct verb to complete each sentence. Look for clue words and hints to help you!

1. Yo (**tengo / soy / estoy / voy**) a la escuela temprano.
2. Ella (**tiene / es / está / va**) una cita a las dos de la tarde.
3. Tú (**tienes / eres / estás / vas**) guapo y alto.
4. Nosotros (**tenemos / somos / estamos / vamos**) frío.
5. Ellos (**tienen / son / están / van**) al consultorio del medico hoy.
6. Yo (**tengo / soy / estoy / voy**) en la sala de espera.
7. Tú (**tienes / eres / estás / vas**) que respirar profundamente.
8. Ella (**tiene / es / está / va**) de mal humor.
9. Ellos (**tienen / son / están / van**) de Puerto Rico.
10. Nosotros (**tenemos / somos / estamos / vamos**) inteligentes.

TURN OVER!!!

Read the CMQ Question below and write a complete sentence to answer each question based on the picture.

<p>¿Cómo está la persona?</p>  <p>1</p>	<p>¿Qué síntoma tiene la persona?</p>  <p>2</p>
<p>¿Qué necesita para mejorarse?</p>  <p>3</p>	<p>¿Qué le dice el médico al paciente?</p>  <p>4</p>

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

SER

ESTAR

TENER

IR

[Empty rectangular box]

[Empty rectangular box]

FEELINGS

LOCATION

PERMANENT

TRAIT

ORIGIN

TENER = TO HAVE

IR = TO GO

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
Fecha: Es el _____ de _____
Asignación: Tarea: Ser, Estar, Ir, Tener Practice #1

Complete the sentences below with appropriate form of Ser, Estar, Tener or Ir, based on the meaning of the sentence, then circle the reason for your choice.

1. Él _____ muy deprimido.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

2. Tú _____ un catarro.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

3. Yo _____ bonifa.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

4. Nosotros _____ contentos.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

5. Ellas _____ calor.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

6. Tú _____ a la escuela.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

7. Ellos _____ de México.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

8. Ud. _____ en su casa.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

9. Nosotros _____ frío.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
Fecha: Es el _____ de _____
Asignación: Tarea: Ser, Estar, Ir, Tener Practice #2

Complete the sentences below with appropriate form of Ser, Estar, Tener or Ir, based on the meaning of the sentence, then circle the reason for your choice.

1. Ellos _____ a España.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

2. Yo _____ triste.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

3. Ella _____ alta.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

4. Yo _____ los escalofríos.

(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")

5. Yo (a) _____ al hospital porque yo (b) _____ enfermo.

a. *(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")*

b. *(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")*

6. Tú (a) _____ frío porque (b) _____ una fiebre alta.

a. *(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")*

b. *(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")*

7. Ella (a) _____ simpática, pero hoy (b) _____ de mal humor.

a. *(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")*

b. *(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")*

Nombre: _____ Apellido: _____
Fecha: Es el _____ de _____
Asignación: Tarea: Fix-It!

Each sentence below has used the wrong verb. Fix the mistake and circle the reason for you choice.

1. Él es en Barcelona. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
2. Tú estás un catarro. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
3. Yo estoy calor. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
4. Nosotros está de Madrid. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
5. Ellas está al consultorio del médico. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
6. Tú eres en la escuela. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
7. Ellos van de México. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
8. Ud. está la gripe. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")
9. Nosotros estamos frío. Correct: _____
(feeling / location / permanent trait / origin / tener = to be or have / ir = to go "a")