

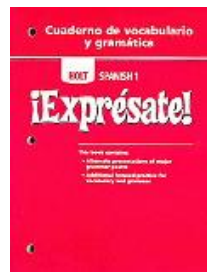


Eastside High School

Pre-IB Español 1

Sra. Nelson

BIENVENIDOS



Information Letter



¡Exprésate! (Textbook)

¡Hola!

You are about to begin studying the first level of Spanish using the ¡Exprésate! Holt Spanish 1 textbook. It will be an opportunity to learn a language that is used by over 330 million speakers throughout the world.

You will learn to communicate using the four language skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. As a student you will also have opportunities to learn about the daily lives of people in various Spanish-speaking countries. Language skills will be reinforced through video segments, reading selections, music and cultural notes, all using the authentic language. The Spanish-speaking locations visited in depth in the program include Spain, Puerto Rico, Texas, Costa Rica, and Chile.

We look forward in helping you with this learning adventure and encourage your family to actively participate as well. Enclosed find information and exercises (required to complete) that you may find helpful before returning to school.

**Adiós y que disfruten el verano,
*Sra. Nelson***

packet may load slowly so please be patient

Nombres - Spanish Nouns

A **noun** is a word that represents a **thing**, either **concrete** (e.g., a chair, a dog) or **abstract** (an idea, happiness). In Spanish, all **nouns** have a **gender** - they are either masculine or feminine. It is very important to learn a noun's **gender** along with the noun itself because **definite articles**, **indefinite articles**, **adjectives**, and **pronouns** have to **agree** with nouns; that is, they change depending on the **gender** of the noun they modify or replace. The **gender** of some nouns makes sense (*hombre* [man] is masculine, *mujer* [woman] is feminine) but others don't (*persona* [person] is always feminine, even if the person is a man!)

The best way to learn the **gender** of nouns is to make your vocabulary lists with the definite or indefinite article.

Nombres plurales - Spanish Plural Nouns

Making **nouns** plural in Spanish is slightly more complicated than in English, but it's not too bad.

If the noun ends in a vowel, add S.

casa	casas
hombre	hombres
foto	fotos

If the noun ends in any consonant except Z, add ES.

mujer	mujeres
rey	reyes
mes	meses

If the noun ends in a Z, changed the Z to a C and add ES. ([Why is this?](#))

vez	veces
lápiz	lápices
nariz	narices

<u>This ending...</u>	<u>is usually</u>
-o	masculine
-a	feminine
-ión	feminine
-dad	feminine

Adjetivos - Spanish Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a **noun**. Adjectives can describe shape, **color**, size, and many other things about a noun.

Spanish **adjectives** are very different from English adjectives, for two reasons:

1. Whereas in English, **adjectives** are always found in front of the noun, Spanish adjectives usually follow the noun that they modify.
2. Spanish **adjectives** change to **agree** in gender and number with the nouns that they modify. This means that there can be up to four forms of each adjective: masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural. But not to worry, we'll go over

everything right here. If you've already studied the [noun lesson](#), some of these rules will look familiar to you.

I. Most Spanish adjectives end in **o**. To make them feminine, change the **o** to an **a**. To make them plural, add **-s**.

	singular	plural	singular	plural
masc	blanco	blancos	malo	malos
fem	blanca	blancas	mala	malas

II. When the adjective ends in **a** or **e**, there is no difference between the masculine and feminine forms, and the plural is created by adding **-s**.

	singular	plural	singular	plural
masc	triste	tristes	realista	realistas
fem	triste	tristes	realista	realistas

III. When the adjective ends in any consonant except **n**, **r**, or **z**, there is no difference between the masculine and feminine forms, and the plural is created by adding **-es**.

	singular	plural
masc	fácil	fáciles
fem	fácil	fáciles

IV. When the adjective ends in **z**, there is no difference between the masculine and feminine forms, and the plural is created by changing the **z** to a **c** and adding **-es**. ([Why is this?](#))

	singular	plural
masc	feliz	felices
fem	feliz	felices
fem	habladora	habladoras

Artículo definido - Spanish Definite Article

The Spanish **definite** article is sometimes confusing for beginning students, because it has to agree in gender and number with the noun it modifies, and it doesn't always correspond to an article in other languages. For me, it helps to remember that if you have a noun in Spanish, there is virtually always an article (either definite or [indefinite](#)) in front of it, unless you use a possessive (my, your, etc.) or a demonstrative (this, that) adjective. It is also vital that when you learn new vocabulary, you make sure to learn the [gender](#) of each

noun, because the articles (as well as adjectives, pronouns, and just about everything else) change according to the gender of the [noun](#).

The Spanish **definite** article corresponds with **the** in English. There are four Spanish **definite** articles.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el el hombre	los los hombres
Feminine	la la mujer	las las mujeres

The **definite** article indicates a **specific** noun.

¿Dónde está el libro? - Where is the book?
Las chicas quieren comer - The girls want to eat.

The **definite** article is also used in Spanish to indicate the **general** sense of a noun. The article is not used in this sense in English.

Me gusta el café - I like coffee.
¡Así es la vida! - That's life!

The masculine singular **definite** article changes when preceded by the [preposition](#) **a** or **de**: the preposition and article contract into a single word.

a + el	al
de + el	del

Verbos - Spanish Verbs

A **verb** is the action word in a sentence. It is the word that says what happens, discusses an action, or describes a state of being.

All Spanish **verbs** have to be **conjugated** - they have different forms depending on what the subject is. In English, we only have a separate conjugation for the **third person singular** of a verb: **I sing** becomes **he sings**. The verb **to be** has three conjugations: **I am, you are, he is**.

In Spanish, verbs have 6 conjugations, one for each [subject pronoun](#) (I, you, he, etc.)

Verbs come in many varieties: different tenses (present, future), voices, and moods. There are different conjugations for each variety. But don't get discouraged! There are patterns to the conjugations of most verbs.

5 categories of verbs:

[-AR verbs](#), [-ER verbs](#), and [-IR verbs](#) are **regular** verbs. Regular verbs that end in these letters are all conjugated the same way in all of the tenses. Once you learn how to conjugate one regular verb in each category, you can conjugate the majority of Spanish verbs.

A fourth category is known as [stem-changing verbs](#), or verbs with spelling changes. These verbs take the same endings as regular verbs, but their root changes depending on the subject.

The final category is **irregular** verbs. These are verbs whose conjugations are unique to them, so you must memorize their conjugations separately. One of the most common irregular Spanish verbs is [Ir](#) (to go).

Números - Spanish Numbers

1	uno, una	21	veintiuno/veintiuna
2	dos	22	veintidós
3	tres	23	veintitrés
4	cuatro	24	veinticuatro
5	cinco	25	veinticinco
6	seis	26	veintiséis
7	siete	27	veintisiete
8	ocho	28	veintiocho
9	nueve	29	veintinueve
10	diez	30	treinta
11	once	31	treinta y uno/una
12	doce	32	treinta y dos
13	trece	40	cuarenta
14	catorce	41	cuarenta y uno/una
15	quince	42	cuarenta y dos
16	dieciséis	50	cincuenta
17	diecisiete	60	sesenta
18	dieciocho	70	setenta
19	diecinueve	80	ochenta
20	veinte	90	noventa

Notes:

Uno changes to un when used in front of a masculine noun: un hombre, veintiún hombres. Una is used to refer to a feminine noun: una mujer, treinta y una mujeres. Uno is used only when counting (uno, dos, tres) or when it refers to a masculine noun but does not precede that noun: ¿Cuántos libros tienes? - Uno.

Note that 21-29 are usually a single word composed as follows

- take veinte
- drop the final e
- add i (and)
- add the digit

21-29 can also be written as three words, just as the 30's through 90's are:

- take veinte, treinta, cuarenta, etc.
- add y (and)
- add the digit

Tener - To Have - Spanish Verb

Tener - to have - is one of the most common irregular Spanish verbs.

yo	tengo	nosotros	tenemos
tú	tienes	vosotros	tenéis
él, ella, Ud.	tiene	ellos, ellas, Uds.	tienen

In the simple present tense, it is used just like the English verb to have.

Tengo dos hermanos.	I have two brothers.
¿Tienes un diccionario?	Do you have a dictionary?
No tenemos dinero.	We don't have any money.

La Tilde - Acute Accent - Spanish Pronunciation

Accents may look strange to anyone whose native language doesn't have any, but they are extremely important in Spanish. Leaving off the accent on a word is a spelling mistake, and may cause confusion.

The Spanish acute accent or *tilde* (á, é, í, ó, ú) serves two purposes:

1. It indicates that the normal rules of word stress are being overridden. The following table lists the normal rules and has examples of words that follow them as well as words that need accents because they break the rules.

		<i>Exceptions</i>
a. Words that end in a consonant other than N and S have stress on the last syllable.	calor estoy salud abril	árbol lápiz
b. Words that end in a vowel, S, or N have stress on the penultimate syllable.	agosto nosotros señora	sábado jesús perdón
c. Most two-vowel combinations diphthong* unless one of them has an accent	cuarto diciembre junio	mediodía miércoles frío

*Are pronounced as a single syllable

2. Acute accents are also used to distinguish between otherwise identical words, such as *sí* (yes) vs *si* (if) -

3. Acute accents are added to verbs with attached object pronouns -

Days of the Week

In Spanish-speaking countries, the week begins on Monday.

lunes
Monday

martes
Tuesday

miércoles
Wednesday

jueves
Thursday

viernes
Friday

sábado
Saturday

domingo
Sunday

Notice that the days of the week are not capitalized.

lunes
martes
miércoles
jueves
viernes
sábado
domingo

***The days of the week are all masculine.**

el lunes
el martes
el miércoles
el jueves
el viernes
el sábado
el domingo

Months:

enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December



Practica
Gender of Nouns: Part I

A. Find the correct answer.

1. Which word is masculine?

- la casa
- la mesa
- el libro
- la ventana

2. Which word is feminine?

- el chico
- el hermano
- el abuelo
- la hermana

3. Which word is masculine?

- el cuaderno
- la pluma
- la maestra
- la profesora

4. Which word is feminine?

- el número
- el teléfono
- el muchacho
- la tía

5. ¿Cuál es la palabra masculina?

- la mañana
- la palabra
- el diccionario
- la tarea

B. Choose between masculine or feminine.

6. el libro

- is a masculine word
- is a feminine word

7. la pluma

- is a masculine word
- is a feminine word

8. el cuaderno

- is a masculine word
- is a feminine word

9. el escritorio

- is a masculine word
- es una palabra femenina

10. la silla

- es una palabra masculina
- es una palabra femenina

Adjectives: Part I

A. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1. rojo

Hay una pluma _____ encima de la mesa.

- rojo
- roja
- rojos
- rojas

2. alto

La chica _____ está en la casa.

- alto
- alta
- altos
- altas

3. pequeño

Hay tres libros _____ en la bolsa.

- pequeño
- pequeña
- pequeños
- pequeñas

4. **poco**

Hay _____ **chicos** en la clase.

- poco
- poca
- pocos
- pocas

5. **mucho**

Hay _____ **chicas** en la clase.

- mucho
- muchos
- mucha
- muchas

6. **bonito**

Hoy es un día _____.

- bonito
- bonita
- bonitos
- bonitas

7. **guapo**

Él es un hombre _____.

- guapo
- guapa
- guapos
- guapas

8. **negro**

Ella tiene **pelo** _____.

- negro
- negra
- negros
- negras

9. **rubio**

Él tiene **pelo** _____.

- rubio
- rubia
- rubios
- rubias

10. **simpático**

Muchas **personas** _____ viven en Latino América.

- simpático
- simpática
- simpáticos
- simpáticas

B. Choose the correct translation.

11. six smart boys (**inteligente**)

- seis muchachos inteligente
- seis muchachos inteligentes

12. one pleasant girl (**agradable**)

- una muchacha agradable
- una muchacha agradabla

13. eight smart girls (**inteligente**)

- ocho muchachas inteligentes
- ocho muchachas inteligentes

14. one pleasant boy (**agradable**)

- un chico agradablo
- un chico agradable

15. an enormous house (**enorme**)

- una casa enorme
- unas casas enormes

Regular Verbs: Part I

A. Classify each verb.

1. hablar

- ar verb
- er verb
- ir verb

2. comer

- ar verb
- er verb
- ir verb

3. vivir

- ar verb
- er verb
- ir verb

B. Choose the correct translation.

4. yo tomo

- I drink
- you drink

5. nosotros tomamos

- you-all drink
- we drink

6. usted cree

- I believe
- you believe

7. ustedes creen

- you-all believe
- we believe

8. él/ella come

- he/she eats
- we/they eat

9. él/ella vive

- he/she lives
- we/they live

10. nosotros comemos

- you-all eat
- we eat

Cardinal Numbers: 1-10

A. Choose the correct translation.

1. three chairs

- diez radios
- cuatro sillas
- tres sillas
- nueve situaciones

2. six conversations

- siete conversaciones
- seis conversaciones
- diez aviones
- un avión

3. four magazines

- una revista
- tres revistas
- cinco universidades
- cuatro revistas

4. two erasers

- tres chicas
- un programa
- ocho programas
- dos borradores

5. nine pencils

- un lápiz
- dos lápices
- tres lápices
- nueve lápices

6. eight universities

- tres profesores
- ocho universidades
- diez profesoras
- una hermana

7. five women

- una señorita
- una mujer
- cinco mujeres
- una amiga

B. Choose the correct translation.

8. three televisions

- tres altoparlantes
- tres televisiones

9. two hands

- una mano
- un pie

10. one planet

- un planeta
- un sistema solar

11. seven professors

- nueve profesores
- siete profesores

12. six cities

- seis pueblos
- seis ciudades

13. five conversations

- cinco conversaciones
- cinco ensayos

14. one map

- un calendario
- un mapa

Cardinal Numbers: 11-30

A. Which number comes next?

1. 11,12,13, ?

- catorce
- quince
- dieciséis
- diecisiete

2. 12,14,16, ?

- dieciséis
- diecisiete
- dieciocho
- diecinueve

3. 5,10,15, ?

- quince
- veinte
- veinticinco
- nueve

4. 10,20, ?

- tres
- trece
- treinta
- veintitrés

5. 14,15,16, ?

- seis
- siete
- dieciséis
- diecisiete

B. Choose the correct translation.

6. thirteen televisions

- trece televisores
- diecitrés televisores

7. twelve hands

- doce manos
- diecidos manos

8. eleven planets

- once planetas
- dieciuno planetas

9. seventeen professors

- dieciséis profesores
- diecisiete profesores

10. sixteen cities

- dieciséis ciudades
- diecisiete ciudades

A. Choose the correct translation.

1. Monday

- el lunes
- El Lunes

2. Tuesday

- el martes
- El Martes

3. Wednesday

- el miércoles
- El Miércoles

4. Thursday

- el jueves
- El Jueves

B. Choose the correct translation.

5. Wednesday

- el miércoles
- la miércoles

6. Thursday

- el jueves
- la jueves

7. Friday

- el viernes
- la viernes

8. Saturday

el sábado

la sábado

9. Sunday

el domingo

la domingo

A. Write the month that comes next.

1. enero, febrero,

2. abril, mayo,

3. julio, agosto,

4. octubre, noviembre