

Para empezar

Objectives

En la escuela

- Greet people at different times of the day
- Introduce yourself to others
- Respond to classroom directions
- Begin using numbers
- Tell time
- Identify parts of the body

2 En la clase

- Talk about things in the classroom
- Ask questions about new words and phrases
- Use the Spanish alphabet to spell words
- Talk about things related to the calendar
- Learn about the Aztec calendar

3 El tiempo

- Describe weather conditions
- Identify the seasons
- Compare weather in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres

Más práctica

• Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. x-1

1 En la escuela

¡Hola! ¿Cómo te llamas?





- -¡Buenos días, señor!
- —¡Buenos días! ¿Cómo te llamas?
- —Me llamo Felipe.



- -¡Buenas noches! ¿Cómo te llamas?
- —¡Hola! Me llamo Graciela. ¿Y tú?
- -Me llamo Lorenzo.
- -Mucho gusto.
- -Igualmente.

Objectives

- Greet people at different times of the day
- · Introduce yourself to others
- Respond to classroom directions
- Begin using numbers
- Tell time
- Identify parts of the body



- -¡Buenas tardes, señora!
- —¡Buenas tardes! ¿Cómo te llamas?
- -Me llamo Beatriz.
- -Mucho gusto.
- -Encantada.

Note

A woman or girl says encantada. A man or boy says encantado.

Exploración del lenguaje

Señor, señora, señorita

The words señor, señora, and señorita mean "sir," "madam," and "miss" when used alone. When they are used with people's last names they mean "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss," and are abbreviated Sr, Sra., and Srta. Note that the abbreviations are capitalized.

In Spanish you should address adults as señor, señora, or señorita, or use the titles Sr., Sra., and Srta. with their last names.



Buenos días

Listen as people greet each other. Then point to the clock that indicates the time of day when the greetings are probably taking place.













¿Cómo te llamas?

Your teacher will divide the class in half. Students in one half of the class will introduce themselves and shake hands, and students in the other half will say they are pleased to meet the others. Move quickly from person to person until time is called. Then switch roles.

Modelo

A —¡Hola! ¿Cómo te llamas?

B —Me llamo <u>David</u>. ¿Y tú?

A —Me llamo Antonio. Mucho gusto.

o: Encantado.

 $B - \overline{Igualmente}$.

¿Recuerdas?

If you are a girl, you say encantada.





Hablar

:Hola!

Work with a partner. Choose a clock from Actividad 1 and greet each other appropriately for the time of day. Then find out your partner's name. Follow the model. Change partners and repeat.

Modelo

A —Buenas tardes.

B — Buenas tardes. ¿Cómo te llamas?

f A — $Me\ llamo\ \underline{Paco}$. $\dot{e}Y\ t\acute{u}$?

 ${f B}$ — Me llamo $\overline{Lourdes}$. Mucho gusto.

A —Encantado.

Más práctica

Practice Workbook, p. 1: P-1



For: Spanish Names Web Code: icd-0001

Los nombres

Chicas

Alicia

Ana

Beatriz

Carmen

Cristina

Dolores (Lola)

Elena

Gloria

Inés

Isabel (Isa)

Juana

Luisa

Luz María (Luzma)

Margarita

María

María Eugenia (Maru)

Marta

Teresa (Tere)

Chicos

Alejandro

Antonio (Toño)

Carlos (Chacho, Cacho)

Diego

Eduardo (Edu)

Federico (Kiko)

Francisco (Paco)

Guillermo (Guille)

Jorge

José (Pepe)

luan

Manuel (Manolo)

Miauel

Pablo

Pedro

Ricardo

Roberto

Tomás



¡Hola! ¿Cómo estás?



- —Buenos días, Adela.
 ¿Cómo estás?
- —Bien, gracias, Sr. Ruiz.
 ¿Y usted?
- —Bien, gracias.



- —Buenas tardes, Sr. Ruiz. ¿Cómo está Ud.?
- -Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y tú?
- —Bien, gracias.



- —Buenas noches, Miguel. ¿Qué tal?
- -Regular. ¿Y tú, Carlos? ¿Qué pasa?
- -Nada.



- -¡Adiós, Srta. Moreno! ¡Hasta luego!
- —¡Hasta mañana!



- —¡Hasta luego, Juan!
- -;Nos vemos!

¿Recuerdas?

Señor, señora, and señorita are abbreviated to Sr., Sra., and Srta. before a person's last name.

Exploración del lenguaje

Tú vs. usted

For most Spanish speakers there are two ways to say "you": $t\acute{u}$ and usted. Use $t\acute{u}$ when speaking to friends, family, people your own age, children, and pets. Usted is formal. Use it to show respect and when talking to people you don't know well, older people, and people in positions of authority. In writing, usted is almost always abbreviated Ud., with a capital U.

Would you say $t\acute{u}$ or Ud. when talking to the following people?

- your brother
- your teacher
- vour best friend
- vour friend's mother
- vour cat
- your principal
- a new acquaintance who is your age









¿Hola o adiós?

Make a chart on your paper with two columns. Label one *Greeting*, the other *Leaving*. Number your paper from 1–8. As you hear each greeting or leave-taking, place a check mark in the appropriate column next to the number.

Greeting	Logis
1	Leaving
1.	
2.	
	- 1
3.	





Hablar

¡Hola! ¿Qué tal?

Work with a partner. Greet each other and ask how your partner is. Say good-bye. Then change partners and repeat.

Modelo

- A —Hola, Luisa. ¿Qué tal?
- B—Bien, Lupe. ¿Y tú?
- A Regular. ¡Hasta luego!
- B ¡Adiós!



Leer

Mucho gusto

Read the conversation and then reply si or no to the statements.

Profesor: Buenos días. Me llamo José

Guzmán. ¿Y tú?

Estudiante: Me llamo María Hernández.

Mucho gusto.

Profesor: Igualmente. ¿Cómo estás, María?

Estudiante: Bien, gracias. ¿Y Ud.?

Profesor: Muy bien, gracias. Hasta luego.

Estudiante: Adiós, señor.

- 1. The people knew each other.
- 2. The teacher is a man.
- **3.** We know the last names of both people.
- **4.** The student talks to the teacher in a formal tone.
- **5.** Neither person is feeling well today.

Más práctica

• Practice Workbook, p. 2: P-2

¡Atención, por favor!

jcd-0099



—¡Silencio, **por favor!** Abran el libro en la página 10.



—¡Atención! Cierren el libro.



—Repitan, por favor: Buenos días.

—Buenos días.



-Levántense, por favor.



—Siéntense, por favor.



—Saquen una hoja de papel. Escriban los números.



—Entreguen sus hojas de papel.



¡Siéntense!

You will hear some classroom commands. Listen carefully and act them out.

Los números











ocho



nueve



uno

seis



siete

icd-0099



tres cuatro

11 once 12 doce

13 trece

10 diez

14 catorce

15 quince

16 dieciséis 17 diecisiete

18 dieciocho

19 diecinueve 20 veinte

21 veintiuno....

30 treinta

treinta y uno, . cuarenta

50 cincuenta

sesenta setenta

ochenta 80

noventa

100 cien







Supply the missing number. Then read the sequence in Spanish.



Pensar/Hablar.

Más números

With a partner, provide the missing numbers in each sequence. Then say the number sequence aloud in Spanish.

- **1.** 1, 2, 3, . . . 10
- **4.** 5, 10, 15, ... 60
- **2.** 2. 4. 6. . . . 20
- **5.** 3, 6, 9, . . . 39
- **3.** 1, 3, 5, . . . 19
- **6.** 10, 20, 30, . . . 100

Más práctica

Practice Workbook, p. 3: P-3



For: Los números Web Code: jcd-0002





Hablar/Escuchar/Escribir —

Números y más números

Tell your partner these numbers in Spanish. He or she will write them using numerals, not words. Then check your partner's work.

- 1. the phone numbers used to dial for information and emergencies
- 2. the bar code number on the back of your Spanish book
- 3. your house or apartment number
- 4. number of minutes it takes you to get from your home to school
- **5.** number of months until your next birthday



Azulejo (tile) de cerámica

¿Qué hora es? ♣®



In Spanish, to ask what time it is, you say ¿Qué hora es? Here are some answers:



Es la una.



Son las dos.



Son las tres y cinco.



Son las cuatro y diez.



Son las cinco y cuarto.



Son las seis y media.



Son las siete menos veinte.



Son las ocho cincuenta y dos.





¿Oué hora es?

Work with a partner to ask and answer questions about the time. Use these clocks.



Modelo

A —¿Qué hora es? B —Son las diez.





















La hora

Write the numbers 1-8 on a sheet of paper. Write the times you hear with numerals—1:00, 2:15, and so on.

Más práctica

• Practice Workbook, p. 4: P-4

8 ocho En la escuela



"La persistencia de la memoria / The Persistence of Memory" (1931), Salvador Dalí

Oil on canvas, 9 1/2 x 13 in. (24.1 x 33 cm). Given a nonymously. © 2004 Salvador Dalí, Gala-Salvador Dalí Foundation/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. † A.K.





66;Ay! Me duele el pie 99.



jcd-0099

Escuchar

Señalen

You will hear some commands. Listen carefully and act out the commands. When you hear the word *señalen*, you should point to that part of the body.



Escuchar

Juego

Play the game *Simón dice* . . . (Simon Says). Listen and follow the leader's directions. Remember that if the leader does not say "*Simón dice*," you should not do the action.

Más práctica

- Practice Workbook, p. 5: P-5
- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 4
- Guided Practice: Vocab. Flash Cards,
 Vocab. Check, Grammar Act., pp. 1–10
- Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. 2-3



For: El cuerpo Web Code: jcd-0003

🙎 En la clase

La sala de clases

Objectives

- Talk about things in the classroom
- Ask questions about new words and phrases
- Use the Spanish alphabet to spell words
- Talk about things related to the calendar
- Learn about the Aztec calendar



-¿Qué quiere decir lápiz? -Quiere decir pencil.



-¿Cómo se dice book en español?

—Se dice libro.



el pupitre



el bolígrafo



la carpeta

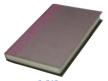


el lápiz





de papel



el libro







El libro, el lápiz, . . .

You will hear the names of classroom objects. After you hear each word, hold up the object if you have it on your desk or point to it if it is somewhere in the classroom.

También se dice . . .

In many Spanish-speaking countries or regions, you will hear different words for the same thing. Words like these are highlighted in the También se dice . . . sections.

For example, in Spain a classroom is el aula, while in Mexico, it is el salón de clases.



¿Cómo se dice . . . ?

Talk with a partner about items and people in your classroom.



Modelo

A —¿Cómo se dice book en español?

B —Se dice libro.

1.



3.



4.



5.



Modelo

mano

A - iQué quiere decir mano?

B — Quiere decir hand.

6. cuaderno

7. hoja de papel

8. cabeza

9. carpeta

10. brazo

Gramática

Nouns

Nouns refer to people, animals, places, things, and ideas. In Spanish, nouns have gender. They are either masculine or feminine.

Most nouns that end in -*o* are masculine. Most nouns that end in -*a* are feminine.

Masculine	Feminine
el libr o	la carpeta
el bolígrafo	la hoja de papel

The definite articles *el* and *la* also point out if a word is masculine or feminine. They both mean "the."

Spanish nouns that end in -e or a consonant must be learned as masculine or feminine. You should practice them with their definite articles, el or la.

Masculine	Feminine
el profesor	la noche
el lápiz	la conversación



Pensar/

¿Masculino o femenino?

Look at these words and decide whether each one is masculine or feminine. Rewrite each word and add the appropriate definite article (el or la).

1. pierna

5. pupitre

2. nariz

6. pie

3. cuaderno

7. profesora

4. hora

8. estudiante

Más práctica

• Practice Workbook, p. 6: P-6



For: En la clase Web Code: jcd-0004







Escuchar/Escribir

Escucha y escribe

On a sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–8. You will hear several words you know spelled aloud. Listen carefully and write the letters as you hear them.





Hablar/Escribir _____

Pregunta y contesta

Work with a partner. Use the pictures to ask and answer according to the model. As Student B spells the words, Student A should write them out. When you are finished, check your spelling by looking at p. 10.



Modelo

A —¿Cómo se escribe lápiz?

 $\textbf{B} \longrightarrow Se \ escribe \ \underline{ele\text{-}a \ acento}\text{-}\underline{pe\text{-}i\text{-}zeta}.$







¿Cómo te llamas?

Work with a partner. Follow the model to find out each other's names and how they are spelled. Then change partners and repeat.

Modelo

A —¿Cómo te llamas?

B —Me llamo María.

A —¿Cómo se escribe María?

B —Se escribe eme-a-ere-i acento-a.

Strategy

Sustaining a conversation

If you need your partner to spell a word again, say Repite, por favor.

Fondo cultural

The Maya were among the early civilizations in the Western Hemisphere to develop a form of writing with symbols, known as hieroglyphics (los jeroglíficos). Each symbol, or glyph, represents a word or an idea.

• With what other hieroglyphic writing are you familiar?



Exploración del lenguaje

Punctuation and accent marks

You have probably noticed that in Spanish, questions begin with an upside-down question mark ($\dot{\epsilon}$) and exclamations with an upside-down exclamation point (i). This lets you know at the beginning of a sentence what kind of sentence you are reading.

You have probably also noticed the accent mark (el acento) on words like días and estás. When you write in Spanish, you must include these accents and punctuation marks

Try it out! Rewrite these sentences and insert the correct punctuation and accents.

Como estas Que tal Hasta luego Y tu





Escribir/Hablar/Escuchar

Juego

- Play this game in pairs. Each player makes a list of five Spanish words that you have learned. Don't let your partner see your words.
- 2 Spell your first word aloud in Spanish. Don't forget any accent marks. Your partner will write the word as you spell it. Then your partner will spell a word for you to write. Take turns until you have spelled all the words on your lists.
- Check each other's papers. The winner is the player with the most words spelled correctly.

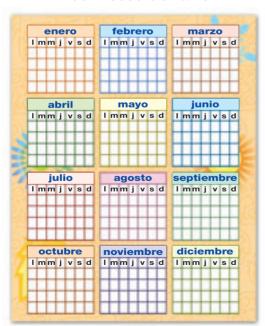
El calendario y la fecha

jcd-0099

			AG	OS'	ГО	el m	es
	lunes	martes	miércoles	jueves	viernes	sábado	domingo
el día					1	2	3
Ţ	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
/L	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a semana	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31



Los meses del año



- -¿Qué día es hoy?
- —**Hoy** es lunes. **Mañana** es martes.
- **—¿Cuántos** días **hay en** el mes de agosto?
- —Hay treinta y un días.

Nota

Notice that the days of the week and the months of the year are not capitalized in Spanish, except at the beginning of sentences.

The first day of the week in a Spanish-language calendar is *lunes*.



- —¿Cuál es la fecha?
- **—Es el** 22 **de** agosto.



- —¿Cuál es la fecha?
- —Es **el primero** de agosto.

Nota

To say the first day of the month, use *el primero*. For the other days, use the numbers *dos, tres,* and so on.





🚄 Hablar

Hoy y mañana

Ask and answer according to the model.

Modelo

lunes

- A —¿Qué día es hoy?
- **B** Hoy es lunes. Mañana es martes.
- 1. martes
- 4. miércoles
- 2. sábado
- 5. viernes
- 3. jueves
- 6. domingo



El Cinco de Mayo es un día festivo en México.



Leer/Escribir

Días de fiesta

Read the following sentences and rewrite them, making the necessary corrections.

- 1. El Día de San Patricio es el 14 de enero.
- 2. El Día de San Valentín es en junio.
- 3. Januká es en febrero.
- **4.** La Navidad (*Christmas*) es el 25 de noviembre.
- 5. El Día de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos (*United States*) es el 4 de junio.
- **6.** El Año Nuevo (New Year's Day) es en diciembre.
- 7. Hoy es el 3 de agosto.



El calendario

		-	j	ulic	> 4	-	
	lunes	martes	miércoles	jueves	viernes	sábado	domingo
		1	2	3	4	5	6
hoy-	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

Answer the questions based on the calendar page above.

- 1. ¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?
- 2. ¿Qué día de la semana es?
- 3. ¿Qué día es mañana?
- 4. ¿Cuál es la fecha mañana?
- 5. ¿Cuántos días hay en este (this) mes?
- 6. ¿Cuántos días hay en una semana?

Fondo cultural

Los sanfermines, or the "Running of the Bulls," is a popular two-week festival in Pamplona, Spain, named for the town's patron saint, San Fermín, who is commemorated on July 7 each year. The celebration includes daily bullfights, but before they begin the real fun starts! As the bulls are released from their pens and run through the streets, many people run ahead or alongside them to the bullring.

• What festivals are you familiar with in which animals play a role?



La Fiesta de San Fermín, en Pamplona, España

Más práctica

- Practice Workbook, pp. 7-8: P-7, P-8
- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 5
- Guided Practice: Vocab. Flash Cards, Vocab. Check, Grammar Act., pp. 11–18
- Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. 4–5





The Aztec calendar

The Aztecs were a nomadic tribe that finally settled in the valley of central Mexico in 1325. They established their capital, Tenochtitlán, on a swampy lake and built a mighty empire that dominated most of Mexico. The Aztec empire flourished until 1521, when it was defeated by the Spaniards, led by Hernán Cortés.



Conexiones La historia

One of the most famous symbols of Mexico is the monolith, or huge stone, carved by the Aztecs in 1479. Known today as the Aztec calendar or the Sun Stone, the carving weighs almost 24 tons and is approximately 12 feet in diameter. The Aztecs dedicated it to the sun, represented by the face in the center. The calendar represents a 260-day year.

Representation of the sun, or Tonatiuh

One of the previous four world creations

This band shows the 20 days of the month.





Pensar

Here are several glyphs representing days found on the Sun Stone. Match the glyph with the Spanish word. What do you think each of the glyphs represents? Why do you think the Aztecs included those symbols on their calendar?

1.



2.



3.



- a. Jaguar
- b. Perro
- c. Movimiento
- d. Serpiente
- e. Cráneo
- f. Agua

4.



5.



6.



3 El tiempo



Objectives

- **Describe weather conditions**
- **Identify the seasons**
- Compare weather in the Northern and Southern **Hemispheres**







Hace sol.

Hace calor.

Hace frío.







Hace viento.

Llueve.

Nieva.

Las estaciones









la primavera

el verano

el otoño

el invierno





Escuchar

El tiempo

You will hear six descriptions of different weather conditions. Write the numbers 1-6 on a sheet of paper. Then, next to each number, write the letter of the photo for which the weather is being described.













¿Qué tiempo hace?

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions based on the city and weather information for each item.

- 1. Denver / enero /
- 2. Chicago / octubre /
- 3. San Francisco / noviembre /





Hablar/Escribir

Las estaciones

Answer the questions based on where you live.

- 1. ¿Qué tiempo hace en la primavera? ¿En el otoño? ¿En el verano? ¿En el invierno?
- 2. ¿En qué estación hace frío? ¿Calor? ¿Sol? ¿Viento?
- 3. ¿En qué estación llueve?
- 4. ¿En qué estación nieva?

Modelo

Miami / julio /



- A —¿Qué tiempo hace en Miami en julio?
- **B** Hace sol.
- 4. Washington, D.C. / junio /



- 5. Minneapolis / diciembre /
- 6. Dallas / agosto /

Más práctica

- Practice Workbook, p. 9, P-9
- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 6
- Guided Practice: Vocab. Flash Cards, Vocab. Check, Grammar Act., pp. 19-24
- Real. para hispanohablantes, p. 6



For: FI tiemno Web Code: jcd-0006

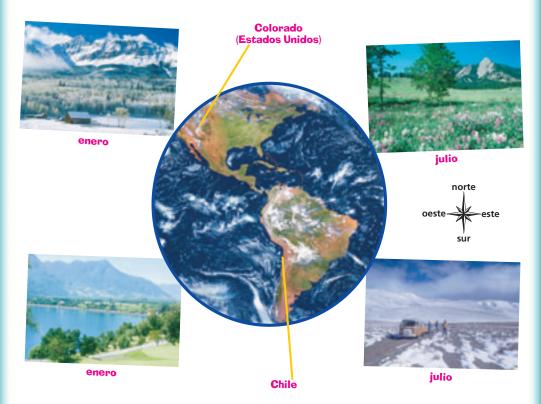


Leer/Pensar/Escribir/Hablar

Read about the seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and then answer the questions.

Conexiones La geografia

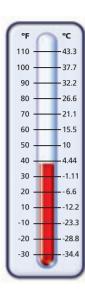
Did you know that the seasons for the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are reversed? When it's winter in the Northern Hemisphere, it's summer in the Southern Hemisphere and vice versa. So if you want to ski all year round, go from the slopes of the Rockies in Colorado in December to those of the Andes in Bariloche, Argentina in July. Or for a December getaway to a warmer climate, go to one of the coastal resorts at Viña del Mar, Chile.



- 1. En febrero, ¿qué tiempo hace en Chile?
- 2. En junio, ¿qué tiempo hace en Colorado?
- 3. En tu comunidad, ¿qué tiempo hace en diciembre? ¿Y en agosto?



ciudad	diciembre	julio
Asunción, Paraguay	85°F / 29°C	75°F / 24°C
Bogotá, Colombia	66°F / 19°C	64°F / 17°C
Buenos Aires, Argentina	78°F / 26°C	50°F / 10°C
Caracas, Venezuela	80°F / 27°C	80°F / 27°C
Chicago	36°F / 2°C	75°F / 24°C
Ciudad de México, México	70°F / 21°C	74°F / 23°C
Guatemala, Guatemala	72°F / 22°C	74°F / 23°C
La Habana, Cuba	76°F / 24°C	82°F / 28°C
La Paz, Bolivia	58°F / 15°C	55°F / 13°C
Lima, Perú	76°F / 24°C	76°F / 24°C
Los Ángeles	67°F / 19°C	88°F / 31°C
Miami	76°F / 24°C	97°F / 36°C
Nueva York	41°F / 5°C	74°F / 23°C
Quito, Ecuador	65°F / 18°C	67°F / 19°C
San José, Costa Rica	78°F / 26°C	78°F / 26°C
San Juan, Puerto Rico	74°F / 23°C	80°F / 27°C
Santiago, Chile	82°F / 28°C	50°F / 10°C
Seattle	41°F / 5°C	66°F / 19°C
St. Louis	36°F / 2°C	81°F / 27°C
Tegucigalpa, Honduras	70°F / 21°C	81°F / 27°C







Hablar/Escribir ____

¿Hace calor o hace frío?

Work with a partner. Discuss the weather in six different places on the chart.

Modelo

A - iQué tiempo hace en Chicago en diciembre?

B —Hace frío.





¿Y qué tiempo hace en . . . ?

Work with a partner. Ask about the temperature in six different places on the chart.

Modelo

A —¿Cuál es la temperatura en Quito en diciembre?

B—Sesenta y cinco grados.

o: $-\overline{Dieciocho\ grad}$ os.

Nota

In most parts of the world, people express temperatures in Celsius. A simple way to convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit is to multiply the temperature by $\frac{9}{5}$, then add 32.

> 30°C = ? F $30 \times \frac{9}{5} = 54 + 32$ 30°C = 86°F

Para decir más...

la temperatura temperature grados degrees

Chapter Review

Repaso del capítulo

To prepare for the test, check to see if you . . .

- recognize the vocabulary
- · can perform the tasks on p. 23

Vocabulario jcd-0099



En la escuela

to greet someone

Buenos días.	Good morning.
Buenas noches.	Good evening.
Buenas tardes.	Good afternoon.
¡Hola!	Hello!
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Me llamo	My name is
Encantado, -a.	Delighted.
Igualmente.	Likewise.
Mucho gusto.	Pleased to meet you.
señor, Sr.	sir, Mr.
señora, Sra.	madam, Mrs.
señorita, Srta.	miss, Miss

to ask and tell how someone is

¿Cómo está Ud.? (formal)	How are you?
¿Cómo estás? (familiar)	How are you?
¿Qué pasa?	What's happening?
¿Qué tal?	How are you?
¿Y tú? / ¿Y usted (Ud.)?	And you?
(muy) bien	(very) well
nada	nothing
regular	okay, so-so
gracias	thank you
to say good byo	

to say good-bye

¡Adiós!	Good-bye!
Hasta luego.	See you later.
Hasta mañana.	See you tomorrow.
:Nos vemos!	See you!

to tell time

What time is it?
It's one o'clock.
It's $(time)$.
quarter past /
quarter to
thirty, half-past

to count up to 100 (Turn to p. 7.)

to talk about the body (Turn to p. 9.)

En la clase

to talk about the classroom

el bolígrafo	pen
la carpeta	folder
el cuaderno	notebook
el estudiante,	student
la estudiante	
la hoja de papel	sheet of paper
el lápiz	pencil
el libro	book
el profesor, la profesora	teacher
el pupitre	(student) desk
la sala de clases	classroom

to say the date

el año	year
el día	day
el mes	month
la semana	week
¿Qué día es hoy?	What day is today?
¿Cuál es la fecha?	What is the date?
Es el (number) de (month).	It's the \dots of \dots
Es el primero de	It's the first of

(month).

hoy today mañana tomorrow

to say the days of the week and the months of the year (Turn to p. 14.)

other useful words

¿cuántos, -as?	how many?
en	in
hay	there is / there are
por favor	please

to ask for help

Se dice You say ¿Cómo se escribe? How is spelled?
Cómo so escribo ? How is spelled?
Como se escribe spened:
Se escribe It's spelled
¿Qué quiere decir? What does mean?
Quiere decir It means

Más práctica

- Practice Workbook: Puzzle, p. 10
- Practice Workbook: Organizer, p. 11



El tiempo

to talk about the weather

¿Qué tiempo hace?	What's the weather like?
Hace calor.	It's hot.
Hace frío.	It's cold.
Hace sol.	It's sunny.
Hace viento.	It's windy.
Llueve.	It's raining.
Nieva.	It's snowing.

to talk about the seasons

la estación	season
el invierno	winter
el otoño	fall, autumn
la primavera	spring
el verano	summer

Preparación para el examen



Escuchar On the exam you will be asked to listen to and understand people as they greet each other and introduce themselves. To practice, listen to some students greet people in the school halls. Answer these questions about each greeting: Is it morning or afternoon? Was the greeting directed to an adult? How did that person respond?

To review, see pp. 2–5 and Actividades 1, 4.



Escuchar You will be asked to listen to and understand someone announcing the current date and time. To practice, listen to the message and answer the questions: What is the time of day? What is the date?

To review, see pp. 7–8 and Actividad 12; pp. 14–16 and Actividad 10.



3 Leer You will be asked to read and understand a description of the weather for a given day. To practice, read the weather forecast below. Answer the questions: What is the date? What are the high and low temperatures? What is the weather like?

El dos de septiembre

Hoy en San Antonio hace sol. La temperatura máxima es 75 grados y la mínima es 54. No llueve.

To review, see pp. 18-21 and Actividades 2-6.



Leer You will be asked to read a list of school supplies and identify them. To practice, copy the school supply list below onto a sheet of paper. Please note: *un, una* mean "a" or "an." Then look to see whether you have any of the items on your desk right now. Make a check mark next to each item you have.

un cuaderno un lápiz una hoja de papel

un bolígrafo una carpeta un libro

To review, see p. 10.