

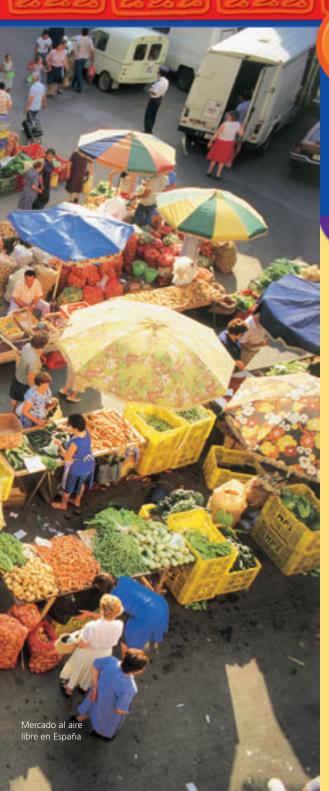


# Fondo cultural

Diego Rivera (1886–1957) This detail of a mural entitled "La Gran Tenochtitlán" by Mexican artist Diego Rivera is located in the Palacio Nacional in Mexico City. It shows *el tianguis*, the bustling marketplace at Tenochtitlán, capital of the Aztec Empire. In the foreground there are many kinds of merchandise being traded, including corn and different varieties of beans. This mural is one of many by Rivera that focus on pre-Columbian life and civilizations.

 What impression do you think Rivera is giving about life in the pre-Columbian civilizations?

Detalle de "La Gran Tenochtitlán" (1945), Diego Rivera Patic Corridor, National Palace, México City, D.F., México, Photo by Robert Fereck, Odyssey Productions, Inc. © Banco de México Diego Rivera & Prida Kalho Museums Trust. Ac Cinco de mayo No. 2, Col. Centro, Del. Cusutehmoc 00059, México, D.F. Reproduction authorized by the Instituto Nacional de Belloa Arte y Literatura



Capítulo 3B

# Para mantener la salud

# **Chapter Objectives**

- Talk about foods and beverages for dinner
- . Describe what people or things are like
- Discuss food, health, and exercise choices
- Understand cultural perspectives on diet and health

#### Video Highlights

A primera vista: Para mantener la salud GramActiva Videos: the plurals of adjectives; the verb ser

#### **Country Connection**

As you learn about foods and health, you will make connections to these countries and places:



## Más práctica

• Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. 110-111



For: Online Atlas Web Code: jce-0002

# A primera vista (ad-0397

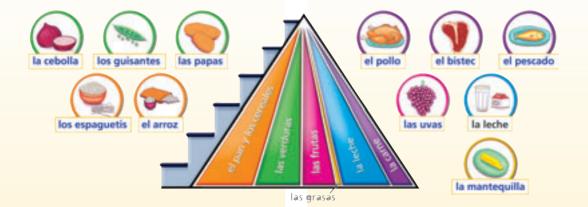
# Vocabulario y gramática en contexto

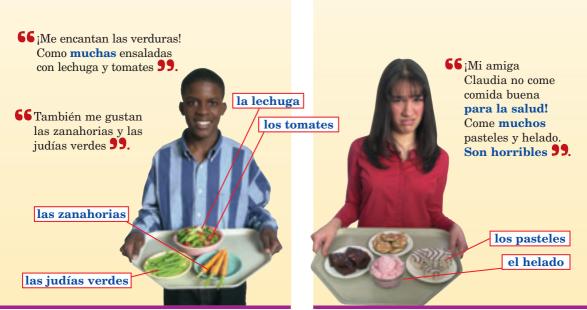
La pirámide nutritiva es la forma más práctica de indicar la comida que **debes** comer **cada día. Para mantener la salud,** es importante comer de **todos** los grupos.

# **Objectives**

Read, listen to, and understand information about:

- food groups and foods on the Food Guide Pyramid
- activities to maintain good health
- ways to describe food







caminar



levantar pesas

—¿Qué **haces** para mantener la salud? —Pues, cada día **hago ejercicio**. Camino, monto en bicicleta y practico deportes.



—¡Uf! Tengo hambre. ¿Por qué no comemos algo en el restaurante "A tu salud"? Los sándwiches son muy sabrosos.

—¡Por supuesto!







# ¿Qué debes comer?

Your teacher is giving a lecture on foods that you should eat from the Food Guide Pyramid. Touch each item as it is mentioned. Listen carefully for the names of the foods.





# Para mantener la salud

Listen to students talk about things they do. Give a "thumbs-up" sign if they are describing things that are healthy and a "thumbs-down" sign if the things are unhealthy.

#### Más práctica

- Practice Workbook, pp. 58–59: 3B-1, 3B-2
- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 66
- Guided Practice: Vocab. Flash Cards, pp. 99–104
- Real. para hispanohablantes, p. 112



# Videohistoria

jcd-0397



Para mantener la salud

¿Qué hacen Raúl, Tomás y Gloria para mantener la salud? Lee la historia.

# **Strategy**

Using visuals to make predictions Before you read the story, use the pictures to predict what will happen. This will help you understand the story better as you read.

• How did your predictions compare with what you read?



Tomás: Tengo sed ...

Raúl: ¿Qué prefieres? ¿Te
gusta el café? El café de
Costa Rica es muy bueno.

Tomás: ¡Pero el café es malo para la salud! Prefiero una bebida como . . . un jugo de fruta.



Tomás: ¡Me gusta hacer algo cada día! Hago ejercicio, levanto pesas o camino todos los días. Tomás: Tengo hambre.
Raúl: ¿Por qué no
comemos en la soda?\*

\*La soda is the word for a casual restaurant in Costa Rica.

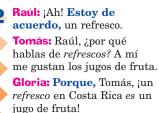


Tomás: La comida aquí es muy buena. Ahora no tengo hambre. ¿Y tú?

Raúl: ¡Creo que no!

Gloria: Pues, creo que debemos ir a casa.







**Raúl:** Dos refrescos de mango con leche.

**Gloria:** Y un refresco de mango con agua, por favor.



Tomás: ¡Es muuuy sabroso!
Gloria y Raúl: Sí, sí . . .
) jy todos los refrescos aquí son buenos para la salud!
Gloria: Tomás, ¿qué haces para mantener la salud?



Mamá: ¡A comer la cena! Los jóvenes: ¡Uf!



#### Escribir/Hablar

# ¿Comprendes?

- 1. ¿Por qué no bebe café Tomás?
- 2. En Costa Rica, ¿qué es un refresco?
- **3.** ¿Los refrescos en Costa Rica son buenos o malos para la salud?
- 4. Según Tomás, ¿cómo es la comida en la soda?
- 5. En casa, ¿qué está en la mesa?

#### Más práctica

- Practice Workbook, pp. 60-61: 3B-3, 3B-4
- 3B-3, 3B-4 • WAV Wbk.: Video, pp. 60-62
- Guided Practice: Vocab. Check, pp. 105–108
- Real. para hispanohablantes, p. 113



# Manos a la obra

# Vocabulario y gramática en uso



# **Objectives**

- Talk about dinner foods
- Express food preferences
- Describe people and foods
- · Talk about healthy and unhealthy lifestyles
- · Learn to use the plurals of adjectives and the verb ser

# ¡Claro que no!

For each group of words, choose the word or expression that doesn't belong and write it down on a sheet of paper. Then think of one more word or expression that does fit with the group and write it down beside the first word you wrote.

### Modelo

loucio		
la cebolla	la lechuga	la uva
$la\ uva$		la zanahoria

1.	el pollo	el pescado	el arroz
2.	las zanahorias	los pasteles	las judías verdes
<b>3.</b>	caminar	correr	ver la televisión
4.	malo	horrible	sabroso
<b>5.</b>	comer mucho	levantar pesas	hacer ejercicio
<b>6.</b>	los tomates	el pan	los espaguetis
<b>7.</b>	cada día	un día	todos los días
8.	el bistec	las papas	el pollo
9.	la mantequilla	el helado	el pescado





Pensar/Escribir \_\_\_

# ¿En el refrigerador o no?

Escribe dos listas. En la primera lista escribe las comidas y bebidas que deben estar en el refrigerador. En la segunda lista escribe las comidas y bebidas que no necesitan estar en el refrigerador.

# cultural

El mate is the national beverage of Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. This herbal tea is shared among family and friends. It is served hot in a hollow gourd, also called un mate, with a straw called una bombilla.

• What national beverage does the United States have that compares to mate?





# ¿Qué prefieres?

Ask your partner which of two foods he or she prefers. Your partner will answer and ask you which one you prefer.

#### Modelo



- A —¿Qué prefieres, carne o pescado?
- B Prefiero carne. Y tú, ¿qué prefieres?
- o:—No como ni carne ni pescado. Y tú, ¿qué prefieres?
- A —Prefiero pescado.

#### Estudiante A



Estudiante B ¡Respuesta personal!







# ¿Sí o no?

Habla de lo que debes comer y beber para mantener la salud.



#### Modelo

- A —¿Debo beber leche cada día para mantener la salud?
- B —Creo que sí.
- o:—Creo que no.

#### **Estudiante A**



Estudiante B

Creo que . . .



# ¿Hay algo para comer?

Habla de lo que debes comer y beber a las horas indicadas.

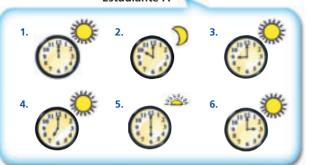
#### Modelo

- A —Son las <u>ocho de la mañana</u> y tengo hambre y sed. ¿Qué debo comer y beber?
- **B** Debes comer <u>cereal y pan tostado</u>, y debes beber jugo de <u>manzana</u>.

#### Para decir más . . .

de la mañana in the morning de la tarde in the afternoon de la noche in the evening

#### Estudiante A



Estudiante B

¡Respuesta personal!



#### Leer/Escribir

# Los buenos consejos

Da consejos (*Give advice*) sobre lo que es bueno o malo para la salud. Copia y completa las frases. Necesitas tus frases para la Actividad 10.

- 1. Para mantener la salud, debes \_\_\_\_\_ todos los días.
- 2. Necesitas beber \_\_\_\_ cada día.
- 3. Debes comer \_\_\_\_ en la cena.
- 4. \_\_\_\_ es malo para la salud.
- 5. El jugo de zanahoria es \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Debes comer \_\_\_\_ todos los días.
- 7. Nunca debes comer \_\_\_\_\_.





#### Habla

# ¿Estás de acuerdo?

Lee tus consejos de la Actividad 9 a otro(a) estudiante. ¿Está de acuerdo con tus consejos?

#### Modelo

- A —Para mantener la salud, debes <u>practicar</u> deportes todos los días.
- $\mathbf{B}$   $\overline{Estoy\ de}\ acuerdo$ .
- o:—No estoy de acuerdo.

#### También se dice . . .

los guisantes = los chícharos (México), las arvejas (Argentina, Bolivia)

el tomate = el jitomate (México)



# ¿Oué haces . . .?

Take this test on healthy activities to see how you rate.

- Write your answers in complete sentences on a sheet of paper.
- Ask a partner each question. Tally your partner's si and no answers.
- Write three recommendations so your partner can have a healthier lifestyle.

#### Modelo

Debes caminar o correr todos los días

# ¿Qué haces para mantener la salud?

Contesta las preguntas según las actividades que haces cada día. Cada "sí" = 1 punto.

- 1. ¿Haces ejercicio?
- 2. ¿Practicas deportes?
- 3. ¿Comes verduras?
- 4. ¿Comes frutas?
- 5. ¿Caminas o corres?
- ☐ 6. ¿Comes un buen desayuno?
- ☐ 7. ¿Comes comida que es buena para la salud?
- 8. ¿Bebes cinco vasos\* de aqua?
- ☐ 9. ¿Pasas tiempo con amigos?
- □ 10. ¿Ves tres horas o menos de televisión?

- 9-10 puntos ¡Felicidades! ¡Haces mucho para mantener la salud!
- 6-8 puntos Bueno, pero debes hacer más para mantener la salud.
- **0–5 puntos** *¡Ay, ay, ay!* Necesitas hacer algo para mantener la salud.

# **Pronunciación**

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# The letters I and II

In Spanish, the letter *l* is pronounced much like the letter *l* in the English word "leaf." Listen to and say these words:

lechuga lunes pasteles helado almuerzo sol abril difícil

For most Spanish speakers, the letter combination *ll* is similar to the sound of the letter v in "yes." Listen to and say these words:

llamo silla allí llueve cebolla ollog ella mantequilla



Canta el gallo, canta el gallo con el kiri, kiri, kiri, kiri, kiri; La gallina, la gallina con el cara, cara, cara, cara, cara; Los polluelos, los polluelos con el pío, pío, pío, pío, pío, pío, pí.



<sup>\*</sup>glasses

# Gramática

# The plurals of adjectives

Just as adjectives agree with a noun depending on whether it's masculine or feminine, they also agree according to whether the noun is singular or plural. To make adjectives plural, just add an -s after the vowel at the end of the adjective. If the adjective ends in a consonant, add -es.

La hamburguesa es sabrosa. Las hamburguesas son sabrosas.

El pastel es muy popular. Los pasteles son muy populares.

When an adjective describes a group including both masculine and feminine nouns, use the masculine plural form.

La lechuga, las zanahorias y los tomates son buenos para la salud.

Don't forget that the singular form of *mucho* means "much" or "a lot of," but that the plural form, *muchos(as)*, means "many."

No como mucha carne, pero como muchas verduras.

#### ¿Recuerdas?

Adjectives agree in gender with the masculine or feminine nouns they describe:

- El bistec es sabroso.
- La ensalada es sabrosa.

# GramActiva VIDEO

Want more help with the the plurals of adjectives? Watch the **GramActiva** video.







Pensar/Leer/GramActiva

# ¿Sabroso o sabrosa?

Your teacher will give you a GramActiva worksheet. Tear or cut apart the different adjective stems and endings that are printed on the sheet. Then your teacher will show you pictures of several foods. Show how you feel about each food item by holding up the appropriate adjective stem and the appropriate ending.



### Fondo cultural

La Tomatina How would you like to attend a festival where a gigantic food fight with tomatoes is the highlight of the day? That's what happens at the annual Fiesta de la Tomatina in Buñol, Spain. After the town council distributes more than 130 tons of ripe tomatoes to participants, the two-hour long tomato-throwing festival begins.

 Describe any food festivals unique to your community or your state. How do they compare to La Tomatina?



La Tomatina, en Buñol, España





# ¿Cómo son?

For each of these adjectives, name two famous people, cartoon characters, or people in your school whom the adjective fits. Then write a sentence that describes both of them.

#### Modelo

- A —Creo que Cameron Diaz y Antonio Banderas son talentosos.
- 1. artístico, -a
- 3. atrevido. -a
- 5. serio. -a
- 7. divertido, -a

- 2. deportista
- 4. gracioso, -a
- 6. talentoso, -a
- 8. trabajador, -a
- Now read your sentences to a partner. Does your partner agree? Who fits the adjectives in your partner's opinion?

#### Modelo

- B —Estoy de acuerdo. Julia Roberts y Tom Cruise son talentosos también.
- o: —Sí, pero Julia Roberts y Tom Cruise son más talentosos que Cameron Diaz y Antonio Banderas.

#### Más práctica

- Practice Workbook, p. 62: 3B-5
- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 67
- Guided Practice: Grammar Acts.. pp. 109-110
- Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. 114-117



For: Plural Adis. Web Code: icd-0313







# Escribir/Hablar

# ¿Qué prefieres?

Your class will be divided into groups of five to see what your favorite foods and beverages are.

# Conexiones Las matemáticas

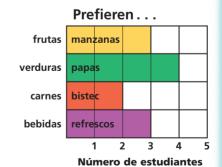
Ask your group members what their favorites are from each of the following groups: frutas. verduras, carnes, and bebidas. Write the answers on a sheet of paper.

#### Modelo

A—¿Qué verduras prefieres?

B — Prefiero las zanahorias.

Tally the results to see which foods and beverages are the most popular in each group. Indicate these favorites on a bar graph as shown. As a group. write four sentences that summarize your results. Compare your group's preferences to those of the other groups.



#### Modelo

Del grupo de las verduras, cuatro estudiantes prefieren las papas.

# Gramática

#### The verb ser

Ser, which means "to be," is an irregular verb. Use ser to describe what a person or thing is like. Here are the present-tense forms:

(yo) s	soy	(nosotros) (nosotras)	somos
(tú)	eres	(vosotros) (vosotras)	sois
Ud. (él) (ella)	es	Uds. (ellos) (ellas)	son

#### ¿Recuerdas?

In previous chapters, you learned how to talk about what a person is like.

- -Tú eres muy deportista, ¿no?
- -Sí, soy deportista.
- —Mi amigo Pablo **es** deportista también.

#### GramActiva VIDEO

Want more help with the verb ser? Watch the **GramActiva** video.





### Leer/Escribir

#### Línea romántica

Rafa has to tell his father why the cell phone bill was so high. Complete his explanations by using the correct form of the verb *ser*.

¡Ay, Papá, tú 1. muy estricto! ¡Yo 2. un chico muuuy sociable! Hablo con mis amigas porque todas 3. muy simpáticas. Hablo con Lidia porque nosotros 4. muy deportistas. Mis conversaciones con ella siempre 5. muy interesantes. Fátima 6. muy estudiosa. Hablamos mucho porque ella y yo 7. inteligentes y hablamos de las clases. Y hablo con Lorena porque 8. muy graciosa y nosotros 9. muy buenos amigos.





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# Escucha y escribe

You will hear comments from five customers about the food being sold in a market. On a sheet of paper, write the numbers 1–5. As you listen, write the comments next to the numbers.





# En tu escuela

Describe the people and places in your school.

#### Modelo

el / la profesor(a) de tu clase de español La profesora de mi clase de español es muy simpática.

- 1. tu clase de español
- 2. las chicas en tu clase de español
- 3. los chicos en tu clase de español
- 4. el / la director(a) de tu escuela
- 5. la comida de la cafetería
- 6. tú y tus amigos









# ¿Sabroso o malo?

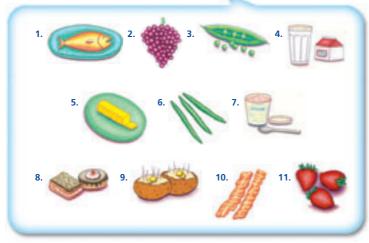
En tu opinión, ¿cómo son las comidas y las bebidas? Habla con un(a) compañero(a). Usa los verbos comer o beber.



#### Modelo

- A —¿Comes zanahorias en la cena?
- **B**—No, no como zanahorias en la cena porque son horribles.
- o:—Sí, como zanahorias en la cena porque son buenas para la salud.

# **Estudiante A**



#### **Estudiante B**

(muy) sabroso bueno para la salud malo para la salud horrible

¡Respuesta personal!

#### Más práctica

- Practice Workbook. pp. 63-64: 3B-6, 3B-7
- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 68
- Guided Practice: Grammar Acts., pp. 111-112
- · Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. 118-119



# Fondo cultural

Los mercados, or open-air markets, are common throughout Latin America. Many towns have a central market, held on a given day of the week, where people come from all around to buy and sell food, as well as flowers, crafts, and clothing.

 How does this market compare with the ways in which fruits and vegetables are bought and sold in your community?



Un mercado quatemalteco

ollog

# Exploración del lenguaje

### Where did it come from?

The names of many foods in Spanish come from Latin as well as from other languages as diverse as Arabic, Italian, Greek, Turkish, and English. While it's clear that the word *espaguetis* comes from the Italian word *spaghetti*, it's not obvious that the word *zanahoria* comes from the Arabic word *safunariya*.

**Try it out!** Read the Spanish words in the first column and match them up to their counterparts in their language of origin.

agua piscatu (latín)
arroz aqua (latín)
pan beefsteak (inglés)
bistec panis (latín)
salchichas pullu (latín)
pescado kahvé (turco)
café salciccia (italiano)

óryza (griego)

# Rick Bayless's career as a world-class Mexican chef began at the age of 14, when he visited Mexico

of 14, when he visited Mexico and decided to study Spanish. Since 1978, Rick has opened gourmet Mexican restaurants, created and starred in cooking shows, written cookbooks, and won many awards.

 How would Rick's Spanish skills be helpful in his career?





# Una pizza para la buena salud

Lee este anuncio (ad) de una pizzería y contesta las preguntas.

#### Strategy

Using cognates
Be sure to look for cognates
to help you read this ad.

# Pizzería Lilia ¡Pizzas saludables!

A veces la pizza tiene muchas calorías y grasas que no son buenas para la salud.

La Pizzería Lilia tiene una variedad de pizzas con ingredientes que son buenos y saludables.

- Menos queso
- Usamos ingredientes nutritivos
  - Más verduras (tienen pocas calorías y son muy nutritivas)
- ♦ Evita¹ la combinación de carnes
  - ·Las carnes tienen mucho sodio y grasas
  - •El pollo o el jamón son mejores² que las salchichas



¡Estamos aquí para servirte!

372 42 89

Calle Independencia 28

<sup>1</sup>Avoid <sup>2</sup>better

- 1. Find and list three cognates in this ad.
- 2. Write three recommendations in Spanish for a healthier pizza.



### Escribir/Hablar

# Y tú, ¿qué dices?

- 1. Describe tu pizza favorita.
- 2. ¿Crees que la pizza es buena o mala para la salud? ¿Por qué?
- **3.** ¿Qué verduras prefieres? ¿Qué verduras no te gustan?
- **4.** ¿Qué ejercicio haces con los brazos? ¿Qué ejercicio haces con las piernas?



En un café en Murcia, España

# iAdelante!

# Lectura

# La comida de los atletas

Lee este artículo (article) de una revista deportiva. ¿Qué comen y qué beben los atletas profesionales para mantener la salud y estar en buena forma?

# ¿ Qué come un jugador de fútbol?

Los jugadores¹ de fútbol comen comidas equilibradas con muchos carbohidratos, minerales y vitaminas. Ellos consumen cerca de 5.000 calorías en total todos los días.



Para el desayuno el día de un partido<sup>2</sup>, un jugador típico come mucho pan con mantequilla y jalea<sup>3</sup>, yogur y té.



Para el almuerzo antes del<sup>4</sup> partido, come pan, pasta, pollo sin grasa, verduras, frutas y una ensalada.

También es muy importante beber muchos líquidos. La noche antes del partido, el jugador bebe un litro de jugo de naranja y durante el partido bebe hasta<sup>6</sup> dos litros de agua y bebidas deportivas.

#### **Objectives**

- Read about a sports diet and learn some facts about an athlete
- Understand cultural perspectives on health care
- Make a poster about good health habits
- Learn facts about the southern part of South America

#### **Strategy**

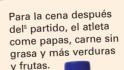
#### Skimming

List three things that you would expect to find in an article about athletes' eating habits. Skim the article to find the information.

17% Proteínas

13% Grasas

**70%**Carbohidratos







# ¿Comprendes?

- 1. ¿Qué debe comer Carlos Tévez antes de un partido de fútbol?
- 2. ¿Qué debe beber?
- 3. ¿Qué comida no debe comer Carlos?
- **4.** ¿Es tu dieta diferente de la dieta de un jugador de fútbol profesional? ¿Cómo?
- 5. ¿Cuál es la fecha de nacimiento (birth date) de Carlos? Escribe tu fecha de nacimiento cómo lo hacen en los países hispanohablantes.

#### Más práctica

- WAV Wbk.: Writing, p. 69
- Guided Practice: Lectura, p. 113
- Real. para hispanohablantes, pp. 122–123



# Fondo cultural

¡Gooooooooooo!! Scoring the winning gol in soccer is the most exciting moment of the game. El fútbol is the most popular sport in the world, and it has many fanáticos (fans) in every Spanish-speaking country. Every four years, teams throughout the world compete regionally in order to become one of the 32 teams to advance to the World Cup (la Copa Mundial) competition. Many Spanish-speaking countries compete in what has become the most widely watched sporting event in the world. Since the competition began in 1930, two Spanish-speaking countries have won the World Cup competition: Uruguay in 1930 and 1950 and Argentina in 1978 and 1986.

 How does the enthusiasm for soccer in the United States compare with the rest of the world's view of this sport? Why do you think this is so?



Jugadores de fútbol

# Perspectivas del mundo hispano

# ¿Qué haces para mantener la salud?

Have you ever eaten chicken soup when you have a cold? How about putting aloe on a sunburn? In many countries, including those in the Spanish-speaking world, traditional remedies consisting of medicinal herbs have been used for centuries to treat common medical problems. In Mexico, a mint known as *yerbabuena* may be made into tea and given to someone with a stomachache. Remedies such as these may not be prescribed by licensed physicians, but people have confidence in them because they have been passed down through the generations. Many of those herbs are very safe, though some may have harmful side effects.

Researchers are studying traditional herbal remedies to find modern-day medical solutions. In the Amazon rainforest in South America, an amazing abundance of plant life may hold the key to treating a wide variety of common ailments and diseases. Drug companies are looking for cures found in these plants and herbs that could be reproduced in today's modern drugs.

Increasingly, medicinal herbs are accepted not only as the basis for pharmaceutical drugs, but also for their own inherent healing qualities. In many countries, including the United States, herbal remedies are sometimes used in combination with conventional health care.

**Check it out!** What alternatives to conventional medical care are available in your community? Make a list of all the health care services you can think of that are not provided by traditional physicians. Are there health stores that sell herbal medicines? What types of herbal medicines are being sold and what remedies are attributed to these medicines?

**Think about it!** In many Spanish-speaking cultures, herbal remedies have been accepted for centuries. Do you think that medicinal herbs can provide relief and cures? Why or why not?



En la selva amazónica<sup>1</sup>. Perú



En un mercado de la Ciudad de México

# Presentación escrita

# Para mantener la salud

#### **Task**

You are doing some research for your health class on good eating and exercise habits. Make a poster in Spanish with five suggestions for better health.

- Prewrite Talk to classmates, teachers, the school nurse, and your parents about good eating and exercise habits, especially for teens. Then list their ideas under the following headings to help you organize your information:
  - Debes comer . . .
- No debes comer mucho(a) . . .
- Debes beber . . .
- No debes beber mucho(a) . . .
- Debes . . . para mantener la salud.
- **Praft** Write the first draft. Decide how to present the information in a logical way. Think about using visuals for clarity. Sketch them on your draft. Give the poster a title.
- **3 Revise** Share your draft with a partner. Your partner should check the following:
  - Have you communicated the five suggestions well?
  - Do the visuals help convey meaning and make the poster attractive?
  - Are the vocabulary and grammar correct?

Decide whether to use your partner's suggestions, and then rewrite your poster.

- **Publish** Make a final copy, adding attractive illustrations or designs and making necessary changes. You might want to:
  - post it in the nurse's office, at a local community center, or in your classroom
  - include it in your portfolio
- **Evaluation** Your teacher may give you a rubric for how your poster will be graded. You probably will be graded on:
  - completion of task
  - accuracy of vocabulary and grammar
  - effective use of visuals

# **Strategy**

#### **Gathering information**

Use information from a variety of sources to help you create a more complete presentation on a topic.





# El mundo hispano

# América del Sur

# Parte su

A large proportion of the people of Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile live in cities. As in the United States, these cities have been shaped by mass immigration from southern and eastern Europe during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Many more Paraguayans, in contrast, live in the countryside.

In the early 1900s, the area of *las cataratas de Iguazú* was made an Argentine national park. Three countries—Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay—meet at these spectacular falls, which are four times the width of Niagara Falls and 50 percent higher. Hundreds of species of insects, birds, and mammals are found in the area, and at least 500 species of butterflies. As many as 15,000 tourists a day visit the falls, a worrisome number for environmental groups, who continue to lobby against nearby hotel construction projects.

# ¿Sabes que . . . ?

At 22,840 feet (7,021 meters), Argentina's Cerro Aconcagua is the highest point in the Western Hemisphere, but it is considered a relatively easy climb. Chile's Torres del Paine, consisting of three granite towers, are nearly 6,000 feet lower, but their sheer cliffs, high winds, and extreme cold make them some of the most challenging climbs in the world. Both mountains are part of the Andes, a range that extends from Colombia to the southern tip of South America.

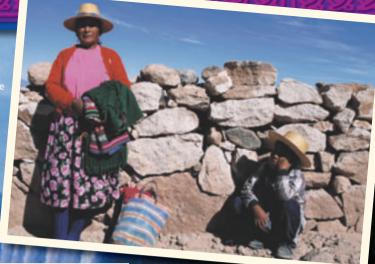
# Para pensar

Think about what it would be like to be an immigrant arriving in one of the countries of southern South America. Would you prefer the city life of Buenos Aires, Argentina, Montevideo, Uruguay, or Santiago, Chile? Or would the countryside of Paraguay be more appealing? Why?





For: Online Atlas Web Code: jce-0002 The Spanish were able to topple large, centralized empires such as those of the Aztecs and Incas quickly, but they were never able to conquer the smaller indigenous groups in the more remote regions. Chile's Pehuenche suffered defeats in the nineteenth century, but they still struggle to maintain their lands and culture.





Spain introduced horses, cows, sheep, and pigs to the Americas in the sixteenth century, transforming the ecology, culture, and economy of the region. In the nineteenth century, the growth of cities, the expansion of railways, and improvements in shipping created a worldwide market for South American meat and hides—and helped spur the development of the cowboy culture throughout the Americas. As on ranches in the western United States and northern Mexico, the main house of an Argentine or Uruguayan estancia served as a residence, office, and military stronghold.



# Repaso del capítulo

# Vocabulario y gramática



### **Chapter Review**

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

- · know the new vocabulary and grammar
- · can perform the tasks on p. 169

# to talk about food and beverages

to talk about food and beverages		
la cena	dinner	
el bistec	beefsteak	
la carne	meat	
el pescado	fish	
el pollo	chicken	
la cebolla	onion	
los guisantes	peas	
las judías verdes	green beans	
la lechuga	lettuce	
las papas	potatoes	
los tomates	tomatoes	
las uvas	grapes	
las zanahorias	carrots	
el arroz	rice	
los cereales	grains	
los espaguetis	spaghetti	
las grasas	fats	
la mantequilla	butter	
el helado	ice cream	
los pasteles	pastries	

#### to talk about being hungry and thirsty

beverages

	,
Tengo hambre.	I'm hungry.
Tengo sed.	I'm thirsty

#### to discuss health

las bebidas

caminar	to walk
hacer ejercicio	to exercise
(yo) hago	I do
(tú) haces	you do
levantar pesas	to lift weights
para la salud	for one's health

to maintain one's para mantener la salud health

For Vocabulario adicional, see pp. 472-473.

# to indicate a preference

(yo) prefiero	I prefer
(tú) prefieres	you prefer
deber	should, must

### to indicate agreement or disagreement

creer	to think
Creo que	I think
Creo que sí / no.	I (don't) think so.
(No) estoy	I (don't) agree.
de acuerdo.	

#### to ask a question or give an answer

¿Por qué?	Why?
porque	because

#### to express quantity

algo	something
muchos, -as	many
todosas	all

#### to describe something

horrible	horrible
malo, -a	bad
sabroso, -a	tasty flavorful

# other useful words

cada día every day

#### plurals of adjectives

MASCULINE	FEMININE
SINGULAR / PLURAL	SINGULAR / PLURAL
sabroso / sabrosos	sabros <b>a</b> / sabros <b>as</b>
popula <b>r</b> / popular <b>es</b>	popula <b>r</b> / popula <b>res</b>

#### ser to be

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

168 ciento sesenta y ocho Tema 3 • La comida

#### Más práctica

- Practice Workbook: Puzzle, p. 65
- Practice Workbook: Organizer, p. 66



# Preparación para el examen

#### On the exam you will be asked to . . .

#### Here are practice tasks similar to those you will find on the exam . . .

#### If you need review . . .

icd-0399 

Escuchar Listen and understand as people describe a healthy or unhealthy lifestyle

Listen as two people are interviewed about their habits. See if you can tell which one is an Olympic skier and which one is a drummer. Be prepared to explain your "educated guesses."

**pp. 148–151** *A primera* nista p. 149 Actividad 2



2 Hablar Express your opinion about food preferences

During a telephone survey, you are asked some questions in Spanish about your food preferences. Say whether you think each food choice is good or bad for your health.

**p. 153** Actividades 6–7

**p. 154** Actividades 8, 10

**p. 157** Actividad 14

**p. 159** Actividad 18



😉 Leer Read and compare what people do and eat in order to determine whether they lead a healthy or unhealthy lifestyle

Read the online conversation that you have just joined in a chat room. Decide whether each person has a healthy or unhealthy lifestyle, based on what they tell each other.

Chato: ¿Qué hago yo? Cuando hace buen tiempo, corro por treinta minutos. Cuando llueve,

levanto pesas.

Chispa: No me gusta hacer ejercicio. Prefiero

comer papas fritas. Son muy sabrosas. Andrés: ¿Papas fritas? Son horribles para la salud.

Para mantener la salud, nunca debes

comer papas fritas.

**pp. 148–151** *A primera* vista

p. 154 Actividad 9

**p. 155** Actividad 11

**p. 161** Actividad 19

pp. 162-163 Lectura



🔼 Escribir Write a list of things a person should do to maintain a healthy lifestyle

Many people think that teens don't know anything about a healthy lifestyle. You and your friends are compiling a top-ten list of ways to improve teens' health. Write at least three suggestions for the list.

p. 154 Actividad 9

**p. 155** Actividad 11

**p. 161** Actividad 19

p. 165 Presentación escrita



Pensar Demonstrate an understanding of cultural perspectives regarding health care

Give an example of an herbal remedy that is accepted in a Spanish-speaking country as a remedy for a common ailment. Compare this with a similar herbal/natural remedy believed by many in the United States to be a cure for a common ailment.

p. 164 Perspectivas del mundo hispano