

LA RUTINA DIARIA

Unidad 5

personal care objects
reflexive verbs
infinitive phrases
prepositions

review/reinforce:
present tense verb conjugation
time



los objetos personales



I can identify personal care objects.

el peine
la toalla
el espejo
el desodorante
el champú

el cepillo
el despertador
el jabón
la pasta de dientes
el secador de pelo
el maquillaje

el pañuelo de papel
el papel higiénico
la afeitadora eléctrica
el cepillo de dientes
las tijeras

Identifica cada dibujo en español:

marcas bien conocidas



I can identify personal care objects.

Label each of the brands below with a corresponding personal care item from your vocab list. Google any that you are unfamiliar with, or ask an adult. No repeats!

	FISKARS®		
	COVERGIRL	TIMEX®	
CONAIR®			

Images captured from the World Wide Web 28 Dec 2011

la hora – un repaso



I can say what time it is.

Match the expressions below with the accurate time. Use your notes from U1 *la Escuela* to help you. (pp.14-19)

1. _____ Es la una de la madrugada.
 2. _____ Son las trece.
 3. _____ Es la una y cuarto.
 4. _____ Es la una y media.
 5. _____ Son las dos menos quince.
 6. _____ A las trece.
- a. It's 1:15.
 - b. It's 1:00 a.m.
 - c. It's 1:00 p.m.
 - d. It's 2:15.
 - e. At 1:00 p.m.
 - f. It's 3 o'clock.
 - g. It's 1:45
 - h. It's 1:30.

Ahora, te toca. Write these times in Spanish. Include a.m. or p.m. as prompted.





3:10

a.m. _____



a.m. _____

6:35

p.m. _____

(use 'menos')



(use 24 hour time)



El Corte Inglés is a _____

headquartered in _____, _____.

At least 3 details:

-
-
-

I think El Corte Inglés might be similar to _____



World Languages Standard: Culture

Students will demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between the practices, products and perspectives of the cultures studied.

los verbos reflexivos



I can identify reflexive verbs.

despertarse (e→ie)	levantarse	ducharse	lavarse el pelo
lavarse (las manos, la cara)	afeitarse (la cara, las piernas)	Secarse	secarse el pelo
peinarse el pelo	cepillarse el pelo	cepillarse los dientes lavarse los dientes	cortarse (el pelo, las uñas)
pintarse (las uñas, los labios)	maquillarse	vestirse (e→i)	ponerse (la ropa, los zapatos)
desayunarse	atarse los zapatos	irse para la escuela	quitarse (la ropa, los zapatos)
desvestirse (e→i)	bañarse	acostarse (o→ue)	dormirse (o→ue)

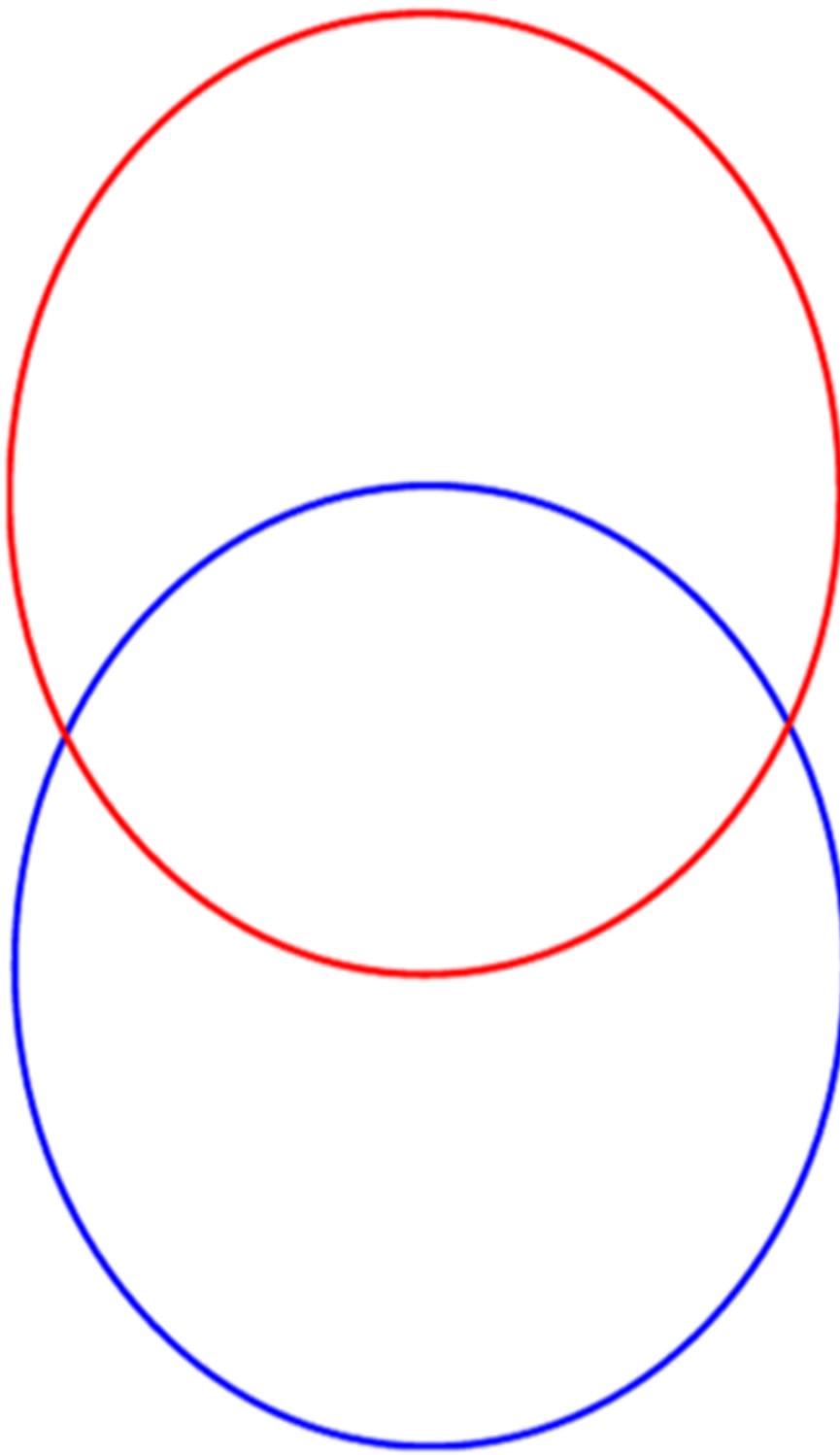
práctica con el vocabulario



I can identify reflexive verbs.

Actividades que una persona hace normalmente...

...en el baño	...en cualquier lugar	...en un cuarto diferente
---------------	--------------------------	------------------------------



los verbos reflexivos



7

1					2			
---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

4

6						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

9

8				
---	--	--	--	--

3

5				
---	--	--	--	--

1

10							
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

11

12							
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

13

14							
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

15



horizontales

1. to shower
6. fingernails
7. to put on clothes
9. to wake up
10. hands
11. to brush your teeth
12. to get dressed
13. to tie your shoes
14. face
15. to put on lipstick

verticales

2. to go to bed
3. to get undressed
4. legs
5. to take off your shoes
8. to shave
11. to get up

práctica con el vocabulario



I can identify personal care objects and reflexive verbs.

A. Para cada actividad escribe las cosas que se necesitan.

Modelo: secarse el pelo el (mi) secador de pelo, una toalla

1. cepillarse los dientes _____
2. lavarse el pelo _____
3. peinarse _____
4. cortarse el pelo _____
5. cepillarse el pelo _____
6. despertarse _____
7. afeitarse _____
8. maquillarse _____
9. lavarse la cara _____
10. secarse _____

B. ¿Por la mañana o por la noche? What we do often depends upon the time of day.

Read what the following people are doing and decide whether it is morning or night.

Mark the appropriate column for each.



1. ____ ____ Paco se pone el pijama.
2. ____ ____ Andrés se quita el pijama.
3. ____ ____ Silvia se viste.
4. ____ ____ Teresa se viste y se peina para la fiesta.
5. ____ ____ Roberto se acuesta.
6. ____ ____ La Sra. Muñoz se levanta.
7. ____ ____ Cecilia se va para la escuela.
8. ____ ____ El Sr. Sánchez se siente muy cansado.
9. ____ ____ Tomás se duerme.
10. ____ ____ Yo me baño.

conjugación: los verbos reflexivos



I can conjugate reflexive verbs.

“**SE**” attached to an infinitive indicates that a verb is _____
ejemplos: lavarse, bañarse, ponerse

Reflexive verbs require _____ to indicate that the subject of the sentence receives the action of the verb.

Afeitarse = to shave (oneself)

yo		afeito	nosotros nosotras		afeitamos
tú		afeitas	vosotros vosotras		afeitáis
él ella Ud.		afeita	ellos ellas Uds.		afeitan

Reflexive verbs:

The reflexive pronoun indicates that the action of the verb **reflects** back upon the subject.

Both the **verb ending** and the **reflexive pronoun** _____ the subject.

Mi papá **se afeita**.

My dad is shaving (himself).

Yo **me baño**.

I'm bathing (myself).

Mis hermanos **se lavan** las manos.

My brothers are washing (their own) hands.

la conjugación de los verbos reflexivos



I can conjugate reflexive verbs.

1. levantarse



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____

2. peinarse el pelo



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____

3. despertarse (e→ie)



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

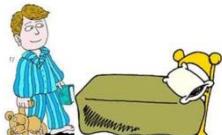
tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____

4. acostarse (o→ue)



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____



I can conjugate reflexive verbs.

5. ponerse la ropa



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos _____

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____

6. vestirse (e→i)



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos _____

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____

7. irse para la escuela



yo _____ nosotros/as _____

tú _____ vosotros/as _____

él _____ ellos _____

ella _____ ellas _____

Ud. _____ Uds. _____

el arreglo personal



I can conjugate reflexive verbs.

In Spanish reflexive constructions, possessive adjectives (my, your, etc.) are NOT used with parts of the body or apparel. The reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject and thus communicates whose hair is being washed, whose teeth are being brushed.

The definite article is used instead:



Tú te lavas el pelo.
Él se pone los zapatos.
Yo me cepillo los dientes.
Nosotros nos quitamos el abrigo.

You wash your hair.
He puts on his shoes.
I brush my teeth.
You take off your coat.

A. Say what the following people do with the illustrated objects as part of their daily routine. Use the corresponding reflexive verb in the present tense for each sentence; include the personal care object in the second sentence.

1. Mi papá _____ la cara.

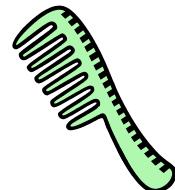


2. Mis hermanas _____ las piernas con _____.

3. Mi mamá _____.



4. Yo _____ con _____.



5. Yo _____ el pelo.



6. Tú _____ el pelo con _____.

7. Mariana y yo _____ los dientes.



8. Vosotros _____ los dientes con _____.

9. Yo _____ la cara.



10. Tú _____ las manos con _____.



11. Carolina _____ el pelo.

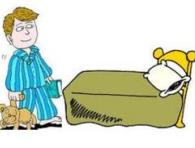
12. Uds. _____ el pelo con _____.

los verbos reflexivos



I can conjugate reflexive verbs.

Say that the following people do the pictured activity as part of their daily routine. Include the suggested detail.

1.	 Mi papá <i>his face</i>	
2.	 Yo <i>in my room</i>	
3.	 Nosotros <i>with an alarm clock</i>	
4.	 Vosotros <i>never</i>	
5.	 Tú <i>at 6:30 a.m.</i>	
6.	 Ustedes <i>every morning</i>	
7.	 Yo <i>at 9:50 p.m.</i>	

más detalles: reflexive vs. non-reflexive verbs



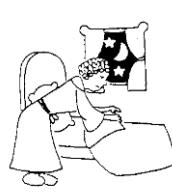
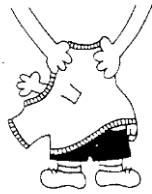
I can distinguish between reflexive & non-reflexive actions.

Many verbs in Spanish can be reflexive or non-reflexive depending on use.

Compare: Clara lava los platos. = Clara is washing the dishes.
Clara se lava las manos = Clara is washing her (*own*) hands.

Mamá despierta a mi hermana. = Mom is waking my sister.
Mamá se despierta a las seis. = Mom wakes up (*herself*) at 6:00.

A. Are the following activities reflexive or not? Write Sí or No.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

B. Complete each sentence with the appropriate (reflexive or non-reflexive) verb from the box.



1. Carmen _____ el pelo.



2. Carmen _____ el pastel.



3. Yo _____ al perro.



4. Yo _____ el pelo.



5. Tú _____.



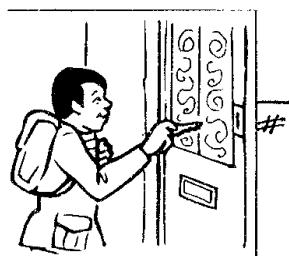
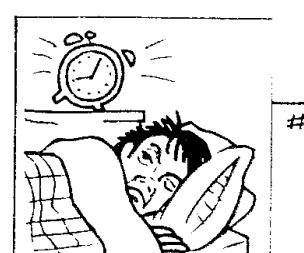
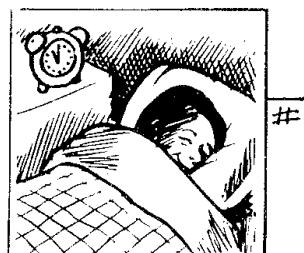
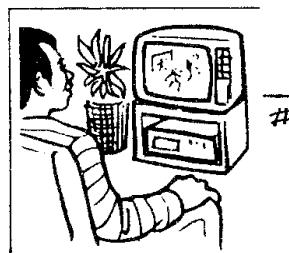
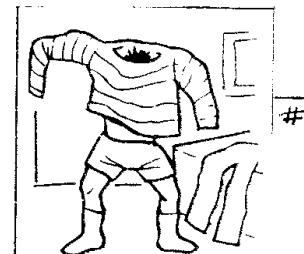
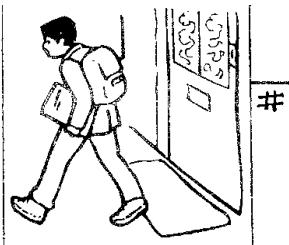
6. Tú _____ al gato.

la rutina de Paco: actividad de escuchar



I can demonstrate listening comprehension.

Listen as your teacher describes Paco's daily routine and write the number of each sentence you hear next to the corresponding picture.



la rutina de Nuria: actividad en compañeros



I can use unit content to describe someone's daily routine.
I can demonstrate listening comprehension.

Write a list of FIVE things Nuria does as part of her daily routine. Then, read your list to a partner. On the lines at the bottom of this page, your partner should write the letters that correspond to the activities you mention.

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



Actividad de escuchar

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

actividad en clase



I can ask and answer questions with reflexive verbs.

Ask questions of other students to find-out who does or does not do the following activities. Write a different person's name in each box of the grid.

- Be sure to **ask in the tú form** and **answer in the yo form**.

Ejemplo: afeitarse antes de la escuela frecuentemente



Pregunta: ¿**Te** afeitas antes de la escuela normalmente?

Respuesta: Sí, **me** afeito antes de la escuela todos los días.

o

No, no **me** afeito antes de la escuela.

despertarse a las seis de la mañana	lavarse el pelo todos los días	cepillarse los dientes <u>dos veces</u> (<i>two times</i>) al día
peinarse mucho durante el día	despertarse <u>sin</u> (<i>without</i>) despertador	acostarse a las diez o antes
secarse el pelo con un secador de pelo	ducharse por la noche	desayunarse por la mañana
maquillarse después de la clase de educación física	cortarse el pelo todos los meses	dormirse a las once de la noche o después



La batalla naval



I can conjugate reflexive verbs.

	secarse el pelo	vestirse	acostarse temprano	lavarse las manos	ponerse los zapatos	despertarse tarde	dormirse	afeitarse
yo								
tú								
él ella Ud.								
nosotros nosotras								
vosotros vosotras								
ellos ellas Uds.								

✗ agua=miss

⚡💣 golpe=hit

☠ hundido=sunk

	secarse el pelo	vestirse	acostarse temprano	lavarse las manos	ponerse los zapatos	despertarse tarde	dormirse	afeitarse
yo								
tú								
él ella Ud.								
nosotros nosotras								
vosotros vosotras								
ellos ellas Uds.								

infinitive structures



I can use reflexive verbs in infinitive structures.

	1. Tú <u>te</u> tienes que despertar a las seis. o Tú tienes que despertarte <u>te</u> a las seis.
	2. Yo <u>me</u> necesito cepillar los dientes. o Yo necesito cepillarme <u>me</u> los dientes.
	3. Carlitos <u>se</u> acaba de bañar. o Carlitos acaba de bañarse <u>se</u> .

Estructura:



The **reflexive pronoun** may be placed either right in front of the conjugated verb
OR attached to the end of the infinitive.

práctica oral: A/B



I can ask and answer about what people **have to do**.

- ESTUDIANTE A: On the left side of this page, **write** sentences saying what "Yo", "Santiago" and "Vosotros" HAVE TO do. (Do not use any picture more than once.)
- ESTUDIANTE B: On the right side of this page, **write** sentences saying what "Tú", "Sara y yo" and "Rosa y Lana" HAVE TO do. (Do not use any picture more than once.)
*******vary the placement of your reflexive pronoun*******
- Read your sentences to your partner.

4. Draw lines to indicate comprehension.

Yo



Tú



Sara y yo



Vosotros



Rosa y Lana

infinitive structures



I can recall previously learned material.
I can demonstrate reading comprehension.

Fill in the conjugation chart.

	IR A + inf	ACABAR DE + inf	DEBER + inf	PREFERIR + inf
	<i>going to....</i>			
yo				
tú				
Ud. / él / ella				
nosotros /as				
vosotros / as				
Uds./ellos/ellas				

necesar + infinitive =

pensar + infinitive =

querer + infinitivo =

poder + infinitive =

Traduce al inglés:

1. Carmen va a levantarse a las seis mañana.
2. Paco se acaba de lavar las manos.
3. Las chicas se quieren vestir para la fiesta.
4. Los niños piensan acostarse tarde.
5. Tengo que cepillarme los dientes antes de acostarme.
6. Debemos quitarnos los zapatos después de entrar en la casa.
7. Vamos a irnos para la escuela a las siete y media.
8. Me acabo de desayunar a las siete.

práctica: frases con infinitivos



I can use a variety of infinitive expressions.

Use the indicated infinitive expression to complete the following sentences.

- For the ODD numbered items, place the pronoun in front of the conjugated verb.
- For the EVEN numbered items, attach it to the infinitive.



1. has to Mamá _____ a las nueve.



2. need to Tú _____ la gorra.



3. should Papá _____ antes de comer.



4. intend to Yo _____ a la escuela.



5. prefer to Ellos _____ a las seis.



6. going to Nosotros _____ mañana.



7. just ... Marta _____ los zapatos.



8. wants to Mi hermana nunca _____.

las preposiciones



I can use reflexive verbs with prepositional phrases.

What is a preposition?

A preposition is a word that _____ between other words in a sentence.

Ejemplos:

- _____ The paper is **under** the book
- _____ I'm going to the mall **after** school.
- _____ They use the computer **in order to** do their homework.
- _____ He likes the girl **with** the cool haircut.

“The four truths”

- You can't put an _____ with a “who”!
- Every sentence needs at least one _____.
- Reflexive verbs need _____.
- The verb after a preposition _____.



verbos después de una preposición



I can use reflexive verbs with prepositional phrases.

para + infinitive

Two prepositions commonly used with reflexive verbs are

para (_____) and **sin** (_____).

The only form of a verb that can follow a preposition is an _____.

If the verb that follows the preposition is **reflexive**, the reflexive pronoun is attached to the _____ of the verb and must reflect back upon the subject.

ejemplos: (Yo) Uso una toalla pequeña **para secarme** las manos.

Nosotros salimos de la casa **sin peinarnos** el pelo.

Translate these sentences:

1. My mom uses a mirror *in order to* put on (her) make-up.

2. We are going to bed *without* brushing our teeth.

3. You all never go to the pool *without* shaving your legs.

4. *In order to* wake up, I need an alarm clock.



verbs that follow prepositions



I can use reflexive verbs with prepositional phrases.

antes de + infinitive

después de + infinitive

In Spanish an **infinitive** is the ONLY form of a verb that can follow a preposition. If the verb that follows the preposition is reflexive, the reflexive pronoun must be attached to the _____ of the verb and must _____ back upon the subject.

ejemplos: (Yo) Me ducho **después de** levantarme.

Susi se maquilla **antes de** vestirse.

	Me levanto a las seis. Después , me cepillo los dientes. Me cepillo los dientes después de levantarme. Después de levantarme, me cepillo los dientes.	
	Me acuesto a las diez. Antes , me baño. Me baño antes de acostarme. Antes de acostarme, me baño.	

Práctica: Traduce las frases al español.



/

1. I dry my hair. Afterwards, I get dressed.

2. I get dressed after drying my hair.

3. After drying my hair, I get dressed.

4. I dry my hair before I get dressed.

5. Before I get dressed, I dry my hair.

¿antes o después?



I can use unit verbs with prepositional phrases.

Express the following in Spanish to say when people do various things in their daily routine:

ej	I dry my hair before I eat breakfast.	Me seco el pelo antes de desayunarme.
1.	I put on my shoes after getting dressed.	
2.	You brush your teeth before you shower.	
3.	My dad shaves. Afterwards, he takes a shower.	
4.	After she dries her hair, my mom puts on make-up.	
5.	We go to bed after studying.	
6.	My parents brush their teeth before going to bed.	
7.	Before going to sleep, you all brush your hair.	
8.	I comb my hair before I go to school.	



la rutina de Esteban



I can use unit content to describe someone's daily routine.

Based on the pictures below, describe what Esteban does in the morning.

Incorporate some sequencing words into your description:

primero = first

entonces = then

antes = before, beforehand

después = after, afterwards

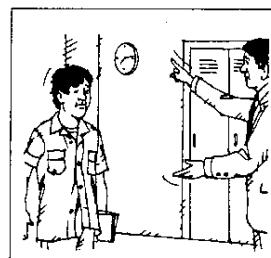
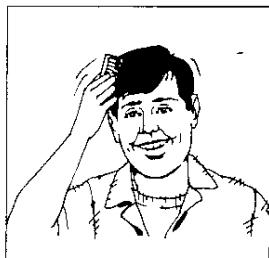
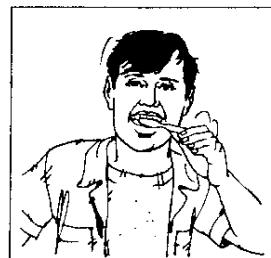
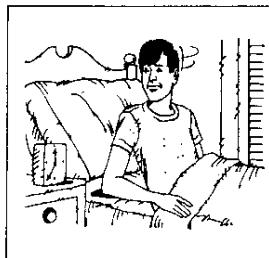
antes de + infinitive = before...(*another activity*)

después de + infinitive = after...(*another activity*)

próximo = next

por fin = finally

¡OJO! Some of the verbs are reflexive, while others are not. The first sentence has been done for you.



Primero, Esteban se levanta. _____



World Languages Standard:

Presentational Communication (Writing and Speaking)
Students will present information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers on a variety of topics in the language studied.



Presentación Escrita: Un amigo ideal (o horrible)

Assignment: You will be presented with one of the pictures below. Does this person have *ideal* hygiene habits, or the most *horrible* habits you could imagine? What does this person do (or not do) as part of his/her daily routine? Write a description of his/her activities in Spanish. Begin with waking up and end with falling asleep -- you decide which other details you wish to include about your friend's daily routine.

Requirements:

- a) conjugated reflexive verbs
- b) reflexive verbs in infinitive structures
- c) reflexive verbs with prepositions
- d) personal care objects
- e) time expressions

Suggestions for expansion: Details (*where, why, how often, etc.*), compare your friend's daily routine to yours, include content from other units, etc.



As with any end of unit assessment, your grade will be based on what you show you have learned in the current unit. Include as much new & challenging content as possible. Organize your ideas logically, connect your statements with sequencing/transition words, and do your best to structure and spell correctly.

