

lugares en la ciudad

Places in/around the city

¿Qué lugar es?

cognates

Definite Articles

number/gender of nouns



los cognados

Some Spanish words look or sound very similar to words in English, and have the same meaning. These words are called cognates.



The Spanish words you see below are all cognates. What do you think they mean?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. dragón _____ | 5. fotografías _____ |
| 2. piloto _____ | 6. cereal _____ |
| 3. gorilas _____ | 7. polución _____ |
| 4. persona _____ | 8. carpeta _____ |

Many of the words on pp.28-29 are cognates. List three.

Are there any FALSE cognates on pp. 28-29?

lugares en la ciudad



la iglesia



la biblioteca



la fuenta



la tienda



la calle



la piscina



la escuela



la estatua



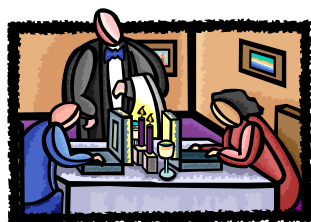
la plaza



la farmacia



la parada de autobús



el restaurante



el correo



el cine

más lugares en la ciudad



el museo



el banco



el hospital



el estadio



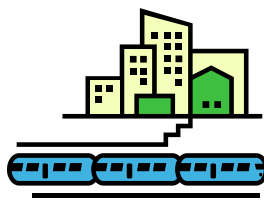
el café



el hotel



el parque



el metro



el teatro



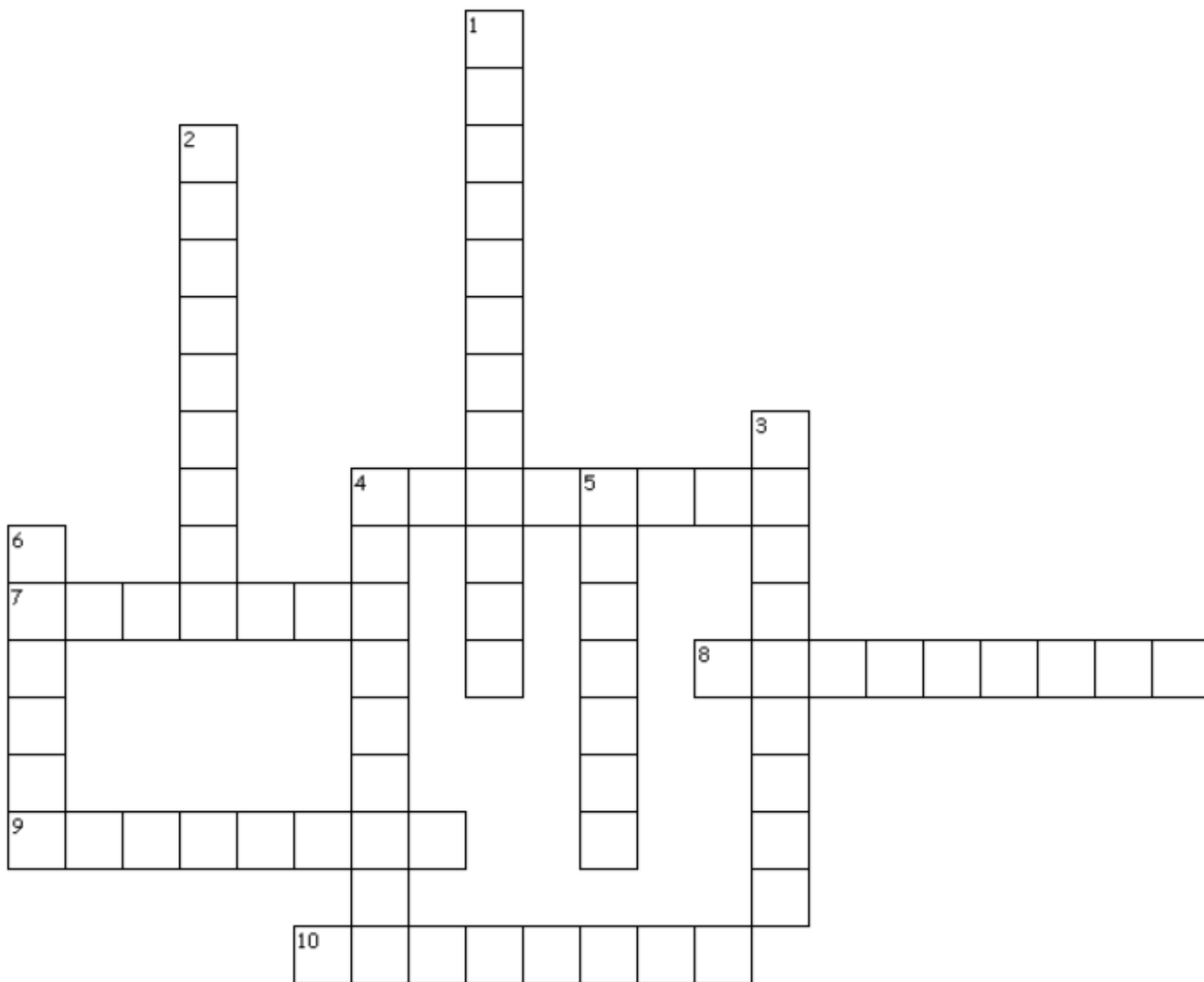
el supermercado



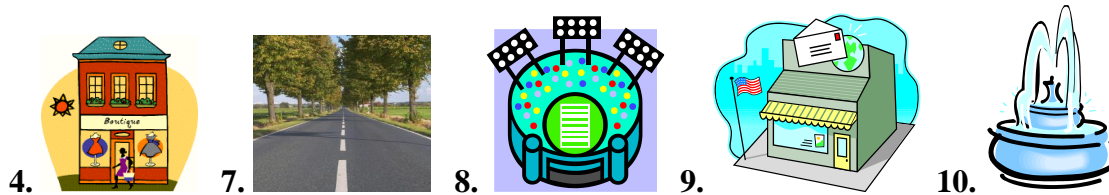
el zoológico

lugares en la ciudad

Use the picture clues and your vocabulary pages to help you fill in the crossword puzzle below.



Horizontal:



Vertical:



lugares en la ciudad

los sustantivos



(nouns)

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

_____ and _____

This means that every Spanish noun—person, place, thing or idea—is...

- _____
- or
- _____

-  _____
- or
-  _____



How do I know if a noun is **singular** or **plural**?

☺ **EASY!** Plural nouns end in - _____.

Can I make a singular noun plural? _____

- If a noun ends in a _____, you make it plural simply by adding _____.
- If a noun ends in a _____, you make it plural by adding _____.

A. Make each noun below plural.

Modelo: piscina piscinas

1. teatro _____

5. hotel _____

2. cine _____

6. restaurante _____

3. hospital _____

7. tienda _____

4. plaza _____

8. calle _____

los sustantivos

We know that all nouns in Spanish have _____ & _____ .

How do I know if a noun is **masculine** or **feminine**? ☹️ NOT QUITE SO EASY ...

1. Think about the _____ of the word.



If the definition of the word refers to a boy or a man (son, brother, father, etc.), the noun is _____.



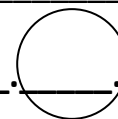
If the definition of the word refers to a girl or a woman (daughter, sister, mother, etc.), the noun is _____.

2. Look at the _____ of the word.



Masculine nouns _____ but NOT _____ end in

_____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____.



¡OJO! Noun must be _____!



Feminine nouns _____ but NOT _____ end

_____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____.

3. **HOWEVER**, there are some nouns that these strategies won't work for. It is VERY IMPORTANT to know each noun's gender. So, if you cannot determine a noun's gender using the above 2 strategies, you will need to **look the noun up** on your vocab list: _____ = masculine, _____ = feminine.

You will need to _____ the gender of these "tricky" ones.



Can I **change the gender** of a noun? _____!

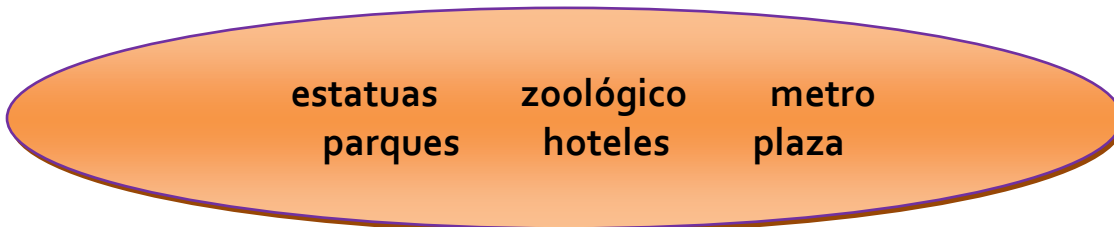
A. Each of the nouns below is SINGULAR. Indicate whether they are masculine (M) for feminine. (F). ¡OJO! You may not know all of these words – that's OK, just apply the rules above. Watch out for "tricky" ones!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. correo _____ | 2. estación _____ | 3. iglesia _____ | 4. parque _____ |
| 5. ciudad _____ | 6. hotel _____ | 7. café _____ | 8. calle _____ |

los sustantivos

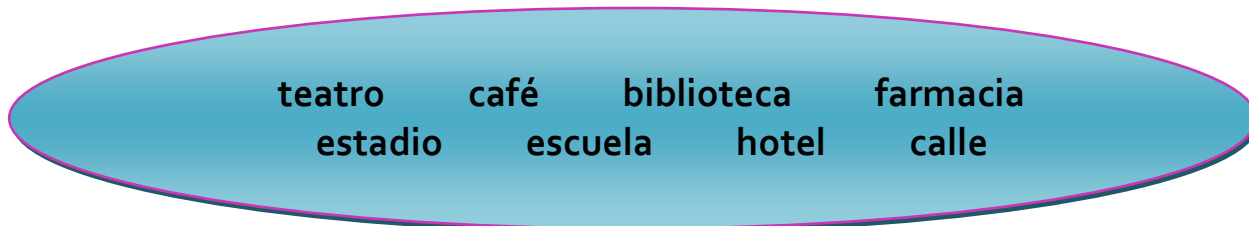
To practice what we learned about Spanish nouns, complete the following three word sorts by writing the terms from each word bank in the appropriate column. Think about our rules for number and gender!

I. SINGULAR / PLURAL



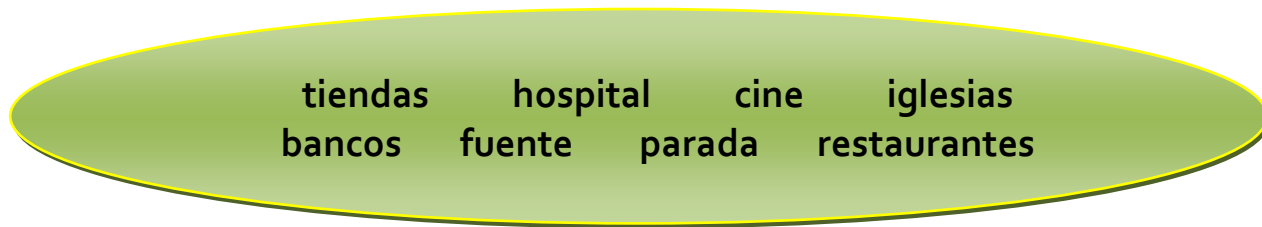
<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>

II. MASCULINE / FEMININE



<u>MASCULINE</u>	<u>FEMININE</u>

III. COMBINED



<u>MASC. / SING.</u>	<u>FEM. / SING.</u>	<u>MASC. / PLURAL</u>	<u>FEM. / PLURAL</u>

los artículos definidos

Often we use words called _____ in front of a noun.

There are _____ definite articles in Spanish, and they all mean _____.

Why? Because of F.O.L. #1. Since all the nouns in Spanish have NUMBER and GENDER, there are:

1. ___/___ nouns, 2. ___/___ nouns, 3. ___/___ nouns, and 4. ___/___ nouns.

Spanish uses a different "THE" for each type of noun.

	masculino	feminino
singular		
plural		

Práctica: Analyze the nouns below. Are they singular (s) or plural (pl)? (circle one) Are they masculine (m) or feminine (f)? (circle one) After analyzing, write in the appropriate **definite article** for each noun. Follow the model.

Modelo→ LOS chicos
(s / **pl.**) (**m.** / f)

1. _____ **dragones**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

5. _____ **fotografías**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

2. _____ **piloto**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

6. _____ **cereal**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

3. _____ **gorilas**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

7. _____ **polución**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

4. _____ **persona**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

8. _____ **adultos**
(s / pl.) (m. / f)

Presentación Oral: *lugares en la ciudad*



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.

To demonstrate mastery of unit vocabulary and grammar topics, students will climb an *escalera* similar to the one shown here.

The goal is to accurately name each *lugar en la ciudad* in Spanish with a definite article that reflects the number and gender of the noun.

Students will be assessed based on the following criteria:

Task completion


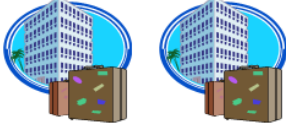
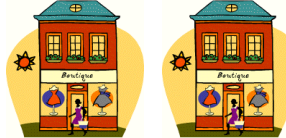






- Student is able to produce the necessary Spanish vocabulary terms

Accuracy

- Student is able to use unit grammar correctly

Fluency

- Student is able to speak Spanish with
 - adequate volume
 - good pronunciation
 - minimal hesitation

10	
9	
8	
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	