

Week Four

Tarea Week Three

Los Destinos

<https://www.learner.org/series/destinos-an-introduction-to-spanish/unit-ii-un-viaje-a-sevilla-espana/>

Study with your learning app i.e., **SpanishDict!** Duolingo, Rosetta Stone etc. for at least for 15 minutes/day.

¡Aprendan de memoria los meses y las estaciones!

¡Escriban Uds. tres frases utilizando las fechas, meses y estaciones!

Ejemplos:

La muchacha tiene vacaciones en la primavera empezando el 5 de mayo por dos semanas.

Me gusta el otoño más que el verano porque no me gusta el calor.

More STICKY NOTES: Más Notas Pegajosas. Read 3 notes about your home to the class.

Ejemplo: Vivo en un condominio en el Kalorama. Hay ocho departamentos en el edificio. En la sala tengo un sofá beige y una silla turquesa.

Week Four: Chapter 5. Speaking Spanish at Home page 85 and **Chapter 6. Getting to Know You: Making Small Talk** page 113

Skipping Around with Some Topics: (saltando alrededor)

Formal and Informal Greetings. page 50-54

Ordering a meal in a restaurant. page 143

Dining Out. page 149

Calling the waiter and paying the bill (cuenta). page 155

Shopping in traditional markets. page 179-180

Gentle Bargaining. page 18

Dancing with the verb Bailar. page 189

Ten or So Favorite Expressions. page 325

Gloria Cruz in Spanish with English subtitles

"**Guantanamera**" is the word for a woman from Guantánamo a Cuban Island. This is one of the best-known Cuban patriotic songs.

Una guajira is a **country girl**.

Guantanamera, guajira Guantanamera

Yo soy un hombre sincero de donde crece la palma.....
(I am an honest man from where the palm trees grow)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LFG7PKpRk00>

Rules about when to capitalize and when **NOT** to capitalize

Mayúscula y minúscula). Look at SpanishDict! for more detail.

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/capitalization-in-spanish>

Here's even more detail if you are interested:

In Spanish, the first letter of every sentence is capitalized, as is the first letter of all proper nouns (names of people, cities, countries, places, etc.).

Carlos es de Puebla, México.
Carlos is from Puebla, Mexico.

Personal Titles

Titles like **señor** (*sir* or *Mr.*), **señora** (*ma'am* or *Mrs.*) and **doctor** (*doctor*) are not capitalized, except when used as abbreviations

For example:

El señor Rodríguez canta muy bien.
El Sr. Rodríguez canta muy bien.

La Sra. Mendoza tiene muchos amigos.
La señora Mendoza tiene muchos amigos.

Book Titles

The first letter of the first word in titles of books, films, and works of art is generally capitalized.

In Spanish you **do not** capitalize every word in a title. You only capitalize the first word.

Cien años de soledad
One Hundred Years of Solitude

Newspapers and magazines

In Spanish, you **do capitalize each word in newspaper and magazine titles.**

El País
(Spanish Newspaper)

Time Words and Adjectives

Unlike English, Spanish **does not capitalize:**

- days of the week Hoy es viernes.
- months En el mes de marzo, encontramos un león o un cordero.
- languages Hablamos español aquí no inglés.
- Nationalities Soy mejicano; no cubano.
- Religions María es católica; yo soy judío.
- the first word in geographical names No debes cruzar el río Potomac.

Gustar: to like, enjoy. Use direct y indirect objects: pages 94-95

Me gusta I like

Te gusta You like (fam.)

Le gusta You like (usted él, ella)

Nos gustan We like

Les gusta You all like (ustedes, ellos, ellas)

Examples:

Me gusta pasear.

¿La niña le gusta jugar con los gatos?

¡Oye vecinos! ¿Les gustan comer algo?

Más Gustar

Verbs like "Gustar" p. 94-95

Quick Answer

Verbs like **gustar** are famously hard to get right in Spanish, especially when you're just starting out. However, with a little bit of explaining and a lot of practice, you'll be a pro at using these verbs in no time.

The most recognizable verb in this category of verbs like **gustar** is obviously **gustar** itself, which is often translated as *to like*, though it literally means *to be pleasing to*.

How Gustar Works

With **gustar** and verbs like it, the subject of the sentence is the thing being liked, while the thing doing the liking is expressed via an [indirect object](#).

Spanish	Literal English Translation	Everyday English Translation
Me gustan las manzanas.	<i>Apples are pleasing to me</i>	<i>I like apples.</i>

- In the above Spanish sentence, **manzanas** (*apples*) is the subject, so **gustar** is conjugated in the third person plural to match the plural word **manzanas**.
- The indirect object **me** is used to show to whom the apples are pleasing.

Forming Verbs like Gustar

Verbs like **gustar** all use indirect object pronouns.

Me gusta el libro.

Gustar-like verbs are always conjugated to match the subject noun (the thing being liked).

For example: Encantar

Me encantan los libros románticos.

I really like romantic books.

The 'indirect object pronouns' (to me) used with Gustar: pages 94-95

Me – Me.

Te – You.

Le – Him / her / formal you.

Nos – Us.

Les – Them / formal you-all

Eating at Home: Comiendo en casa. page 99. Index page 365

Conjugate el verbo **cocinar** a regular AR verb.

o as a amos an

Mi padre siempre cocina los sábados.

Nosotros cocinamos paella para ocasiones especiales.

Learn the names of los cubiertos (silverware) SpanishDict!

SpanishDict! ¡Aprenden las palabras!:

los cubiertos: el tenedor, el cuchillo, la cuchara, la cucharadita.

Giving and receiving food and drinks at meals. page 99-100

una servilleta, la sal, la pimienta,

un vaso, una taza, un plato

Desayuno, almuerzo, cena, comida

Tengo h**A**mbre I am hungry Not tengo `hombre.'

Tengo sed..... I am thirsty

Yours, Mine and Ours: Being Possessive: pages 106-108

Possessive adjectives: Mi, tu, su, nuestro, sus

Mi cama es tan cómoda.

Possessive pronouns:

El mío, la mía; el tuyo, la tuya; la suya, el suyo, el nuestro, las nuestras; los suyos.

La cama es mía.

Asking questions. Preguntas: ¡Importante! pages 113-114

Who	¿Quién es él?
What	¿Qué hace usted?
Where	¿Dónde viven ustedes?
When	¿Cuándo llegan ellos?
Why	¿Porque está usted aquí?
Which	¿Cuál hotel es mejor?
How	¿Cómo es el camino?
How much/ many	¿Cuánto cuesta el cuarto?

Tarea Week Four

Los Destinos

Study Online app 15 minutes

CD (Find "Talkin' the Talk" Track 2 page 30).

Eating at home: Write a dialogue about setting the table for dinner. Practice out loud.

Review capitalization: Titles of books, countries, months etc. Write 3 examples.

Gustar: Write 3 sentences using gustar

Possessives: Write three examples of possessive adjectives and three possessive pronouns.

Asking Questions: Write three questions that you might ask if you went to a friend's house.

¿A Cuál restaurante fuiste ayer?

¿Qué hay de nuevo? (What's sup?)