

LA CLASE DE ESPAÑOL

2020-2021



SEÑORITA ESTRADA
ESTRADAL@CATTYSD.ORG

ABOUT SPANISH CLASS ELECTIVE 9-12

Spanish I will provide students with a general introduction to the Spanish language, and Spanish & Latin American culture. Students will practice listening, speaking, reading and writing in Spanish as they learn vocabulary dealing with school and every day life. By the end of this course, students will have gained the ability to carry on a simple conversation.

Spanish II builds upon the knowledge gained in Spanish I. This course will also reinforce listening, speaking, reading and writing in Spanish. We will focus more on pronunciation, culture, and the past tense.

GREAT STUDY TOOLS

- **Quizlet** - I have made a Quizlet set for everything we learn. Just search "EstradaLes"
- **Quizizz** - Chapter review games for extra practice
- **Study Spanish** can be used for online notes and to take online practice quizzes
- **Spanish dictionary** can be used to read information, online notes, and take online practice quizzes

TEACHER WEBSITE

Scan the QR code with you camera app to see my website, You may want to reference this site for Canvas tutorials, tech support, updated learning plans, etc.



www.cattysd.org/Page/3359

CANVAS

Students will use Canvas daily to complete their work for this course. In Canvas, they will have access to assignments, notes, assessments, study tools and so much more! For a Canvas tutorial please check out my teacher website.

POWERSCHOOL

Making a parent account on Powerschool helps you keep track of your child's grades.

Just ask the Main Office for a form and they will create an account for you!

Grades will be updated in PowerSchool on a regular basis for students and parents to see.

Return Bottom Half

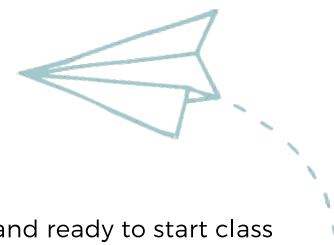
Teacher-Student-Parent/Guardian Contract

I have read and understand requirements and responsibilities for Spanish I / II. Please sign, date and return by Thurs, September 3rd, 2020.

Parent/Guardian Name (print): _____ Signature: _____

E-mail Address (optional): _____ Telephone number (optional): _____

Student Name (print): _____ Signature: _____



2020-2021 POLICIES AND GRADING

SEÑORITA ESTRADA
ESTRADAL@CATTYSD.ORG

REQUIRED MATERIALS

1. A 3-prong folder with lined paper
2. Pencils
3. Digital/Paper Notes (Provided)
4. School-issued iPad (Provided)

OPTIONAL DONATIONS

Feel free to donate any of the following to Señorita Estrada's classroom in order to keep everyone as healthy as possible this year.

- Tissues
- Hand sanitizer
- Clorox wipes
- Lysol Spray

GRADING POLICY

40%- Projects & Presentations
35%- Tests & Quizzes
25%- Classroom Participation/Homework

Grades will be updated in PowerSchool on a regular basis for students and parents to see.

CLASSROOM RULES

- In-Person: Be in your assigned seat and ready to start class when the bell rings. If you are late, come with a pass from the staff member that you were with.
- Virtual: Please log in to the assigned Google Meet at the specified time and be ready to start class.
- In-Person & Virtual:
 - Come prepared to class with your iPad, notebook, and writing utensil.
 - Respect yourself and others at all times. This includes online interactions.
 - Stay on task at all times.
 - Work to the best of your ability to get the most out of your learning experience.
 - Ask questions!

CLASSROOM ROUTINES

- It is my hope to keep the class as interactive as possible while also following safety procedures. Please be prepared to participate during class both in-person and virtually.
- If at any time you have questions or a problem with technology, please raise your hand to ask your question (in-person) or message me through Google Meet or email me at estradal@cattysd.org (virtual). I will do my best to ensure all students are supported.
- Please make every effort to attend class and complete any and all assignments given. Reach out to Señorita Estrada if extra help or clarification is needed.

ABSENCES

- I will update items on Canvas daily with what was assigned for homework. If for some reason the assignment is not uploaded, please e-mail me or get in contact with another student in your class.
- If missed work is not made up in a timely manner, the student will not receive credit for missed assignments and/or assessments.

Both the online and traditional learning plans for 2020-2021 will be followed. Please reference these plans at www.cattysd.org for specific details.

QUARTER 1

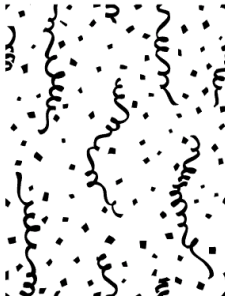


Nombre: _____

MOD: _____

QUARTER 1

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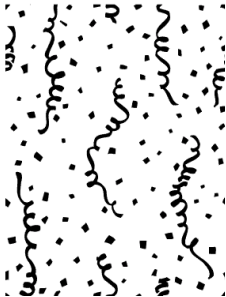


Nombre: _____

MOD: _____

QUARTER 2

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El abecedario

A _____

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I _____

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K _____

L _____

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M _____

N _____

Ñ _____

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P _____

Q _____

R _____

S _____

T _____

U _____

V _____

W _____

X _____

Y _____

Z _____

Capítulo 1

What do the following phrases mean?

¿Quién eres (tú)? _____

¿Quién es él/ella? _____

(Yo) Soy _____

Me llamo _____

(Yo) Soy de _____

¿Cómo es la muchacha/ el muchacho? _____

Actividad 9:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Los Artículos:

| | Masculine | Feminine <-- Definite articles | |
|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Singular | | | <p>1. The name of a person, place or thing is a _____. In Spanish, every noun has a gender, either masculine or feminine. Many Spanish nouns end in o or a. Almost all nouns that end in o are _____ and almost all nouns that end in a are _____.</p> <p>Definite articles are more _____ than indefinite articles. An indefinite article can refer to _____.</p> |
| Plural | | | |

Definite articles mean “_____,” in English. In Spanish they are _____, _____, _____, _____.

- _____ muchacha (the girl)
- _____ muchacho (the guy)
- _____ perros bonitos (the cute dogs)
- _____ tacos ricos (the yummy tacos)
- _____ limonada (the lemonade)

Capítulo 1

| | Masculine | Feminine | ← Indefinite articles |
|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| Singular | | | Indefinite articles mean “_____,” in English. In Spanish, they are _____, _____, _____, _____. • _____ taco (a taco) • _____ mochila (a backpack) • _____ carro (a car) • _____ carpeta (a folder) |
| Plural | | | |

How would you say the following?

1. _____ muchacho es cómico (The guy is funny)
2. _____ niña muy bonita (a pretty girl)
3. _____ perro perezoso (a lazy dog)
4. _____ muchachas son ambiciosas. (The girls are ambitious.)

Actividad 14: (página 23)

Actividad 15: (página 23)

Adjetivos en el singular:

1. A word that describes a noun is called an _____.
El muchacho pelirrojo es guapo.
La muchacha morena es una alumna muy ambiciosa.
2. In Spanish, an adjective must agree with the noun it describes.
Un muchacho gracioso una muchacha graciosa

Classmates: Describe your classmates, so that we can guess who you're thinking of.
Make sure you use the correct form of the adjective. (sing./pl. and masc./fem.)

El Presente del Verbo “Ser”:

Ser means “_____”

In English we write it as _____, _____, _____.

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |

2.

Yo soy Eugenio.



Tú eres Juan.



Él es Alejandro.



Ella es una alumna seria.



You use **yo** to talk about yourself.

You use **tú** to address a friend.

You use **él** or the person's name to talk about a boy or a man.

You use **ella** or the person's name to talk about a girl or a woman.

****NOTE THAT THE FORM OF THE VERB CHANGES WITH EACH PERSON.**

- Since the form of the verb changes with each person, the subjects **yo**, **tú**, **él**, and **ella** can be omitted.
(Yo) Soy Paco.
(Tú) Eres mexicano, ¿no?
(Ella) Es alumna.
- To make a sentence negative, you simply add _____.
Antonio es mexicano. Él _____ es colombiano.
Marta es de Panamá. Ella _____ es puertorriqueña.

Telling Time Notes

Telling time in Spanish is easy, when you take it step by step. Let's get started!

To ask "What time is it?", we say **¿Qué hora es?** (literally "what hour is it?")

To answer we might respond with a variety of answers. Look at the examples:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Es la una. | It's one o'clock |
| Es la una y media | It's 1:30 |
| Son las dos y diez | it's 2:10 |
| Son las tres menos diez | It's 10 'till three |
| Es mediodía. | It's noon |
| Es medianoche. | It's midnight. |

In Spanish "**Ser**" is used to express time. Use "**es**" for one o'clock, noon, and midnight. Use "**son**" for any other time.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Es la una. | It's one o'clock |
| Es mediodía. | It's noon |
| Es medianoche. | It's midnight. |
| Son las cinco. | It's five o'clock |
| Son las once. | It's eleven o'clock. |
| Son las nueve. | It's nine o'clock |

The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "la hora."

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Es la una. | It's one o'clock. |
| Son las dos. | It's two o'clock. |

Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and).

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Es la una y cinco. | It's five minutes past one. (it's 1:05) |
| Son las tres y doce. | It's twelve minutes past three. (It's 3:12) |

Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word **menos** (less).

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Es la una menos cinco. | It's five minutes till one. (12:55) |
| Son las tres menos doce. | It's twelve minutes till three. (2:48) |

You can also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Es la una y media . | It's half past one or 1:30. |
| Son las dos y cuarto . | It's quarter past two or 2:15. |
| Son las tres menos cuarto . | It's quarter till three or 2:45. |

To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions **de la mañana**, **de la tarde** and **de la noche**.

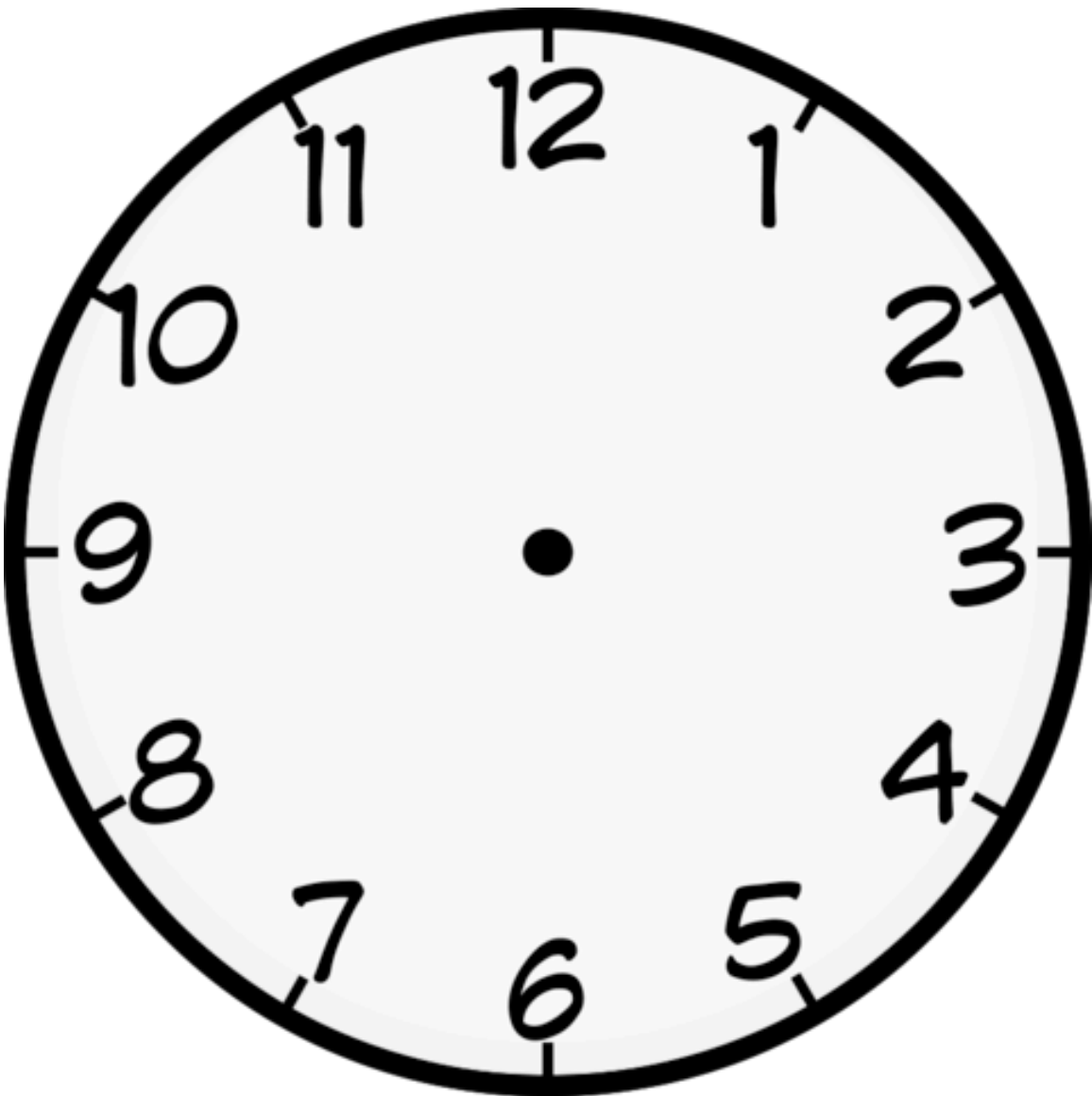
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|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Son las dos de la tarde . | It's two in the afternoon . |
| Son las dos de la mañana . | It's two in the morning . |
| Son las diez de la noche . | It's ten in the evening . |

So, a formula for time might look like this:

(Es/son) + (la/las) + (hour) + (y/menos) + (minutes) + (time of day)

Telling Time Notes

(Es/son) + (la/las) + (hour) + (y/menos) + (minutes) + (time of day)



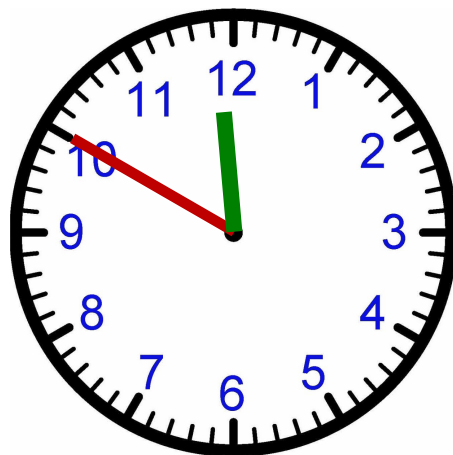
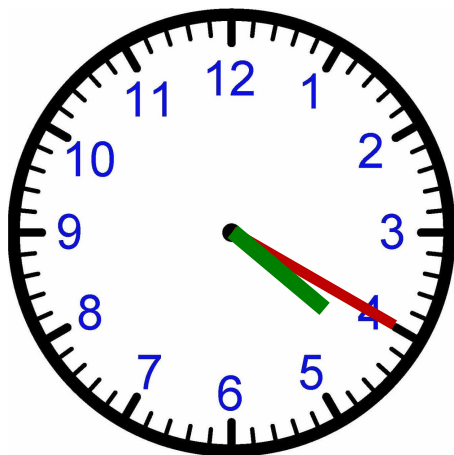
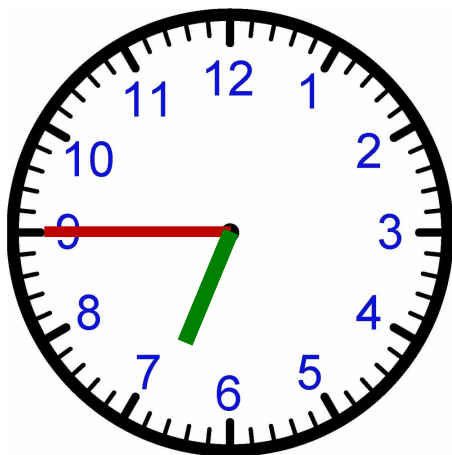
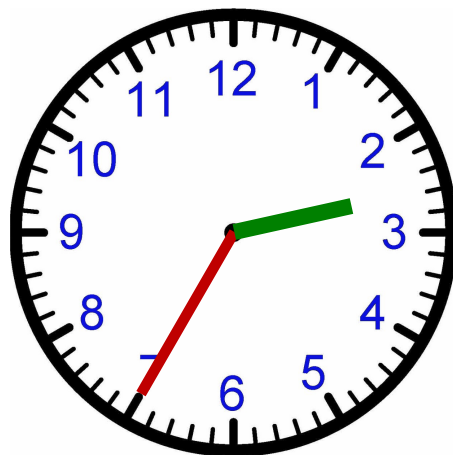
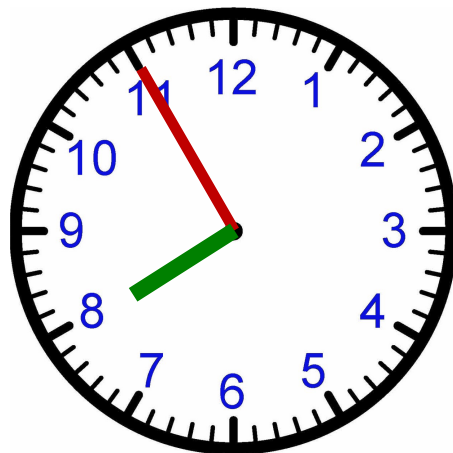
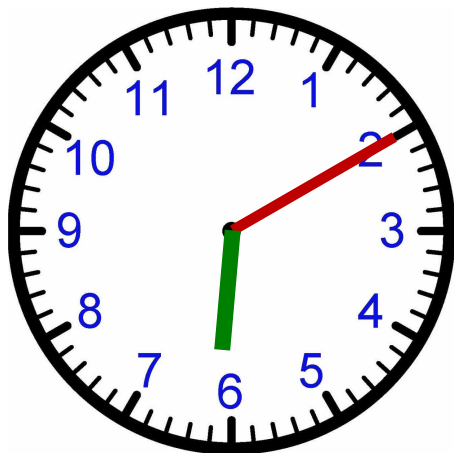
Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

What Time Is It ?



All verbs, or action words, in Spanish belong to a family, or _____.

Verbs whose _____ ends in **-ar** (**hablar**: to speak, **comprar**: to buy) are called first conjugation.

Below are the endings you will be using in the present tense. To conjugate an “ar” verb you simply drop the “**ar**” and add the ending corresponding to the subject given.

“AR” VERB ENDINGS:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| o | amos |
| as | X |
| a | an |

Necesitar- “to need”

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Necesito | |
| Necesitas | X |
| Necesita | |

Buscar - “to search for”

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Mirar –

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Comprar-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Pagar-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Llevar –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Usar-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Hablar –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Calzar –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Trabajar –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

“ER/IR” VERB ENDINGS:

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| o | emos/imos |
| es | X |
| e | en |

Comer – to eat

| | |
|-------|---------|
| Como | Comemos |
| Comes | X |
| Come | Comen |

Leer-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Vivir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Abrir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Recibir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Beber-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Escribir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Aprender-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Existir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Ver-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PRESENT:

Ir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Dar-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Ser-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Estar-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

SER is used for things that are _____ or _____.

We use the acronym below to remember the uses of "SER."

**D
O
C
T
O
R**

ESTAR is used for things that are more _____.

**P
L
A
C
E**

"How you **feel** and **where** you are always use the verb **ESTAR**."

<http://www.spanishdict.com/guide/ser-vs-estar>

Present Tense Verbs
Capítulo 6

The verb “_____” means **to have** in English. When it is set up as
“_____” the verb phrase means **to have to do** in English.

Tener

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Tener que

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Examples:

1. Yo _____ un hermano y una hermana.
2. Yo _____ hacer mi tarea hoy.
3. Andrea _____ estudiar para la clase de biología.
4. Miguel y yo _____ comprar regalos para el cumpleaños de Joey.
5. Mi familia _____ dos mascotas- un gato un perro.

The verb “_____” means **to go** in English. When it is set up as
“_____” the verb phrase means **going to do** in English.

Ir a

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

1. Yo _____ estudiar
para el examen de química.
2. Eduardo y Felipe _____
ir a la fiesta de Andrea.
3. Mi familia _____
tomar un viaje a Perú.
4. Mis hermanos _____
recibir buenas notas .

E→ IE Stem change:

The verbs **empezar**, **comenzar**, **querer**, and **preferir** are often followed by an infinitive.

Before an infinitive, **empezar** and **comenzar** require the preposition **a**.

Empezar-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Comenzar -

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Tener-

| | |
|-------|----------|
| Tengo | |
| | x |
| | |

Preferir –

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Querer-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Perder-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

<<< “Tener” is also a “go verb”

O → UE Stem change:

Volver–

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Poder –

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Devolver -

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Dormir –

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Jugar is sometimes followed by “a” when a sport is mentioned. Both of the following are acceptable.

Juegan al fútbol. Juegan fútbol.

>>>

“Jugar” follows the same rule, it’s just **U → UE**

Jugar–

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

Interesar, aburrir y gustar

- The verbs **interesar** and **aburrir** function the same in Spanish and in English. Study the following examples.

¿Te aburre el arte? → Does art bore you?

You can also write them like this:

¿El arte te aburre? → Is art boring to you?

- The verb **gustar** is often used with an infinitive to tell what you like to do.
Me gusta jugar béisbol
No nos gusta estudiar para la clase de español

- _____ las clases de arte. (Art clases interest me)
- _____ los deportes. (Sports are boring to me)
- ¿_____ la música de Shakira? (Does Shakira's music interest you?)
- _____ dormir mucho. (We like to sleep a lot)
- ¿_____ leer? (Do you like to read?)
- A Sarah _____ las papas fritas. (Sarah likes french fries)
- A ellos _____ dar una fiesta. (They are interested in throwing a party.)

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Me aburre(n) | Nos aburre(n) |
| Te aburre(n) | X |
| Le aburre(n) | Les aburre(n) |

| | |
|---|--|
| It is boring to me | It is boring to us |
| It is boring to you | X |
| It is boring to Him/her/ your (formal) | It is boring to Them, all of you |

Capítulo 8

Ser vs Estar

In Spanish we have two verbs that mean “_____.” Their conjugations in English are _____, _____, _____. These verbs are **not** interchangeable.

Ser –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

SER is used for things that are _____ or _____.

We use the acronym below to remember the uses of “SER.”

D
O
C
T
O
R

Estar –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

ESTAR is used for things that are more _____.

We use the acronym below to remember the uses of “ESTAR.”

P
L
A
C
E

“How you **feel** and **where** you are always use the verb **ESTAR**.”

<http://www.spanishdict.com/guide/ser-vs-estar>

Práctica: Why are we using “ser?”

1. La muchacha es alta, y bonita. _____
2. Él es un médico. _____
3. Felipe es de México. _____
4. Andrea y Tomás son amigos. _____
5. ¿Qué hora es? Son las dos de la tarde. _____
6. Tú eres muy cómica. _____

Práctica: Why are we using “estar?”

1. Yo estoy en el hospital. _____
2. Ellos están enfermos. _____
3. Hernán está jugando basquetbol. _____
4. Fernando y Chace están sentados (sitting). _____
5. Elena y yo estamos en la clase de español. _____

Práctica: Complete with “ser” or “estar” and explain why you chose that verb:

1. Teresa _____ de Hawaii. **Reason:** _____
2. Felipe y yo _____ rubios. **Reason:** _____
3. Tomás _____ en Ohio visitando a su hermano. **Reason:** _____
4. Yo _____ enferma, tengo gripe. **Reason:** _____
5. Madison _____ alta y pelirroja. **Reason:** _____
6. Derek y Alex _____ alumnos en CHS. **Reason:** _____
7. Señorita Estrada _____ profesora de español. **Reason:** _____
8. La personalidad de Teresa _____ muy cómica. **Reason:** _____
9. Eduardo y Ashley _____ tristes. **Reason:** _____
10. John _____ contento porque no hay escuela hoy. **Reason:** _____
11. Ty _____ sentado (sitting) en un sofá. **Reason:** _____
12. Kaity _____ amiga de Cassidy. **Reason:** _____
13. Ameer y Caua _____ amigos. **Reason:** _____

YO-GO verbs (p.344)

Hacer-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Salir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Tener -

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Traer-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Poner –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Decir-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Seguir–

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Valer-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Venir –

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Present Progressive (p.347)

The **present progressive** verbs are simply your “**-ing**” verbs in English. You form them by conjugating the verb _____ and adding the endings below to your verbs.

Estar-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | x |
| | |

+ your endings

| -ar ending | -er/ -ir ending |
|------------|-----------------|
| | |

Which two verbs are irregular?

- 1.
- 2.

**** “Dormir” is also a little weird. It’s “durmiendo”**

Completa actividad 18 (p.347) en oraciones completas.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Saber vs Conocer (p.348)

Saber – to know

(information, facts, etc...)

| | |
|----|---|
| sé | |
| | X |
| | |

1. Yo _____ que hay un examen en la clase de música.
2. Nosotros _____ que el partido empieza a las cuatro de la tarde.
3. ¿Tú _____ dónde vive Ed?
4. Elena _____ que necesitamos estudiar.

Conocer – to know

(people, places; to be acquainted with)

| | |
|---------|---|
| conozco | |
| | X |
| | |

1. Yo _____ a Teresa.
2. Enrique _____ Puerto Rico porque va todos los años.
3. Juan y yo _____ Costa Rica muy bien.
4. Ellos _____ a Felipe.

Telling what people do for themselves. P.382

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| ME | NOS |
| TE | X |
| SE | SE |

Levantarse -

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Me levanto | |
| | X |
| | |

Lavarse -

| | |
|---------|----------|
| Me lavo | |
| | X |
| | |

Llamarse-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Bañarse –

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Ponerse-

| | |
|--|----------|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Ducharse –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Cepillarse -

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Mirarse –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Peinarse –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Desayunarse –

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Verbos Reflexivos con cambio radical

O >> UE y E >> IE

Dormirse-

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| | Nos dormimos |
| | X |
| | |

Divertirse -

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Me div <u>ie</u> rto | |
| | X |
| | |

Acostarse-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |

Despertarse-

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | |
| Te despi <u>ie</u> rtas | X |
| | |

Sentarse-

| | |
|--|---|
| | |
| | X |
| | |