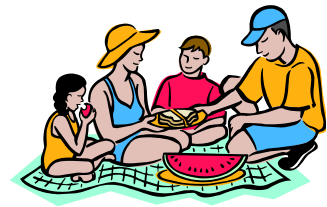


UNIT 1- ETAPA 3: Te presento a mi familia

GUIDED STUDY GUIDE FOR Español 1 -- 7mo grado

Profe MEJIA



VOCABULARIO

DESCRIBIENDO A LA FAMILIA	DESCRIBING FAMILY	PREGUNTANDO Y DICIENDO LA EDAD	ASKING & TELLING AGES
Miembros de La Familia	Family Members	¿Cuántos años tiene...?	How old is... he/she? ...you? (formal)
la abuela	grandmother	¿Cuántos años tienes...?	How old are...you? (familiar)
el abuelo	grandfather	Tiene... años	He/she is...years old
los abuelos	grandparents	Tengo ... años	I am ... years old
la hermana	sister	la edad	age
el hermano	brother		
los hermanos	brothers and sisters	HABLAR DE CUMPLEAÑOS	TALKING ABOUT BIRTHDAYS
la hija	daughter	el cumpleaños	birthday
el hijo	son	felicidades	congratulations
los hijos	Children- sons & daughters	Feliz	happy
la madre	mother	el pastel	cake
el padre	father	La piñata	piñata
los padres	parents	El regalo	Gift, present
el (la) primo(a)	cousin	DAR FECHAS	GIVING DATES
la tía	aunt	Preguntar la fecha	Asking the Date
el tío	uncle	¿Cuál es la fecha?	What is the date?
los tíos	uncles and aunts	la fecha	date
El (la) sobrino (a)	Nephew/ niece	el año	year
El (la) cuñado (a)	Brother (sister) in law	Es el... de...	It's the...of...(date)
El (la) suegro (a)	Father (mother) in law	LOS MESES	Months
El (la) nieto (a)	Grandson/ granddaughter	el mes	month
Los nietos	Grandchildren	enero	January
Los suegros	In- laws	febrero	February
		marzo	March
Para EXPRESAR POSESIÓN	EXPRESSING POSSESSION	abril	April
¿De quién es ...?	Whose is...?	mayo	May
el (la) ...de...	(someone's) ...	junio	June
Es de...	It's (belongs to)...	julio	July
mi	my	agosto	August
tu	your (familiar)	septiembre	September
su	his, her, your, its, their	octubre	October
nuestro(a)	our	noviembre	November
vuestro(a)	your (plural familiar) (in Spain)	diciembre	December

LOS NUMEROS del 11 al 100	NUMBERS FROM 11 to 100	OTRAS PALABRAS Y FRASES	OTHER WORDS & PHRASES
once	eleven	ahora	now
doce	twelve	la ciudad	city
trece	thirteen	con	with
catorce	fourteen	dentro	inside
quince	fifteen	fuera	outside
dieciséis	sixteen	hay	there is, there are
diecisiete	seventeen	más	more
dieciocho	eighteen	muy	very
diecinueve	nineteen	¡Qué chévere!	How awesome!
veinte	twenty	¿Quién es?	Who is it?
veintiuno	twenty-one	¿Quiénes son?	Who are they?
treinta	thirty	solo	only
cuarenta	forty	tener	to have
cincuenta	fifty	todo(a)	all, everything
sesenta	sixty		
setenta	seventy	Descripciones	Descriptions
ochenta	eighty	joven	young
noventa	ninety	mayor	older
cien	one hundred	menor	younger
		viejo(a)	old

Grammar Summary

The Verb TENER and its uses:

Conjugating el verbo TENER:

The verb **tener** is what is called an "**irregular verb**." That means that its conjugation does not follow the regular pattern of dropping the ending **er** and adding other endings.

Tener adds the endings, but it also has spelling changes when it is conjugated:

TENER :		<i>to have</i>	
yo:	tengo	nosotros:	
tú:		vosotros:	tenéis
Usted :		Ustedes:	
Él/Ella :		Ellos/Ellas :	

NOTES:

USES OF TENER

1. Saying What You Have:

Tener means "to have". The verb *tener* is used to show relationship or possession. It has the same uses in Spanish as in English, that is to say what is yours, as in "I have a red car" = **Tengo un carro rojo**.

Write other examples using the words:

1. Yo/ lápiz _____
2. Tu / muchos CDs _____
3. Ella / 3 hermanos _____
4. Nosotros / libros de español : _____
5. Ustedes/ mucha tarea: _____

2. To tell how old a person is...

Tener also has some "idiomatic" uses. An "idiomatic expression" is one in which the actual meaning is different from the literal meaning.

For example, in English we say "I am 16 years old." In Spanish we say "I **have** 16 years" [of age] = **Tengo 16 años** [de edad]. Here, **TENER is used instead of "to be"**.

To ask how old someone is: Write the Spanish questions:

He/she -- ¿_____? You (fam) - ¿_____?

I - ¿_____? They - ¿_____?

3. To tell how we feel/are in certain situations:

Tener is also used in several other idiomatic expressions in Spanish where English uses "**to be**", such as "I am cold, I am hungry and I am afraid."

Look in your reference sheet and write some of these expressions in Spanish:

I am cold: _____ I am hungry _____

I am sleepy _____ I am thirsty _____

Nota: The word **hay** is used to mean there is or there are. If there are none, you say "**no hay**"

Ex. **Hay** muchos estudiantes en la clase de Español, pero casi **no hay** chicas.

Take notes:

Expressing Possession

1. Using "de" and "es de ..."

In English, we express possession by adding 's to the noun that refers to the possessor. In Spanish, we use the preposition **de** (" of ") with the noun or pronoun that refers to the possessor.

Examples: It's Paco's car = **Es el carro de Paco** --- (It is the car of Paco).

It's his car = **Es el carro de él** ---- (It is the car of him).

2. Using possessive adjectives:

We can also express possession with a possessive adjective, like "my" or "your." Remember that in Spanish, adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun they describe (**Él es nuestro abuelo. Ella es nuestra abuela. Ellos son nuestros abuelos, Ellas son nuestras abuelas**)

Subject P	Singular Possessive Adjectives		Plural Possessive Adjectives	
Yo	mi	= my	mis	= my
Tu	tu	= your (fam.)	tus	= your (fam.)
El, ella, usted	Su	= his, her, its, your	sus	= his, her, its, your
Nosotros (as)	nuestro/nuestra	= our	nuestros/nuestras	= our
Vosotros (as)	vuestro/vuestra	= your (pl. fam)	vuestros/vuestras	= your (pl. fam)
Ellos, ellas, uds.	su	= your (pl) / their	Sus	= your (pl) / their

Giving Dates: Day and Month

To give the date use: **Es el** + number + **de** + month (It is the 6th of June = **Es el 6 de junio**)

If also giving the day, use : **¿Qué fecha es...?** → Hoy es [mañana, etc] **jueves 6 de junio ...**

The only date that does not follow this pattern is the first of the month. Instead of saying in Spanish "It is the one of June," we say "It is the first of June," just as we do in English. **Es el primero de junio.** Notice that the names of months are **not** capitalized in Spanish.

Interrogatives – write how you would use the following questions:

¿Quién [soy- eres- es]? -- ¿Quiénes [somos- son]? → to ask _____

¿Cómo...? [soy, eres, es, somos, son] _____

¿De dónde [eres, es, son]? → _____

¿Cuántos años tienes? → _____ ¿de quién es? _____

¿Cómo te llamas? → _____ ¿Cómo estás? → _____

¿Qué...? [llevo, llevas, llevan, etc.] → _____

¿te gusta?-- ¿Qué __ gusta hacer? [me, te, le, nos, les] → _____