

Español VII

Cuaderno

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Bienvenidos a español

Welcome to 7th grade Spanish. For mos of you this will be your first experience with a foreign language.

Some of you may wonder why you have to take a foreign language. There are at least 5 different reasons to study foreign languages.

What are the 5 reasons to study a foreign language?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

You may have your own personal reasons as well.

Another question that you might ask is why Spanish? In Falls City most of our heritage is German and Irish. Why is Spanish being taught in our school?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

List 5 areas of the United States where Spanish is frequently spoken.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Tips for Studying a Foreign Language

Some people may have told you that this class is hard. The fact is, anything that is worthwhile has some difficulty attached to it.

Here are some ideas that will improve your chances of doing well this quarter in Spanish:

1. Come to class: YOU are responsible for your education- No one else. If you are not here you are behind. We learn something new every single day so if you miss a day YOU must arrange to get notes from a classmate. I am not here until 7th hour so you must ask a classmate for permission to copy their notes from the previous day.
2. Come to class prepared: Of course this means bringing your cuaderno and either a pen or pencil but it also means coming with a positive attitude. It means your homework is finished and ready to turn in. It means you have studied for the days quiz. It means you know where your notes are and what is in them.
3. Study your notes: The best way to study is in small amounts. Spend 10 minutes a day outside of class reviewing your notes. That is all most students will need to receive an A. But not everyone learns at the same rate. Some of you may need to take more time and you need to be aware. Some of you may to take 10 minutes twice a day to be successful. But if you wait until the third or fourth week to try this I don't know of any strategies to help you. We learn 3 – 9 words a day. If I knew a good way to teach you 75 words overnight don't you think I would use it??
4. Have fun: Learning a foreign language is hard but it doesn't have to seem that way. Participate in the games and don't be afraid to try new things. Use the words you learn constantly. Test each other and don't worry about sounding goofy. You are a beginner and we are all going to sound strange. Have fun with it and laugh at yourself and don't take it personal if someone laughs at you.

What is your plan to succeed this quarter in Spanish?

Studying Spanish

Some, if not all of you, already know many words in Spanish.
Ask each person to list a word that they know.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

One of the most important tools that can help us understand Spanish is something called a *cognate*.

What is the definition of cognate? _____

Cognates allow us to guess a little more accurately and guessing is not always a bad strategy when trying to translate in a foreign language.

There are lots of cognates between the English and Spanish language but some are not always obvious. English has more words than Spanish and sometimes the word in Spanish is not the same as the most common English word.

Easy cognate: Teléfono = _____

A little harder: Sol = _____ = _____

Pretty tough: Guante = _____ = _____

There are also false cognates: What is a *false cognate*: _____

What do you think the word *Embarrasada* means?

What you need to know

Day 1:

1. List five reasons to study a foreign language.
2. Why is Spanish the best foreign language to learn?
3. What is a cognate?
4. Where is Spanish spoken?

Translate Dialogue 1

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ¿Cómo te llamas? | 9. Así, así |
| 2. ¿Como estás? | 10. ¿ Y tú? |
| 3. Mucho gusto. | 11. Me llamo _____. |
| 4. El gusto es mio. | 12. Adios. |
| 5. Buenos días. | 13. Hasta luego |
| 6. Buenas tardes. | 14. Hasta la vista |
| 7. Buenas noches. | 15. Vaya con dios. |
| 8. Estoy bien. | |

Los numeros

cero	Diez	Veinte
Uno	Once	Treinta
Dos	Doce	Cuarenta
Tres	Trece	Cincuenta
Cuatro	Catorce	Sesenta
Cinco	Quince	Setenta
Seis	Dieciséis	Ochenta
Siete	Diecisiete	Noventa
Ocho	Dieciocho	Cien
Nueve	Diecinueve	

Cosas de la Clase

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Armario | 12. levántate | 23. Puerta |
| 2. Basndera | 13. Libro | 24. Reloj |
| 3. Basura | 14. Luz | 25. ¡Seña! |
| 4. Bolígrafo | 15. maestro | 26. ¡Siéntate! |
| 5. Borrador | 16. Mesa | 27. Silla |
| 6. Cartel | 17. mira | 28. Suelo |
| 7. Cuaderno | 18. Mochila | 29. Techo |
| 8. ¡Dibuja! | 19. Muchacha | 30. tiza |
| 9. fregadera | 20. papel | 31. ¡Toca! |
| 10. Lápiz | 21. Pared | 32. Ventana |
| 11. levanta | 22. Pizarra | |

Los partes del cuerpo

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Boca | 10. Dedo | 19. Oreja |
| 2. Brazo | 11. Dedo de pie | 20. Pecho |
| 3. Cabeza | 12. Espinilla | 21. Pelo |
| 4. Cara | 13. Hombro | 22. Pie |
| 5. Cerebra | 14. Mano | 23. Pierna |
| 6. Cintura | 15. Muñeco | 24. Rodilla |
| 7. Codo | 16. Nariz | 25. Tobillo |
| 8. Corazon | 17. Ojo | |
| 9. Cuello | 18. Ombligo | |

Ropa

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Abrigo | 14. Cinturón | 27. Reloj |
| 2. Anillo | 15. Collar | 28. Sandalía |
| 3. Anteojos | 16. Corbata | 29. Sombrero |
| 4. Arête | 17. Faja | 30. Suéter |
| 5. Blusa | 18. Falda | 31. Traje |
| 6. Bolsa | 19. Gafas | 32. Traje de baño |
| 7. Bota | 20. Gorra | 33. Vestido |
| 8. Bufanda | 21. Guante | 34. Zapato |
| 9. Calcetín | 22. Joya | 35. vesta |
| 10. Calzoncillos | 23. Medias | 36. capeta |
| 11. Camisa | 24. Pantalones | 37. ropa interior |
| 12. Camiseta | 25. Pantimedias | |
| 13. Chaqueta | 26. Pulsera | |

Colores

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Amarillo | 6. Claro | 11. Rojo |
| 2. Anaranjado | 7. Gris | 12. Rosa |
| 3. Azul | 8. Negro | 13. Verde |
| 4. Blanco | 9. Oro | 14. Violeto |
| 5. Café | 10. Plata | |

Gramatica

1. What is a noun?
2. What is an adjective?
3. What is the definite article in English?
4. What are the four ways to say the in Spanish?
5. What is gender?
6. Masculine words in Spanish usually end in what letter?
7. Feminine words in Spanish usually end in what letter?
8. What is the indefinite article in English?
9. In English what is the plural of the word “ a “ ?
10. What are the four indefinite articles in Spanish?
11. What do we mean when we talk about noun-adjective agreement.
12. In Spanish adjectives of quality are usually placed _____ the noun.

Nombres

You need to choose a name for yourself that has an Hispanic origin.
For some of you this may be easy. If you are a baseball fan you already know that there are hundreds of players in the major leagues with Hispanic names.

Can you think of several?



Choose one of these names or one from another site:

http://www.20000-names.com/female_spanish_names.htm

http://www.20000-names.com/male_spanish_names.htm

Muchachas

Alicia	Concepción	Gloria	Luisa	Rebeca
Ana	Consuelo	Graciela	Luz	Rita
Anita	Cristina	Guadalupe	Magdalena	Rosa
Ándrea	Diana	(Lupe)	Margarita	Sara
Ángela	Dolores	Inés	María	Silvia
Bárbara	(Lola)	Irene	Mariana	Sofía
Beatriz	Elena	Isabel	Marta	Sonia
Carlota	Elisa	Josefina	Mercedes	Susana
Carmen	Emilia	Juana	Mónica	Teresa
Carolina	Esperanza	Judit	Norma	Verónica
Catalina	Ester	Laura	Olga	Victoria
Cecilia	Eugenia	Leonor	Patricia	Virginia
Clara	Eva	Lourdes	Pilar	Yolanda
Claudia	Georgina	Lucía	Raquel	

Muchachos

Augustín	Cristóbal	Gerardo	Manuel	Raúl
Alberto	Daniel	Gregorio	Marcos	Ricardo
Alejandro	David	Guillermo	Mario	Roberto
Alfonso	Diego	Gustavo	Mateo	Rodolfo
Alfredo	Eduardo	Héctor	Mauricio	Rogelio
Andrés	Enrique	Horacio	Miguel	Santiago
Ángel	Ernesto	Ignacio	Nicolás	Sergio
Antonio	Esteban	Jaime	Oscar	Timoteo
Armando	Eugenio	Javier	Pablo	Tomás
Arturo	Federico	Jesús	Patricio	Vicente
Benjamín	Felipe	Juan	Pedro	Victor
Bernardo	Fernando	Julio	Rafael	
Carlos	Francisco	Leonardo	Raimundo	
César	(Paco)	Luis	Ramón	

Saludos

Greetings

¡Hola!



When people meet, they shake hands

When two kids meet they usually say...**¡Hola!**

¡Buenos días, señor!



When older people meet greet each other they usually say...**¡Buenos días!**

¡Buenos días, señor!



¡Buenos días, señora!

Address a man as.....**señor**
A married lady as.....**señora**
An unmarried lady as.....**señorita**

¡Buenos tardes, señorita!



In the afternoon the greeting is**¡Buenas tardes!**



In the evening the greeting is**¡Buenas noches!**

¿Cómo te llamas?

Whats your name?

In Spanish there are two ways to ask, “What’s your name?”

¿Cómo se llama usted? Is more formal.

It uses the word **usted**, a polite form of the word “you”.

Usted is usually used with someone you don’t know very well or who is older than you.

The second way, **¿Cómo te llamas tú?** or just **¿Cómo te llamas?** Is less formal. It uses the familiar form of “you”, which is **tú**. Use this when speaking with people that you know very well, someone younger than you or a pet.

The answer **Me llamo** _____ is used to answer both forms of the question.

Completa las frases siguientes: (Complete the following sentences)

1. Me llamo Domingo. ¿Cómo te _____
2. _____ llamo Catalina.
3. Me _____ Señora Pacheco. ¿Cómo _____ llama usted?
4. _____ llamo Señor Sánchez.
5. Me llamo Julia. ¿_____ te llamas?
6. Me llamo _____

¿Como estás?

How are you?

Define the following:

¿Como estás? _____

Muy bien, gracias _____

Muy mal _____

Así, así _____

Bien, gracias _____

Mal _____

Lo siento _____

Answer according to the pictures:











Mucho gusto

Pleased to meet you

Do you know what the appropriate response is when someone says ‘Pleased to meet you’?”?

In Spanish the correct response is

El gusto es mio which means _____

Adios

Goodbye

There are a number of different ways to say goodbye. Translate the following:

Adiós _____

Hasta luego _____

Hasta la vista _____

Hasta mañana _____

Vaya con dios. _____

Dialogue

You and your partner will now create a dialogue.

Greet each other.

Ask each others names.

Ask how each of you are doing.

One tell the other “mucho gusto” and respond accordingly.

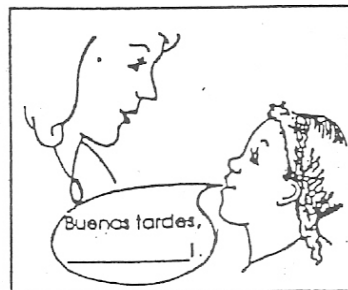
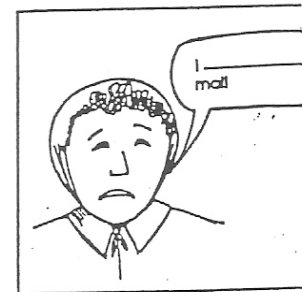
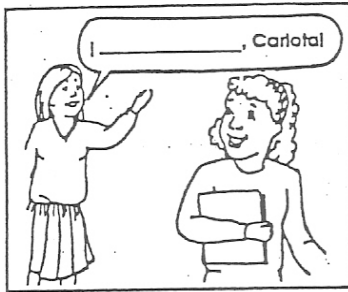
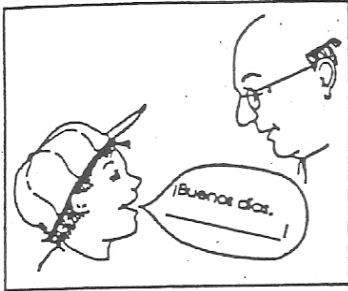
Say goodbye to each other.

Hint: Instead of just repeating a question and more appropriate response would be **y tú**.

For example: ¿Cómo te llamas?

Me llamo Marcos. ¿**Y tú**, cómo te llamas?

Saludos Repaso





II. Greet the people below in Spanish.



Los números 0- 10

Numbers

Write the Spanish word for each

0 _____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____



Can you identify the following numbers- Match them to the correct picture

1. Nueve, uno, uno

2. Cero, cero, siete

3. dos, cuatro, cinco

4. seis, ocho, tres, cinco, cinco

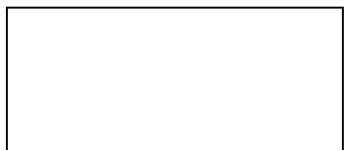

5. uno, nueve



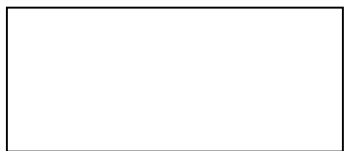

Cosas de la clase

Create a drawing of each item and note explaining how we learned this word.

1. Armario

	
---	---

2. Basndera

	
---	---

3. Basura

	
---	---


4. Bolígrafo

	
--	--

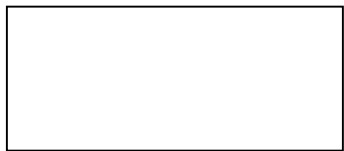

5. Borrador

	
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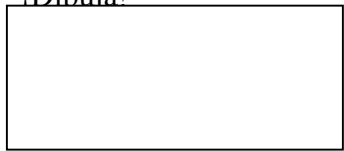

6. Cartel

	
---	---

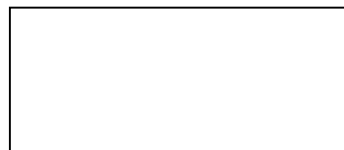

7. Cuaderno

	
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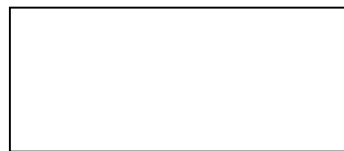

8. ¡Dibuia!

	
---	---

9. fregadera

	
--	---

10. Lápiz

	
--	---

11. levanta

	
--	---

12. levántate

	
---	--

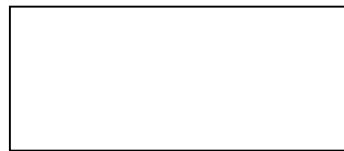
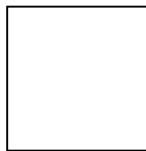
13. Libro

	
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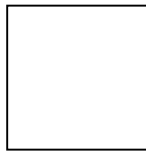
14. Luz

	
--	---

15. maestro

	
--	---

16. Mesa

	
--	---

17. mira

--	--

18. Mochila

--	--

19. Muchacha

--	--

20. papel

--	--

21. Pared

--	--

22. Pizarra

--	--

23. Puerta

--	--

24. Reloj

--	--

25. ¡Seña!

--	--

26. ¡Siéntate!

--	--

27. Silla

--	--

28. Suelo

--	--

29. Techo

--	--

30. tiza

--	--

31. ¡Toca!

--	--

32. Ventana

--	--

Gender and Definite Articles

Gender means the same as _____

In Spanish all nouns have _____

Nouns are either _____ or _____

It is very important to know what gender a noun is!

The only way to know for sure whether a noun is masculine or feminine is to see how it is used. From now on, whenever a new noun is introduced you will be given the definite article too.

In English, the definite article is the word _____.

The is also an _____ which means it describes a noun.

And of course you already know that a noun is a _____, _____ or _____.

In Spanish there are ___ ways of saying “the”.

In Spanish if a noun is masculine the word the is written _____.

In Spanish if a noun is feminine the word the is written _____.

Very often nouns that end in the _____ are masculine.*

And nouns that end in the letter _____ are feminine.*

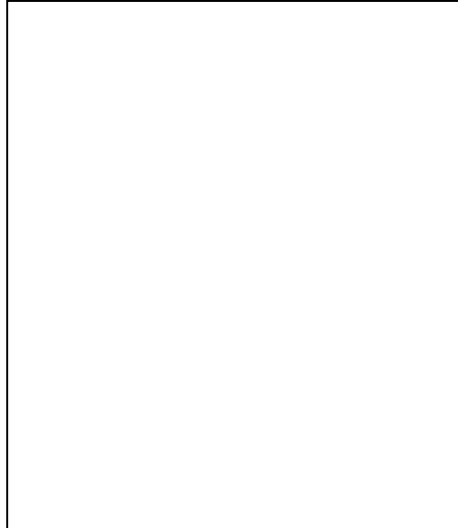
Also words that end in _____ or _____ are often feminine.

*There are numerous exceptions to this rule!

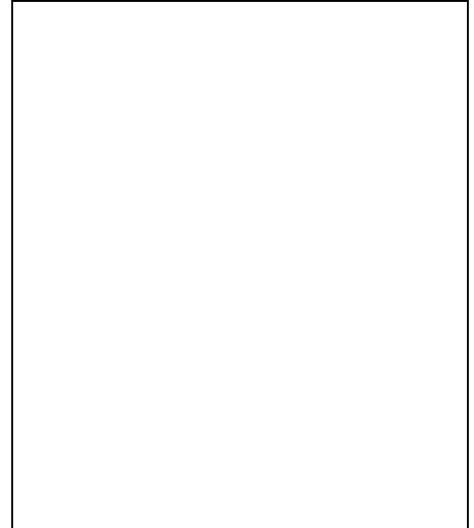
Identifying Nouns

Make a list of all the nouns we have learned that end in O or A and place them in the correct column. Make sure you put the article with it as well.

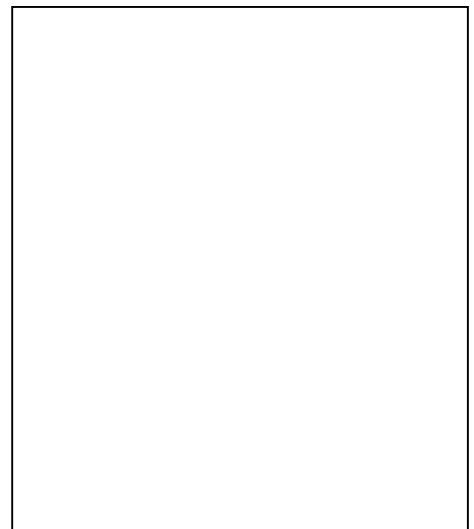
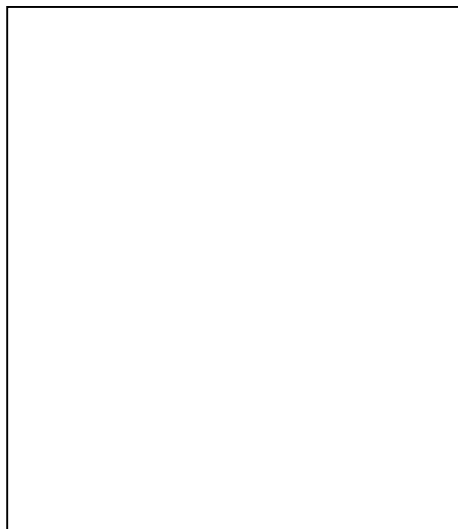
Masculine



Feminine



Of course not all the words we have learned so far end in O or A. Make a list of those words and have the teacher tell you the correct column to put them in.



Making Words Plural

Until now we have only discussed nouns that are singular.

What does singular mean? _____

However, making words plural in Spanish is just as easy as doing it in English.

There are 3 rules you need to know which will almost always guarantee your success.

Rule #1. If a noun ends in a vowel add _____

Example: **ventana** - _____

Rule #2. If a noun ends in a consonant except **n** add _____.

Example: **borrador**- _____

Rule #3. If a noun ends in a **n**, change the **n** to a **ñ** and add _____.

Example: **Nariz** (nose) - _____

On the previous page we said there are _____ ways of saying “the” in Spanish. You may have already realized that **el** and **la** only work for singular nouns. In Spanish the definite articles that go with plural nouns are _____ and _____.

_____ is the plural form of **el**.

And _____ is the plural form of **la**.

Now complete the following chart:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine		
Feminine		

Plurales

Translate the following English phrases in Spanish and identify the rule you used.

- _____ rule # _____ 1. the chairs
- _____ rule # _____ 2. the clocks
- _____ rule # _____ 3. the lights
- _____ rule # _____ 4. the flag
- _____ rule # _____ 5. the teachers
- _____ rule # _____ 6. the students
- _____ rule # _____ 7. the pencils
- _____ rule # _____ 8. the doors
- _____ rule # _____ 9. the books
- _____ rule # _____ 10. the pens
- _____ rule # _____ 11. the chalkboards
- _____ rule # _____ 12. the tables
- _____ rule # _____ 13. the papers
- _____ rule # _____ 14. the walls
- _____ rule # _____ 15. the pens

Cuántos Hay

We have only talked about nouns and adjectives. In order to make sentences we need to know a verb. The easiest verb in Spanish is the word **hay**, pronounced just like the English word “eye”

Hay means _____ or _____

But

It does not mean

_____ or

So don't get confused!!

Now we can make some very simple sentences.

Example 1 : There are 11 students in class.

Hay once estudiantes en la clase.

Now its your turn.

1. There is a pen on the table. _____

2. There are four walls. _____

3. There are five books. _____

4. There is a window in the door. _____

5. There are two teachers in the class. _____

We can also write questions by using the words **cuántos** and **cuántas**.

Both of these words mean: _____

The difference between the two is that one is used with masculine nouns and the other is used with feminine nouns. Can you tell which is which??

So here is a simple question:

How many books are there?

In Spanish we ask **¿Cuántos libros hay?**

Translate the following:

1. How many chairs are there?
2. How many notebooks are there?
3. How many tables are there?
4. How many lights are there?
5. How many erasers are there?

Indefinite Articles

The definite article in English is _____.

In Spanish the four ways of saying “the” are ____, ____, ____, & ____.

In English we have ____ indefinite articles.

When describing singular nouns we use the word ____ (or its other form ____)

When describing plural nouns we use the word _____.

In Spanish the singular masculine indefinite article is _____.

The singular feminine indefinite article is _____.

The plural masculine indefinite article is _____.

And the plural feminine indefinite article is _____.

Uno means _____.

Complete the two squares:


	Definite Articles	
	Singular	Plural
Masculine		
Feminine		

	Indefinite Articles	
	Singular	Plural
Masculine		
Feminine		

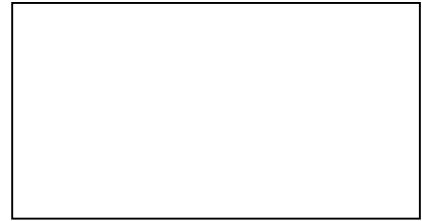
Los Partes del Cuerpo

Draw the parts of the body:

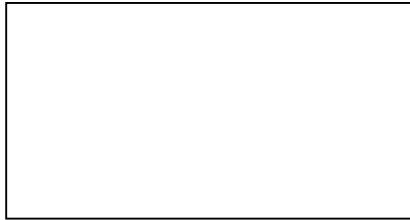
Boca



Codo



Brazo



Corazon



Cabeza



Cuello



Cara



Dedo



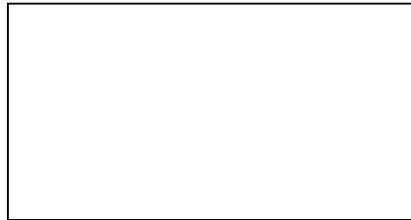
Cerebra



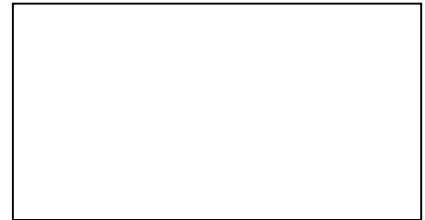
Dedo de pie



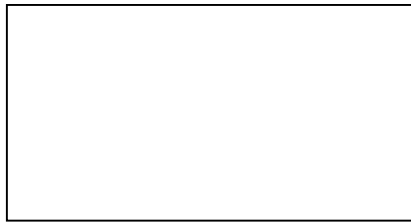
Cintura



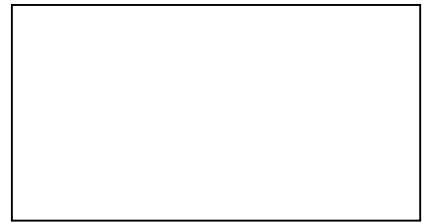
Espinilla



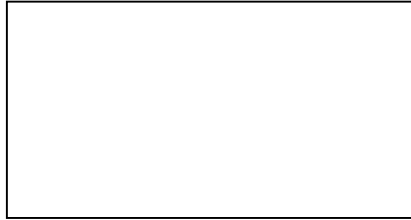
Hombro



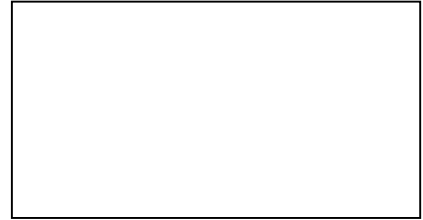
Pecho



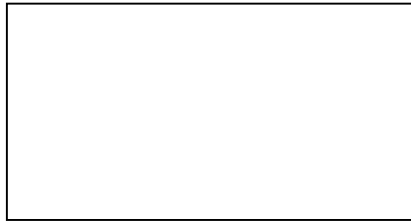
Mano



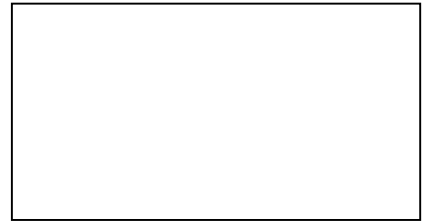
Pelo



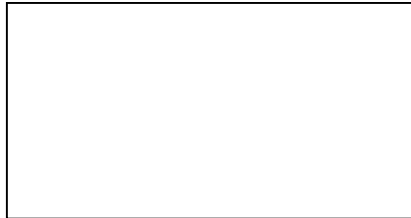
Muñeco



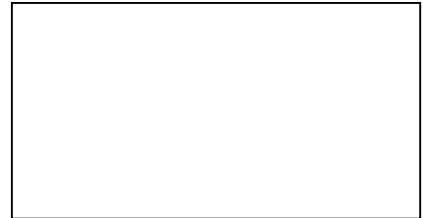
Pie



Nariz



Pierna



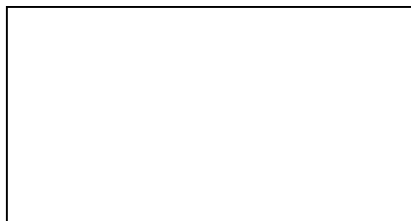
Ojo



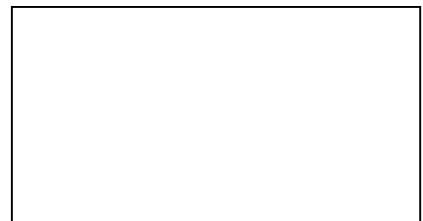
Rodilla



Ombbligo



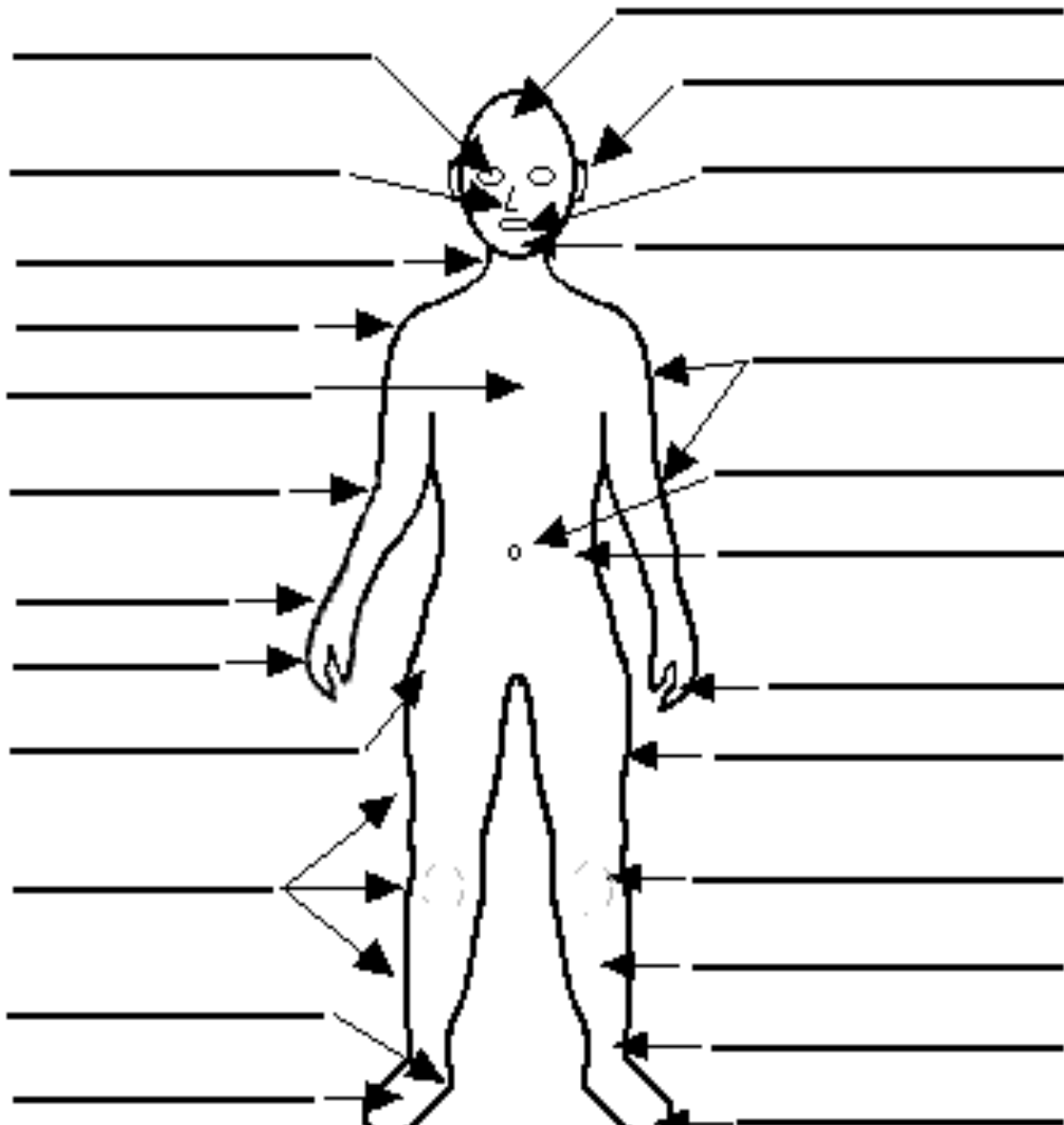
Tobillo



Oreja



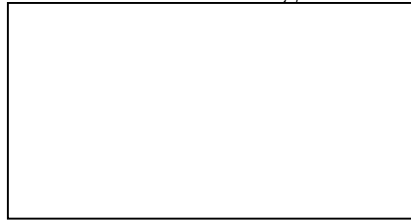
Label the Body



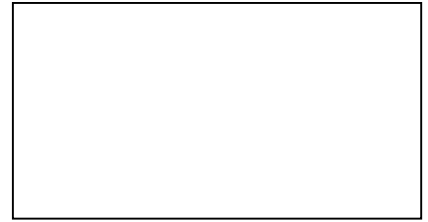
La Ropa

Draw a picture for each of the following:

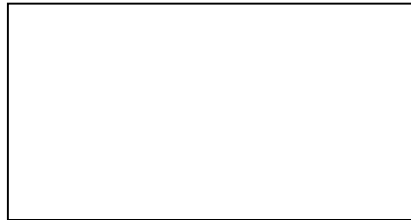
1. Abrigo



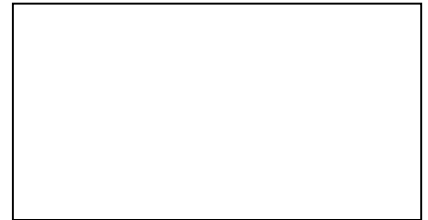
7. Bota



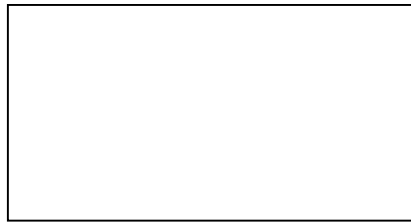
2. Anillo



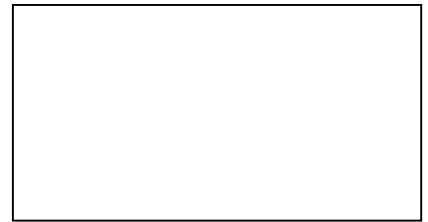
8. Bufanda



3. Anteojos



9. Calcetín



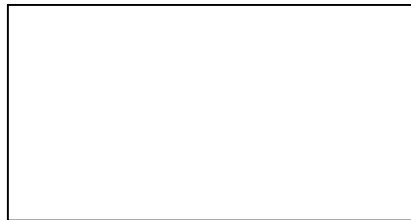
4. Arête



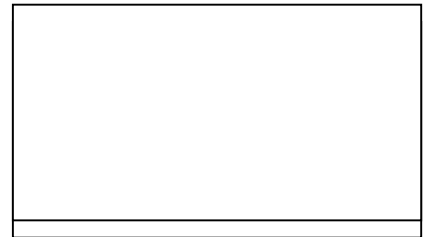
10. Calzoncillos



5. Blusa



11. Camisa



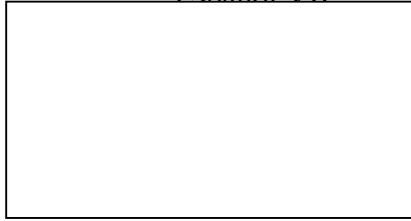
6. Bolsa



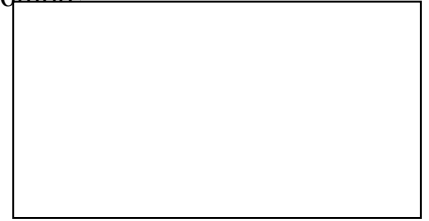
12. Camiseta



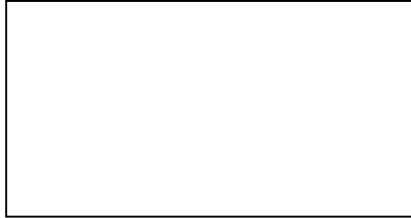
13. Chaqueta



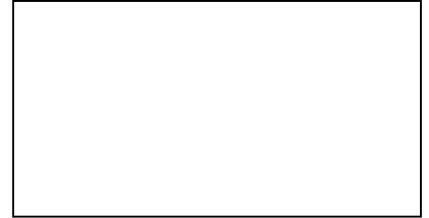
20. Gorra



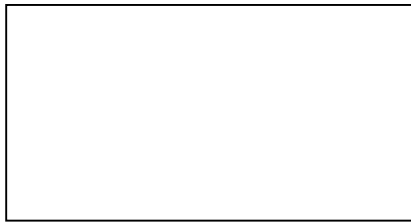
14. Cinturón



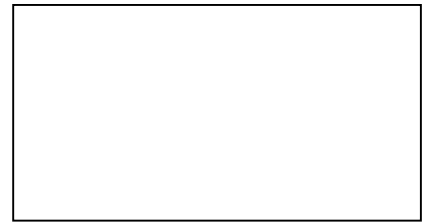
21. Guante



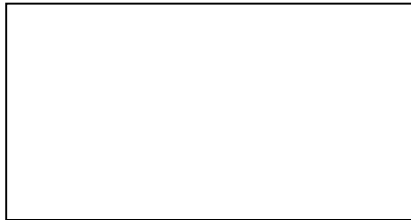
15. Collar



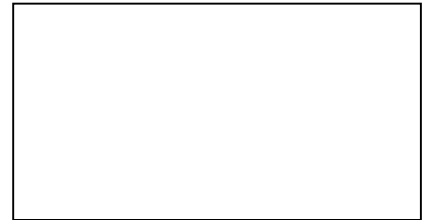
22. Joya



16. Corbata



23. Medias



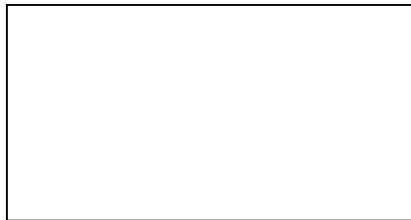
17. Faja



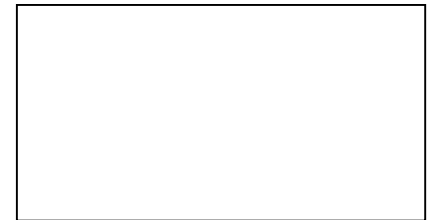
24. Pantalones



18. Falda



25. Pantimedias



19. Gafas



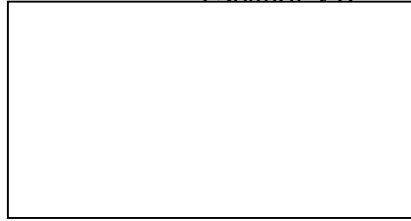
26. Pulsera



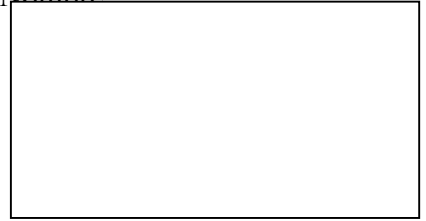
Español VII

Nombre

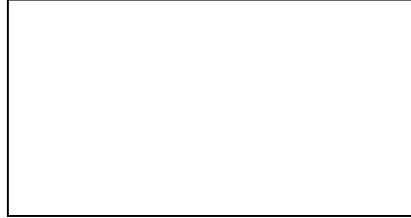
27. Reloj



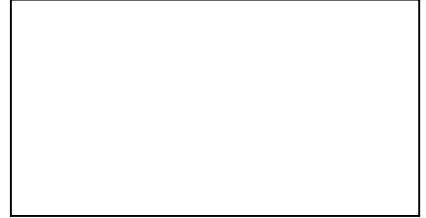
33. Vestido



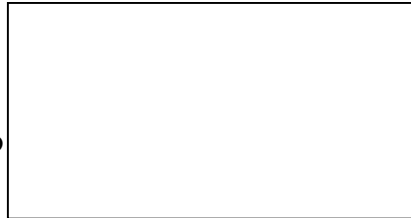
28. Sandalía



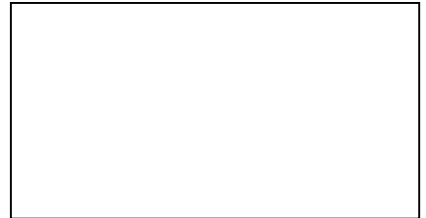
34. Zapato



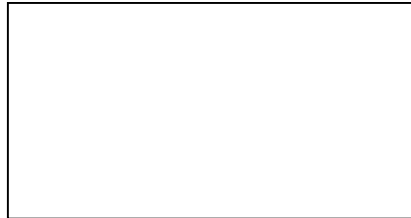
29. Sombrero



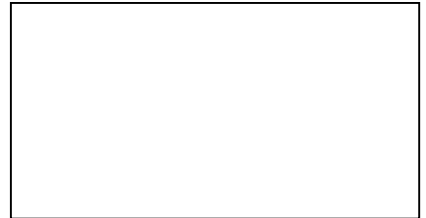
35. vesta



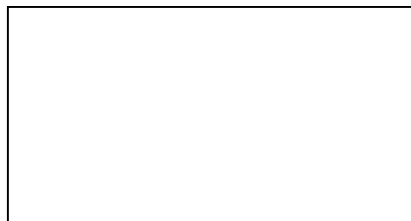
30. Suéter



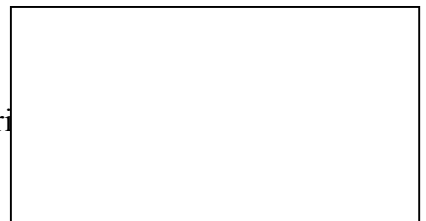
36. capeta



31. Traje



37. ropa interi



32. Traje de baño



Colores

Identify the following colors then color the shape.

◇ Blanco

◇ Anaranjado

◇ Rojo

◇ Azul

◇ Amarillo

◇ Plata

◇ Roso

◇ Claro

◇ Verde

◇ Negro

◇ Café

◇ Violeto

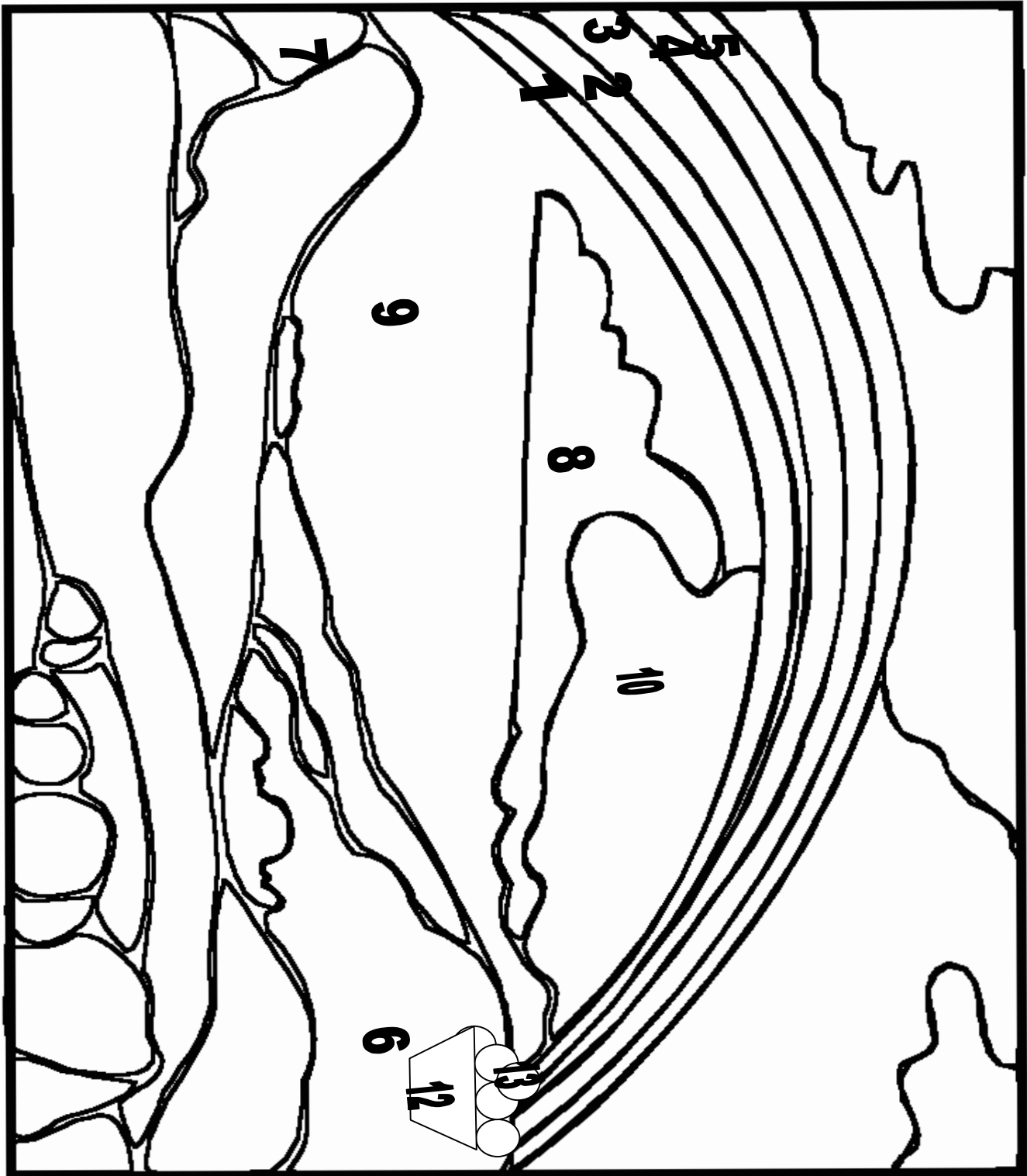
◇ Gris

◇ Roso

Use these to complete the color by numbers

1. roso
2. anaranjado
3. Amarillo
4. Verde
5. Violeto
6. Café
7. Azul
8. Roso
9. Gris
10. plato
12. negro
13. oro

El Arco del Iris



Working with Articles

Directions: Identify the objects and write the word with the correct definite article on the left and its indefinite article on the right.

Definite Article

Example



Indefinite Article

Adjectivos

Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the adjective given.

Masculine Singular	Masculine Plural	Feminine Singular	Feminine Plural	English
Amarillo				
	Anaranjados			
		Azul	Azules	
Blanco				
	Bonitos			
		Café		
			Claras	
Gris				
	Negros			
		Ora		
			Oscuras	
Plato				
	Primeros			
		Roja		
			Rosas	
Segundo				
	Simpáticos			
		Una		
			Verdes	
Violeto				

Vamos a Hablar Sobre del Adjectivos

(let's talk about adjectives)

Adjectives describe _____. In Spanish adjectives must agree in number and in gender with the nouns they describe. You know this just from working with the four forms of the word "the".

Let's quickly review those 4.

El is used with nouns that are _____ and _____

La is used with nouns that are _____ and _____

Los is used with nouns that are _____ and _____

Las is used with nouns that are _____ and _____

For our purposes we will label adjectives either one of two ways. Adjectives like "some", "47", and "few" are called adjectives of _____.

Adjectives of _____ are placed _____ a noun.

Words like "beautiful", "green", "nice" and "black" are adjectives of _____.

Adjectives of _____ always _____ a noun.

Adjectives that end in the letter "O" or "A" will always have four forms. For example the Spanish word for "red" is rojo. But there are actually 3 other ways that this word can be written depending on what is being called red.

Example 1: Translate the following:

The red pen. (You must determine whether the noun is masculine or feminine)

Example 2: The red chair: (Notice that chair is feminine. How will this change rojo?)

Example 3: The red pens. (This is not singular and in this case a 3 words must be plural)

Example 4: The red chairs

For the remainder of the adjectives that do not end in "O" or "A" there are only two forms. We don't have to worry about making adjectives like verde and café agree in gender with nouns they describe. For these we just need make sure that they agree in _____ . We also need to make sure that the adjective is placed correctly after the noun.

In all of your following assignments it is necessary to remember the proper placement. Absolutely not credit will be given for answers written in the wrong order.

Example 4: Translate:

The blue clock

The gray books

Translate the following sentences. Before you do, identify the noun as either masculine or feminine (M or F) and singular or plural (S or P). Determine if the article is definite or indefinite (D or I) and then state if adjective is quality or quantity (L or N).

	Noun		Article	Adjective
1. The orange pens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. The six flags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

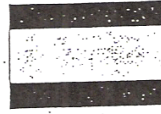
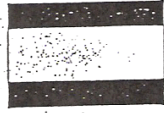
3. Some blue book bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. A green door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. The twenty-five papers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

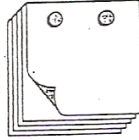
Pick an Adjective

1. El La
Los Las



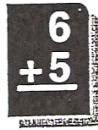
Rojo Rojos
Roja Rojas

2. El La
Los Las



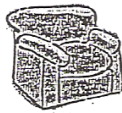
Blanco Blancas
Blanca Blancos

3. El La
Los Las



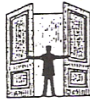
Negra Negros
Negro Negras

4. El La
Los Las



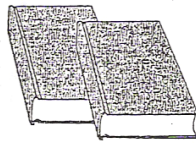
Roso Rosos
Rosa Rosas

5. El La
Los Las



Café Cafes

6. El La
Los Las



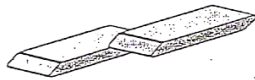
Azul Azules

7. El La
Los Las



Violeta Violeto
Violetas Violetos

8. El La
Los Las



Gris Grises

La Ropa

the coat _____

the blouse _____

the boot _____

the sock _____

the shirt _____

the t-shirt _____

the belt _____

the tie _____

the jacket _____

the skirt _____

the gloves _____

the stockings _____

the pants _____

the underwear _____

the hat _____

the dress _____

the shoes _____



Maricela



While watching the film be looking for answers to the following questions:

1. In what city does the movie take place?
2. Where is Maricela and her family originally from?
3. Why did the family move?
4. What did Maricela's mother do back home?
5. Why do you think she is a maid now?
6. What happened to Maricela's brother?
7. Where is Maricela's father?
8. What is Maricela afraid of?
9. What examples of racism do you see in the movie?
10. Should people from other countries be allowed into the United States?

Sweet 15

1. What is a quinceañera?
2. What is Marta's father's name?
3. Where is Ramón from originally?
4. What does Ramón do for a living?
5. What service is Marta performing?
6. Why is she doing this?
7. What are the 3 main plot lines in this movie?
8. What is amnesty?
9. How does Marta try to help her family?

