**Lesson3**

**Mi familia**

**In this lesson you learn to**

* Talk about family and friends
* Describe persons and things
* Ask and respond to simple questions (who, what, when, from where)



**Vocab Canvas**



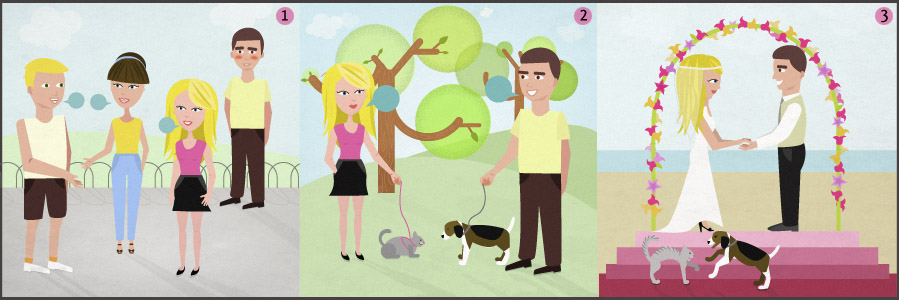
**Talking**

# Dinner Party

Your professor is somebody you meet at a dinner party. Please introduce yourself and tell him about your family.

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| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/think.png | Thinking  * Take a minute to think about some adjectives that describe your family. * Consider the appropriate forms to hold small talk at a dinner party. |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/talk.png | Talking  * Get acquainted with your conversation partner at the dinner party. * Introduce yourself. * Tell him or her about your family. |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/optional.png | Optional  * Hold some further small talk about the host. |

**Story telling**



**Writing**

# Write a blog post

One of the major blogs about the language that you are learning heard about you and is excited to publish an article about you. They ask you to write them a draft in which you talk about your family.

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| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/prepare.png | Preparation  * Collect a list of adjectives that you identify with yourself. * Decide which of your family members to present (at least 3) and think about a few adjectives for each of them. |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/write.png | Writing  * Introduce yourself (age, origin, etc.). * Describe yourself using the adjectives that you have gathered. * Introduce at least 3 of your family members and describe some of their characteristics using the adjectives that you have gathered. |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/review.png | Review  * Check the spelling of your blog post. * Have you included as many of the adjectives you already learnt as possible? * Once you are happy with your blog post, send it to your teacher before your next lesson so that he or she can review it. |

**Reading**

**Mi familia**



Somos una familia grande. Tengo una hermana y un hermano. Mi hermana se llama Isabel. Es morena y muy simpática. Tiene ocho años. Mi hermano se llama Luí:s. Tiene diez años y es tímido y un poco perezoso. Mi madre es morena y muy guapa. Mi padre es inteligente y muy extrovertido. Mis padres trabajan muchos. Mi abuelo tiene setenta años y es muy divertido.



**La familia de Maya**

Maya es una chica de Chile. Tiene una amiga, Ana. Ana estudia en Chile, pero es de España.

**Ana:** ¿De dónde son tus padres?  
**Maya:** Mis padres son de Santiago. Tienen cuatro hijos y dos hijas.  
**Ana:** ¿Cómo es tu hermana?  
**Maya:** Es muy simpática y guapa. Estudia en Buenos Aires. Es muy extrovertida y tiene muchos amigos. Es soltera.   
**Ana:** ¿Cuántos años tiene?  
**Maya:** Tiene 25 años.   
**Ana:** ¿Hablas mucho con tu hermana?  
**Maya:** Sí, hablo mucho con ella.   
**Ana:** ¡Qué interesante! ¿Hablas también mucho con tus hermanos?  
**Maya:** No, pero un poco. ¿Y tú?

- See more at: http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/Spanish/lesson3/content#sthash.haS5rPU3.dpuf

**Culture**

**La familia en los países hispanos**



What role does your family play in your life?   
  
How does that differ from Latin cultures?  
  
Discuss with your teacher how families interact in his or her homecountry.

**Grammar**

**Adjectives**

Descriptive adjectives give additional information about people and objects (e.g., size, color). In Spanish they typically follow the noun.

**Adjectives ending in -o/-a**

The majority of Spanish adjectives has a masculine and a feminine form. For adjectives whose masculine form ends in -o, the feminime form is obtained by substituting the -o for -a.  
bueno (masculine) -> buena (feminine)

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| --- | --- |
| **Masculine** | **Feminine** |
| un amigo simpático | una amiga simpática |

**Adjectives ending in -e**

Adjectives that end in -e, have the same masculine and feminine form.

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| --- | --- |
| **Masculine** | **Feminine** |
| un hombre inteligente | una mujer inteligente |

**Plural forms of adjectives**

Spanish adjectives also depend on the number of the noun they modify. The plural of an adjective is formed by appending the ending -s (if the adjective ends in a vowel) or -es (if the adjective ends in a consonant).  
intersante -> interesantes  
mayor -> mayores

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| **Masculine (plural)** | **Feminine (plural)** |
| unos amigos simpáticos | unas amigas simpáticas |
| los hombres interesantes | las mujeres interesantes |

**Subject pronouns**

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| **Subject pronouns** |
| Yo | I |
| Tú | you (informal) |
| Él | he |
| Ella | she |
| Usted | you (formal) |
| Nosotros/as | we |
| Vosotros/as | you (informal, Spain) |
| Ustedes | you (formal) |
| Ellos/as | they |

There are four different ways in Spanish to express you: tú, usted, vosotros/as and ustedes.   
Tú and usted are used to address a single person. Tú is used in informal situations, for example for addressing friends, family members and children. Usted is used in formal situations and to express respect, for example for addressing business partners or other adults you don't know well or who are in a position of authority.   
Vosotros is the plural of tú, it is used to address a group of friends or family members. Ustedes is the plural form of usted, it is used to address a group of people in a formal way. In Latin America, ustedes is used both formal and informal plural "you".

**Verbs**

**Irregular verbs**

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| **ser (to be)** |
| Yo | soy |
| Tú | eres |
| Él | es |
| Ella | es |
| Usted | es |
| Nosotros/as | somos |
| Vosotros/as | sois |
| Ellos/as, Ustedes | son |

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| --- |
| **tener (to have)** |
| Yo | tengo |
| Tú | tienes |
| Él | tiene |
| Ella | tiene |
| Usted | tiene |
| Nosotros/as | tenemos |
| Vosotros/as | tenéis |
| Ellos/as, Ustedes | tienen |

Now you know all the present tense forms for Ser and tener.

**Regular verbs: -ar**

Today, you learn all present tense forms for regular verbs that end in **-ar.** Apart from hablar, other regular -ar verbs are: estudiar, trabajar, llamar.

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| **hablar (to speak)** |
| Yo | habl + o | hablo |
| Tú | habl + as | hablas |
| Él | habl + a | habla |
| Ella | habl + a | habla |
| Usted | habl + a | habla |
| Nosotros/as | habl + amos | hablamos |
| Vosotros/as | habl + áis | habláis |
| Ellos/as, Ustedes | habl + an | hablan |

**Vocbulary**

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| **Spanish** | **English** |
| bueno/buena | good |
| malo/mala | bad |
| mucho/mucha | many |
| pequeño/a | small |
| grande | big |
| inteligente | intelligent |
| interesante | interesting |
| aburrido/a | boring |
| simpático/a | nice |
| extrovertido/a | outgoing |
| tímido/a | shy |
| guapo/a | good-looking |
| homosexual | homosexual |
| perezoso/a | lazy |
| rubio/a | blond |
| moreno/a | brunette |
| la hermana | sister |
| el hermano | brother |
| la madre | mother |
| el padre | father |
| los padres | parents |
| el niño | child |
| el abuelo | grandfather |
| la abuela | grandmother |
| el hijo | son |
| la hija | daughter |
| el tío | uncle |
| la tía | aunt |
| el primo | cousin (male) |
| la prima | cousin (female) |
| el nieto | grandson |
| la nieta | granddaughter |
| el novio | boyfriend |
| la novia | girlfriend |
| casado/a | married |
| mayor | older |
| menor | younger |
| soltero/a | single |
| divorciado/a | divorced |
| estudiar | to study |
| trabajar | to work |
| nosotros/as | we |
| vosotros/as | you (plural) |
| ellos/as | they |
| Ustedes | you (formal plural) |
| llamar | to call |
| ¿Qué...? | What...? |
| ¿Cómo...? | How...? |
| ¿Quién...? | Who...? |
| ¿Cuándo...? | When...? |
| un poco | a little, a bit |
| divertido/a | funny |
| pero | but |
| el perro | dog |
| el gato | cat |

- See more at: http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/Spanish/lesson3/vocapp#sthash.xuxc77ub.dpuf