**Lección Preliminar**

**Vocabulario y Gramática**

**Séptimo Grado**



**Nombre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**el alfabeto**

**\*Remember that these are the names of the letters.\***

**a ah r ay – ray**

**b bay rr ay – rray**

**c say s essay**

**d day t tay**

**e ay u ew**

**f f.a. v vay / bay**

**g hay w doobla – vay / bay**

**h ah-chay x ay – keese**

**i e y e-gre-ay-ga**

**j hota z say-ta**

Pronunciation 

* The vowels are always pronounced the same way as the letter name.
* A “ll” sounds like a “y” in Eng. Ex: Me llamo…
* The letter “h” is silent.
* The “ch” sounds like “ch” in English. Ex: chimichanga
* The “ñ” sounds like “nya” in English. Ex: piñata
* The letters “z, ci / ce” sound like an “s” or in Spain like a “th”.
* The letters “b” & “v” sound like a “b” or “v” depending on the country.
* The letters “j, X, & ge / gi” sounds like an “h” in English.
* The letters “qu, k, & co / ca / cu “sound like a “k” in English.
* These letters are pronounced as chunks & NOT individual letters: que = kay, qui = key, gue = gay, & gui = gee.
* You may find the letters “ch” & “ll” in older dictionaries. These letters are no longer part of the Spanish alphabet but are important sounds to know.

**k ka**

**l L.A.**

**m M.A.**

**n N.A.**

**ñ n- yay**

**o oh**

**p pay**

**q coo**

1. **To help you in the future.**
* Can be included on your college / job applications.
* It can be used in several careers.
* It can help you fulfill college class requirements.
* A foreign language promotes critical thinking skills.
* Spanish is the official language of 21 countries.
1. **The U.S. is globally dependent on other nations.**
* We need to stay up to date with new technology.
* Many companies have divisions in Spanish speaking countries.
* We need to maintain relations with other countries or isolation occurs. Ex: in the past this lead to WWI.
* Spanish is the official language of the United Nations & its institutions, the European Union & other international organizations.
* Spanish is the second world language as a vehicle of international communication & third as an international language of politics, economics, and culture.
1. **To appreciate the importance of Spanish in the U.S.**
* There are several states & cities named in Spanish.
* There are several cities that have enormous population of Hispanic speakers. Spanish is all around us!
* There is now a more predominant influence of Spanish musicians. (Christina Aguilera, Mark Anthony, Jennifer Lopez, Ricki Martin, etc.)
* There are several radio & television stations in Spanish.
* Spanish is expected to be the first language of 50% of the US population within 50 years.
1. **There are several Spanish speaking cities / countries that you may want to visit someday which are inside / outside the U.S.**
* Travel: 330 million people in the world speak Spanish as their first language & 100 million speak Spanish as their second language.
* 32.8 million people in the U.S. speak Spanish.
* 1 in every 8 people are Hispanic in the U.S.
* Spanish is the official language of 21 countries.
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* There are several radio & television stations in Spanish.
* Spanish is expected to be the first language of 50% of the US population within 50 years.
1. **There are several Spanish speaking cities / countries that you may want to visit someday which are inside / outside the U.S.**
* Travel: 437 million people in the world speak Spanish as their first language & 100 million speak Spanish as their second language.
* 45 million people in the U.S. speak Spanish.
* 1 in every 8 people are Hispanic in the U.S.

# los países del mundo hispanohablante

(Spanish speaking countries)

## Argentina Honduras

Bolivia México

Chile Nicaragua

Colombia la República Dominicana

Costa Rica

Cuba

Ecuador

El Salvador

España

Guatemala

Guinea Ecuatorial

Panamá

Uruguay

Paraguay

Perú

Venezuela

Puerto Rico (Common Wealth of US)

|  |
| --- |
| * (inf.) **¿ De dónde eres tú?**- Where are you from?
 |
|  ⇒ **(Yo)** **soy de ….\_ I’m from …** |
| * (f**.) ¿ De dónde es Ud.?**- Where are you from?
 |
|  ⇒ **(Yo) soy** **de**…- I’m from… |
|  |
| * **¿ De dónde es él /ella ?**- Where is he / she from?
 |
| ⇒ **Es de ….-** He / she is from ….  |
|  **Nueva York= N.Y.**  |
|  **los Estados Unidos (EE.UU.) = U.S.A.** |

¿ De dónde eres tú? (city & state) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. hola - hello / hi
2. buenos días - good morning
3. buenas tardes - good afternoon
4. buenas noches - good evening (Used ≈ 6 p.m.)
5. **¿ Cómo estás ? (inf.) - How are you?**
6. ¿ Cómo está Ud.? (f) - How are you?
7. Señor (Sr.)-Mr.
8. Señorita (Srta.)- Miss
9. Señor`a (Sra.)- Mrs.
10. ¿ Qué tal ? (inf.) - How is it going?
11. → Estoy (muy) bien. - I’m (very) fine.
12. → Estoy así-así. - I’m so-so.
13. → Estoy (muy) mal. - I’m (very) bad.
14. → Estoy regular. - I’m o.k.
15. ¿Y Usted? (f) – And you?
16. ¿Y tú ? (inf.) - And you?
17. **¿ Qué pasa? (inf.) - What’s happening?**
18. → nada mucho - nothing much
19. ¡ Chao!- bye!

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| Clave = KeyF = formal (stranger, someone older than you, or someone you use a title such as Mr. / Doctor etc.)Inf =informal (family, friends, someone your age or younger) |

1. adiós - goodbye
2. hasta mañana - see you tomorrow
3. hasta luego - see you later
4. hasta pronto / hasta la vista - see you soon
5. nos vemos - See you later**.**
6. **mucho gusto- nice to meet you**
7. →Es un placer. - It’s a pleasure.
8. →Encantado/ Encantada- Delighted.
9. →**igualmente - likewise**
10. ¿Cómo te llamas? (inf.) - What’s your name?
11. ¿Cómo **se** llam**a** **Ud.** ? (f) - What’s your name?
12. →Me llamo…- My name is…
13. ¿ Cómo se llama tu amigo?- What’s your friend’s name?
14. →Se llama….- His/her name is ….
15. Señor (Sr.)- Mr.
16. Señorita (Srta.)- Miss
17. Señora (Sra.)- Mrs.

**Remember: when greeting a person it is important to determine if you should be formal or informal with them.**

* If the person is your age / younger, a family member, a person with whom you are on a first name basis or an animal → be informal (Use the tú form).
* If the person is older than you (excluding family members) or a stranger who is older than you → be formal (Use the Ud. form).
* Males & females or two females often greet each other with a kiss on one / two cheeks

 depending on the country. Men frequently shake hands.

* Hispanic people tend to stand much closer to one another when talking. Americans are known for having their own “space”.



cero-0

uno- 1

dos- 2 **¿ Cuál es tu número de teléfono?- What is**

tres-3 **your phone number?**

cuatro- 4 **Mi número de teléfono es…- My phone no.**

cinco- 5 **is… (Say numbers in Spanish.**

seis- 6

siete- 7 ej: 537-2586 (cinco, tres, siete, veinticinco,

ocho- 8 ochenta y seis) \* Notice the last 4 digits are

nueve- 9 doubled.\*

diez- 10 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

once- 11 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| y/ mas = (+ )menos = (- )por= (x)dividido por = (÷) son (=) |

doce- 12

trece- 13

catorce - 14

quince – 15

dieciséis/ diez y seis - 16

diecisiete/ diez y siete- 17

dieciocho/ diez y ocho - 18

diecinueve/ diez y nueve - 19

veinte- 20

veintiuno/veinte y uno- 21

veintidós/ veinte y dos- 22

veintitrés/ veinte y tres- 23

veinticuatro/ veinte y cuatro- 24

veinticinco/ veinte y cinco- 25

veintiséis / veinte y seis- 26

treinta- 30

|  |
| --- |
| Notice that any number above 100 does not include “y” in between 100 & the number unless it is naturally within the number. Ex: ciento cinco & ciento diez y seis\*\* For 21, 31 & so on, use veintiún, treinta y un, and so on before a masculine noun & veintiuna, treinta y una, and so on before a feminine noun. **Ex: Tengo veintiún años. / Tengo treinta y una camisetas.**  |

treinta y uno- 31

cuarenta- 40

cincuenta- 50

sesenta- 60

setenta- 70

ochenta- 80

noventa- 90

cien- 100

ciento uno- 101



\*\* Days of the week are NOT capitalized in Spanish. The calendar begins on Monday instead of our calendar, which begins on Sunday. \*\*

lunes - Monday

martes - Tuesday

miércoles - Wednesday

jueves - Thursday

# viernes - Friday

# sábado - Saturday

domingo - Sunday

el día - day

la semana - week

el fin de semana – weekend

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| **¿ Qué día es hoy ? – What day is today ?** **►Hoy es … Today is … (day of week in Spanish)** |

¿ Qué día es mañana ? - What day is tomorrow?

► Mañana es … (Tomorrow is …)

¿ Qué día fue ayer ? - What day was yesterday?

►Ayer fue …- Yesterday was …

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| **¿ Cuál es la fecha de hoy ? – What is today’s date?****►(La fecha de hoy) es el cinco de diciembre.** **número mes** |

¿ Cuál es la fecha de mañana ? - What is tomorrow’s date?

►Mañana es el seis de diciembre.

 **número mes**

|  |
| --- |
| ¿ Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?**►** Es el \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. – It’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **número mes # month** |

**\*\* Excepción: When talking about the first day of each month, we use the word “first” instead of “one. \*\***

**el primero de enero - January 1st**



***\*\* Months of the year are NOT capitalized in Spanish. \*\****

enero - January

febrero - February

marzo - March

|  |
| --- |
| ¿ Qué mes es? - What month is it?**►** Es… - It’s …  ej: Es noviembre. |

abril - April

mayo - May

junio - June

julio - July

agosto - August

septiembre - September

octubre - October

noviembre - November

diciembre - December

el mes - month

el año – year

\*¿ Qué hora es?- What time is it? (\*on the oral part of the final exam)

1. Begin the phrase with “Son las”…-**It is…**

 2) Add the hour. **Ej: Son las cinco. - It’s 5:00.**

3) To state the minutes after the hour use **“y”** in between the

hours & minutes. **Ej: Son las diez y cinco. - It’s 10:05.**

1. To say “quarter after” we use the phrase “y cuarto”.

#  Ej: Son las ocho y cuarto. - It’s 8:15.

1. To say “30” we use the saying “y media” for the expression half past

the hour. Ej: Son las tres y media. – It’s 3:30.

1. \*\*\* It’s 1:00 is the exception. Anytime between 12:31 & 1:30 starts out like

 this.\*\* **Ej: Es la una. - It’s 1:00.**

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|  **La Hora Militaria*** **Based on \_\_\_\_ hrs.**
* **Am/pm is shown by the hour.**
* **Used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, etc.**
 |

1. To subtract minutes to the hour we use “menos” in between the hour &

 the minutes. **Ej: 7:50 - Son las ocho menos diez. (It’s 8:00**

 **minus 10 minutes.**)

1. To state quarter to the hour we use the phrase “menos cuarto”.

 **Ej: Son las siete** **menos cuarto. - It’s 6:45.**

1. Phrases to know: ¿Qué hora es? – What time is it? Son las

 ¿A qué hora…. ? - At what time…? A las

 once … - At 11..

 Excepción: a la una - at 1:00

 Es medianoche. - It’s midnight.

 Es mediodía. - It’s noon.

 a.m. - de la mañana (in the morning)

 p.m. - de la tarde ( in the afternoon)

 p.m. - de la noche (at night)\* 6 pm\*

 esta noche - tonight

 esta tarde - this afternoon

 este fin de semana - this weekend

**las estaciones (seasons)**

* La estación can also mean station. Ejemplo: la estación del radio
1. **¿ Qué estación es?- What season is it?**
2. →Es verano.
3. El verano- summer

Ejemplo: hace calor/hace sol (julio)

1. La primavera-spring

Ejemplo: Hace fresco/ llueve (abril)

1. El invierno- winter

Ejemplo: hace mucho frío/nieva (diciembre)

1. El otoño-fall

Ejemplo: hace fresco/frío (octubre)

 **El tiempo (weather)**

1. **¿ Qué tiempo hace hoy?- What’s the weather like today?**
2. → Hace mal tiempo.- It’s bad weather.
3. →Hace buen tiempo. – It’s good weather.
4. →Hace fresco.- It’s cool. (refreshing)
5. →Hace frío.- It’s cold. (frigid)
6. →Hace calor.- It’s hot. (*burning* calories)
7. →Hace viento.-It’s windy. (vent)
8. →Hace mucho sol. – It’s very sunny. (solar)
9. →\* Está nublado. –It’s cloudy.
10. →\* Nieva.- It’s snowing.
11. →\* Llueve.- It’s raining.

**\*- This expression does NOT begin with “hace”.**

