

QC1 - U4A

(Texto 148-173)

La familia y los amigos

Essential
Question

(Texto P. 149)

How do **cultural values** shape **relationships**
in **Hispanic** countries?

Mis Metas

(Goals) (Texto P. 149)

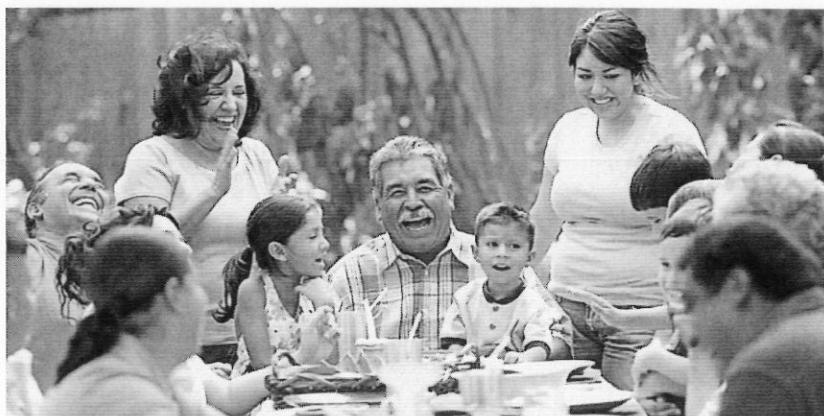
Lección A: I can:

1. talk about **family** and **relationships**
2. use possessive **adjectives** to describe **relationships** among **people**
3. talk about what **people** **do** using **-ir verbs**
4. talk about **Puerto Rico**, its **languages**, and its **people**
5. use **estar** to describe **people** and **things**
6. explain the **Hispanic** naming **tradition**

¿Sabías que...?

Hispanics highly value group

relationships, particularly among family members. Families expand to include extended family and close friends. Emotional support from relatives is an essential part of the culture.



Repaso rápido (P. 154)

Adjectives

You will recall that adjectives (e.g., colors) may be **mASCULINE** or **fEMININE** and **sINGULAR** or **PLURAL** since they must **match** the **gender** and **number** of the **nOUN** they are describing. To make a **sINGULAR** adjective **PLURAL**, add **-s** if the adjective **ends** in a **vOWEL** or **-es** if the adjective **ends** in a **CONSONANT**. Although **most** adjectives **usually** **follow** the nouns they modify, adjectives of **quantity** such as *cinco, mucho (muchas), otro (otra), todo (toda)*, and words that **ask** a **question** **precede** their nouns but still must **agree** in number and gender with the **nOUNS** they are **modifying**.

Tod**os** mis prim**os** son divertid**os**.

All my cousins are fun.

¿Cuántas herman**as** tienes?

How many sisters do you have?

Unidad 4A: Vocabulario (P. 173 y 199)

5

Para describir

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. abierto/a | 1. open |
| 2. amable | 2. kind, nice |
| 3. apurado/a | 3. in a hurry |
| 4. bonito/a | 4. pretty, good-looking, attractive |
| 5. caliente | 5. hot |
| 6. cansado/a | 6. tired |
| 7. cariñoso/a | 7. affectionate |
| 8. cerrado/a | 8. closed |
| 9. contento/a | 9. happy, glad |
| 10. divertido/a | 10. fun |
| 11. enfermo/a | 11. sick |
| 12. frío/a | 12. cold |
| 13. guapo/a | 13. good-looking, attractive, handsome, pretty |
| 14. libre | 14. free (unoccupied) |
| 15. limpio/a | 15. clean |
| 16. loco/a | 16. crazy |
| 17. más | 17. more, else |
| 18. mi, mis | 18. my |
| 19. nervioso/a | 19. nervous |
| 20. nuestro(s), nuestra(s) | 20. our |
| 21. ocupado/a | 21. busy, occupied |
| 22. otro/a | 22. other, another |
| 23. popular | 23. popular |
| 24. su, sus | 24. his, her, its, your (ud., uds.), their |
| 25. sucio/a | 25. dirty |
| 26. todo/a | 26. all, every, whole, entire |
| 27. triste | 27. sad |
| 28. tu, tus | 28. your (informal) |
| 29. único/a | 29. only, unique |

Para decir más #1

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. el hermanastro | 1. stepbrother |
| 2. la hermanastra | 2. stepsister |
| 3. el padrastro | 3. stepfather |
| 4. la madrastra | 4. stepmother |
| 5. el medio hermano | 5. half brother |
| 6. la media hermana | 6. half sister |
| 7. materno/a | 7. maternal |
| 8. paterno/a | 8. paternal |

Un poco más: Los papás o las padres

Some people prefer to use the terms *mamá* and *papá* instead of *madre* and *padre*. Regardless of which term you use, when referring to both parents simultaneously, use the masculine plural form: *padres* or *papás* (parents).

el padre + la madre = los padres
el papá + la mamá = los papás

Familia

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. el abuelo, la abuela | 1. grandfather, grandmother |
| 2. el esposo, la esposa | 2. husband, wife, spouse |
| 3. la familia | 3. family |
| 4. el hermano, la hermana | 4. brother, sister |
| 5. el hijo, la hija | 5. son, daughter |
| 6. la madre | 6. mother |
| 7. el nieto, la nieta | 7. grandson, granddaughter |
| 8. el padre | 8. father |
| 9. los padres | 9. parents, fathers |
| 10. el pariente, la pariente | 10. relative |
| 11. el primo, la prima | 11. cousin |
| 12. el sobrino, la sobrina | 12. nephew, niece |
| 13. el tío, la tía | 13. uncle, aunt |

Otras expresiones

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. la casa | 1. house |
| 2. la foto(grafía) | 2. photo |
| 3. mucho | 3. much, a lot, very, very much |
| 4. nunca | 4. never |
| 5. la playa | 5. beach |
| 6. ¡qué (+ description)! | 6. how (description)! |
| 7. el tiempo | 7. time |
| 8. el verano | 8. summer |

Verbos

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. salir | 1. to go out |
| 2. vivir | 2. to live |

Para decir más #2

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. el abogado/la abogada | 1. lawyer |
| 2. el dentista/la dentista | 2. dentist |
| 3. el ingeniero/la ingeniera | 3. engineer |
| 4. el médico/la médica | 4. doctor |
| 5. el profesor/la profesora | 5. teacher |

Para decir más #3

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. alegre, feliz | 1. happy |
| 2. desilusionado/a | 2. disappointed |
| 3. enojado/a | 3. upset |
| 4. entusiasmado/a | 4. excited |
| 5. feliz, alegre | 5. happy |
| 6. preocupado/a | 6. worried |

Para escribir más

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. hacer esnórquel | 1. to snorkel |
| 2. montar a caballo | 2. to go horseback riding |
| 3. nadar | 3. to swim |
| 4. pasear en canoa / en kayak | 4. to go canoeing / kayaking |
| 5. practicar el esquí acuático | 5. to water ski |
| 6. tomar el sol | 6. to sunbathe |

Possessive Adjectives #1

- Tell you **who owns something.**
- Describe a **relationship between people or things**
- **Agree** in **NUMBER** with the **nouns** they **describe.**

Singular	Plural
mi my	mis my
tu your (familiar)	tus your (familiar)
su your (formal)	sus your (formal)
su his, her, its	sus his, her, its

E.G.

-Él es **mi** tío.

-He is **my** uncle.

-Son **mis** abuelos.

-They are **my** grandparents

To **emphasize, substitute** the **adjective** with:

de + **pronoun** or the **person's name**

This also **helps** to **CLARIFY** the **meaning** of **su** and **sus**.

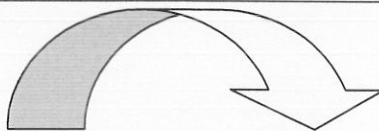
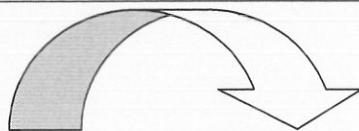
Es **su** tío.

- Es el tío **de él.**
- Es el tío **de usted.**
- Es el tío **de ella.**
- Es el tío **de Juan.**

Possessive Adjectives #2

Singular Pos. Adj.	Plural Pos. Adj.
nuestro(a) our	nuestros(as) our
vuestro(a) your (familiar) su your (formal)	vuestros(as) your (familiar) sus your (formal)
su their	sus their

nuestro(a) and **vuestro(a)** **must** also **agree** in **gender** (masculine or feminine) with the **nouns** they **describe**.



nuestro abuelo

nuestros abuelos

nuestra abuela

nuestras abuelas

To emphasize: **de** + **pronoun** or the **person's name**

Es nuestro tío.	• Es el tío de nosotros(as) .
Es vuestro tío.	• Es el tío de vosotros(as) .
Es su tío.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Es el tío de ustedes. • Es el tío de ellos. • Es el tío de ellas. • Es el tío de Ana y Jorge.

Present Tense of Regular -er and -ir Verbs

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Remember how to conjugate present tense -ar verbs?

estudio

estudiamos

estudios

estudiáis

estudia

estudian

Regular **-er** verbs have the **SAME ENDINGS** as **-ir** verbs
EXCEPT in the ***nosotros(as)*** and ***vosotros(as)*** forms.

comer to eat

yo	como	nosotros(as)	comemos
tú	comes	vosotros(as)	coméis
él, ella, usted	come	ellos, ellas, ustedes	comen

vivir to live

yo	vivo	nosotros(as)	vivimos
tú	vives	vosotros(as)	vivís
él, ella, usted	vive	ellos, ellas, ustedes	viven

The **letter** **change** **matches** the **-er** verbs = **emos, éis**
verb ending: **-ir** verbs = **imos, ís**

Other -er verbs

aprender	<i>to learn</i>	hacer (yo hago)	<i>to do, to make</i>
beber	<i>to drink</i>	leer	<i>to read</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>	saber (yo sé)	<i>to know facts and information</i>
comprender	<i>to understand</i>	vender	<i>to sell</i>
conocer (yo conozco)	<i>to know, to be familiar with (a person or place)</i>	ver (yo veo)	<i>to see</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>		

Other -ir verbs

abrir	<i>to open</i>	recibir	<i>to receive</i>
compartir	<i>to share</i>	salir (<i>yo salgo</i>)	<i>to go out, to leave</i>
escribir	<i>to write</i>	vivir	<i>to live</i>

Expressing Feelings with **estar** and Adjectives

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You've already learned that the verb **estar** is used to say where **someone** or **something** is located.

Estar is **ALSO** used with **adjectives** to describe how **someone** feels at **A GIVEN MOMENT**.

	estoy			estamos
	estás			estáis
	está			están

Remember that **adjectives** **MUST** agree in **GENDER** and **NUMBER** with the **nouns** they **describe**.

Diana **está** **preocupada** por Ignacio

Diana is worried about Ignacio.

Ignacio **está** **preocupado** por Roberto

Ignacio is worried about Roberto

Los **muchachos** **están** **preocupados** por Ana.

The boys are worried about Ana.

Las **muchachas** **están** **preocupadas** por Eva.

The girls are worried about Eva.

Nota:	Some adjectives that describe appearance can be used with either ser or estar , but with a difference in meaning .	
	<i>Elena está guapa hoy.</i>	<i>Elena is (looks) pretty today.</i>
	<i>Armando es un muchacho guapo.</i>	<i>Armando is a good-looking boy.</i>

14 QC1 U4A: Cultura – Descubre los dos idiomas de Puerto Rico (Texto P. 160)
Essential Question

How do cultural values shape relationships in Hispanic countries?

Puerto Ricans value preserving the past as well as anticipating the future. Nowhere is this more evident than in their relationship to the two official languages spoken on the island, Spanish and English. The Spanish spoken in Puerto Rico was shaped by a blending of three races: Taíno, Spanish, and African. The English influence is a result of Puerto Rico's status as Commonwealth of the United States and its future relationship with the mainland.

Taíno Indians occupied Puerto Rico when Christopher Columbus arrived to the New World and claimed the island for Spain. Many Taíno words form part of the Puerto Rican vocabulary of today, such as *canoa*, *hamaca*, *maraca*, *güiro*, *iguana*, *manatí*, *barbacoa*, *yuca*, and *huracán*. The biggest historical influence on the language of Puerto Rico comes from Spain, evidenced in the fact that Spanish was the only official language of the island until the beginning of the 20th century. The African influence on Puerto Rican Spanish comes from the languages spoken by the slaves brought to the island by the Spaniards in the 16th century. Examples can be seen in terms such as *bomba* (a dance), *congo* (a type of drum), and *mondongo* (tripe soup).

The Puerto Ricans' relationship with English grows stronger every day and will surely continue to grow in the future. As a Commonwealth of the United States, Puerto Rico has adopted English as the other official language of the island, and up to 51 per cent of its residents polled would like to see it as the only one. The English influence can be seen in expressions incorporated literally, like "home run," to words that have been borrowed but given a Spanish "twist" like *lonchar* (to eat lunch) used instead of *almorzar*.



El español de Puerto Rico representa tres culturas

Comprensión Escribe oraciones completas.

- What are the two official languages of Puerto Rico?
- What three cultures in Puerto Rico's history shaped the Spanish spoken there today? Give examples of borrowed words.
- Describe Puerto Rico's connection to the English language.

Analiza Escribe oraciones completas.

- It is said the essence of a culture is its language. Do you agree? Explain.
- Why do you think the Three Kings are one of the figures most often represented in the santos?

Productos

Continuing a Catholic tradition brought over by the Spaniards, the Puerto Ricans in each town established a long-standing relationship with a patron saint who acts on the townspeople's behalf before God. In addition, individual homes have their own patron saint in the form of a *santo* to protect the family. The *santos* are carved religious figures that have been produced since the colonial era by craftsmen called *santeros*. The most popular figures represent male Catholic saints, the Virgin Mary, and the Three Kings.



Los tres Reyes Magos

QC1 U4A: Cultura – La isla del encanto y su gente encantadora

(Texto P. 161)

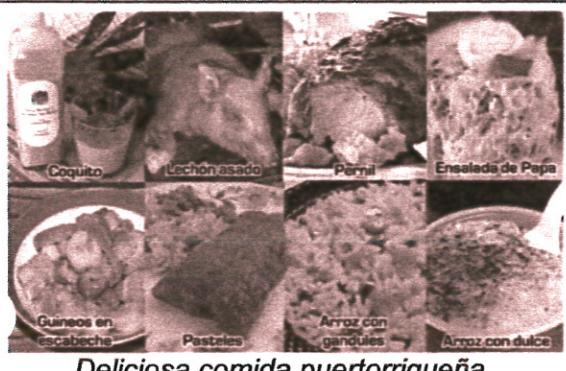
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¿Por qué llaman a Puerto Rico “la isla del encanto (*enchantment*)” y a su gente “encantadora (*charming*)”? Puerto Rico es una isla perfecta para vivir y visitar. El clima, las playas, la fauna, la flora, la música, el arte, la comida, la gente, ¡todo es un encanto!

Los puertorriqueños son personas abiertas y muy amables que valoran sobre todo las relaciones familiares y las relaciones con los amigos. En Puerto Rico y en muchos países hispanos la familia no solamente incluye a los padres y a los hijos sino también a los abuelos, tíos, primos, y a miembros de la familia extendida. La familia ofrece un sólido sistema de apoyo (*support*). La casa ésta considerada como el centro principal de la vida social y un lugar de confort, calor y solidaridad familiar. Ocasiones especiales como cumpleaños, bodas (*weddings*) y aniversarios se celebran normalmente en la casa y no en lugares públicos.



El Castillo de San Felipe del Morro



Deliciosa comida puertorriqueña

Para los puertorriqueños, un típico fin de semana consiste en salir con la familia al cine o a comer. Si son de la capital, San Juan, van a visitar galerías de arte o fortalezas (*forts*) históricas como el Castillo de San Felipe del Morro, construido en 1591 para proteger la isla. También van a comer en familia en los cafés del Viejo San Juan y escuchar conciertos de alegre música caribeña. A muchas familias les gusta pasar el día en playas como la de Luquillo o caminar por parques tropicales como El Yunque.

Comparaciones

In Latin culture, families celebrate special occasions at home. Where and with whom do you celebrate special occasions?

Perspectivas

How do Puerto Ricans feel about being a Commonwealth of the United States? Find a recent poll online depicting the percentage of Puerto Ricans who would prefer to be independent versus the percentage of those who are content with the current situation.

Comprendión: Interpretive Communication Escribe oraciones completas.

1. What makes Puerto Rico a great place to live and visit?
2. What do Puerto Ricans value?
3. Give three examples of how Puerto Ricans spend their free time.

Analiza Escribe oraciones completas.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
2. Would you like to live in Puerto Rico? Explain why or why not using the information from the readings.



Luquillo, Puerto Rico

16**QC1 U4A: Lectura informativa**  (Texto P. 170 a 171)**Antes de Leer**

- Is your name an easy one for people to pronounce and/or remember?
- Do your cousins or other relatives have the same family name you have? What other family names do your relatives have?
 - Have any persons in your family ever changed their name? Why? What was the person's name before and what is it now?

Estrategia: Make connections

You can clarify complicated information by connecting what you read to your own life. As you read, pause to consider how the information on family names would apply to your own name.

Los nombres de familia

En los países hispanohablantes, las personas tienen dos apellidos, o nombres de familia. El apellido principal es el paterno (el nombre de familia del padre), seguido por (followed by) el apellido materno (el nombre de familia de la madre). Si tu amigo se llama Renato Gómez Canal, sabes que el padre de tu amigo tiene el apellido Gómez y su madre tiene el apellido Canal. Tu amigo también se llama Renato Gómez, pero no Renato Canal.



El nombre completo de la novia es Elena Bedoya de Gómez.

Renato Gómez	Gilberto Bedoya Buendía Ana Rosa Vargas de Bedoya
&	&
Canal	José Miguel Gómez Álvarez Dolores Canal de Gómez
Elena Bedoya Vargas	Tienen el placer de anunciar el enlace matrimonial e invitarlos a la ceremonia nupcial de sus hijos
¡Nos casamos!	Que tendrá lugar el día sábado 3 de noviembre a las 8 p.m. en el Hotel El Convento Viejo San Juan
Dirección padres de la novia Calle Concordia #89 Miramar, San Juan	Dirección padres del novio Calle Maceo #126 Bayamón, San Juan

Por tradición, cuando una mujer (una chica adulta) se casa (marries), usa su apellido de soltera (maiden name), luego la palabra de y entonces el apellido de su esposo. Por ejemplo, tu amigo Renato Gómez Canal se casa con Elena Bedoya Vargas. El nombre completo de ella es Elena Bedoya de Gómez. Hoy muchas mujeres eliminan la palabra de o simplemente conservan su apellido de soltera.

Comprendión

- Where do a Spanish speaker's two family names originate? Which always comes first?
- In the invitation above, which short version of her name is Ana Rosa Vargas de Bedoya likely to use, Ana Rosa Bedoya or Ana Rosa Vargas?
- Under the traditional naming system, what does the *de* stand for in the name Dolores Canal de Gómez?

Analiza

- Do you think that having two family names is simple or confusing? Why? How may it be helpful?
- If you lived in a Spanish-speaking country, would you prefer that married women keep their maiden name, change their name in the traditional way, or eliminate the word *de*? Explain.
- According to the invitation above, if Renato and Elena have a child, what would be that child's complete name?

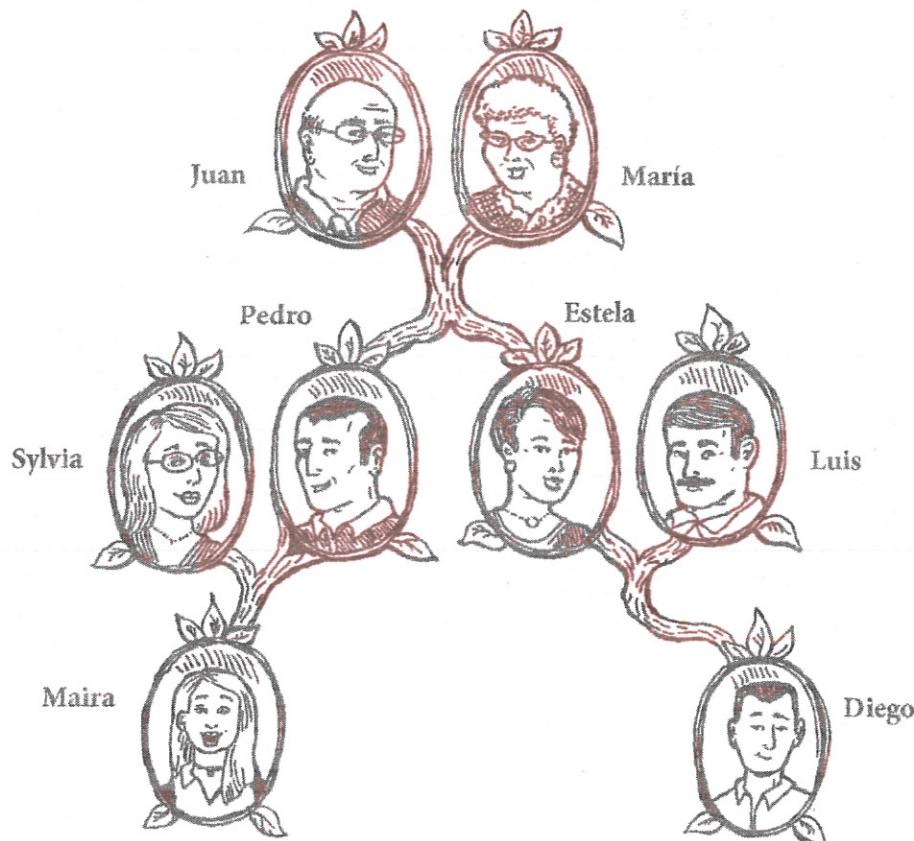
Extensión

Many family names in the Spanish-speaking world indicate the area where a family was from originally. The name *De la Plaza*, for example, means "from the plaza;" the name *Del Río* means "from the river," and *Del Castillo* means "from the castle." Can you tell what the names *De la Calle* and *De Las Casas* mean? What about *De La Fuente* and *Del Monte*?

Unidad 4

Lección A

- 1** *Familia Gómez.* Look at the Gómez family tree. You will hear eight sentences about how the members are related to each other. If they are true, circle *cierto*. If not, circle *falso*.



- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. cierto | falso | 5. cierto | falso |
| 2. cierto | falso | 6. cierto | falso |
| 3. cierto | falso | 7. cierto | falso |
| 4. cierto | falso | 8. cierto | falso |

- 2** *¿Lógico o ilógico?* You will hear seven sentences. For each one, circle *lógico* if it makes sense. If not, circle *ilógico*.



1. lógico ilógico
2. lógico ilógico
3. lógico ilógico
4. lógico ilógico
5. lógico ilógico
6. lógico ilógico
7. lógico ilógico

- 3** *¿Sí o no?* Listen to the pairs of questions and answers. Pay close attention to the use of possessive adjectives. If the answer is grammatically correct, circle *sí*. If not, circle *no*.



1. sí no
2. sí no
3. sí no
4. sí no
5. sí no
6. sí no

- 4** *¿Qué verbo es?* You will hear six sentences with a beep in place of the verb. For each one, circle the correct form.



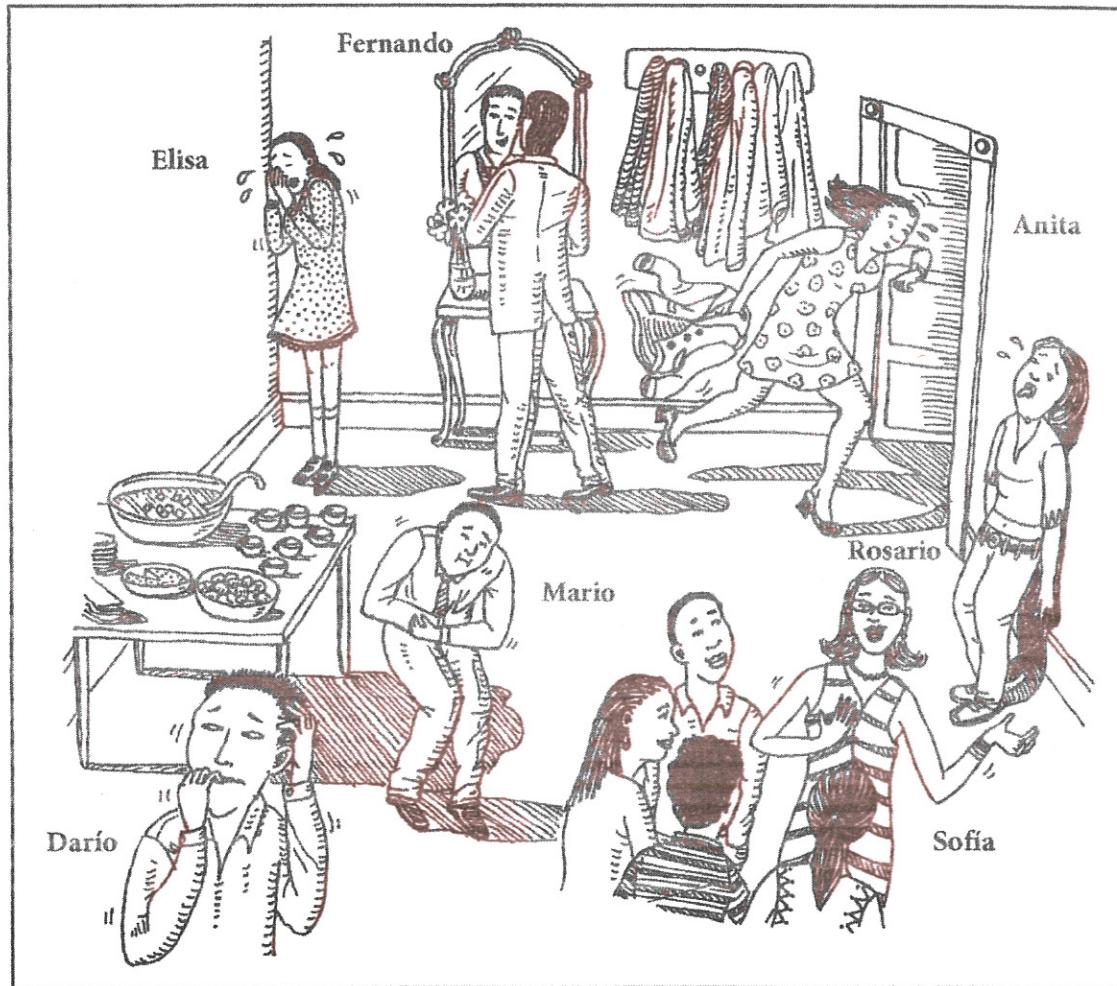
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. vivo | vivimos |
| 2. vive | viven |
| 3. salgo | sale |
| 4. vives | vivimos |
| 5. sale | salen |
| 6. vivo | viven |

- 5** *¿Cuál es el origen?* You will hear a series of words used in Puerto Rico. Identify the words that come from the Taíno, African, or English language. Put a check in the appropriate column in the space provided.



Taíno	African	English
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____

- 6 ¿Cómo está? Look at the following illustration. You will hear several descriptions. For each one, write the name of the person being described. Follow the model.



MODELO: Sofía

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7 *¿Cómo se llama?* Imagine your job is to write the names of the new exchange students. As each one introduces himself or herself to you, circle his or her full name. You will hear each introduction twice.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Orlando Sánchez Casas | Roberto Sánchez Casas | Roberto Casas Sánchez |
| 2. Luisa Gómez Pérez | José Gómez Pérez | José Pérez Gómez |
| 3. Elena Prado Moreno | Lola Moreno Prado | Elena Moreno Prado |
| 4. Daniel Franco Contreras | Arturo Contreras Franco | Daniel Contreras Franco |
| 5. Gabriela Botero Pacheco | Gabriela Pacheco Botero | Beatriz Pacheco Botero |
| 6. Victoria Rivera Soto | Victoria Soto Rivera | Rita Soto Rivera |

