**Lesson 13**

# Outdoors - Al aire libre

## In this lesson you learn to

* Talk about outdoor activities that you like to do in your free time
* Make plans to do something
* Talk about the weather
* Ask for, offer and accept/refuse help



**Vocab Canvas**



# Talking

# A weekend in the countryside

You and some friends plan a trip for the weekend. You discuss ideas of what to do and who does what.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/think.png | Thinking* Think about ideas of what one could do for a weekend in the country whose language you are learning.
* Consider the right words to express as well as disagreement.
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| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/talk.png | Talking* Propose your ideas and discuss them with your friend, the language teacher.
* He /she offers to help with organizing the trip but you decline.
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| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/optional.png | Optional* Discuss different options for good and bad weather.
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# Story telling



# Writing

# Organizing your weekend trip

After having discussed the main points regarding your weekend trip with your friends you decide to write them an email with a summary of the logistics so that everybody knows when to be where and what is planned for the weekend.

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| --- | --- |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/prepare.png | Preparation* Consider the grammatical structures of how to plan something.
* Write in a motivational style to get your friends even more excited for the trip.
 |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/write.png | Writing* Write an email with the main things to know about the weekend trip.
* Add some fun stuff to amuse your friends and make the email less "stiff".
 |
| http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/review.png | Review* Check your spelling and the grammar.
* Check whether the email is fun to read.
* Once you are happy with your email, send it to your teacher so he or she can review it.
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# Reading

# http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/lesson13_1.jpg

Este año Diego quiere pasar sus vacaciones de verano en el campo. Le encanta pescar y hacer ciclismo. Le importa viajar con amigos, por eso pregunta a dos compañeros del trabajo si quieren acompañarlo. Mario se interesa también por el ciclismo y le dice que sí. Nico, el otro compañero, no quiere viajar con ellos, le molesta pasar demasiado tiempo al aire libre. Prefiere visitar conciertos y teatros en la ciudad.

**Mario:** ¿Qué te parece si viajamos a Pucón? Allí hay muchas montañas para hacer ciclismo.
**Diego:** ¿Podemos alquilar bicicletas allí?
**Mario:** Sí. Conozco un hostal que las alquila.
**Diego:** ¿Te gustaría mirar unos hostales en internet ahora? Me parece importante hacer una reservación pronto. En el verano hay muchísima gente que viaja a Pucón.
**Mario:** Es verdad. Te doy mi portátil. Voy a buscar el nombre del hostal que alquila las bicicletas.



**En la montaña**

El día antes de salir de vacaciones Diego y Mario están preparando su equipaje.

**Mario:** ¿Tenemos todo?
**Diego:** Solamente nos faltan gafas de sol y protector solar. En la montaña el sol es muy fuerte.
**Mario:** Voy a comprarlos. ¿Me das la llave del coche? Voy a poner las mochilas dentro. Acabo de hacerlas.
**Diego:** Claro. Aquí la tienes. Acabo de ver el pronóstico para mañana. Va a hacer menos calor que hoy, más viento y quizás nieve.
**Mario:** Voy a volver a mirarlo más tarde. Me importa tener mucha información sobre las condiciones en la cumbre antes de subir. En media hora vuelvo con las compras.
**Diego:** ¿Puedo ayudarte con las mochilas?
**Mario:** No es necesario. Ya están abajo en el garaje.

# Culture

# http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/images/lesson13_culture.jpg

# Las Olas

In case you are still looking for a reason to go and visit Costa Rica, consider its unique surfing culture. It has amazing beaches, great weather and awesome waves. And it is this combination that has made Costa Rica renowned amongst surfers globally for a few years now. Yet, it is not only that: also the people in the country are very welcoming towards visitors and will make you feel at home straight away.

While the country has a lot to offer, ranging from volcanoes and forests to tremendously rich wildlife, in recent years it is more and more the surfing that attracts young travellers to come to this Middle-American country. Particularly after it hosted the world surfing championship in 2009. As the first country ever in Central America!

It is most of all the beaches Jaco and Playa Hermosa that attract the global surf community. They are along the Pacific coastline and close to the country's capital, San José. And most importantly, they have outstanding and reliable waves. Which is probably why you can see a global surf event every other year in Costa Rica now.

# Grammar

**To or for whom?: indirect objects**

The indirect object answers to whom or for whom. For example, in the sentence "I give a book to my sister.", you can ask "To whom do I give a book?". So "my sister" is the indirect object. Remember that "a book" is the direct object, which you studied previously.
Take "Ana buys a present for her mother." as another example. You can ask "For whom does Ana buy a present?". So "her mother" is the indirect object and "a present" is the direct object.

**Indirect object pronouns**

Similar to the direct object pronouns that replace direct objects there are indirect object pronouns. Note that they only differ from the direct object pronouns for the third person singular and plural.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| me | me |
| te | you |
| le | him, her |
| nos | us |
| os | you |
| les | them, you |

**Use of indirect object pronouns: decir and dar**

**Decir (to say)** and **dar (to give)** are two verbs that are often used with indirect objects. You already know how to conjugate **decir**, but **dar** has an irregularity in the first person singular: **yo doy**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Voy a dar un libro a mi abuela. | Le voy a dar un libro. | I will give her a book. |
| ¿Has dicho algo a mi padre?. | ¿Le has dicho algo? | Have you said anything to him? |

Note that indirect object pronouns usually precede the conjugated form of the verb. In negative sentences the direct object pronoun is placed between the **no** and the conjugated form of the verb.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No nos dan mucho dinero. | They don’t give us a lot of money. |

For verb constructions that use an infinitive, the indirect object pronouns can either precede the conjugated verb or be attached to the infinitive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mi hijo me quiere comprar un coche. | My son wants to buy me a car. |
| Mi hijo quiere comprarme un coche. | My son wants to buy me a car. |

**Use of indirect object pronouns: gustar, encantar and similar verbs**

You already know how to use **gustar** to say you like doing something or like something and you can ask others about their likes. In fact, you have been using the indirect object pronouns in these constructions. Now that you know the indirect object pronouns, you can use **gustar** for all persons. Unlike the English construction "I like ...", **me gusta** is literally translated as "...pleases me", which explains why you use indirect object pronouns.

|  |
| --- |
| **gustar (to like)** |
| me gusta(n) | I like (...pleases me) |
| te gusta(n) | you like (...pleases you) |
| le gusta(n) | he, she likes (...pleases him, her) |
| nos gusta(n) | we like (...pleases us) |
| os gusta(n) | you like (...pleases you) |
| les gusta(n) | they like (...pleases them, you) |

Take a look at some example phrases to see how to use **gustar.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nos gustan las peliculas. | We like films. |
| Les gusta la música. | They like music. |
| No le gusta trabajar. | He (or she or formal you) does not like working. |

Note that you only use the third person singular and plural of **gustar**, because you want to indicate that something "is pleasing."

There are a number of verbs that are used similarly to gustar, with indirect objects pronouns and the third person singular and plural verb forms. Some of these follow.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| encantar | to love, to delight |
| fascinar | to fascinate |
| interesar | to interest |
| importar | to matter |
| faltar | to lack |
| molestar | to bother |
| sorprender | to surprise |
| parecer | to seem |

Note that **parecer** is usually followed by an adjective (and not a noun or a verb in the infinitive like gustar).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Este restaurante me parece caro. | This restaurant seem expensive to me. |
| Me parece interesante viajar mucho. | It seems interesting (to me) to travel a lot. |

**Express repetition, termination or previous events**

**Express repetition: volver a + infinitive**

With **volver a + infinitive** you express that a repetition of an action that already took place in the past.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Vuelvo a estudiar. | I return to studying. |
| Se ha vuelto a hablar con su madre. | He started talking to his mother again. |

**Express termination: acabar de + infinitive**

With **acabar de + infinitive** you express that something just happened.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Acabamos de llegar. | We just arrived. |
| Acabo de levantarme. | I just got up. |

**Express that something took place previously: antes de + infinitive**

With **antes de + infinitive** you can talk about things that happened before the event that you are currently describing. For example, "Before going to the cinema, we had dinner."

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| La llamo antes de llegar. | I call her before arriving. |
| Antes de salir voy a cenar. | I will have dinner before going out. |

# - See more at: http://www.glovico.org/syllabus/Spanish/lesson13/grammar#sthash.ADWgVsSU.dpuf

# Vcabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** |
| ¿Qué te parece si...? | What do you think about...? |
| el tiempo | weather |
| la lluvia | rain |
| la nube | cloud |
| el viento | wind |
| el aire | air |
| la niebla | fog |
| la nieve | snow |
| el sol | sun |
| el trueno | thunder |
| el rayo | lightning |
| nublado/a | cloudy |
| despejado/a | clear |
| soleado/a | sunny |
| el pronóstico | forecast |
| hace calor | it is hot |
| hace frío | it is cold |
| fresco/a | cold |
| llover (ue) | to rain |
| nevar (ie) | to snow |
| la flor | flower |
| la hoja | leaf |
| el río | river |
| el lago | lake |
| el arroyo | stream |
| la orilla | shore |
| la montaña | mountain |
| subir | to go up, to climb |
| la cumbre | summit |
| el alud | avalanche |
| el cielo | sky |
| esquiar | to ski |
| el valle | valley |
| acompañar | to go with, to accompany |
| el campo | countryside |
| pescar | to fish |
| el pez | fish |
| la vaca | cow |
| la gallina | chicken |
| el cerdo | pig |
| el ave | bird |
| el pasto | grass |
| hacer senderismo | hiking |
| el hielo | ice (water) |
| hacer un picnic | to have a picnic |
| el protector solar | sun cream |
| hacer ciclismo | to bike |
| el sombrero | hat |
| encantar | to love, to delight |
| interesar | to interest |
| importar | to matter |
| faltar | to lack |
| molestar | to disturb |
| sorprender | to surprise |
| parecer | to seem |
| volver a + infinite | to get back to, to return to |
| acabar de + infinitive | just + participle |
| antes de + infinitive | before + participle |
| la mochila | backpack |
| quizás | maybe |
| fuerte | strong |
| necesario | necessary |
| ayudar | to help |
| la condición | condition |
| abajo | down, below |
| arriba | up |