

PRIMER PASO

OBJECTIVOS

Knowledge➡➡➡		COMPREHENSION➡➡➡		APPLICATION	
Vocabulary	Structures	Listening	Reading	Writing	Speaking
Successful students will know... ✓ Greetings ✓ Classroom objects ✓ Alphabet ✓ Numbers 0 - 31 ✓ Classroom expressions		Successful students will be able to... ✓ Understand and interpret spoken and written language on various topics dealing with greetings, personal introductions, dates & numbers, and common classroom objects and expressions		Successful students will be able to... ✓ Introduce yourself and say how you are and where you're from ✓ Tell your age, your phone number & the date ✓ Greet people, ask how they are and where they're from & say good-bye ✓ Use the Spanish alphabet ✓ Talk about the classroom	

CULTURA

The Richly Diverse Hispanic-Americans

According to the 1990 census, 22,354,000 people (about 9 percent of the total population in the U.S.) classified themselves as being of Spanish or Hispanic descent. Out of that number, 17,268,000 indicated that they were of either Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban descent. The remaining 5,086,000 people checked "Other Spanish/Hispanic" on their census questionnaires. This broad category included people who came from or who had ancestral ties to other Spanish-speaking countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, or Spain.

The nation's Hispanic population is growing at a tremendous rate. Between 1980 and 1990 it grew by an astounding 53 percent. In contrast, the nation as a whole expanded only 9.8 percent. Between 1990 and 1996, the Hispanic population grew by another 27 percent. The Census Bureau estimates that by 2050, people in the Spanish or Hispanic group will number almost 100 million and constitute almost 25 percent of the population. Collectively, the group would outnumber African Americans by 2010.

The influence of the many diverse Hispanic cultures is everywhere. The Southwestern look, drawing on traditional Spanish architecture as well as contemporary influences, has emerged as an important design style. Ethnic groceries specializing in ingredients essential to many of the traditional dishes served in Hispanic cultures have sprung up across the country. The music of Celia Cruz, Gloria Estefan, Rubén Blades, and Los Lobos has introduced Spanish vocabulary into everyday English. Hispanic actors such as Edward James Olmos and Rosie Pérez have earned great acclaim in recent years for their outstanding work. Motion pictures such as *La Bamba*, *Stand and Deliver*, and *Like Water for Chocolate* were hits at the box office.

Perhaps most important, Hispanic Americans have increased their political power in recent years. During the last several presidential administrations, Hispanics have been appointed to many major political posts. In 1988 President Reagan appointed Lauro F. Cavazos, a Mexican American as Secretary of Education. He was the first Hispanic American appointed to the Cabinet. In 1990, Dr. Antonia Coello Novello, with roots in Puerto Rico, became the first woman and the first Hispanic American to become Surgeon General. Many other Hispanic Americans also have achieved success in national, state, and local politics, and their numbers in the House of Representatives continue to increase.

Texto

¿Cómo somos nosotros?, páginas 4 y 5: Lee y contesta las preguntas (Read and answer the questions).

MINICUENTOS

Minicuento 1

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Vocabulario:

habla por teléfono
ve la televisión
tira

ayuda en casa
agarra
escucha

escucha música
se ríe
le duele

Al muchacho que se llama Miguel de la clase de español le duele la cabeza porque ve mucho la televisión. Es el muchacho más inteligente de todo el mundo. ¿Quién es más inteligente, Miguel o Albert Einstein? ¡Sí! Miguel es más inteligente. Los lunes le gusta ver *Los Simpsons*. Los martes ve *King of the Hill*. Los miércoles ve *Smallville*. Un día la mamá agarra el televisor y lo tira y le grita a él: "¡Ya no puedes ver más televisión!" Ahora el muchacho habla por teléfono con sus compañeros de clase y escucha la televisión por teléfono. El lunes escucha *Los Simpsons*. El martes escucha *King of the Hill*. Y ahora no le duele la cabeza.

Preguntas:

1. What does "muchacho" mean? How would you say "girl"?
2. What does "se llama" mean? What does "le duele" mean? What does "ve mucho la television" mean?
3. What does "el muchacho más inteligente de todo el mundo" mean? How would you say "the stupidest boy in the world"?
4. Why is there an upside-down question mark before "quién es más inteligente..."? Why is there an upside-down exclamation point before "sí"?
5. What does "los lunes" mean? What does "los martes" mean? What does "los miércoles" mean? How would you say "on Thursdays"? "On Fridays"? "On Saturdays"? "On Sundays"?
6. What does "le gusta ver" mean? How would you say "likes to drive"? "Likes to hug"? "Likes to dance"?
7. What does "agarra" mean? What does "lo tira" mean? What does "le grita a él" mean? What does "ya no" mean?
8. What does "habla por teléfono" mean? What does "escucha la television por teléfono" mean?
9. What does "ahora" mean? What does "la cabeza" mean?

Minicuento 2

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Vocabulario:

sonríe
lee
corre

recoge
es gusano
llega

canta
¡Qué lástima!

tropieza
se duerme

se cae
enfrente de

Hay un muchacho que se llama Pepe. Tiene un perro que se llama Gordo. Pepe corre tras su perro y su perro corre tras él. Un día Pepe tropieza con Gordo. Pepe se cae en la calle. Golpea la cabeza en la calle. Le duele mucho la cabeza y se duerme en la calle. ¡Qué lástima!

Gordo ve a su amigo Pepe en la calle. ¡Qué lástima! Lo recoge. Lo recoge suavemente. Ahora Pepe no está en la calle. ¡Qué bueno! El perro Gordo le canta porque es su mejor amigo. ¡Es el peor cantante del mundo! A Pepe le duelen las orejas. Pepe corre a casa muy rápidamente. Llega a casa y lee un libro. Gordo corre a su casa. Llega a casa y come un libro.

Preguntas:

1. What does "hay" mean? What does "que se llama" mean? What does "tiene" mean?
2. What does "corre tras" mean? What does "tropieza con" mean? What does "se cae" mean?
3. What does "le duele mucho" mean? What does "se duerme" mean?
4. What does "ve a su amigo" mean? What does "la calle" mean? What does "¡Qué lástima!" mean?
5. What does "lo recoge" mean? What does "no está en la calle" mean? What does "¡Qué bueno!" mean?
6. What does "le canta" mean? What does "porque" mean?
7. What does "es el peor cantante del mundo" mean?
8. What does "le duelen las orejas" mean? Why is there an "n" on the end of "le duelen"?
9. What does "corre a casa" mean? What does "llega a casa" mean? What does "lee un libro" mean?
10. What does "come un libro" mean?

Minicuento 3

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Vocabulario:

va a la escuela
perezoso
quiere bailar

va al cine
la película
está con amigos

nada
los zapatos

patina
tiene

practica deportes
gracioso

Hay un muchacho que se llama Vato Loco. Vato Loco va al cine para ver una película. La película es muy mala. Vato Loco tiene un perro que se llama Cacahuete. El perro, Cacahuete, va al cine para ver la película también.

Cacahuete y Vato Loco se duermen en el cine. Cacahuete se duerme porque es perezoso y Vato Loco se duerme porque la película es mala. Vato Loco se duerme con la cabeza en la espalda del perro. Vato Loco está con amigos en el cine. Sus amigos se ríen de él porque se duerme con la cabeza en la espalda de su perro.

Preguntas:

1. What does “hay” mean? What does “que se llama” mean? What does “va al cine” mean? What does “película” mean?
2. In “la película es muy mala,” why does “mala” end in an “a”?
3. What does “tiene” mean? What does “también” mean?
4. What does “Cacahuete y Vato Loco se duermen en el cine” mean? Why does the “se duermen” have an “n”?
5. What does “Cacahuete se duerme” mean? Why does the “se duerme” NOT have an “n”?
6. What does “perezoso” mean? Why is it “perezoso” and NOT “perezosa”?
7. What does “está con amigos” mean?
8. What does “sus amigos se ríen de él” mean? Why is there an “n” on “se ríen”?

Minicuento 4

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Vocabulario:

dibuja
le pide
regresa

escribe
busca
mira

rompe
encuentra

le da
el cochino

recibe
le dice

Hay un chico que se llama Flaco. Flaco tiene un amigo que se llama Gordo. Flaco también tiene un cochino que se llama Puerco. Flaco le da el cochino a su amigo Gordo porque es muy generoso. Gordo le dice: "¡Gracias!" y le pide salsa de tomate para cocinar el cochino.

Flaco le pregunta: "¿Quieres cocinar el cochino?"

Gordo le dice: "¡Sí, por supuesto!"

Flaco le grita: "¡No! ¡Es mi amigo!"

Flaco agarra el cochino y corre y corre con el cochino. Gordo corre tras Flaco, pero Flaco y el cochino se escapan porque Flaco corre más rápidamente que Gordo.

Preguntas:

1. What does "hay" mean? What does "que se llama Flaco" mean? What does "tiene" mean? How would you say "they have"?
2. What does "también" mean? What does "le da el cochino a su amigo" mean? Why does "generoso" end in an "o" and NOT in an "a"?
3. What does "le dice" mean? What does "le pide salsa de tomate" mean? What does "para cocinar" mean? Why is there an "r" on "cocinar"?
4. What does "le pregunta" mean? Why does the "le" mean? Does this normally come before or after the verb in English?
5. What does "¿Quieres cocinar el cochino?" mean? Why is there an "s" on "quieres"? Why is there an "r" on "cocinar"?
6. What does "le grita" mean? What does "agarra" mean? What does "corre" mean?
7. What does "pero" mean? What does "Flaco y el cochino se escapan" mean? Why is there an "n" on "se escapan"?
8. What does "Flaco corre más rápidamente que Gordo" mean? How would you say "Flaco runs slower than Gordo"? How would you say "Flaco is stupider than Gordo"? How would you say "Gordo is more intelligent than Flaco"?

Minicuento 5

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Vocabulario:

el hermano menor
necesita
el baño

sale con
maneja
está llorando

una gran sorpresa
empieza

trabajador
se queja

agujero
pregunta

Steve maneja el coche al cine a ver una película. La película empieza. ¡El hermano menor de Steve está en el cine con siete muchachas! El hermano menor se llama Daniel. Sale con siete muchachas. ¡Es una gran sorpresa para Steve! Se queja y se queja porque el hermano menor está en el cine con siete muchachas más bonitas cuando empieza la película. Steve maneja el coche muy rápidamente del cine. Él quiere manejar a un restaurante. Maneja el coche muy lentamente. ¡No tiene gasolina! ¡Es una gran sorpresa! Se queja y se queja. Empieza a llorar. Lloro y llora. Mira el coche. Hay un agujero en el tanque de gasolina y la gasolina se escapa. Steve mira el agujero. Es muy pequeño. Steve pone el dedo en el agujero. Necesita más gasolina. El hermano menor de Steve es muy generoso. Steve llama a Daniel, su hermano menor. Daniel camina y camina y camina veinte y nueve millas. Es muy trabajador. El hermano menor tiene gasolina. El hermano menor tiene que ir al baño. Regresa al cine para ir al baño. Mira el resto de la película con las chicas. Steve se queja y se queja porque Daniel camina y no corre. Cuando Daniel llega, Steve le pregunta a él: “¿Por qué no corres más rápidamente?”

Preguntas:

1. What does “maneja” mean? What does “al cine” mean? What does “empieza” mean? What does “el hermano menor” mean?
2. What does “sale con siete muchachas” mean? Why is there an “s” on “muchachas”?
3. What does “¡Es una gran sorpresa para Steve!” mean? What does “se queja” mean? How would you say “they complain”?
4. What does “cuando” mean? What does “del cine” mean?
5. What does “él quiere manejar a un restaurante” mean? Why is there NOT an “n” on “quiere”? Why is there an “r” on “manejar”?
6. What does “no tiene” mean? What does “empieza a llorar” mean? Why is there an “r” on “llorar”? How would you say “they begin to cry”?
7. What does “mira” mean? What does “hay” mean? What does “agujero” mean? What does “tanque de gasolina” mean?
8. What does “es pequeño” mean? What is small? Why does “pequeño” end in an “o” and not in an “a”?
9. What does “Steve llama a Daniel” mean? What does “veinte y nueve millas” mean? What does “muy trabajador” mean?
10. What does “tiene que ir al baño” mean? What does “ir” mean? How would you say “they have to go to the bathroom”?
11. What does “le pregunta a él” mean? What does “¿Por qué no corres más rápidamente?” mean? What does “¿por qué?” mean? What does “porque” mean? Why is there an “s” on “corres”?

Minicuento 6

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Vocabulario:

pone
tacaño
callado

se esconde
estornuda
deportista

amable
le dice

está corriendo
¡perdóname!

tonto
atrevido

Hay dos hermanos. Los dos hermanos tienen mucho dinero. Un hermano se llama Jorge y el otro hermano se llama Teo. Jorge y Teo van a Butte, Montana. Hay mucha gente sin casa allí. Jorge le da dinero a la gente sin casa. Es muy generoso. Teo no le da dinero a nadie. Es muy tacaño.

Los dos hermanos van a Guadalajara, Méjico. Hay mucha gente sin casa allí. Otra vez Jorge le da dinero a la gente sin casa y Teo no le da dinero a nadie.

Por fin los dos hermanos van a Council Bluffs, Iowa. Hay mucha gente sin casa allí. Jorge le da todo su dinero a la gente sin casa. Ahora no tiene dinero. Teo va al casino con su dinero. Ahora él no tiene dinero tampoco.

Preguntas:

1. What does “hay” mean? What are the two meanings of “hay”?
2. What does “los dos hermanos tienen” mean? Why is there an “n” on “tienen”? How would you say “he has”?
3. What does “se llama” mean? What does “van” mean? Why is there an “n” on “van”? How would you say “he goes”?
4. What does “sin casa” mean? How would you say “with a house”? What does “le da” mean?
5. What does “generoso” mean? Why does it end in an “o” and NOT an “a”? What does “nadie” mean? What does “tacaño” mean?
6. What does “por fin” mean? What does “todo su dinero” mean? What does “ahora” mean? What does “no tiene” mean?
7. What does “Teo va al casino” mean? Why is there NOT an “n” on “va”? What does “al” mean?
8. What does “con su dinero” mean? What does “ahora él no tiene dinero tampoco” mean? What does “tampoco” mean?

Minicuento 7

Read the following story without using a dictionary. If there is a word that you don't understand, skip it and try to guess its meaning from the rest of the sentence. If there are still words you do not know, write them down and ask in class! After reading the story, translate the story into English.

Hay una chica muy deportista y atrevida que se llama Michelle. El lunes ella quiere jugar básquetbol. Busca a sus amigos y encuentra a Paco. Le dice: “¿Quieres jugar básquetbol conmigo?” Paco le dice que sí. Lupe busca a más amigos y encuentra a Shaq O’Neil. Le pregunta: “¿Quieres jugar básquetbol conmigo y con Paco?” Shaq dice que sí. Los tres juegan básquetbol. Michele juega mejor que Shaq y Paco. Paco juega el peor de todos.

El martes Michele quiere jugar básquetbol otra vez. Busca a sus amigos Paco y Shaq, pero no los encuentra. Paco y Shaq no quieren jugar básquetbol y se esconden. Se esconden detrás de un árbol grande. Están muy callados. Lupe los busca, pero no los encuentra porque están muy callados.

De repente, Shaq estornuda. Estornuda fuertemente cinco veces. Ahora Michelle encuentra a Paco y a Shaq y todos juegan básquetbol por trece horas.

Preguntas:

1. What does “hay” mean? What does “deportista” mean? Does “deportista” end in an “o” when it refers to a boy? What does “atrevida” mean? Why does it end in an “a” and NOT an “o”?
2. What does “el lunes” mean? How would you say “on Tuesday”? “On Wednesday”?
3. What does “ella quiere jugar básquetbol” mean? What does “ella” mean? Why is there NOT an “n” on “quiere”? What does “quiere jugar” mean? Why is there an “r” on “jugar”?
4. What does “busca” mean? What does “encuentra” mean? What does “le dice” mean?
5. What does “¿Quieres jugar básquetbol conmigo?” mean? Why is there an “s” on “quieres”? Why is there an “r” on “jugar”?
6. What does “Paco le dice que sí” mean? How would you say “Paco says no”? What does “le pregunta” mean?
7. What does “los tres juegan básquetbol” mean? Why is there an “n” on “juegan”? How would you say “she plays basquetbol”?
8. What does “Michele juega mejor que Shaq y Paco” mean? Why is there NOT an “n” on “juega”? How would you say that “Michele plays worse than Shaq y Paco”?
9. What does “Paco juega el pero de todos” mean? How would you say that “Shaq plays the best of all”? “Michele juega la mejor de todos” means “Michele plays the best of all?” Why is it “juega LA mejor” and NOT “juega EL mejor”?
10. What does “otra vez” mean? What does “pero no los encuentra” mean? Why is it “los encuentra” and NOT “lo encuentra”? How would you say “they find them”? “They find him”? “They find her”?
11. What does “no quieren jugar” mean? Why is there an “n” on “quieren”? Why is there an “r” on “jugar”?
12. What does “se esconden” mean? Why is there an “n” on “se esconden”?
13. What does “detrás de” mean? What does “árbol grande” mean? In English, do adjectives go before or after the noun? In Spanish?
14. What does “están muy callados” mean? Why is there an “n” on “están”? Why is there an “s” on “callados”? How would you say “he is being quiet”? “She is being quiet”?
15. What does “estornuda” mean? How would you say “they sneeze”? What does “cinco veces” mean?
16. What does “por trece horas” mean? How would you say “for ten hours”? “For fifteen minutes”? “For nine days? “For two years”?

