



# LA ROPA

clothing

expand FOL #1: indefinite articles

expressing ownership

expressing opinions

using adjectives to describe clothing

FOL #3: adjective agreement

subject pronouns

FOL #2: regular -ar verb conjugation



**Recycle:**

definite articles

colors

weather, infinitives, future plans

# la ropa



I can identify articles of clothing.



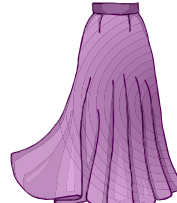
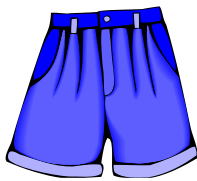
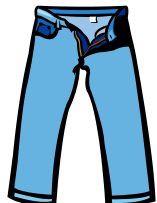
la camisa

la camiseta

el suéter

la sudadera

el traje



los vaqueros

los pantalones

los pantalones cortos

la falda

el vestido



la chamarra

el abrigo

el sombrero

la gorra

el gorro



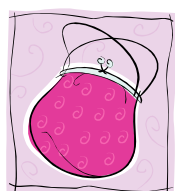
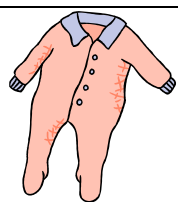
los calcetines

las sandalias

las botas

los zapatos

los zapatos de tenis



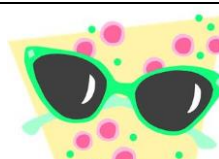
el pijama

la bolsa

la bufanda

los mitones

los guantes



el paraguas

el traje de baño

las gafas

las gafas de sol

el cinturón

# práctica con la ropa

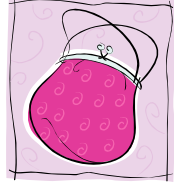


I can identify articles of clothing.

Label (in Spanish) each clothing item. Include an article (el/la/los/las) & pay close attention to spelling!



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



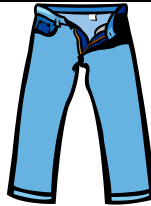
5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_



11. \_\_\_\_\_



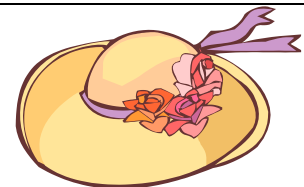
12. \_\_\_\_\_



13. \_\_\_\_\_



14. \_\_\_\_\_



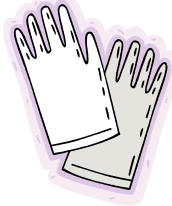
15. \_\_\_\_\_



# I can identify articles of clothing.



16. \_\_\_\_\_



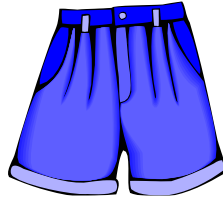
17. \_\_\_\_\_



18. \_\_\_\_\_



19. \_\_\_\_\_



20. \_\_\_\_\_



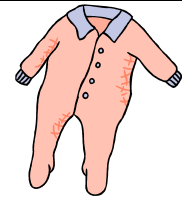
21. \_\_\_\_\_



22. \_\_\_\_\_



23. \_\_\_\_\_



24. \_\_\_\_\_



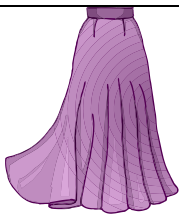
25. \_\_\_\_\_



26. \_\_\_\_\_



27. \_\_\_\_\_



28. \_\_\_\_\_



29. \_\_\_\_\_



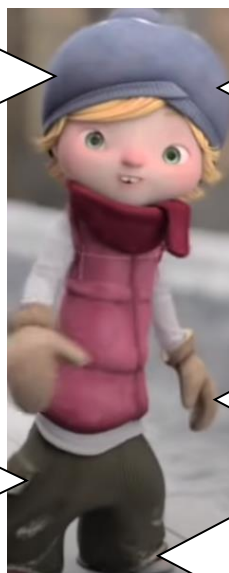
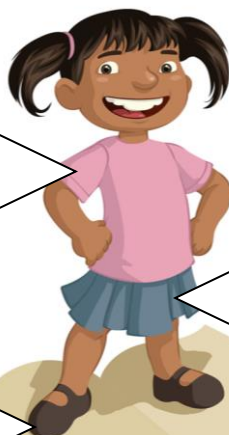
30. \_\_\_\_\_

# la ropa



I can identify articles of clothing.

A. Label (in Spanish) the clothing each person is wearing. Pay close attention to spelling and articles.



## marcas famosas



I can identify articles of clothing.

Write (in Spanish) a clothing item that you associate with each logo/brand name below. If you are not familiar with a brand, ask a parent or other adult, OR look it up online. Try not to repeat clothing terms.

# práctica con el vocabulario



I can identify articles of clothing.

In each group, circle the word that does NOT 'fit' with the other three.

1. el gorro                      la gorra                      el cinturón                      el sombrero

2. la sudadera                      la camiseta                      el suéter                      los vaqueros

3. las botas                      las gafas                      los calcetines                      los zapatos

4. la camisa                      la bolsa                      el vestido                      la falda

5. la chamarra                      el paraguas                      la sudadera                      el abrigo

6. el pijama                      la bufanda                      los mitones                      los guantes

7. el traje de baño                      los pantalones cortos                      el abrigo                      las sandalias

8.



la corbata



el chaleco



las mallas



la blusa



los zapatos de tacón

# práctica con el vocabulario



**World Languages Power Standard: Interpretive Communication (Reading and Listening)**  
Students will understand and interpret the language studied in its written and spoken forms on a variety of topics.

A. Answer each question by circling **TWO** clothing items that you *like to wear* in the specified season.

1. ¿Qué te gusta llevar en la primavera?

una chamarra

una bufanda

un paraguas

2. ¿Qué te gusta llevar en el invierno?

un abrigo

unos guantes

unas sandalias

3. ¿Qué te gusta llevar en el verano?

unas gafas de sol

unos pantalones cortos

un gorro

4. ¿Qué te gusta llevar en el otoño?

un traje de baño

unos vaqueros

un suéter

B. Say 2 clothing items you *like to wear* (llevar) in the indicated weather condition. Use indefinite articles and don't repeat clothing items!



**World Languages Standard: Presentational Communication (Writing and Speaking)**  
Students will present information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers on a variety of topics in the language studied.

Modelo: ¿Qué te gusta llevar cuando hace frío?

*Me gusta llevar una bufanda y un abrigo cuando hace frío.*

1. ¿Qué te gusta llevar cuando hace calor?

---

2. ¿Qué te gusta llevar cuando hace buen tiempo?

---

3. ¿Qué te gusta llevar cuando nieva?

---

4. ¿Qué te gusta llevar cuando llueve?

---

5. ¿Qué te gusta llevar cuando hace fresco?

---



# los sustantivos (nouns)



I can make singular nouns plural.

**F.O.L. #1** (fact of life #1) **ALL** nouns in Spanish have ...  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

How do I know if a noun is **singular** or **plural**? 😊 **EASY!** Plural nouns end in - \_\_\_\_\_.

To make a singular noun plural.....

- If a noun ends in a **vowel**, you make it plural simply by adding \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a noun ends in a **consonant**, you make it plural by adding \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a noun ends in a **Z**, you must first change the **Z** to a \_\_\_\_\_, and then add \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a noun ends in **-án,-én,-ín,-ón, or -ún**, \_\_\_\_\_ the written accent, then add \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a singular noun ends **-s**, do \_\_\_\_\_ change the noun. **ONLY** the article is made plural.

## práctica con los sustantivos

A. Make each noun below plural.

Modelo: gorra \_\_\_\_\_ gorras

1. vestido \_\_\_\_\_

2. traje \_\_\_\_\_

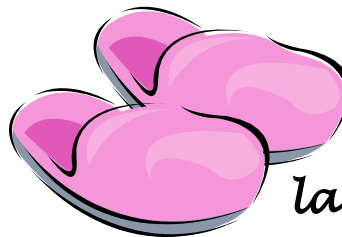
3. cinturón \_\_\_\_\_

4. paraguas \_\_\_\_\_

5. calcetín \_\_\_\_\_

6. disfraz \_\_\_\_\_

*la ropa interior*



*las pantuflas*


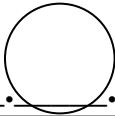



# I can identify the gender of nouns.

How do I know if a noun is masculine or feminine? :/ NOT QUITE SO EASY!


To determine the **GENDER** of a noun.....

- For 'person' nouns, think about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the word.
- For 'non-person' nouns, look at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the word.

 **Masculine** nouns often end with \_\_\_\_\_   **Feminine** nouns often end with \_\_\_\_\_

¡OJO! Noun must be

- **HOWEVER**, there are some nouns that do not follow the rule above. It is very IMPORTANT to know each noun's gender. You will need to \_\_\_\_\_ the gender of "tricky" nouns.

 Can I change the gender of a noun? \_\_\_\_\_!

B. Circle the **plural** nouns below. Remember that you must consider the singular noun to determine gender. Mark each noun masculine (M) or feminine (F).

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. falda _____     | 6. pijama _____    |
| 2. abrigo _____    | 7. sudadera _____  |
| 3. sandalias _____ | 8. vaqueros _____  |
| 4. guantes _____   | 9. suéter _____    |
| 5. cinturón _____  | 10. paraguas _____ |



el anillo



la pulsera



el collar



los aretes

# los artículos



I can use definite and indefinite articles to identify the number and gender of nouns.

**los artículos definidos** Definite articles are \_\_\_\_\_.

When a person refers to a certain, specific item they use the definite article.

There are FOUR definite articles in Spanish. The singular and plural definite article all mean \_\_\_\_\_.

	masculino	femenino
singular		
plural		

## los artículos indefinidos

*Why FOUR articles?*



Indefinite articles are more \_\_\_\_\_ than definite articles.

When a person asks for an unspecific item they use the **indefinite article**.

As with definite articles, there are FOUR indefinite articles in Spanish. Singular indefinite articles mean \_\_\_\_\_; the plural indefinite articles mean \_\_\_\_\_.

When describing the clothes that you are wearing, it is more natural to use the **indefinite article**.

*Ej:* When I ski, I wear a coat, a hat, and some gloves.

Because of F.O.L. #1.  
All nouns have number and gender.

	masculino	femenino
singular		
plural		

# práctica con los artículos



I can use **definite & indefinite articles** to indicate the number & gender of clothing nouns.

A. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate definite OR indefinite article, according to the prompt given. Remember, all nouns in Spanish have number and gender.

Modelos: la bufanda (the) unos zapatos (some)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ sudadera  
(a)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ chamarra  
(the)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ bolsas  
(the)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ paraguas  
(a)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ abrigo  
(the)

8. \_\_\_\_\_ trajes de baño  
(the)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ guantes  
(some)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ sandalias  
(some)



una playera



los pantalones deportivos

B. Translate these short phrases into Spanish. Pay attention to definite vs. indefinite articles, and be sure to spell correctly.

Modelo: a shoe un zapato

1. a scarf \_\_\_\_\_

2. some socks \_\_\_\_\_

3. the belt \_\_\_\_\_

4. some pajamas \_\_\_\_\_

5. the skirts \_\_\_\_\_



las chanclas

# viajes



I can use an **indefinite article** to indicate the number & gender of clothing nouns.

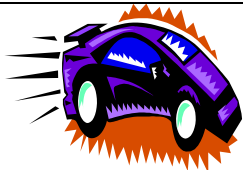

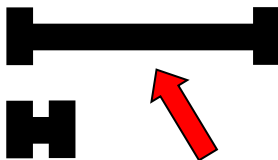
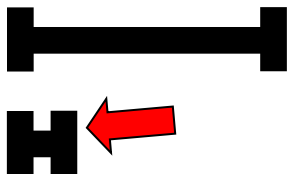
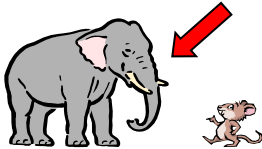
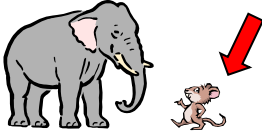






1. Marta, Vanesa, Ricardo and José are all going on trips. Look at **where** they're going, what they are **planning to do**, and what the **weather** will be. List logical clothing items they might pack in their suitcases. Include an **INDEFINITE ARTICLE** with each clothing item.

 <p><b>Marta va a la playa en San Diego.</b> <i>Hace sol.</i> La temperatura está a 29 grados.</p>		 <p><b>Vanesa va a una fiesta en la Ciudad de México.</b> <i>Llueve y está nublado.</i> La temperatura está a 16 grados.</p>	
<b>La ropa que ella va a llevar:</b>		<b>La ropa que ella va a llevar:</b>	
unas sandalias		una falda	
 <p><b>Ricardo va a esquiar en Colorado.</b> <i>Nieva mucho.</i> La temperatura está a 0 grados.</p>		 <p><b>José va a un concierto en Chicago.</b> <i>Hace viento.</i> La temperatura está a 10 grados.</p>	
<b>La ropa que él va a llevar:</b>		<b>La ropa que él va a llevar:</b>	
unos guantes		unos vaqueros	


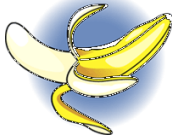








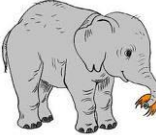
# los adjetivos



I can use adjectives to describe clothing.

			
nuevo	viejo	largo	corto
			
grande	pequeño	bonito	feo
			
oscuro	claro	flojo	ajustado

## Repaso: los colores

					
verde	amarillo	azul	rojo	morado	rosado
					
anaranjado	café / marrón	negro	blanco	gris	

# adjective agreement



I can modify adjectives to agree with clothing nouns.

Another VERY important concept in Spanish is.....



What does this mean?

- We know that adjectives are used to describe or modify \_\_\_\_\_.
- Since nouns in Spanish have \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (FOL #1), the adjectives that describe the nouns must “agree” or \_\_\_\_\_.

There are several types of adjectives in Spanish. In order to make them “match” the nouns they describe, we must use one of \_\_\_\_\_ adjective agreement patterns.

<b>O</b>	masculino	femenino
singular	<b>feo</b>	
plural		

<b>E</b>	masculino	femenino
singular	<b>grande</b>	
plural		

<b>CONSONANTE</b>	masculino	femenino
singular	<b>azul</b>	
plural		



Adjectives in Spanish are usually placed \_\_\_\_\_ the noun.

# adjective agreement



I can modify adjectives to agree with clothing nouns.

## 1. **O** Endings

- El zapato feo
- La camisa fea
- Los pantalones feos
- Las bufandas feas

## 2. **E** Endings

- El doctor inteligente
- La doctora inteligente
- Los hombres inteligentes
- Las mujeres inteligentes

## 3. **Consonant** Endings

- el vestido azul
- la blusa azul
- las chamarras azules
- los vestidos azules

### Adjective Rules

- In Spanish, an adjective changes to **agree** with the noun it describes.
- Adjectives usually are placed **after** the noun they describe.

La chica **alta**  
El maestro **perezoso**  
Los vaqueros **os feos**

### A. Underline the word that best fits the sentence.

1. Carlos lleva una camisa (**blanco / blanca**).
2. Eulalia tiene una bufanda (**rosado / rosada**).
3. El maestro lleva una chamarra (**negro / negra**).
4. Miranda lleva un abrigo (**amarillo / amarilla**).
5. La doctora lleva un traje (**morado / morada**).

### B. Choose the word from the word bank that correctly fits each sentence.

1. La sudadera es \_\_\_\_\_.
2. El vestido es \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jorge lleva unas gafas \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Me gusta llevar los zapatos \_\_\_\_\_.

### Word Bank

nuevas      blanca  
corto      negros



# practice with adjective agreement



I can modify adjectives to agree with clothing nouns.

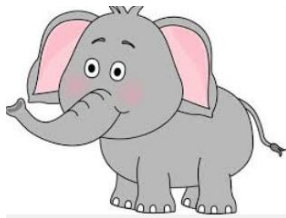
A. Señorita Garcia is describing what various students are wearing. Underline the appropriate adjective to complete her statements.

1. Felicia lleva una falda ( rojo / negra ).
2. Esteban lleva una gorra ( azul / anaranjado ).
3. Víctor lleva las camisetas ( azul / blancas ).
4. Patricia lleva un abrigo ( gris / amarilla ).
5. Ernesto lleva un paraguas ( negros / verde ).
6. Juan lleva los vaqueros ( azules / moradas ).



B. Fill in the blanks with a color generally associated with each item. Modify the color adjective so that it “agrees” with the noun being described.

Modelo: Una fresa (*strawberry*) es roja .



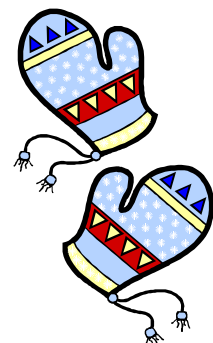
1. Los chocolates son \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Los vaqueros son \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Las plantas son \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Los elefantes son \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Una banana es \_\_\_\_\_.

C. Describe the clothing items below using the suggested adjective in its correct form.

Remember: F.O.L. # 3 WHAT YOU SEE MUST AGREE!

Modelo: la camiseta amarilla (yellow)

- |                   |       |         |
|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 1. los suéteres   | _____ | (old)   |
| 2. las chamarras  | _____ | (new)   |
| 3. la bufanda     | _____ | (long)  |
| 4. los mitones    | _____ | (small) |
| 5. la camisa      | _____ | (light) |
| 6. los calcetines | _____ | (short) |
| 7. la bolsa       | _____ | (big)   |
| 8. las gafas      | _____ | (dark)  |



# expressing likes/dislikes (parte 1)



I can express an opinion about clothes.

We used **ME GUSTA + INFINITIVE** earlier this year to say that we \_\_\_\_\_  
to do various activities. Ejemplos: **Me gusta cantar.** / **No me gusta nadar.**

Now we'll learn to use **GUSTAR with nouns** to express our opinions about clothing.

There are actually TWO ways to say "I LIKE..." **ME GUSTA...** and **ME GUSTAN**



**HUH?!** Let's take a closer look....

Loosely translated, "**Me gusta la falda.**" means \_\_\_\_\_

More precisely though, the actual meaning of "**Me gusta la falda.**" is  
\_\_\_\_\_

Therefore, if you like something that is plural, like *los calcetines*, you need to say

**Me gustan** los calcetines, which technically means  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EJEMPLOS



Me \_\_\_\_\_ el gorro.



No me \_\_\_\_\_ las botas.

# práctica con gusta/gustan



I can express an opinion about clothes.

A. Look at each noun. Write **S** if the noun is singular. Write **P** if the noun is plural.

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ los zapatos   | 5. _____ la bufanda            |
| 2. _____ la gorra      | 6. _____ los pantalones cortos |
| 3. _____ el abrigo     | 7. _____ el cinturón           |
| 4. _____ las sandalias | 8. _____ la camisa             |

B. Now look at sentences using the same nouns from part A. Complete the verbs by writing **a** for the singular nouns and **an** for the plural nouns.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Me gust _____ los zapatos.   | 5. Me gust _____ la bufanda.            |
| 2. Me gust _____ la gorra.      | 6. Me gust _____ los pantalones cortos. |
| 3. Me gust _____ el abrigo.     | 7. Me gust _____ el cinturón.           |
| 4. Me gust _____ las sandalias. | 8. Me gust _____ la camisa.             |

C. Complete the following exchanges by circling the correct word in parenthesis.



1. Elena: ¿Te ( **gusta / gustan** ) la camisa morada?

Enrique: ¡Sí! Me ( **gusta / gustan** ) la camisa morada?

2. Berta: No me ( **gusta / gustan** ) los guantes amarillos.

Ana: ¿No? ¡Me ( **gusta / gustan** ) los guantes amarillos.



3. José: Me ( **gusta / gustan** ) las sandalias.

Luis: ¿Sí? ¡A mí no. Pero me ( **gusta / gustan** ) los zapatos.



# posesión → de



I can indicate ownership.

In English, we use an \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate that something belongs to someone.

However, \_\_\_\_\_ **does not exist** in Spanish!

Instead, to show ownership in Spanish one must use the preposition \_\_\_\_\_.

The **de** is placed \_\_\_\_\_ the item/noun and the owner's name.

Write sentences to say that you LIKE the following peoples' clothing items. Follow the model.

Modelos:	Margarita's 	Me gusta la camiseta <u>de</u> Margarita.
	David's 	Me gustan los mitones <u>de</u> David.
1. 	Paula's 	
2. 	César's 	
3. 	Antonia's 	
4. 	Marisol's 	
5. 	Francisco's 	

# expressing likes/dislikes (parte 2)



I can express an opinion about clothes.

The next thing we need to learn about the verb "gustar" is that we can use it to talk about what **other people** like and dislike.

→ To do this we still use two forms of gustar: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

→ However, we don't use subject pronouns (yo, tú, él, etc.); instead we use an **indirect object pronoun**.

To say that <b>I</b> like/dislike something...	(No)	indirect object pronoun	}	gusta infinitive or singular noun ----- gustan plural noun
To say (or ask if) <b>YOU</b> [informal] like/dislike something ...				
To say (or ask if) <b>YOU</b> [formal] like something ...				
To say <b>HE</b> or <b>SHE</b> likes/dislikes something....				

## Let's try it....

1. I don't like to skate. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you like the sweater? \_\_\_\_\_
3. She likes the shoes. \_\_\_\_\_



# los gustos



I can express an opinion about clothes.

Say whether the people below LIKE or DISLIKE the pictured item or activity.  
Start each sentence with (No) Me, Te, Le. (Do NOT include the person/name.)

<p>Ej.</p>  	<p>(Mi papá)</p> <p><u>Le gusta</u> cazar.</p>
<p>1.</p>  	<p>(yo)</p>
<p>2.</p>  	<p>(Marta)</p>
<p>3.</p>  	<p>(tú)</p>
<p>4.</p>  	<p>(usted)</p>
<p>5.</p>  	<p>(Roberto)</p>

# expressing likes/dislikes (parte 3)



I can express an opinion about clothes.

We know that we use TWO forms of the verb **gustar** to express likes/dislikes:

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

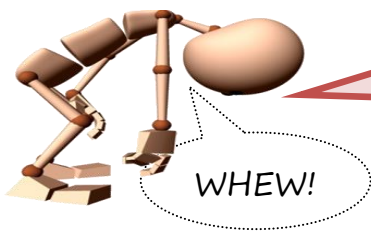
We also know that we can use the verb "**gustar**" with indirect object pronouns (me, te, le) to talk about what **other people** like and dislike.

The next thing we need to learn about "**gustar**" is that we can add **prepositional pronouns** to

\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ whose opinions are being stated.

**Never use "yo" or "tú" in a *gusta* statement!**

	prepositional pronoun		indirect object pronoun		
Emphasis	A		(no)	me	} <i>gusta</i> infinitive or singular noun
	A			te	
Clarification	A		(no)	le	} <i>gustan</i> plural noun
	A				
	A				
	A	_____ (name/subject)			



That's all I need to know about GUSTAR, right!?

Not quite.  
There will be a little more about GUSTAR in our next unit.....



# práctica con el verbo gustar



I can express an opinion about clothes.

- A. Imagine you are out shopping and everyone is expressing opinions about various items of clothing. Say that the following people like or do not like the items shown below. Include the given person/name in your sentences. **Start your answer with "A"**. Follow the model.

Modelo: tú /  /  /

**A ti no te gusta el abrigo.**

1. Pedro /  /  /



---

2. yo /  /  /

---

3. Silvia /  /  /

---

4. tú /  /  /

---

5. yo /  /  /

---



# más práctica con el verbo gustar



I can express an opinion about clothes.

A. Translate into Spanish. Start all answers with the preposition “a” & pay close attention to adjective agreement and word order!

1. I like the red t-shirt. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Juan likes to wear jeans. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Silvia likes Julia’s black boots. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You do not like the scarves. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I like to wear dresses. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She is wearing a new sweatshirt. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I like Sara’s little purse. \_\_\_\_\_

B. LOS GUSTOS Say that the following people like the first item listed and do NOT like the second item listed. Start your answers with “a”, use the correct indirect object pronoun, the appropriate form of gustar and be sure to make your adjectives agree. Follow the model.

Modelo: yo: (socks) red / green

*A mí me gustan los calcetines rojos, pero no me gustan los calcetines verdes.*

1. tú: (jacket) short / long \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. yo: (scarf) pretty / ugly \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Marcos: (sun glasses) big / small \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Rosa: (shoes) new / old \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# ¿A quién le gusta ...?



I can express an opinion about clothes.

- First place a star in each box that has something you like. (minimum of FIVE)
- In the upper left corner of each box, write **gusta** OR **gustan** as appropriate.
- Converse with various classmates what to find out what they like/dislike. Answer in complete sentences (see below).
- Write the **name** of the person you talked to AND a smile or a frown to indicate their opinion.

¿Te gusta **estudiar**? Sí, me gusta (me encanta) **estudiar**. o No, no me gusta (nada) **estudiar**.

¿Te gustan **los deportes**? Sí, me gustan (mucho) **los deportes**. o No, no me gustan **los deportes**.

los tacos	cocinar	las gafas de sol oscuras	el verano
los sábados	cazar en el bosque	la clase de español	las botas negras
la ropa nueva	las fiestas	pasar tiempo con amigos	los videojuegos
la clase de arte	comer los vegetales	ir de compras	leer libros

E. Now, write sentences about what three (3) of your friends like/dislike.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ le gusta(n) \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**A mí me gusta**  
**A ti te gusta**  
**A Ud.**  
**A él — le gusta...**  
**A ella**




Learning I can communicate about what other people like/dislike.

# actividades de escuchar



**World Languages Power Standard #2: Interpretive Communication (Reading and Listening)**

Students will understand and interpret the language studied in its written and spoken forms on a variety of topics.

**A. verano o invierno:** Listen for the clothing mentioned and put an X under the most logical season you would wear that clothing.



**invierno**



**verano**

1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____

**B. Ropa:** Write the clothing items you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. ¿Quién lleva la ropa?:** Each statement will be said twice. Listen to what the people are wearing and write the clothing items they are wearing in Spanish. Include any adjectives mentioned.

1. Profesor Ramirez \_\_\_\_\_
2. Leonardo \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gerardo \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dependienta \_\_\_\_\_
5. José \_\_\_\_\_
6. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_
7. Carmen \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mi hermana \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Una Fiesta de día de los muertos**

**Adjective agreement:** Listen to the clothing that Fernando's family is wearing to the Day of Dead party. Write the clothing and adjective of what each person is wearing.

- Alejandro** \_\_\_\_\_
- Lola y Lupe** \_\_\_\_\_
- Isreal** \_\_\_\_\_
- Margarita** \_\_\_\_\_
- Gregario y Victoria** \_\_\_\_\_
- Sebastián** \_\_\_\_\_
- Sabrina y Fernando** \_\_\_\_\_
- Ana y Sofia** \_\_\_\_\_

# los pronombres sujetos (Subject Pronouns)



I can address/refer to people using an appropriate subject pronoun.

**What is a “subject”?**

**What is a “pronoun”?**

talking “ABOUT”	1 <sup>st</sup> person	yo		nosotros nosotras	
		tú		vosotros vosotras	
talking “TO”	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	usted (Ud.)		ustedes (Uds.)	
		él ella		ellos ellas	
talking “ABOUT”	3 <sup>rd</sup> person				

**Which YOU to use???**

**tú**

- \* use to address \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

**vosotros**

- \* use to address \_\_\_\_\_
- \* used mainly in \_\_\_\_\_

**usted (Ud.)**

- \* use to address \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

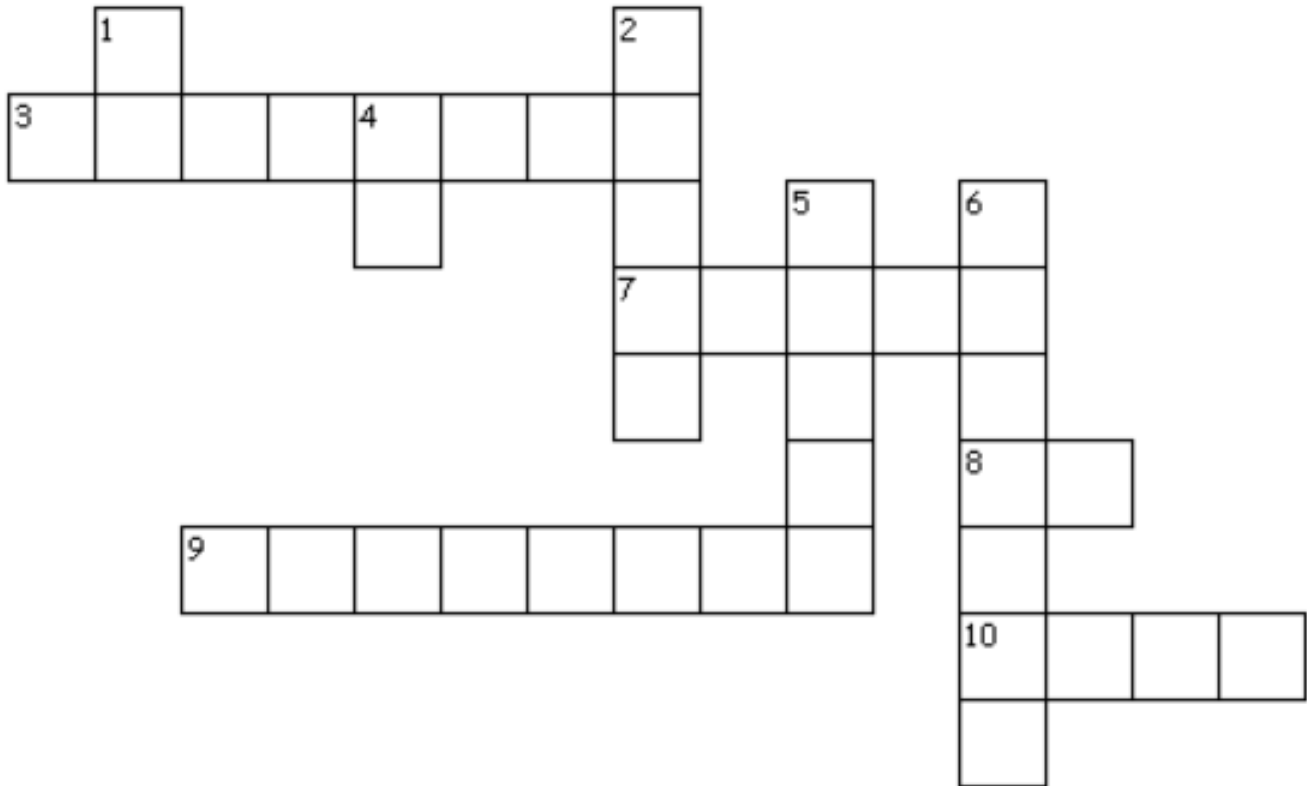
**ustedes (Uds.)**

- \* use only in \_\_\_\_\_ situations  
(if in Spain)
- \* use in \_\_\_\_\_ situations  
(if anywhere else)

# los pronombres sujetos (Subject Pronouns)



I can address/refer to people using an appropriate subject pronoun.



## Horizontal

tres: **you** (talking to a group of friends in Spain)

siete: **they** (all guys or a mixed group)

ocho: **he**

nueve: **we**

diez: **she**

## Vertical

uno: **I**

dos: **you** (talking to a teacher)

cuatro: **you** (talking to ONE friend)

cinco: **they** (all girls)

seis: **you** (talking to a group of doctors)



# los pronombres sujetos



I can address/refer to people using an appropriate subject pronoun.

A. Match the four (4) ways to say “YOU” in Spanish with the most appropriate description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ tú

2. \_\_\_\_\_ usted

3. \_\_\_\_\_ vosotros/as

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ustedes

A. plural, informal/familiar, used mainly in Spain

B. formal, singular, used to address adults and/or people you don't know well

C. plural, informal and formal (*formal only in Spain*)

D. informal/familiar, singular, used to address a friend or someone you know well

B. Remember that we use subject pronouns to **replace** the subject of a sentence in order to avoid repetition. Which subject pronoun would you use to **replace** the subjects mentioned below? Note: you are talking **ABOUT** them (3<sup>rd</sup> person), not to them.

modelo: **Juan** ⇨ él

1. Silvia ⇨

2. Julio y Marcos ⇨

3. Rafael y yo ⇨

4. Eva y Manuela ⇨

5. el maestro ⇨

6. mis amigos ⇨



el impermeable con capucha

# hablando de otras personas.....



I can address/refer to people using an appropriate subject pronoun.

A. Fill in the word bank box with the **FOUR** words for “you”.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in the word bank box with “non-you” subject pronouns.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_



C. Which subject pronoun would you use if you were talking **TO** the following people? Use the word bank above.

D. Which subject pronoun would you use if you were talking **ABOUT** the following people? Use the word bank above.

1. Paco \_\_\_\_\_
2. dos amigos \_\_\_\_\_  
(en México)
3. unos niños \_\_\_\_\_  
(en España)
4. el perro \_\_\_\_\_
5. Julieta y Raúl \_\_\_\_\_  
(en Venezuela)
6. el Sr. Obama \_\_\_\_\_
7. unas maestras \_\_\_\_\_  
(en España)

8. ‘yourself’ \_\_\_\_\_
9. Silvia y Sofía \_\_\_\_\_
10. la maestra \_\_\_\_\_
11. Paula y yo (‘yourself’) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Julio \_\_\_\_\_
13. el presidente \_\_\_\_\_
14. mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_

# la conjugación



I can conjugate regular –AR verbs.

**F.O.L. #2:** If you want to put an \_\_\_\_\_ with a **“who”**  
\_\_\_\_\_ you must do!

## Definitions

- infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

- conjugation: \_\_\_\_\_

## Steps for Conjugating Verbs

☆
☆
☆

subject + infinitive  
pronoun

llevar=

talking “ABOUT”	1 <sup>st</sup> person	yo		nosotros nosotras	
	talking “TO”	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	tú		vosotros vosotras
talking “ABOUT”		3 <sup>rd</sup> person	usted (Ud.)		ustedes (Uds.)
	él ella			ellos ellas	
			<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>	

### “the conjugation pokey”

(to the tune of the Hokey Pokey)

You take the infinitive,  
You cross the ending out,  
That leaves you with the stem  
Don't leave any letters out!  
You put the stem in all the rooms  
And add the “furniture”....

THAT'S HOW YOU  
CONJUGATE!!

Songs to help  
remember this  
information

### “-AR verbs”

(to the tune of “This Old Man”)

-AR verbs,  
they are fun!  
You know them all  
if you know one.

**-o, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an**  
Is the “furniture” you sit on.





# ¡Practicamos!



I can conjugate regular –AR verbs.

**Conjugate** the verb LLEVAR again. ¡Ojo! Be sure to include the *subject pronouns*.

talking "ABOUT"	1 <sup>st</sup> person				
		talking "TO"	2 <sup>nd</sup> person		
talking "ABOUT"	3 <sup>rd</sup> person				
		Singular			Plural

Then fill in the blanks below with the appropriate form. Pay attention to the subject of the sentence!

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ una camisa blanca y una falda rosada a la fiesta.
2. Pablo y Pedro \_\_\_\_\_ sus trajes de baño a la playa.
3. Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ vestidos elegantes a un baile escolar.
4. Marisela y yo \_\_\_\_\_ los zapatos deportivos al partido de béisbol.
5. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ una sudadera verde y los pantalones azules.
6. Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ unos calcetines negros y blancos.
7. Ana \_\_\_\_\_ una camiseta y los vaqueros a la escuela.
8. Lola y tú \_\_\_\_\_ las sandalias en verano.
9. Jorge \_\_\_\_\_ un gorro porque hace mucho frío hoy.

# la ropa y los colores



I can use unit content to describe what people are wearing.

Write a sentence that describes the clothing that each person wears. Use *indefinite articles*, the correct form of the verb **LLEVAR**, and the suggested **adjective**.

★ **Remember** –What you see must agree! ★

yo



(red)

Yo llevo una camisa roja.

1. Ellos



(big)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Tú



(orange)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Tú y yo



(green)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. el maestro



(small)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mis amigas



(old)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Mi hermana



(blue)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Vosotros



(long)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Yo



(new)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Ud.



(yellow)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Uds.



(grey)

\_\_\_\_\_

# ¿Qué llevan las personas a los lugares diferentes?



I can use unit content to describe what people are wearing.

Write a sentence explaining what the following people are wearing to various locations. Use **INDEFINITE ARTICLES**, the correct conjugation of **LLEVAR** and include at least one **adjective** to describe *each* article of clothing. ★ Remember –What you see must agree! ★

<p>Ejemplo: Bárbara</p>	 al concierto	<p>Bárbara lleva unos vaqueros viejos y una sudadera oscura al concierto.</p>
<p>1. Mis amigos</p>	 a la escuela	
<p>2. Vosotros</p>	 a la piscina	
<p>3. Eva y yo</p>	 al teatro	
<p>4. Mi padre</p>	 a las montañas	
<p>5. Yo</p>	 al estadio (a un partido de fútbol americano)	

# ¡Repasamos!



I can recall previously learned content.

Review your **-ar verbs** from the *Calendario* unit by:

1. matching the correct ending to each infinitive
2. defining each infinitive (verb only, not the entire phrase)

*ejemplo:* usar  D   to use



1. **tomar** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **practicar** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **levantar** \_\_\_\_\_

4. **andar** \_\_\_\_\_

5. **escuchar** \_\_\_\_\_

6. **tocar** \_\_\_\_\_

7. **hablar** \_\_\_\_\_

8. **mirar** \_\_\_\_\_

9. **sacar** \_\_\_\_\_

10. **patinar** \_\_\_\_\_

11. **montar** \_\_\_\_\_

12. **pasar** \_\_\_\_\_

A. un instrumento

B. el sol

C. música

D. la computadora

E. tiempo con amigos

F. a caballo

G. en línea

H. la tele

I. en patineta

J. fotos

K. deportes

L. por teléfono

M. pesas



# más conjugación



I can conjugate regular –AR verbs.

- A. Now that you know the pattern for conjugation verbs that end in –AR, try conjugating two more –AR verbs that you already know.

bailar =

talking "TO"	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	tú		vosotros	
		usted (Ud.)		ustedes (Uds.)	
talking "ABOUT"	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	él		ellos	
		ella		ellas	
			Singular		
			Plural		

estudiar =

talking "TO"	2 <sup>nd</sup> person	tú		vosotros	
		usted (Ud.)		ustedes (Uds.)	
talking "ABOUT"	3 <sup>rd</sup> person	él		ellos	
		ella		ellas	
			Singular		
			Plural		

# practicamos los verbos -AR



I can conjugate regular –AR verbs.

Say what the following people are doing according to the picture. Remember to **CONJUGATE!**

1. yo	A cartoon illustration of a person with blonde hair, wearing a blue shirt and green pants, playing a guitar.	
2. los amigos	A collection of sports equipment including a basketball, a baseball, a tennis racket, and a tennis ball.	
3. la maestra	A woman with dark hair, wearing a red jacket, talking on a mobile phone.	
4. vosotros	A person wearing a purple shirt and a camera around their neck, taking a photograph.	
5. Julia	A woman wearing a white apron and a white hat, holding a fork and a plate of food.	
6. María y yo	A person lying on a beach chair under a blue umbrella, sunbathing.	
7. tú	A person wearing a green shirt and a black hat, playing a guitar.	
8. Tú y tu mamá	A hand holding a yellow pencil, drawing a yellow flower on a purple background.	

# practicamos los verbos -AR



I can conjugate regular –AR verbs.

Show the endings (furniture) we use for every regular –AR verb:


You just received the message below from your Spanish speaking pen pal, but for some reason many of the verbs are missing. *¡Qué raro!* Complete the sentences below with the most logical verbs from the word bank. Remember to conjugate!

<i>escuchar</i>	<i>hablar</i>	<i>dibujar</i>	<i>usar</i>
<i>cantar</i>	<i>practicar</i>	<i>estudiar</i>	<i>leer</i>

*¡Hola! Me llamo Maritza. Estoy en la escuela. Hoy mis amigos y yo hacemos muchas cosas diferentes. En la clase de arte, yo \_\_\_\_\_ con unos lápices de color. Mi amigo Juan \_\_\_\_\_ deportes en la clase de educación física. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ mucho en la clase de español (¡pero no en inglés!), y nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ en la clase de coro. Yo necesito \_\_\_\_\_ infinitivo después de (after) la escuela porque mañana tengo un examencito en la clase de matemáticas. Y tú, ¿qué haces en la escuela? ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ la computadora? ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ música? Escíbeme pronto. ¡Hasta luego!*

# ¿Qué hacen las personas a los lugares diferentes?



I can conjugate regular –AR verbs.

Write a sentence explaining what the following people *do* in the various locations. Use appropriate conjugations of the pictured verbs.

<p>Modelo: <b>Marco y Eva</b></p> 	<p>Marco y Eva <u>bailan</u> y <u>sacan</u> fotos <u>en</u> un baile formal.</p>	
<p><b>1. Juanita</b></p> 		
<p><b>2. Los chicos y tú</b></p> 		
<p><b>3. yo</b></p> 		
<p><b>4. Pilar y yo</b></p> 		
<p><b>5. tú</b></p> 		



# La ropa: Presentación



**World Languages Standard:**  
**Presentational Communication (Writing and Speaking)**  
Students will present information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers on a variety of topics in the language studied.

## Presentación ESCRITA

Imagine that you are living in a Spanish speaking country. You have been asked to help write a fashion article that will appear in *Vogue México*. In your article, you will describe and give opinions about the outfits of the models in **ONE** of the attached pictures. Prepare your article in Spanish, using vocabulary and grammar structures learned in the *Ropa* unit.

*Include in your article:*

- appropriate use of **definite and indefinite articles**
- appropriate use of the verb **llevar** to say what your model(s) is/are wearing
- a variety of **clothing** items
- a variety of **adjectives to describe** your model's clothes
- a variety of logical **-ar verbs** to say what your model does/is doing
- **opinions** about the outfit



### ***Ways to enhance your presentation...***

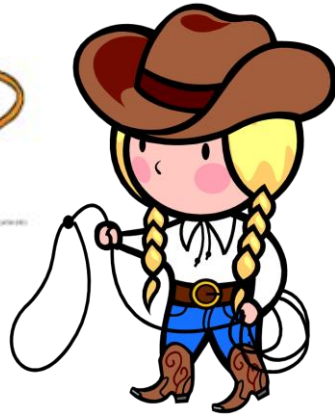
- *talk about more than one of the pictured models*
- *say who clothing items belong to*
- *include rejoinders to make your ideas flow smoothly*



# Potential “Models”



**Carlos**



**Sofía**

**María**



**Juanito**



**Jorge José Gil Rosa Julio**



**Chela**

**Felipe**



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