



# Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo I

## Grammar 1A: Infinitives – p. 32

- Verbs express \_\_\_\_\_.
- The most basic form of a verb is called an **infinitive**. In English, infinitives usually have the word \_\_\_\_\_ in front of them.  
Ex: **to dance, to run, to write**
- Spanish infinitives are just one word and always end in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ex: **bailar, correr, escribir**

**Directions:** Define each of the following verbs in English.

Ex: *bailar* – to dance

- |                     |                    |                       |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cantar – _____   | 7. hablar – _____  | 13. pasar – _____     |
| 2. correr – _____   | 8. ir – _____      | 14. patinar – _____   |
| 3. dibujar – _____  | 9. jugar – _____   | 15. practicar – _____ |
| 4. escribir – _____ | 10. leer – _____   | 16. trabajar – _____  |
| 5. escuchar – _____ | 11. montar – _____ | 17. usar – _____      |
| 6. esquiar – _____  | 12. nadar – _____  | 18. ver – _____       |

## Grammar 1A: Negatives – p. 36

- In English we use the word **not** but in Spanish you put the word \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the verb or expression to make it negative.  
Ex: **No** me gusta bailar. I do **not** like to dance.
- To answer a question negatively in Spanish use \_\_\_\_\_ **twice**. First to answer the question, second to make the verb negative.  
Ex: **¿Te gusta cantar?** Do you like to sing?  
**No, no** me gusta cantar. **No, I don't** like to sing.
- Double negatives are common in Spanish, too.  
Ex: **¿Te gusta esquiar?** Do you like to ski?  
**No, no** me gusta **nada**. **No, I don't** like it **at all**.
- If you do not like either of two options, use the word \_\_\_\_\_, twice.  
Ex: No me gusta **ni** dibujar **ni** patinar. I **don't** like **either** drawing **or** skating.  
I like **neither** drawing **nor** skating.

**Directions:** Answer the following questions negatively in complete sentences in Spanish.

Ex: *¿Te gusta cantar o bailar?* No, no me gusta ni cantar ni bailar.

1. *¿Te gusta tocar la guitarra?* \_\_\_\_\_
2. *¿Te gusta hablar por teléfono?* \_\_\_\_\_
3. *¿Te gusta correr o nadar?* \_\_\_\_\_
4. *¿Te gusta montar en monopatín?* \_\_\_\_\_
5. *¿Te gusta ir a la escuela?* \_\_\_\_\_
6. *¿Te gusta ver la tele?* \_\_\_\_\_
7. *¿Te gusta pasar tiempo con amigos?* \_\_\_\_\_
8. *¿Te gusta dibujar o leer?* \_\_\_\_\_
9. *¿Te gusta trabajar?* \_\_\_\_\_
10. *¿Te gusta practicar deportes?* \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 1A: Expressing agreement or disagreement – p. 36

- In Spanish to \_\_\_\_\_ with what a person likes you say **a mi también**.  
Ex: *Me gusta escribir correos electrónicos a mis amigos.* **A mi también.**  
*I like to write e-mails to my friends.* **Me too**
- If someone tells you they **dislike** something you can agree by saying **a mi tampoco**.  
Ex: *No me gusta trabajar los domingos.* **A mi tampoco.**  
*I don't like to work on Sundays.* **Me neither.**

## Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo I

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate response to each statement.

Ex: No me gusta bailar. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)

1. No me gusta bailar. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
2. No me gusta tocar el piano nada. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
3. A mí me gusta usar la computadora. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
4. No me gusta leer libros. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
5. Me gusta patinar. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
6. Me gusta montar en bicicleta. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
7. A mí no me gusta correr. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
8. Me gusta escribir cuentos. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)

### Culture 1A:

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate response to each statement.

Pablo Picasso p. 25

1. Where was Pablo Picasso from? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How old was he when he had his first exhibition? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the name of his style of painting? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name one of his paintings that you are familiar with. \_\_\_\_\_

Jaime Antonio González Colson and music p. 34-35

1. Where was Jaime Antonio González from? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did he often portray in his artwork? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the *merengue*? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How do you play a *güiro*? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name a typical Spanish dance. \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is a popular romantic dance in Argentina? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the most famous type of dance from Colombia? \_\_\_\_\_

Spanish in the community p. 39

1. Approximately how much of the US population is made up of Hispanics? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why is there an increasing number of media sources in the US available in Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_

España p. 44-45

1. What are Spain's four official languages? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What do people do at the Parque del Buen Retiro? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How long did the Moors rule Spain? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name a famous museum in Basque country. \_\_\_\_\_

# Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo I

## Grammar 1B: Adjectives – p. 55

- *Masculine adjectives end in \_\_\_\_\_ while feminine adjectives end in \_\_\_\_\_.*
- *Adjectives that end in \_\_\_\_\_ are used to describe both masculine and feminine nouns.*
- *When describing a noun, you need to make sure the adjective matches in gender (masculine/feminine).*  
*Ex: La chica es artística. / El chico es artístico.*
- *Adjectives ending in –dor end in –dora when they describe feminine nouns.*  
*Ex: Carlos es trabajador y María es trabajadora.*
- *Some adjectives that end in –a such as deportista describe both masculine and feminine nouns. \*\*Memorize these ones.\*\**

**Directions:** Write the appropriate adjective in the correct form (masculine or feminine) to describe each person based on their likes/dislikes.

*Ex: A Conchita le gusta trabajar. Conchita es trabajadora. (trabajador/gracioso)*

1. A Luisa le gusta practicar deportes. Luisa es \_\_\_\_\_. (deportista/desordenado)
2. A Sebastian le gusta pasar tiempo con amigos. Sebastian es \_\_\_\_\_. (serio/sociable)
3. A Lina le gusta dibujar. Lina es \_\_\_\_\_. (artístico/simpático)
4. A Juan le gusta ver la tele. Juan es \_\_\_\_\_. (perezoso/atrevido)
5. A Fernando le gusta nadar. Juan es \_\_\_\_\_. (inteligente/deportista)
6. A Alejandro le gusta leer libros. Juan es \_\_\_\_\_. (reservado/talento)
7. A Miranda le gusta ir a la escuela. Miranda es \_\_\_\_\_. (desordenado/estudioso)
8. A Borja le gusta esquiar. Borja es \_\_\_\_\_. (trabajador/atrevido)
9. A Josefa le gusta escribir cuentos. Josefa es \_\_\_\_\_. (sociable/paciente)
10. A Shakira le gusta cantar. Shakira es \_\_\_\_\_. (gracioso/talento)

## Grammar 1B: Definite and Indefinite Articles – p. 60

- *El & la are called **definite** articles and mean \_\_\_\_\_ in English.*
- *El is masculine & la is feminine. (El chico/La chica)*

**Directions:** Write the appropriate definite article (el/la) for each noun.

*Ex: La música*

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ profesora | 6. _____ cuento   |
| 2. _____ libro     | 7. _____ profesor |
| 3. _____ revista   | 8. _____ carpeta  |
| 4. _____ ojo       | 9. _____ sala     |
| 5. _____ brazo     | 10. _____ semana  |

- *Un and una are called **indefinite** articles and mean \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in English.*
- *Un is masculine & una is feminine. (Un chico/Una chica)*

**Directions:** Write the appropriate indefinite article (un/una) for each noun.

*Ex: Una hora*

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. _____ año       | 6. _____ cuaderno   |
| 2. _____ bolígrafo | 7. _____ teléfono   |
| 3. _____ bicicleta | 8. _____ videojuego |
| 4. _____ cuento    | 9. _____ guitarra   |
| 5. _____ escuela   | 10. _____ hoja      |

# Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo I

**Grammar 1B:** Word Order: Placement of Adjectives – p. 62

- In Spanish, adjectives usually come \_\_\_\_\_ the noun.  
Ex: *Carolina es una chica graciosa.*

**Directions:** Underline the error and write the correction on the line.

Ex: *La chica es bonito. bonita*  
*Las chicas son inteligentes estudiantes. estudiantes inteligentes*

1. Sara es gracioso. \_\_\_\_\_
2. El profesor es talentosa. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Carlitos es un artístico chico. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Gloria es una bonita mujer. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Manny es un chico baja. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Los niños son desordenados estudiantes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A las atléticas mujeres les encanta practicar deportes. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A los cómicos estudiantes les gusta bailar. \_\_\_\_\_

**Culture 1B:**

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate response to each statement.

*Two famous Hispanics p. 49 & 58*

1. Why was Frida Kahlo's life difficult? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How did she cope with her physical & emotional pain? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who is known as *el Libertador*? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why is *el Libertador* his nickname? \_\_\_\_\_

*Huipil p. 65*

1. What is a *huipil*? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where are the Mayan people found? \_\_\_\_\_

*Amigos p. 66*

1. What are some expressions in Spanish for "friend"? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How does friendship in Latin America compare to friendship in your culture? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*El Caribe p. 68-69*

1. Which Caribbean countries are Spanish-speaking? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What African traditions are evident in current Caribbean culture? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the oldest university in the Americas and where is it located? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo 1 - **ANSWER KEY**

## Grammar 1A: Infinitives – p. 32

- Verbs express actions.
- The most basic form of a verb is called an **infinitive**. In English, infinitives usually have the word to in front of them.  
Ex: **to dance, to run, to write**
- Spanish infinitives are just one word and always end in ar, er, or ir.  
Ex: **bailar, correr, escribir**

**Directions:** Define each of the following verbs in English.

Ex: bailar – to dance

1. cantar – <u>to sing</u>	7. hablar – <u>to speak/to talk</u>	13. pasar – <u>to spend/pass (time)</u>
2. correr – <u>to run</u>	8. ir – <u>to go</u>	14. patinar – <u>to skate</u>
3. dibujar – <u>to draw</u>	9. jugar – <u>to play (sports)</u>	15. practicar – <u>to practice</u>
4. escribir – <u>to write</u>	10. leer – <u>to read</u>	16. trabajar – <u>to work</u>
5. escuchar – <u>to listen</u>	11. montar – <u>to ride</u>	17. usar – <u>to use</u>
6. esquiar – <u>to ski</u>	12. nadar – <u>to swim</u>	18. ver – <u>to see/to watch</u>

## Grammar 1A: Negatives – p. 36

- In English we use the word **not** but in Spanish you put the word no in front of the verb or expression to make it negative.  
Ex: **No me gusta bailar.** I do **not** like to dance.
- To answer a question negatively in Spanish use no **twice**. First to answer the question, second to make the verb negative.  
Ex: **¿Te gusta cantar?** Do you like to sing?  
**No, no me gusta cantar.** No, I **don't** like to sing.
- Double negatives are common in Spanish, too.  
Ex: **¿Te gusta esquiar?** Do you like to ski?  
**No, no me gusta nada.** No, I **don't** like it **at all**.
- If you do not like either of two options, use the word ni, twice.  
Ex: **No me gusta ni dibujar ni patinar.** I **don't** like **either** drawing **or** skating.  
**I like neither drawing nor skating.**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions negatively in complete sentences in Spanish.

Ex: ¿Te gusta cantar o bailar? No, no me gusta ni cantar ni bailar.

1. **¿Te gusta tocar la guitarra? No, no me gusta tocar la guitarra (nada).**
2. **¿Te gusta hablar por teléfono? No, no me gusta hablar por teléfono (nada).**
3. **¿Te gusta correr o nadar? No me gusta ni correr ni nadar.**
4. **¿Te gusta montar en monopatín? No, no me gusta montar en monopatín (nada).**
5. **¿Te gusta ir a la escuela? No, no me gusta ir a la escuela (nada).**
6. **¿Te gusta ver la tele? No, no me gusta ver la tele (nada).**
7. **¿Te gusta pasar tiempo con amigos? No, no me gusta pasar tiempo con amigos (nada).**
8. **¿Te gusta dibujar o leer? No me gusta ni dibujar ni leer.**
9. **¿Te gusta trabajar? No, no me gusta trabajar (nada).**
10. **¿Te gusta practicar deportes? No, no me gusta practicar deportes (nada).**

## Grammar 1A: Expressing agreement or disagreement – p. 36

- In Spanish to agree with what a person likes you say **a mí también**.  
Ex: **Me gusta escribir correos electrónicos a mis amigos.** **A mí también.**  
**I like to write e-mails to my friends.** **Me too**
- If someone tells you they dislike something you can agree by saying **a mí tampoco**.  
Ex: **No me gusta trabajar los domingos.** **A mí tampoco.**  
**I don't like to work on Sundays.** **Me neither.**

## Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo 1 - ANSWER KEY

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate response to each statement.

Ex: No me gusta bailar. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)

1. No me gusta bailar. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
2. No me gusta tocar el piano nada. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
3. A mí me gusta usar la computadora. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
4. No me gusta leer libros. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
5. Me gusta patinar. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
6. Me gusta montar en bicicleta. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
7. A mí no me gusta correr. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)
8. Me gusta escribir cuentos. (A mi también./A mi tampoco.)

### Culture 1A:

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate response to each statement.

Pablo Picasso p. 25

1. Where was Pablo Picasso from? Spain
2. How old was he when he had his first exhibition? 13
3. What is the name of his style of painting? Cubism
4. Name one of his paintings that you are familiar with. Answers vary

Jaime Antonio González Colson and music p. 34-35

1. Where was Jaime Antonio González from? The Dominican Republic
2. What did he often portray in his artwork? The people and culture of his homeland.
3. What is the *merengue*? a Dominican dance
4. How do you play a *güiro*? Scraping it with a stick.
5. Name a typical Spanish dance. Flamenco
6. What is a popular romantic dance in Argentina? Tango
7. What is the most famous type of dance from Colombia? Cumbia

Spanish in the community p. 39

1. Approximately how much of the US population is made up of Hispanics? 16%
2. Why is there an increasing number of media sources in the US available in Spanish? Hispanics are the fastest'growing minority group in the United States.

España p. 44-45

1. What are Spain's four official languages? Spanish, Catalan, Basque, Galician
2. What do people do at the Parque del Buen Retiro? Spend time with friends and family going for walks, and visiting the lakes, gardens and museums.
3. How long did the Moors rule Spain? Nearly 800 years
4. Name a famous museum in Basque country. The Bilbao Guggenheim

# Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo 1 - ANSWER KEY

## Grammar 1B: Adjectives – p. 55

- Masculine adjectives end in *o* while feminine adjectives end in *a*.
- Adjectives that end in *e* are used to describe both masculine and feminine nouns.
- When describing a noun, you need to make sure the adjective matches in **gender** (masculine/feminine).  
Ex: **La chica es artística.** / **El chico es artístico.**
- Adjectives ending in **-dor** end in **-dora** when they describe feminine nouns.  
Ex: **Carlos es trabajador** y **María es trabajadora**.
- Some adjectives that end in **-a** such as **deportista** describe both masculine and feminine nouns. \*\*Memorize these ones.\*\*

**Directions:** Write the best fitting adjective in the correct form (masculine or feminine) to describe each person based on their likes/dislikes.

Ex: A Conchita le gusta trabajar. Conchita es trabajadora. (**trabajador/gracioso**)

1. A Luisa le gusta practicar deportes. Luisa es deportista. (deportista/desordenado)
2. A Sebastian le gusta pasar tiempo con amigos. Sebastian es serio. (serio/sociable)
3. A Lina le gusta dibujar. Lina es artística. (artístico/simpático)
4. A Juan le gusta ver la tele. Juan es perezoso. (perezoso/atrevido)
5. A Fernando le gusta nadar. Juan es deportista. (inteligente/deportista)
6. A Alejandro le gusta leer libros. Juan es reservado. (reservado/talento)
7. A Miranda le gusta ir a la escuela. Miranda es estudiosa. (desordenado/estudio)
8. A Borja le gusta esquiar. Borja es trabajador. (trabajador/atrevido)
9. A Josefa le gusta escribir cuentos. Josefa es paciente. (sociable/paciente)
10. A Shakira le gusta cantar. Shakira es talentosa. (gracioso/talento)

## Grammar 1B: Definite and Indefinite Articles – p. 60

- **El & la** are called **definite** articles and mean *the* in English.
- **El** is masculine & **la** is feminine. (**El chico/La chica**)

**Directions:** Write the appropriate definite article (el/la) for each noun.

Ex: La música

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>la</u> profesora | 6. <u>el</u> cuento   |
| 2. <u>el</u> libro     | 7. <u>el</u> profesor |
| 3. <u>la</u> revista   | 8. <u>la</u> carpeta  |
| 4. <u>el</u> ojo       | 9. <u>la</u> sala     |
| 5. <u>el</u> brazo     | 10. <u>la</u> semana  |

- **Un and una** are called **indefinite** articles and mean *a* and *an* in English.
- **Un** is masculine & **una** is feminine. (**Un chico/Una chica**)

**Directions:** Write the appropriate indefinite article (un/una) for each noun.

Ex: Una hora

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>un</u> año        | 6. <u>un</u> cuaderno   |
| 2. <u>un</u> bolígrafo  | 7. <u>un</u> teléfono   |
| 3. <u>una</u> bicicleta | 8. <u>un</u> videojuego |
| 4. <u>un</u> cuento     | 9. <u>una</u> guitarra  |
| 5. <u>una</u> escuela   | 10. <u>una</u> hoja     |

## Realidades I: Repaso de capítulo 1 - ANSWER KEY

**Grammar 1B:** Word Order: Placement of Adjectives – p. 62

- In Spanish, adjectives usually come after the noun.  
Ex: *Carolina es una chica graciosa.*

**Directions:** Underline the error and write the correction on the line.

Ex: *La chica es bonito. bonita*  
*Las chicas son inteligentes estudiantes. estudiantes inteligentes*

1. Sara es gracioso. graciosa
2. El profesor es talentosa. talentoso
3. Carlitos es un artístico chico. chico artístico
4. Gloria es una bonita mujer. mujer bonita
5. Manny es un chico baja. bajo
6. Los niños son desordenados estudiantes. estudiantes desordenados
7. A las atléticas mujeres les encanta practicar deportes. mujeres atléticas
8. A los cómicos estudiantes les gusta bailar. estudiantes cómicos

**Culture 1B:**

**Directions:** Circle the appropriate response to each statement.

*Two famous Hispanics p. 49 & 58*

1. Why was Frida Kahlo's life difficult? Childhood illness, a crippling traffic accident and many hospital stays.
2. How did she cope with her physical & emotional pain? She created art.
3. Who is known as *el Libertador*? Simón Bolívar
4. Why is *el Libertador* his nickname?  
\_\_\_\_\_

He liberated the territory that is now Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru & Bolivia

*Huipil p. 65*

1. What is a *huipil*? A colorful, hand-woven blouse worn by females descendants of the Maya.
2. Where are the Mayan people found? Principally in Guatemala and parts of Mexico.

*Amigos p. 66*

1. What are some expressions in Spanish for "friend"? amigo, hermano, cuate, amigote, compinche
2. How does friendship in Latin America compare to friendship in your culture?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Answers vary

*El Caribe p. 68-69*

1. Which Caribbean countries are Spanish-speaking? Cuba, Puerto Rico, The Dominican Republic
2. What African traditions are evident in current Caribbean culture?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Many musical styles, such as reggae, calypso, salsa and merengue

3. What is the oldest university in the Americas and where is it located?  
\_\_\_\_\_

The Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, located in the capital of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo