

## ¡Bienvenido a Miami!

### Etapa Objectives

- Greet others
- Introduce others
- Say where people are from
- Express likes
- En contexto (pp. 28–29)
- En vivo (pp. 30–31)
- Comprensión del diálogo (p. 32)
- Gramática: Familiar and Formal Greetings (p. 34)
- Gramática: Describing People: Subject Pronouns and the Verb ser (p. 35)
- Gramática: Using ser de to Express Origin (p. 37)
- Gramática: Using Verbs to Talk About What You Like to Do (p. 39)
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### Gramática – Familiar and Formal Greetings (page 34)

There are different ways to say *How are you?* in Spanish.

#### **Familiar:**

Mr. Estrada greets Alma by saying: ¡Alma! ¿Cómo estás hoy?  
Alma! How are you today?

¿Cómo estás? Is a familiar greeting.

Use it with: a friend, a family member or someone younger.

Another familiar greeting: ¿Qué tal?

Tú is a familiar way to say *you*.

#### **Formal:**

If Alma had spoken first,  
she might have said: ¡Señor Estrada! ¿Cómo está usted?  
Mr. Estrada! How are you?

¿Cómo está usted? is a formal greeting.

Use it with: a person you don't know, someone older, someone for whom you  
want to show respect.

Usted is a formal way to say *you*.

Describing People: Subject Pronouns and the Verb ser (page 35)

To discuss people in Spanish you will often use subject pronouns. When you want to describe a person or explain who he or she is, use the verb *ser*.

Singular	Plural
Yo soy (I am)	Nosotros(as) somos (We are)
Tú eres (You are)<familiar>	
Usted es (You are)<formal>	Ustedes son (You all are) <formal>
Él/Ella es (He/She is)	Ellos(as) son (They are)

**Gramática – Using ser de to Express Origin (page 37)**

A person is from use: *ser* + *de* + place

Francisco says: *Nosotros somos de muchos lugares.*  
 We are from many places.

Mamá es de Puerto Rico. Mother is from Puerto Rico.  
 Yo soy de Puerto Rico. I am from Puerto Rico.  
 Mi papá es de México. My dad is from Mexico.  
 David es de San Antonio. David is from San Antonio.

**Ser vs Estar**

Subject Pronouns	<i>ser –to be</i>	<i>estar – to be</i>
yo	soy	estoy
tú	eres	estás
él ella Ud.	es	está
nosotros	somos	estamos
vosotros	sois	estáis
ellos ellas Uds.	son	están

**Los usos del verbo *Ser*:**

- Origin of a person or thing (*el origen*)
- Identification (*la identificación*)
- Characteristics (*las características*)
- Telling time (*la hora*) and date (*la fecha*)
- Time and place of an event (*un evento*)
- With the preposition "de" (*possession, material*)

**Los usos del verbo *Estar*:**

- Location of a person or thing (*la localización*)
- Conditions (*las condiciones*)
- Impressions or opinions (*las opiniones*)

## Using Verbs to Talk About What You Like to Do (page 39)

When you want to talk about what you like to do, use the phrase:

Me gusta + *infinitive* (The infinitive is the basic form of a verb.)

Other helpful phrases to talk about what people like:

Te gusta correr.            You like to run.  
 Le gusta correr. He/She likes to run.  
 Nos gusta correr.        We like to run.  
 ¿Te gusta correr?        Do you like to run?  
 ¿Le gusta correr?        Does he/she like to run?

Arturo would say: Me gusta correr. (I like to run.)

To say someone doesn't like something, use *no* before the phrase.  
 No me gusta correr. (I don't like to run.)

¿Qué te gusta? (What do you like to do?)

Me gusta \_\_\_\_\_.

 BAILAR - to dance	 LEER - to read	 NADAR - to swim	 COMER - to eat
 PATINAR - to skate	 ESCRIBIR - to write	 TRABAJAR - to work	 CANTAR - to sing

## Vocabulary List

SAYING WHERE PEOPLE ARE FROM

¿De dónde + ser...?    Where is... from?  
 ser de...                    to be from...

People

el (la) amigo(a)            friend  
 la chica                      girl  
 el chico                      boy  
 la familia                    family

el hombre	man
la muchacha	girl
el muchacho	boy
la mujer	woman
el señor	Mr.
la señora	Mrs.
la señorita	Miss.

#### Professions

el (la) doctor(a)	doctor
el (la) estudiante	student
el (la) maestro(a)	teacher
el (la) policía	police officer

#### Subject Pronouns

yo	I
tú	you (familiar singular)
él	he
ella	she
usted	you (formal singular)
ustedes	you (plural)
nosotros(as) we	
vosotros(as)	you (familiar plural)
ellos(as)	they

#### Places

la comunidad	community
el mundo	world
el país	country

#### GREETING OTHERS

¿Cómo está usted?	How are you? (formal)
¿Cómo estás?	How are you? (familiar)
¿Qué tal?	How is it going?
Estoy...	I am...
(No muy) Bien,	(Not very) Well,
¿y tú/usted?	and you (familiar/formal)?
Regular.	So-so.
Terrible.	Terrible/Awful.
Gracias.	Thank you.
De nada.	You're welcome.

#### INTRODUCING OTHERS

Te/Le presento a...	Let me introduce you (familiar/formal) to...
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#### SAYING WHERE YOU LIVE

Vivo en...	I live in...
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Vive en...	He/She lives in...
el apartamento	apartment
la casa	house

EXPRESSING LIKES

¿Te gusta...?	Do you like...?
¿Le gusta...?	Does he/she like...?
Me gusta...	I like...
Te gusta...	You like...
Le gusta...	He/She likes...

Activities

bailar	to dance
cantar	to sing
comer	to eat
corer	to run
escribir	to write
leer	to read
nadar	to swim
patinar	to skate
trabajar	to work

OTHER WORDS & PHRASES

bienvenido(a)	welcome
el concurso	contest
el lugar	place
mucho/s(a/s)	much,many
no	not
o	or
pero	but
también	also, too
y	and

**Familiar and Formal Greetings**

There are different ways to say "how are you?" in Spanish:

¿Cómo estás? is a "familiar" greeting, used with friends, family members, or someone younger than you (and your pets!). It uses the "tú" form of the verb *estar*. "Tú" is the familiar or informal way to say "you."

¿Cómo está usted? is a formal greeting, used with a person you don't know, someone older than you, or someone for whom you want to show respect. It uses the "usted" form of the verb *estar*. "Usted" is the formal way to say "you."

**Subject Pronouns and the Verb Ser:**

To discuss people in Spanish, you will often use "Subject Pronouns," which are words like "I, you, he, she." To describe a person or explain who they are, use the verb *ser*. This verb is what is called an "irregular verb," because it does not follow the pattern of conjugation used for regular verbs.

Yo <i>soy</i> I am	Nosotros(as) <i>somos</i> We are
Tú <i>eres</i> You (familiar) are	Vosotros <i>sois</i> You (plural familiar) are
Él / ella / usted <i>es</i> He/she,you (formal) are	Ellos(as), ustedes <i>son</i> They, you (plural formal) are

If you were to say that someone is a neighbor, you would say: *Él es un vecino* ("un/una" means "a" or "an"). But if you were to say that someone is a policeman, you would say: *Él es policía*. (The word "un/una" does not appear before a profession)

**Subject Pronouns and the Verb Estar:**

estar- to be (temporary)			
yo	estoy	nosotros/as	estamos
tú	estás	vosotros/as	estáis
él/ella/Ud	está	ellos/ellas/Uds	están

### **Using Verbs to Talk About What You Like to Do**

When you talk about what you like to do, use the phrase:

**Me gusta** + infinitive (the infinitive is the basic form of a verb)

**Me gusta comer.** I like to eat. (To eat pleases me)

(The expression **me gusta** literally means "pleases me," so the thing you like is actually the subject of the sentence and controls how the verb changes)

To talk about what other people like:

**Te gusta comer** You like to eat (To eat pleases you)

**Le gusta comer** He/she likes to eat (To eat pleases him/her)

### **Self-check Quizzes**

Click on the answer that best completes the sentence. Then check your answer!

[http://www.classzone.com/books/en\\_espanol\\_1/page\\_build.cfm?id=quiz\\_e1&u=1](http://www.classzone.com/books/en_espanol_1/page_build.cfm?id=quiz_e1&u=1)

The following site contains activities that will help you practice and improve on what you learned in Unidad 1 Etapa 1.

To begin go to:

[http://www.classzone.com/books/en\\_espanol\\_1/unidad1.cfm](http://www.classzone.com/books/en_espanol_1/unidad1.cfm)

- 1). Select the Unidad 1 Etapa 1.
- 2). Select the section with the content you would like to practice.
- 3). Select average or challenge for grammar and vocabulary practice
- 4). Select activities 2 and 3 for listening practice
- 4). Check your answers

- Homework done during class time will not be accepted.
- Homework will only be accepted on the day it is due unless the student has a legitimate excused reason.
- The missed assignment deadline for a legitimate absence is 2 days.
- Homework may be collected and graded from time to time.
- Homework assignments may often be material for a quiz the next day.
- The missed exam/quiz deadline is 5 days from the date of the exam/quiz and is given by appointment.
- The quiz grades will be based on announced and unannounced quizzes.