SPANISH 1
LIFEPAC TWO

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Note to Students: Whenever you are prompted to listen to an audio portion of an exercise (indicated by the icon), a blank has been provided for you to record the audio CD track number. This will aid you in quickly locating the correct track number when you review.
I. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR: CLASSROOM OBJECTS, NUMBERS, & DEFINITE ARTICLES

Vocabulary: Classroom Objects

Listen and repeat these classroom objects. (CD Track # ________)

- la bandera: the flag
- el bolígrafo: the (ballpoint) pen
- el borrador: the eraser
- el cartel: the poster
- la cinta: the tape
- la computadora: the computer
- el cuaderno: the notebook
- el diccionario: the dictionary
- el escritorio: the desk
- el/la estudiante: the student (male/female)
- la goma: the pencil eraser
- el lápiz: the pencil
- el libro: the book
- el mapa: the map
- la mesa: the table
- la mochila: the backpack
- el papel: the (piece of) paper
- la pluma: the pen
- el profesor: the teacher (male)
- la profesora: the teacher (female)
- la pizarra: the chalkboard
- el pupitre: the student desk
- la regla: the ruler
- el sacapuntas: the pencil sharpener
- la silla: the chair
- la tiza: the chalk
Identify the numbered items in each picture, first in English, then in Spanish. Include the article.

1.1

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<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
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Grammar: Definite Articles and Agreement

Unlike English, Spanish nouns are either masculine or feminine. The articles that go with them are also either masculine or feminine. Look back at the vocabulary list on page 1, and notice that *el* is used with some words and *la* is used with others, yet they both translate as *the*. This is because some of the words in the list are masculine and some are feminine. *El* is the masculine article that means *the*. Do not confuse *el* (the) with *él* (he). *La* is the feminine article that means *the*. Therefore, as you learn new nouns, you must also memorize their article. If *el* is the article, the noun is masculine; if *la* is the article, the noun is feminine. It is the article that clarifies if the noun is masculine or feminine, and the articles are not interchangeable. For example, *la bandera* means the flag. Bandera is a feminine word and can be used only with a feminine article. This is called agreement—the noun and article must agree or “match” each other; *el bandera* is not grammatically correct. Now consider *el libro*. *Libro* is a masculine word and therefore can be used only with a masculine article; *la libro* is not correct.

Look at the following nouns, paying special attention to their articles. If they are masculine, write *M*. If they are feminine, write *F*.

1.2  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>_____ el grado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>_____ la literatura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>_____ el francés</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>_____ la clase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are a few nouns that can be either masculine or feminine, depending on if they refer to males or females. For example, notice the word *estudiante* in your vocabulary list on page 1. If the student is a boy, use *el estudiante*, and if it’s a girl, use *la estudiante*. Another example is *dentista*. Both *el dentista* and *la dentista* mean the dentist, but *el dentista* refers to a male dentist, while *la dentista* refers to a female dentist.

As with English, Spanish nouns are either singular or plural. The basic rule for making Spanish nouns plural is very simple. If the noun ends in a vowel, add *s*; if it ends in a consonant, add *es*. For example, *libro* becomes *libros*, and *cartel* becomes *carteles*. However, unlike English, Spanish articles are also singular and plural. The plural of *el* is *los*, and the plural of *la* is *las*. Consider these examples:

- *el libro* = the book
- *los libros* = the books
- *la bandera* = the flag
- *las banderas* = the flags

Notice that Spanish has four different words for “the.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>el</em> (masculine)</td>
<td><em>los</em> (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>la</em> (feminine)</td>
<td><em>las</em> (feminine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Just as the masculine and feminine articles are not interchangeable, the singular and plural forms are not interchangeable either. When the noun becomes plural, its article must also be plural; otherwise, it isn’t grammatically correct.
Look at the following articles and nouns. In the first blank, write M if they are masculine and F if they are feminine. In the second blank, write S if they are singular and P if they are plural.

1.3
a. _____ _____ el examen  
   b. _____ _____ la historia  
   c. _____ _____ los bolígrafos  
   d. _____ _____ las reglas  
   e. _____ _____ las profesoras  
   f. _____ _____ la página  
   g. _____ _____ el pupitre  
   h. _____ _____ los escritorios

*NOTE: One important rule to remember when making nouns plural is that if the noun ends in the letter z, the z is changed to c and then you add es. For example, el lápiz means “the pencil,” and the plural is los lápices (the pencils).

Look at the following singular articles and nouns. In the space provided, make each of them plural. Remember that you must change both the article and the noun.

1.4
a. el cuaderno  
   b. la clase  
   c. el borrador  
   d. la cinta  
   e. el profesor  
   f. la luz (the light)

Vocabulary: Numbers 0–10

Listen and repeat the following numbers. (CD Track # ________)

1.5
Repeat these numbers, saying them in groups of two, then three, four, and five. Repeat them backwards, then odd and even. Look at things around the room and say how many there are of each.

zero    cero
one     uno – masculine (shortened to un before a noun)  
         una – feminine (“one” has a gender difference)
two     dos
three   tres
four    cuatro
five    cinco
six     seis
seven   siete
eight   ocho
nine    nueve
ten     diez

Adult check ___________________________________________________________________
Initial __________ Date __________
Look at the following pictures and the number they represent. Practice reading them out loud.

1.6

1. un lápiz y una pluma 2. dos mochilas 3. tres estudiantes

4. cuatro carteles 5. cinco pupitres 6. seis libros

7. siete cuadernos 8. ocho rollos de cinta 9. nueve banderas

10. diez sillas

Adult check ___________________________________________________________________
Initial Date

Label the following pictures, including the quantity of each object.

1.7

a. ___________________________ b. ___________________________ c. ___________________________
Write out the following math problems. The math terms are más for “plus,” menos for “minus,” son for “equals.” For example: 3 + 4 = 7 would be written Tres más cuatro son siete.

1.8

a. 3 + 5 = 8

b. 2 + 7 = 9

c. 10 – 4 = 6

d. 9 – 1 = 8

e. 3 + 7 = 10

f. 4 + 5 = 9

g. 6 – 2 = 4

h. 1 + 7 = 8

i. 5 + 1 = 6

j. 8 – 4 = 4