¡Libro Libre!

Huebener

Author: Erin Huebener
Editor: Jessica Steinberg
Assisting Librarian: Linda Keys

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On the cover:
Front—Mogarraz, España
Back—El acueducto de Segovia, España

With all of the expertly written and edited Spanish textbooks on the market (most of which are accompanied by beautiful interactive websites), many instructors enjoy and trust the quality, ready-made materials that large publishers offer. I know this because I was one of them.

However, over time I began to grow concerned about the cost of my traditional textbook. Even after "bundling" my book into three-chapter packets for each term, at approximately one hundred dollars per quarter, many of my students were unable to purchase the book when classes started, if at all. I witnessed the cost of my book impact enrollment and student success in the course time and time again.

With this in mind, I began to examine how much value the book and companion website were adding to my students' educational experience. After polling my students and doing a lot of self-refection, the answer was this: my students were paying for a lot of features and materials that they weren't using, and there was a general dislike for the book and its website. Having taught with several other books over the years, I felt confident these issues were not specific to our current text. It was time to look for a solution, and the answer was to adopt Open Educational Resources.

In my research, I found some great low cost materials. But, my goal was to find something I could adapt to fit my teaching style that was printable, truly no-cost and included authentic Spanish language resources. Coming up empty-handed, I decided to write this book and to publish it under a CC BY-NC 4.0 license so that others may use, adapt, and share this material freely.

This Spanish book was written mid-year as an immediate solution to our high-cost materials problem. In its current state, it is a collection of frequently used vocabulary, beginner grammar lessons, and in-class activities geared toward partner and small group work. In the future, this book will be integrated into a year-long curriculum that includes homework activities and additional resources such as slideshows. I hope you will check back as these materials evolve.

I owe special thanks to the Librarians as Open Education Leaders (LOEL) grant, Linda Keys, and Jessica Steinberg for their roles in making this project possible. I also wish to thank photographers who make their images available with Creative Commons licenses; and finally, I must express my deepest gratitude to several very special groups of students. Not only did they put their trust in me as we transitioned away from our traditional textbook, but they have also created practice activities to be shared as a part of future editions.

Atentamente,

Erin Huebener, M.A.

Spanish Instructor

Spokane Community College

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Capítulo Uno

Chapter One

La Patagonia es una región en Sudamérica compartida por Chile y Argentina. Tiene montañas, glaciares, lagos y otras características maravillosas. Es una región increíble. En la Patagonia, como en la lengua española, siempre hay algo nuevo para descubrir. ¡Bienvenido/a a la clase de español!

The Patagonia is a region in South American shared by Chile and Argentina. It has mountains, glaciers, lakes, and other marvelous characteristics. It is an incredible region. In the Patagonia, like in the Spanish language, there is always something new to discover. Welcome to Spanish class!

En este capítulo, vas a aprender:

- Saludos y despedidas — hellos and goodbyes
- Las presentaciones — introductions
- El alfabeto — the alphabet
- Las materias — Class subjects
- Definite and indefinite articles (Gender & number of nouns)
- En la universidad — university vocabulary
- Pluralizing nouns
- Personal pronouns
- An introduction to the verb “Ser” (to be)
- Los adjetivos (descriptions, Gender & number of adjectives)

Los saludos y las despedidas

Los saludos

Hola _____

Buenos días _____

Buenas tardes _____

Buenas noches _____

Buenas _____

¿Qué tal? _____

¿Cómo está?_____

¿Cómo estás?_____

¿Cómo están?_____

¿Cómo te/le/les va?

_____

Las repuestas

(Muy) bien _____

Todo bien _____

Más o menos _____

Así así _____

(Muy) mal _____

¿Y tú? _____

¿Y usted? _____

Gracias _____

De nada _____

Lo siento _____

Las despedidas

Adiós _____

Hasta pronto _____

Hasta luego_____

Hasta mañana_____

Hasta el viernes _____

¡Chao! _____

Nos vemos _____

¡Cuídate! _____

¡Que te vaya bien!

_____

¡Que le/les vaya bien!

_____

Gracias, igualmente

_____

-Adiós, amiga. ¡Cuídate mucho!

-¡Hasta pronto, que te vaya bien!

Actividad 1

Match the Spanish phrase with its English equivalent.

1. Hola	A. _____ How are you (formal)?
2. Buenos días	B. _____ What's up/ How are ya?
3. ¿Qué tal?	C. _____ Good morning.
4. ¿Cómo está usted?	D. _____ See you later.
5. Nos vemos	E. _____ How are you (informal)?
6. ¿Cómo estás?	F. _____ Hello.

Hola, Ana. ¿Cómo estás?

Actividad 2

¿Qué **vas a decir?** What will you say? Look at the clocks below and write the appropriate greeting for that time of day.

1.

PM _____

2.

PM _____

3.

AM _____

Actividad 3

¿Formal o informal? Look at the picture below and circle *tú* or *usted* depending on whether you would treat that person formally or informally.

1. **tú usted**

2. **tú usted**

3. **tú usted**

4. **tú usted**

Tu versus Usted

In Spanish, there are two ways to address someone as *you*. There is a formal you, *usted*, and informal you, *tú.*

Usted is used when you want to address someone with respect. *Usted* is often used with elders, professionals, people in positions of authority, or strangers.

Tú is used with children, peers, and people with whom you are quite familiar. Some families use *tú* with parents and grandparents but others do not.

Some countries speak more formally or informally than others. Listen to people around you and use your instincts. Don't worry if you do not use the best option with someone. They will know you are learning.

Worst case scenario, someone might correct you. I have never known anyone to be offended by a learner.

Actividad 4

¿Cómo se responde? Give an appropriate conversational response for each of the greetings or goodbyes below.

1. Hola _____

2. Hasta luego _____

3. ¿Cómo estás? _____

4. Muy mal _____

5. ¿Qué tal? _____

Actividad 5

Un diálogo. With a partner, write a dialogue between two friends greeting one another and then saying goodbye. Then act out the dialogue together.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

En esta página: Un infográfico de http://spanishencasa.com/es/blog-es/

Las presentaciones

¿Cómo te llamas? _____

¿Cómo se llama? _____

Me llamo _____

Mi nombre es _____

Soy _____

Mucho gusto _____

Encantad@ _____

Igualmente _____

Bienvenido/a/os/as _____

Te presento a (nombre) _____

Le presento a (nombre) _____

Les presento a (nombre) _____

¿De dónde eres? _____

Soy de (place) _____

Señor _____

Señora _____

Señorita _____

Profesor(a) _____

Actividad 1

Rellenar el espacio. Read the following dialogues and fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrases from our vocabulary.

In this conversation, two professional acquaintances run into each other. One introduces a colleague to the other.

Señora García: Buenos días, Señor Hernández.

Señor Hernández: _____ ¿Cómo está usted?

Señora García: Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y _____?

Señor Hernández: _____, gracias. Señora, le presento a mi colega Alonso Sotomayor.

Señora García: _____.

Señor Sotomayor: _____.

Señora García: Bueno señores, tengo que irme. Adiós.

Señor Sotomayor: _____.

Señor Hernández: _____.

In this conversation, two students strike up a conversation on the first day of class.

Arturo: Hola, _____ Arturo.

Antonia: Hola, _____ Antonia.

Arturo: _____

Antonia: Igualmente

Arturo: ¿De dónde eres?

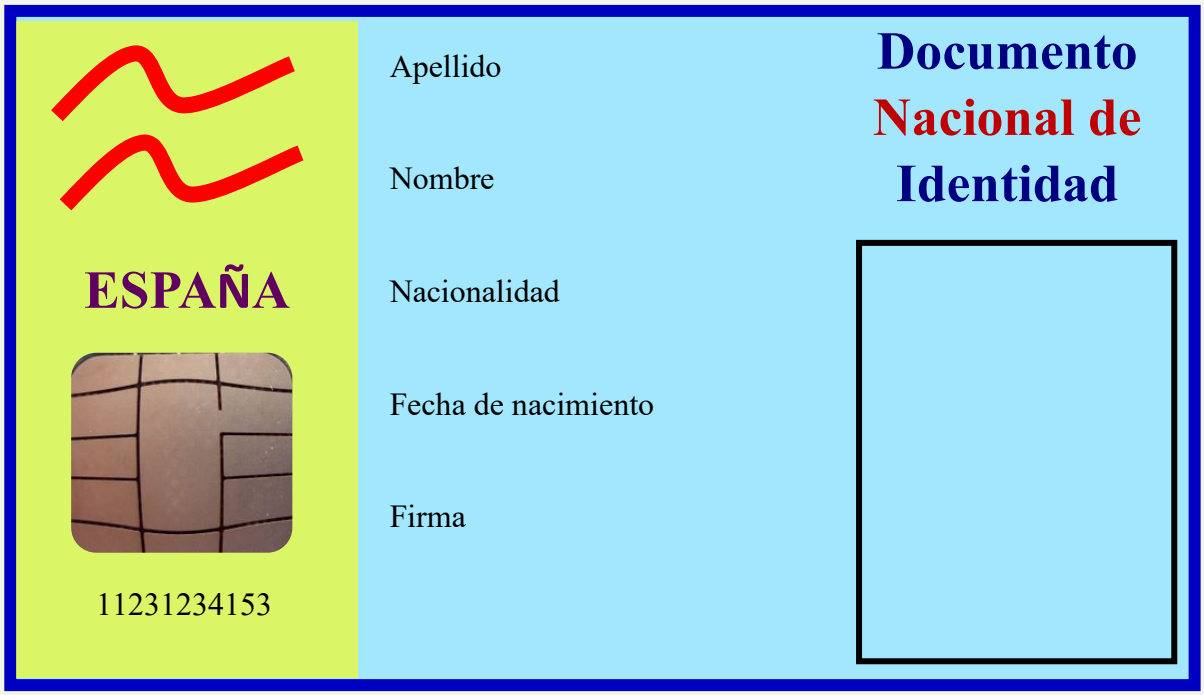
Antonia: _____ Cuba. ¿Y tú?

Arturo: Soy de Argentina.

Actividad 2

DNI—el Documento Nacional de Identidad. Spain, like many nations, requires all citizens over the age of 14 to carry a national ID card known as the DNI. It is used much like an American driver's license for proof of identity.

Paso 1— Fill in your personal information to create your own DNI.



Paso 2—una entrevista. Step two—an interview. Use the following questions to interview three classmates about themselves, using a common question: *¿Cuál es?*

¿Cuál es tu apellido?

Mi apellido es _____.

¿Cuál es tu nombre?

Mi nombre es _____.

¿Cuál es tu nacionalidad?

Mi nacionalidad es _____.

¿Cuál es tu fecha de nacimiento?

Mi fecha de nacimiento es _____.

Though we have not yet learned numbers and months in Spanish, do your best to communicate. Here is a list of the months to assist you:

enero febrero marzo abril mayo junio julio agosto septiembre octubre noviembre diciembre

Actividad 3

Speed-friending. Introduce yourself to as many classmates as you can in the next five minutes. Learn their names and where they are from, then say goodbye.

Nombre	**Es de….**

Actividad 4

Spanish Sitcom. As we watch the first two episodes of Spanish Sitcom, take notes about the characters and their relationships in the space below. After each episode, discuss what you saw and understood with a classmate. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87lHD5xHPTU

El alfabeto

Letra	Nombre	Ejemplo	Pronunciación
A	a	Ana	Ah
B	be	Botas	
C	ce	Campo, Cecilia	C + a/o/u/consonante = *kuh* & C + e/i = *suh*
D	de	Daniel, cortado	"D" sound, softens between two vowels
E	e	Emocionante	"Eyh" (like, "spray")
F	efe	Filosofía	
G	ge	Geografía	G + a/o/u/consonante = *guh* & G + e/i = *huh*
H	hache	Hola	The 'h' is SILENT (unless it's a ch)
I	i	Ignacio	"ee" sound
J	jota	Japaleño	Makes same sound as the English "H"
K	ka	Kiosko	
L	Ele	Lupe	
LL	elle	Me llamo	Double L makes a "y" sound
M	eme	María	
N	ene	Nicaragua	
Ñ	eñe	Piñata	Makes the sound that you hear in "onion"
O	o	Olga	
P	pe	Picante	
Q	qu	Queso	Q absorbs the sound of the vowel that follows *u*
R, RR	Ere, erre	Pero, perro, rima	The R is rolled if a word begins with R or if RR
S	ese	Samuel	
T	te	Teatro	
U	u	Universidad	"OO" sound like "Boo!" NEVER "you" sound
V	ve	Vamos	"B" sound, some countries a little softer
W	doble u	Washington	
X	equis	Examen	"KS" sound, like "ek-samen"
Y	i griega	Playa	
Z	zeta	Lápiz	"S" sound

Some variations

As with any language, regional variations exist within the Spanish language.

- Some countries call the letter V “uve” instead of “ve”
- W can be ve doble, doble ve, uve doble, or doble uve.
- Some countries call the double R “erre” and others call it “doble ere”
- In some countries, the letter Y is called “ye” instead of “i griega.”
- The Y and LL are pronounced like a “shuh” in Argentina and Uruguay
- In Spain, the letters Z and “ce” and “ci” make a “thuh” sound instead of the “S” sound
- For the letter X there are a few words that make a “huh” sound instead of the KS. They are older words (usually names), like México and Don Quixote.

Las vocales

The key to your Spanish pronunciation and comprehension is mastery of the vowels.

There is only one way to pronounce each of these letters.

A - ah

E - eyh

I - ee

O - o

U - oo

Actividad 1

¿Cómo te llamas? Practice spelling out your full name using the Spanish alphabet.

¡A practicar! Next, practice out loud with three classmates using the following questions:

¿Cuál es tu nombre? - What is your name?

¿Cuál es tu apellido? - What is your last name?

¿Cómo se escribe? - How is it written?

Actividad 2

La ortografía. With a partner, practice spelling some of our recent vocabulary words.

1. Hola _____
2. Señor _____
3. Soy _____
4. Bien _____
5. Chao _____

Actividad 3

La geografía. Fill in the blanks with the missing letter from the Latin American countries listed below. Then, write out the name of the letter.

Las materias

Las ciencias

La biología _____

La química _____

La geografía _____

La física _____

Las humanidades

La literatura _____

La composición _____

El drama _____

La música _____

La historia _____

El arte _____

Las comunicaciones _____

La sociología _____

Las lenguas extranjeras

El inglés _____

El español _____

El ruso _____

El chino _____

El japonés _____

Otras materias

Las matemáticas _____

La pedagogía _____

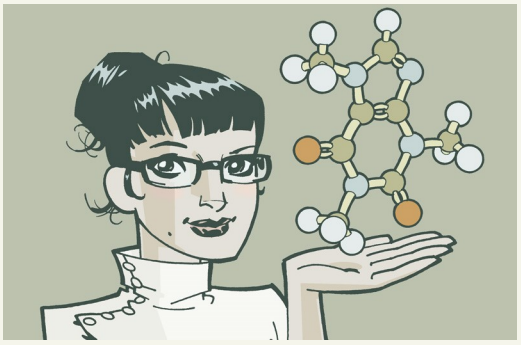
La psicología _____

La filosofía _____

La computación _____

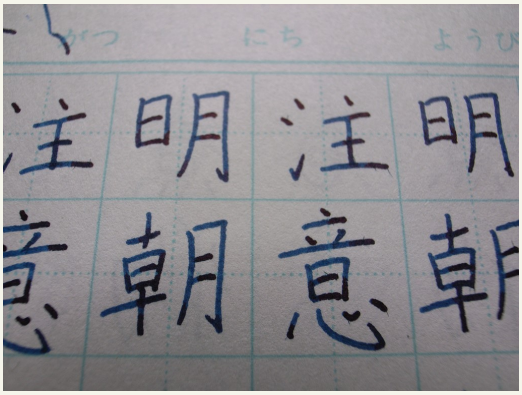
La administración de empresas

_____



Yo estudio biología.

Me gusta el arte.



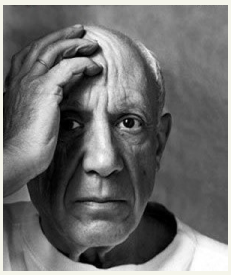
Mi amigo estudia chino.

Me gusta la psicología.

Actividad 1

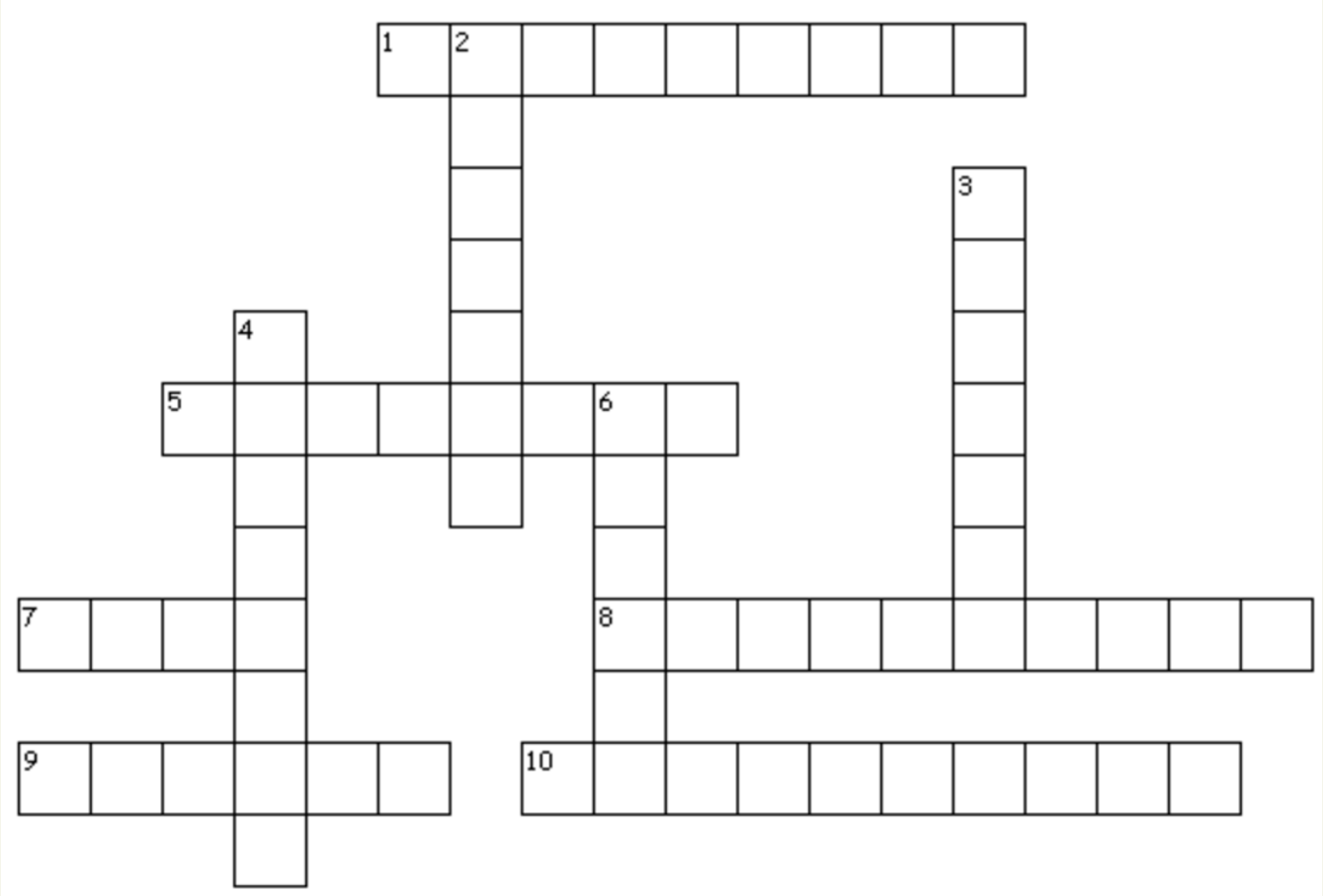
Asociaciones. What class subject do you associate with the following well-known people?

1. Pablo Picasso _____
2. Albert Einstein _____
3. Shakespeare _____
4. George Washington _____
5. Shakira _____



Actividad 2

Un crucigrama. Complete the crossword with vocabulary from *Las Materias.*



Horizontal:

1. Teaching
5. History
7. Russian
8. Literature
9. Physics
10. Psychology

Vertical:

2. Spanish
3. Chemistry
4. Biology
6. English

Actividad 3

Preguntas personales. Answer the following questions about your classes and interests. Then, use these questions to guide your conversation with a partner.

1. ¿Qué estudias? *Estudio…*_____
2. ¿Qué clases tienes este trimestre? _____
3. ¿Cuáles son tus materias favoritas? _____

Actividad 4

BBC bitesize. Listen to the following videos that interview college students in Spain about their classes and life as a student. During the first viewing, just listen. During the second viewing, take notes on key points for each student. http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/spanish/listeningf/1_f_list_school_rev1.shtml

Rafa

Mar

Lorena

Gender and Number

In Spanish, all nouns have grammatical "gender." Nouns may be "masculine" or "feminine," but unless it is a living, breathing creature, grammatical gender is totally arbitrary.

When we refer to "number," we are talking about whether the noun is singular or plural.

Los artículos definidos

- Definite articles are used when you have a specific item in mind.
- The English equivalent is "The."
- In Spanish, there is a "the" for each Gender/ Number combination:

El - el profesor

(Masculine & Singular)

La - la profesora

(Feminine & Singular)

Los - los animales

(Masculine & Plural)

Las - las manzanas

(Feminine & Plural)

Los artículos indefinidos

- Indefinite articles are used when you do not have a specific item in mind.
- The English equivalent is "a" for singular nouns and "some" for plural nouns.
- In Spanish, there is an indefinite article or each Gender/Number combination.

Un - un libro

(Masculine & Singular)

Una - una chica

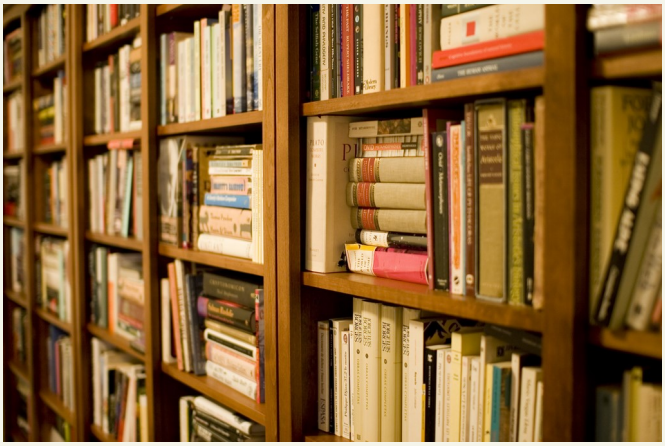
(Feminine & Singular)

Unos - unos amigos

(Masculine & Plural)

Unas - unas galletas

(Feminine & Plural)



*Voy a **la** biblioteca porque quiero encontrar **un** buen libro.*

I am going to **the** library because I want to find **a** good book.

*Voy a **la** frutería porque necesito **unas** manzanas.*

I am going to **the** fruit stand because I need **some** apples.

Los patrones: patterns

- A language is a system of patterns, and once we recognize a pattern, we can use it to our advantage. Using patterns to help determine the gender of nouns is a good example of this.
- Of course, *there are always exceptions* to the "rule," so when you encounter a word that deviates from the pattern, spend extra time studying it.
- Since we do not have gendered nouns in English, it is easy to underestimate the importance of this concept in Spanish. DO NOT MAKE THIS MISTAKE. When learning new nouns, always practice them with their gender.

Masculine Nouns

Males

El señor, el hombre, el chico, el estudiante, el perro, el gato

Nouns that end in –o

El libro, el vestido, el escritorio, el plato

Nouns that end in a consonant

El ordenador, el lápiz, el reloj

Nouns that end in –e*

El estante, el ambiente, el timbre

Nouns that end in –ma and –pa AND are cognates**

El problema, el sistema, el programa, el fantasma, el mapa

*We see more exceptions than usual with this group, but odds are that it will be masculine. Common feminine exceptions are: la clase, la noche, la tarde.

**Cognates are words that look alike, sound alike & mean alike in both languages.

Feminine Nouns

Females

La señora, la mujer, la chica, la estudiante, la perra, la gata

Nouns that end in –a

La computadora, la corbata, la cámara, la manzana, la mesa

Nouns that end in –ión *(the English equivalent is "tion)*

La solución, la situación, la comunicación, la complicación

Nouns that end in –ad *(the English equivalent is "ty")*

La comunidad, la universidad, la libertad, la humanidad

Reminder—unless you are talking about a living, breathing creature,

GRAMMATICAL GENDER IS COMPLETELY ARBITRARY.

Is a table inherently feminine? No. Are shoes inherently masculine? No.

Sometimes we even see two words for the same thing and one is masculine and the other is feminine, such as the words for "pen" and "computer."

El bolígrafo ***La pluma***

El ordenador ***La computadora***

El vestido—*The dress*

La corbata—*The necktie*

El estudiante

El estudiante

La estudiante

Los estudiantes

En la universidad

Work with a partner to guess the gender of each of these vocabulary words—use pencil. Then, we will check them together as a class and discuss the meaning of each word.

_____ bolígrafo _____
_____ calculadora_____
_____ computadora_____
_____ cuaderno_____
_____ diccionario_____
_____ lápiz_____
_____ libro_____
_____ mapa_____
_____ marcador_____
_____ destacador_____
_____ pupitre_____
_____ mesa_____
_____ mochila_____
_____ papel_____
_____ pizarra_____
_____ reloj_____
_____ silla_____
_____ celular_____
_____ clase_____
_____ edificio_____
_____ cafetería_____
_____ librería _____
_____ biblioteca_____
_____ gimnasio_____
_____ centro estudiantil_____

La pluralización

Before putting this new vocabulary to use, let's look at how to make words plural in Spanish.

In addition to pluralizing the noun itself, the article must ALSO match in gender and number.

El or La becomes Los or Las

Un or Una becomes Unos or Unas

If a word ends in a vowel, add –s

El libro becomes _____

La manzana becomes _____

Un pupitre becomes _____

Una mesa becomes _____

If a word ends in a consonant, add –es

El reloj becomes_____

Un marcador becomes _____

La universidad becomes_____

Una comunidad becomes _____

If a word referring to a person ends in –dor, or a nationality that ends in a consonant, add -a, -es, or -as depending on the Gender/Number of the person or people.

Mi padre es *trabajador*. = my dad is hardworking.

Mi madre es _____. = my mom is hardworking

Mis padres son _____. = my parents are hardworking.

Antonio Banderas es *español*. = Antonio Banderas is Spanish.

Penélope Cruz es _____. = Penelope Cruz is Spanish.

Pablo Picasso y Salvador Dalí son _____. = PP and SD are Spanish.

Special Pluralization Rules

If a word ends in -Z, the z changes to c when pluralized.

El lápiz becomes _____.

El pez becomes _____.

If a word has an accent on the final syllable, the accent goes away when pluralized.

La comunicación becomes _____.

El salón becomes _____.

Actividad 1

¿Qué hay? What is there? Using the expression *hay* (meaning *there is* or *there are*) and our school-related vocabulary, answer the following questions.

Use indefinite articles or numbers with *hay* (un/una/unos/unas). Do not use definite articles.

1. ¿Qué hay en tu mochila?

_____

_____

2. ¿Qué hay en un salón de clase típico?

_____

_____

Actividad 2

¿Qué compraste para las clases? Tell me what you bought to get ready for the school year.

Yo compré...

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Actividad 3

¿Qué necesitas para las clases? Name at least one item that you will need for each of these classes.

1. Para la clase de arte, necesito _____.
2. Para la clase de matemáticas, necesito _____.
3. Para la clase de computación, necesito _____.
4. Para la clase de geografía, necesito _____.
5. Para la clase de historia, necesito _____.

Necesito unos lápices de color para la clase de arte.

Los pronombres personales

Before we start working with verbs and constructing full sentences, we need to begin with personal pronouns. These pronouns tell us who is doing the action in the sentence.

I.....	Yo
You (informal).....	Tú
You (formal).....	Usted
He.....	Él
She.....	Ella
We (all men, mixed group).....	Nosotros
We (all women).....	Nosotras
You all (Spain).....	Vosotros
You all (Spain, only women).....	Vosotras
You all (Latin America).....	Ustedes
(In Spain, *ustedes* may be used for formal groups.)	
They (all men, mixed group).....	Ellos
They (all women).....	Ellas

Actividad 1

Which pronoun? Given the following situations, decide which personal pronoun you will use to refer to that person.

1. If you are talking directly to a friend, use _____.
2. If you are talking about a male friend, use _____.
3. If you are talking directly to a judge, use _____.
4. If you are talking about yourself, use _____.
5. If you are talking about two people, male and female, use _____.
6. If you are talking about yourself and your mom, use _____.
7. If you are in Spain and talking directly to a group of friends, use _____.
8. If you are talking directly to a child, use _____.
9. If you are talking about two people, both females, use _____.
10. If you are talking about yourself and your brother, use _____.
11. If you are talking about your parents, use _____.
12. If you are in Latin America and talking directly to a group of people, use _____.

Actividad 2

Pronoun Addition. Which personal pronoun will you use when you add one person to the pronouns below. For those that have two or more options, discuss the different scenarios with a partner.

1. Yo + 1 = _____ -o- _____
2. Tú + 1 = _____ -o- _____ (España)

   _____ (Latinoamérica)
3. Él + 1 = _____
4. Mi madre + 1 = _____ -o- _____

Actividad 3

¡A sustituir! Read the following sentences that use names, then decide what pronoun you will use to replace the names as the conversation continues.

1. Mi hermano canta mucho.

   _____ es músico.

2. Señora Londoño es profesora.

   _____ es muy inteligente.

3. Antonia y María son mis amigas.

   _____ son simpáticas.

4. Jorge y yo vamos al cine.

   _____ somos novios.

5. Mis padres viven en Idaho, pero originalmente

   _____ son de California.

El verbo "Ser"

The verb "Ser" in Spanish means "To Be" and is used when talking about the following*:

- **Personality and Physical Characteristics**
- **Origin** (Ser followed by 'de')
- **Profession**

"POP"
Mnemonic Devices are a great memory technique for language learning

Ser—To be (POP)			
(Yo)	Soy *I am*	(Nosotr@s)	Somos *We are*
(Tú)	Eres *You are*	(Vosotr@s)	Sois *You guys (y'all) are*
(Usted) (Él/ Ella)	Es *You are, he/she is, it is*	(Ustedes) (Ell@s)	Son *You guys are, they are*

Por ejemplo:

Personality and Physical Characteristics:

Yo *soy* reservada y tranquila. También *soy* morena.

Mi hermana *es* extrovertida y sociable. Ella *es* rubia.

Origin:

¿De dónde *eres*?.....*Soy* de Idaho.

¿De dónde *son* tus padres?.....Mis padres *son* de California.

Profession:

Yo *soy* profesora de español.

Mi padre *es* consejero.

Mi hermana *es* trabajadora social.

Julia es de Rusia.

Ella es bonita y simpática.

*We will see more uses for "Ser" in the future, especially after learning about the verb "Estar." However, these three uses are extremely common and are a very good place to start.

Why are the pronouns in parentheses?

Los pronombres son opcionales.

The personal pronouns are optional in Spanish because there is so much variation in how the verb changes. Because there is only one person in the world that "soy" can refer to, the "yo" is optional, etc. It's not always so clear, like with "es" or "son," but as long as it's clear by context, you do not have to use the pronouns.

Actividad 1

Rellenar el espacio. Use clues in the sentence to fill in the blank with the correct form of ser.

1. Mi novia _____ muy bonita.
2. Alejandro y Mateo _____inteligentes.
3. Mi esposo y yo _____ del estado de Washington.
4. Yo _____ alto.
5. Tú _____ muy amable.
6. Ustedes _____ de los Estados Unidos, ¿no?
7. Vosotros _____ de los Estados Unidos, ¿no?
8. Marta y Francesca _____ mis mejores amigas.

Actividad 2

El origen. Answer the questions below about where these people are from. Remember to use *de* after *ser* when discussing origen.

1. ¿De dónde eres? _____
2. ¿De dónde es tu padre? _____
3. ¿De dónde son tus abuelos? _____

_____

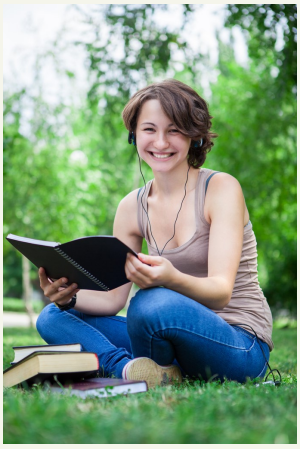
Mis abuelos paternos son de California.

Mi abuelo materno es de Philadelphia y mi abuela materna es de Ohio.

Actividad 3

¿Cómo eres? What are you like? Use the adjectives below and the verb *ser* to write about yourself. You can make your sentence negative by putting "no" in front of "soy." The @ symbol means that the adjective can end in –o (male) or –a (female).

Inteligente alt@ baj@ extrovertid@ introvertid@ optimista pesimista realista idealista activ@ trabajador(a) interesante estudios@



Actividad 4

Las personas famosas. With a partner, think of a famous person originally from a Hispanic country. Then, go to www.wikipedia.org and click "Español." Type the person's name in the "Buscar" bar. Read as much as you can in the given time, specifically looking for the verb *ser* and how it is used. Finally, summarize what you learned in English in the space below.

Los adjetivos

Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

In Spanish, they typically go AFTER the noun.

Adjectives also must match the noun in gender and number.

If it ends in –o: it can also end in –a, -os, or –as.

Pablo Picasso es un pintor famoso.

If it ends in in –e or –ista: don't make gender changes, just pluralize by adding –s

Mi mamá es optimista y sociable.

If it ends in a consonant or "u": don't make gender changes, pluralize by adding –es

El presidente Obama es liberal. Los demócratas son liberales.

Mi compañera de casa es hindú. Sus padres son hindúes también.

If it ends in –dor or is a nationality ending in a consonant: add onto the end with –a, -es, -as

Mi novia es trabajadora. Es estudiante y es francesa.

Alt@ _____

Baj@_____

Extrovertid@_____

Introvertid@_____

Activ@_____

Pequeñ@_____

Aburrid@ _____

Ric@ _____

Pobre _____

Grande_____

Inteligente_____

Interesante_____

Optimista_____

Pesimista_____

Perezos@_____

Realista_____

Idealista_____

Liberal_____

Conservador_____

Trabajador_____

Rubi@_____

Pelirroj@_____

Moren@_____

Negr@ _____

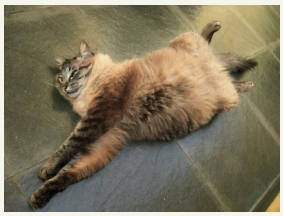
Calv@ _____

Gord@_____

Flac@_____

Atractiv@_____

Barack Obama es liberal.



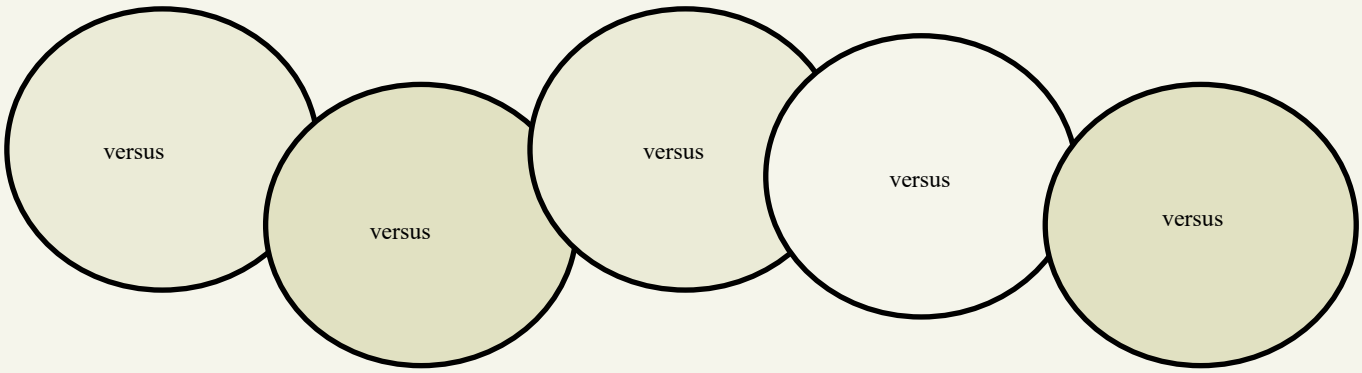
Mi gata es perezosa.

George W. Bush es conservador.

Mi casa no es grande. Es pequeña.

Actividad 1

Los opuestos. Opposites. Using our current vocabulary, pair up five sets of opposite adjectives.



Actividad 2

¿Quién es? Who is it? Read the descriptions of the famous people below. Guess who it is, then use the QR code to verify. Read the first paragraph of each Wikipedia article for fluency.

1. Es una mujer muy rica y famosa. Es de los Estados Unidos. Es presentadora de televisión y actriz. Tiene un club de libros. Es afroamericana.
   Ella es _____.

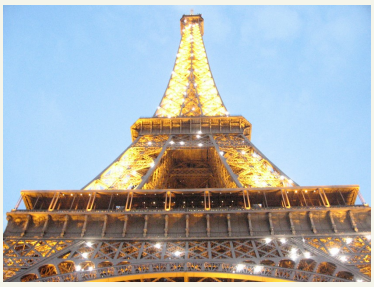
2. Es un hombre famoso. Es atractivo y moreno. Es de España. Es actor. Su ex-esposa es Melanie Griffith. Es la voz del Gato en Botas.
   Él es _____.

3. Es una mujer rica y famosa. Es comediante y actriz y tiene un programa de televisión. Es muy cómica. Es rubia y pequeña y tiene el pelo corto.
   Ella es _____.

4. Es un grupo de música británico. Uno de los miembros es rubio y es de Irlanda. Tres de los miembros son morenos y son de Inglaterra. Su música es muy popular con las chicas adolescentes.
   El grupo es _____.

Actividad 3

Rellenar el espacio. Based on the photos below, fill in the blank with a descriptive adjective, making sure that it matches its noun in gender and number.



1. La clase de francés es _____.

2. Papá Noel no es flaco, es _____.

3. Mis hermanas son muy _____.
   (sisters)

4. Bill Gates es _____ y _____.

5. Mis hijos son _____.
   (my kids)

Actividad 4

¡A escribir! Use the verb *ser* and adjectives to describe one family member, one friend, and yourself.

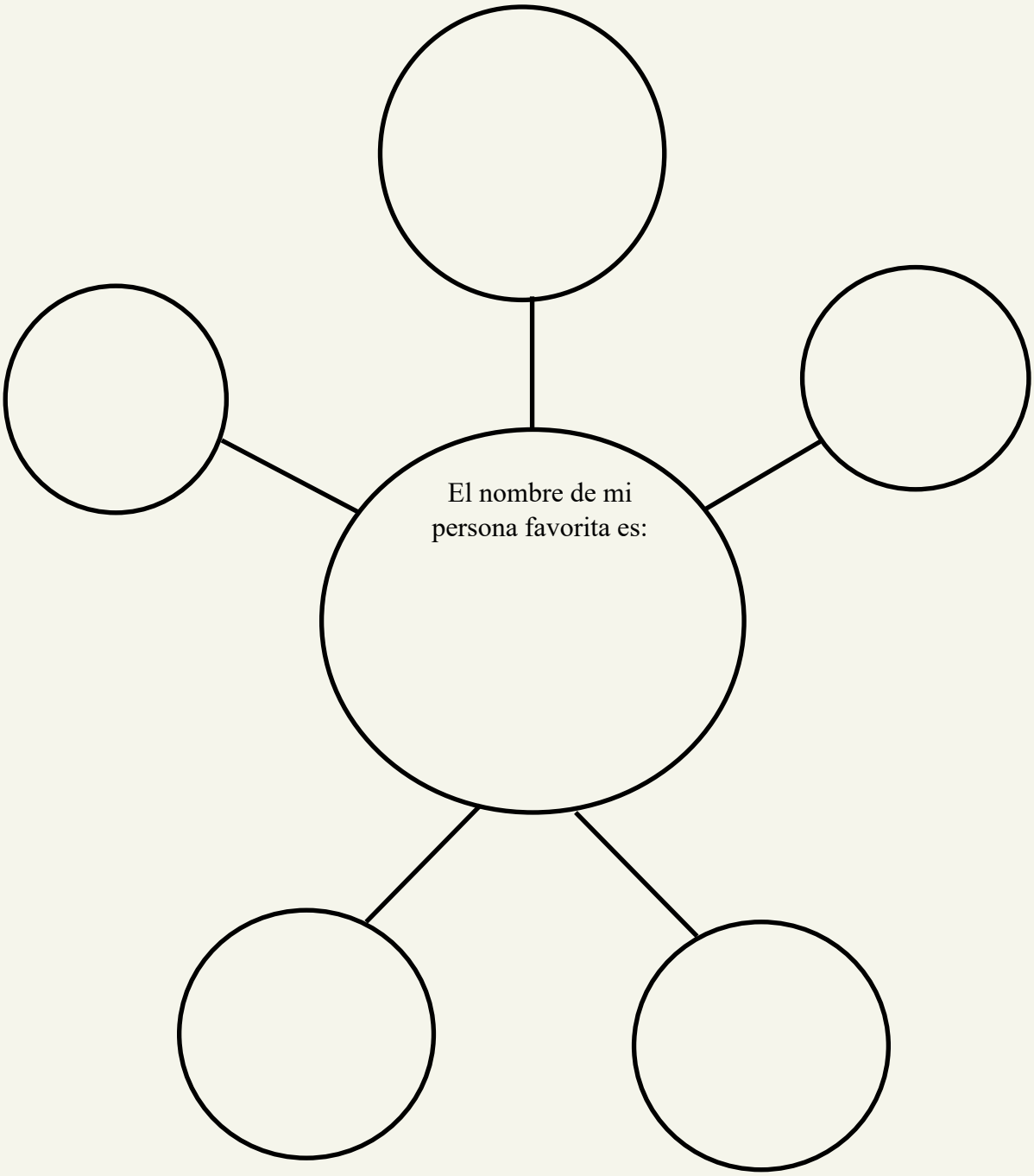
1.

2.

3.

Actividad 5

Mi persona favorita. Use the idea map below to map adjectives that describe a person who is special to you. Challenge yourself to write additional information in the free space. Share with a partner.



Vocabulario del Capítulo 1

Español	Inglés
Aburrid@	Boring/ bored
Activ@	Active
Adiós	Goodbye
La administración de empresas	Business administration
Alto	Tall
El arte	Art
Así así	So-so
Atractiv@	Attractive
Baj@	Short (in stature)
La biblioteca	Library
Bienvenido/a/os/as	Welcome
La biología	Biology
El bolígrafo	Pen
Buenas noches	Good evening/night
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon
Buenos días	Good morning
La cafetería	The cafeteria
La calculadora	Calculator
Calvo	Bald
El cellular	Cell phone
El centro estudiantil	The student center
¡Chao!	Bye!
El chino	Chinese
Las ciencias	Science
La clase	Class
¿Comó está?	How are you? (formal)
¿Cómo estás?	How are you? (informal)
¿Cómo están?	How are you? (plural)
¿Cómo te/le/les va?	How's it going?
¿Cómo se llama?	What's your (formal) /his/her name?
¿Cómo te llamas?	What's your name (informal)?
La composición	Composition
La computación	IT/ Computer Science
La computadora	Computer
Las comunicaciones	Communications
Conservador(a)	Conservative

Español	Inglés
El cuaderno	Notebook
¡Cuídate!	Take care
¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?
De nada	You're welcome
El destacador	Highlighter
El diccionario	Dictionary
El drama	Drama
El edificio (de...)	Building
El/ La/ Los/ Las	The
Él	He
Ella	She
Ellas	They (all women)
Ellos	They (all men, mixed group)
Encantad@	Nice to meet you
El español	Spanish
Extrovertid@	Extroverted/ outgoing
La filosofía	Philosophy
La física	Physics
Flac@	Skinny
La geografía	Geography
El gimnasio	The gym
Gord@	Fat
Gracias	Thank you
Grande	Big/ large
Hasta el viernes	See you Friday.
Hasta luego	See you later
Hasta mañana	See you tomorrow
Hasta pronto	See you soon
La historia	History
Hola	Hello
Las humanidades	Humanities
Idealista	Idealistic
Igualmente	Same to you
El inglés	English
Inteligente	Intelligent/ smart

Español	Inglés
Interesante	Interesting
Introvertid@	Introverted
El japonés	Japanese
El lápiz	Pencil
Las lenguas extranjeras	Foreign Languages
Liberal	Liberal
La librería	Bookstore
El libro	Book
La literatura	Literature
Lo siento	I'm sorry
El mapa	Map
El marcador	Marker
Más o menos	So-so
Las matemáticas	Math
Las materias	Class subjects
Me llamo	My name is
La mesa	Table
Mi nombre es	My name is
La mochila	Backpack
Moren@	Dark skin, hair & eyes
Mucho gusto	Nice to meet you
La música	Music
(Muy) bien	(Very) well
(Muy) mal	(Very) bad
Negr@	Black
Nos vemos	See ya
Nosotras	We (all women)
Nosotros	We (all men, mixed group)
Optimista	Optimistic
El papel	Paper
La pedagogía	Teaching
Pelirroj@	Redhead
Pequeñ@	Small/ little
Perezos@	Lazy
Pesimista	Pessimistic
La pizarra	Chalkboard/Whiteboard

Español	Inglés
Pobre	Poor
La psicología	Psychology
El pupitre	Student desk
¿Qué tal?	How's it going?
¡Que te/le/les vaya bien!	Have a good day!
La química	Chemistry
Realista	Realistic
El reloj	Clock
Ric@	Rich/ delicious
Rubi@	Blonde
El ruso	Russian
Señor	Mr. / Sir
Señora	Mrs. / Ma'am
Señorita	Miss
Ser	To be
La silla	Chair
La sociología	Sociology
Soy	I am
Soy de (place)	I'm from …
Te/le/les presento a (nombre)	Let me introduce to you to (name).
Todo bien	All good
Trabajador(a)	Hardworking
Tú	You (informal)
Un/Una	A
Unos/ Unas	Some
Usted	You (formal)
Ustedes	You all (Latin America)
Vosotras	You all (Spain, all women)
Vosotros	You all (Spain, all men / mixed group)
¿Y tú?	And you? (informal)
¿Y usted?	And you? (formal)
Yo	I

Vocabulario Personalizado

Words you looked up / Words that came up in class

Español	Inglés	Español	Inglés

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21	Pen	Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/photos/mormana/5536166570/sizes/l	CC BY-NC 2.0
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31	Student writing	Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/photos/merchau/8548057127/sizes/o/	CC BY 2.0
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32	Barack Obama	Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/photos/whitehouse/8476839488/sizes/l	United States government work
32	George W. Bush	Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/photos/doe-oakridge/7136445765/sizes/l	United States government work
32	Cat	Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/photos/lusoldi/3017198393/sizes/l	CC BY-NC 2.0
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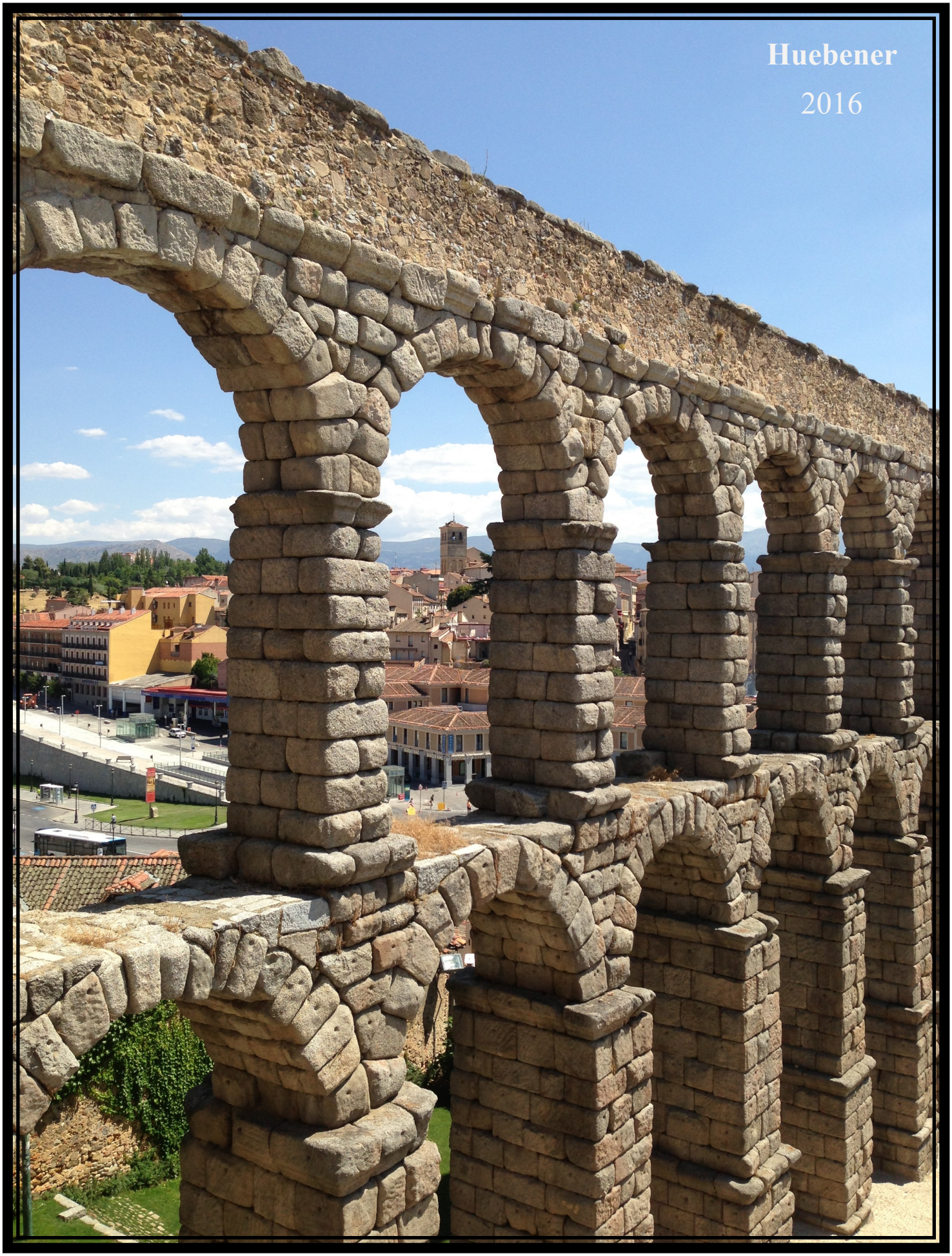
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