

SPANISH 1 LIFEPAC FOUR

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Note to Students: Whenever you are prompted to listen to an audio portion of an exercise (indicated by the  icon), a blank has been provided for you to record the audio CD track number. This will aid you in quickly locating the correct track number when you review.

SPANISH 1: LIFE PAC 4 ALREDEDOR DEL PUEBLO

OBJECTIVES

When you have completed this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Use the vocabulary for:
 - a. the town
 - b. occupations
 - c. descriptive adjectives
 - d. emotions
 - e. health
 - f. simple prepositions
2. Give the forms of the irregular verbs *ir* and *estar*.
3. Explain the concept of noun-adjective agreement.
4. Understand the concept of the negative words – *no, nada, nunca, nadie*.
5. Explain the formation and use of the contractions *al* and *del*, as well as the use of the personal *a*.
6. Explain the differences between the verbs *ser* and *estar*.
7. Use numbers up to 100.
8. Reinforce knowledge of the geography of Central America.
9. Review material introduced in previous LIFE PACs.
10. Increase ability to read, write, listen and speak.

I. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR: LOCATIONS, IR, CONTRACTIONS, PERSONAL A, POSSESSION



Listen and repeat this conversation. (CD Track # _____)

Luis: ¡Hola, Miguel! ¿Qué tal?

Miguel: Bien. ¿Y tú?

Luis: Bien. Voy a la fiesta de Ana. ¿Vas también?

Miguel: Sí, voy. ¿Qué vas a llevar allí?

Luis: Voy a llevar las enchiladas que mi mamá prepara.

Miguel: ¡Qué bueno! Tu madre prepara enchiladas deliciosas. Voy a llevar un pastel del supermercado.

Luis: Chocolate, espero.

Miguel: ¡Por supuesto! ¿A qué hora vas a la fiesta?

Luis: Voy a las siete. ¿Deseas ir conmigo?

Miguel: ¡Buena idea! Vamos juntos.



Translation:

Luis: Hi, Miguel! How's it going?/How are things?
Miguel: Fine. And you?
Luis: Fine. I am going to Ana's party. Are you going also?
Miguel: Yes, I'm going. What are you going to take there?
Luis: I am taking the enchiladas that my mom prepares.
Miguel: Great! Your mother prepares delicious enchiladas. I am taking a pastry roll* from the supermarket.
Luis: Chocolate, I hope.
Miguel: Of course! What time are you going to the party?
Luis: I'm going at seven. Do you want to go with me?
Miguel: Good idea! Let's go together.



*or cake



Look at the conversation and its translation. Pick out the Spanish words for the following.

- 1.1
- a. I'm going _____
 - b. you are going _____
 - c. we are going/let's go _____
 - d. there _____
 - e. with me _____
 - f. supermarket _____
 - g. pastry roll _____
 - h. together _____
 - i. great _____
 - i. delicious _____



Listen and repeat.

- 1.2 Listen to the conversation on page 1 again. Then practice the conversation with your learning partner to say to your class.



Adult check _____
 Initial _____ Date _____



Listen and repeat the conjugation of the verb *ir* (to go). (CD Track # _____)

The verb *ir* – to go

The verb *ir* is conjugated irregularly, as *ser* is, and must be memorized.

The forms are:

<i>yo</i>	voy	<i>nosotros</i>	vamos
<i>tú</i>	vas	<i>vosotros</i>	vais (Spain only)
<i>él</i>	va	<i>ellos</i>	van
<i>ella</i>	va	<i>ellas</i>	van
<i>Ud.</i>	va	<i>Uds.</i>	van

As with other Spanish verbs, there is more than one possible translation for the forms of *ir*. However, unlike most other verbs, the present progressive form (am/is/are going) is commonly used. Consider these examples:

Luis va a la tienda.

Luis goes to the store. (simple present)

Luis is going to the store. (present progressive)

Luis does go to the store. (not very commonly used)

¿Va Luis a la tienda?

Does Luis go to the store?

Is Luis going to the store?

Notice that the Spanish word for “to” is *a*. In addition to using *ir* to express where someone is going, it is also used to express what someone is going to do. The construction is as follows: *conjugated form of ir + a + infinitive*. In this case, the word *a* doesn’t have an actual translation since the word “to” is part of the infinitive’s translation, but it’s necessary for correct grammar. Here are some examples.

Voy a estudiar.

I’m going to study.

¿Vas a asistir a la fiesta?

Are you going to attend the party?

Pedro no va a leer el libro.

Pedro isn’t going to read the book.

¿Qué vamos a comer?

What are we going to eat?



Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb *ir*. Then write the translation underneath the sentence. Use the present progressive for the translations.

1.3

a. Laura _____ a la escuela.

b. Yo _____ a la clase de inglés.

c. Pilar y yo _____ a la casa de Mariana.

d. ¿ _____ tú ahora?

e. Uds. _____ con José, ¿no?

f. Manuel _____ a las tres y media.

g. Los estudiantes _____ a las ocho.

h. ¿ _____ Ud. a abrir la ventana?

i. Mis amigas _____ a asistir a la fiesta.

j. Nosotros _____ por la tarde.

Here is some vocabulary that will be important for this unit. Study it carefully, and be sure to memorize it.



Listen and repeat. (CD Track # _____)

Locations:

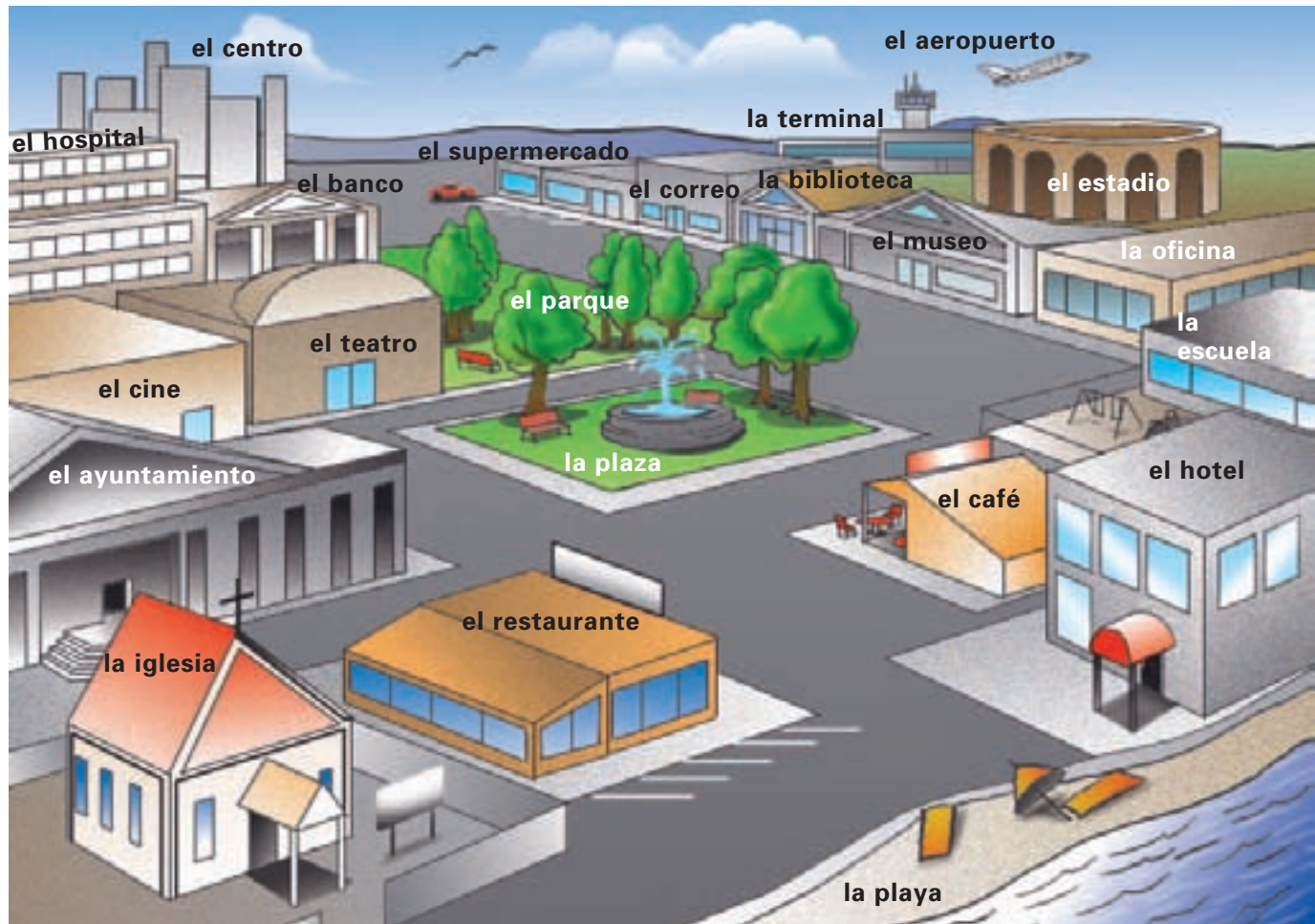
el aeropuerto	the airport
el ayuntamiento	the city hall
el banco	the bank
la biblioteca	the library
el café	the cafe
la calle	the street
el campo	the country; the countryside
la casa	the house, home
el centro	downtown
el cine	the movie theater
la ciudad	the city
el correo	the post office
la escuela	the school
el estadio	the stadium
la farmacia	the pharmacy, drugstore
el hospital	the hospital
el hotel	the hotel
la iglesia	the church
el mercado	the market
el museo	the museum
la oficina	the office
el parque	the park
la piscina	the pool
la playa	the beach
la plaza	the town square; the courtyard
el pueblo	the town
el restaurante	the restaurant
el supermercado	the supermarket
el teatro	the theater
la terminal	the terminal
la tienda	the store
la universidad	the university

Other vocabulary:

ahorrar	to save (money)
el arte	the art
el avión	the airplane
la comida	the food
descansar	to rest
el dinero	the money
famoso	famous
el fútbol	soccer
la película	the movie
el teléfono	the telephone

Notice that there are many cognates in the vocabulary list (*banco, café, oficina, parque, teléfono*). However, remember that even if the Spanish words are spelled exactly as their English translations (e.g., hotel & hospital), you must still use correct Spanish pronunciation for them. Be careful, as there are also a few “false cognates.” For example, *playa* means *beach*, not *play*, and *fútbol* is *soccer*, not *football*.

Be careful about *el campo*. It means *the country*, in the sense of the countryside, such as someone living in the country as opposed to living in a city or town. To refer to countries in the world (e.g., to ask what country someone is from) use *el país*.



Look at the picture above and decide where you would do the following activities.

1.4

- a. mirar una película _____
- b. caminar _____
- c. nadar _____
- d. trabajar, contestar el teléfono _____
- e. ahorrar dinero _____
- f. mandar (send) cartas _____
- g. comprar comida _____

- h. estudiar español _____
- i. asistir a la Misa de Gallo _____
- j. comer tacos y enchiladas _____
- k. beber café _____
- l. mirar arte famoso _____
- m. mirar fútbol _____
- n. tomar un avión _____
- o. descansar por la noche _____

Contractions

In Spanish there are only two contractions. They are *al* (to the, at the) and *del* (of the, from the, about the). These contractions are formed in the following manner:

a + **el** = **al**
de + **el** = **del**

Consequently, since these are used only with the masculine singular definite article, they only come before masculine singular nouns. The definite article is not used before proper nouns such as names, unless the person's name has a title such as *el señor*.

Examples with *a*:

Voy al supermercado.	I am going to the supermarket.
Vamos al correo.	We are going to the post office.
Vas a la biblioteca.	You are going to the library.
Van a los museos.	They are going to the museums.
Va a las tiendas.	She is going to the stores.
Hablo a Luis.	I am talking to Luis.

Note that the contraction is only made with *a* + *el*—all others remain the same:

a la, a los, a las

While *a* can mean *to* or *at*, it also has another common use. When the direct object is a person, the word *a* is needed before it; this is called the personal *a*. Although it doesn't have a translation, it is part of correct grammar. To find a direct object, ask "Whom?" or "What?" after the verb.

No comprendo francés.	I don't understand French.
Viviana va a comprar una pluma.	Viviana is going to buy a pen.
Deseamos comer tacos.	We want to eat tacos.

For the first example, *I don't understand what?* The answer is French, so that is the direct object. For the next, *Viviana is going to buy what?* A pen, so that is the direct object. For the last, *We want to eat what?* Tacos is the direct object. Notice that each direct object is a thing, not a person. Now study these examples:

No comprendo a mis padres.
Viviana va a ayudar a las chicas.
Deseamos visitar a Jorge.

I don't understand my parents.
Viviana is going to help the girls.
We want to visit Jorge.

Notice that now each direct object is a person or more than one person: *I don't understand whom?* My parents. *Viviana is going to help whom?* The girls. *We want to visit whom?* Jorge. Therefore, the personal *a* is needed after the verb in each one. Again, it does not have an actual translation, but it is required for correct grammar. The personal *a* is not used with *ser*. For example, *Somos amigos*. (We are friends.)



Read the sentences carefully; be sure you know what each one means. If the personal *a* is needed, write it in the blank. If it's not needed, do not write anything in the blank.

- 1.5
- a. Elena contesta ____ el teléfono.
 - b. Elena contesta ____ la profesora.
 - c. Necesito escuchar ____ la radio.
 - d. Necesito escuchar ____ mis padres.
 - e. ¿Por qué no ayudas ____ los chicos?
 - f. ¿Por qué no abres ____ la ventana?
 - g. Buscamos ____ Catalina.
 - h. Buscamos ____ el diccionario.
 - i. Vamos a vender ____ la computadora.
 - j. Ellos desean comprar ____ el lavaplatos.
 - k. Siempre visito ____ mis abuelos en el verano.
 - l. Andrés y yo somos ____ primos.



Fill in the blank with the correct choice: *a, al, a la, a los, a las*. Remember that you need to look at the word after the blank to know which definite article, if any, is needed. Keep in mind that *a* may be mean *to* or *at*, or it may be the personal *a*.

- 1.6
- a. Busco _____ Tomás.
 - b. Vamos _____ piscina hoy.
 - c. Ustedes van _____ restaurante, ¿verdad?
 - d. Necesito ayudar _____ Srta. Ruiz.
 - e. Voy a caminar _____ centro.
 - f. El profesor ayuda _____ chicos.
 - g. Mi hermana y yo deseamos ir _____ tiendas.
 - h. Javier no comprende _____ chicas.
 - i. Voy a hablar _____ Sr. Gómez.
 - j. ¿Cuándo vamos _____ playa?