

**Florence M. Gaudineer Middle School
Incoming 7th Grade SPANISH Summer Assignment
2015-2016**

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Dear Incoming Seventh Grade Student,

This summer you are REQUIRED to complete this packet in order to prepare for Spanish in the fall. The purpose of the packet is to continue to develop your Spanish skills during the summer months through exposure to the language and by reinforcing skills developed throughout grade 6 Spanish. In Spanish, there will be a stronger emphasis on speaking than there was this year and summer practice with the language is essential.

This packet will be collected and graded on the FIRST day of class in the fall. It will be worth a TEST GRADE of 50 points. You will LOSE 5 POINTS for every day that it is not turned in. It will be the focus of our classroom discussion throughout the first two weeks of school, as we review all of the topics covered in 6th grade Spanish.

You may collaborate and work with peers on this packet; however, everyone must complete his or her own individual packet and submit it for a grade. You are NOT permitted to copy one another. If cheating is suspected, all students involved will receive a zero on the assignment.

All information that you need to successfully complete the assignment can be found in the packet; however, should you need assistance at any point, please contact Señora Beller or Señora Cioffi at the following email addresses:

lbeller@springfieldschools.com

jcioffi@springfieldschools.com

The World Language Department at Gaudineer Middle School wishes you an enjoyable, restful summer and we look forward to seeing you in the fall in 7th Grade Spanish.

¡Hasta septiembre!

Nombre _____

Clase _____

Spanish Summer Packet

SEE VOCABULARY SECTION AT END OF PACKET TO ASSIST YOU

ETAPA PRELIMINAR

Please translate the following phrases

Part 1:

Greetings:

1. HELLO	1.
2. GOOD MORNING	2.
3. GOOD AFTERNOON	3.
4. GOOD EVENING	4.

Leave-takings:

1. GOOD-BYE	
2. SEE YOU TOMORROW	2.
3. SEE YOU LATER	3. a. b.

Part 2: Números

Write out the following "números" in words:

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | _____ | 6 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ | 7 | _____ |
| 3 | _____ | 8 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ | 9 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ | 10 | _____ |

Part 3: Días de la semana (Days of the week):

l
m
m
j
v
s
d

What is the first day of the week in Spain? _____

Complete the following sentences with the missing day of the week:

1. Hoy es _____, mañana es sábado.
2. Hoy es sábado, mañana es _____.
3. Mañana es martes, hoy es _____.
4. Mañana es _____. Hoy es martes.
5. Hoy es _____, mañana es viernes.

Part 4:

Answer the following questions:

1. ¿Cómo te llamas? _____
2. ¿De dónde eres? _____
3. ¿Cuál es tu teléfono? _____
4. ¿Qué día es hoy? _____

Part 5:

Fill in the blanks with a word from your vocabulary list.

1. ¿De _____ eres? Soy de España.
2. ¿De dónde es el chico? _____ de Colombia.
3. Cuál es tu _____? Es el 346-5651.
4. cinco + _____ = nueve
5. _____ - siete = tres
6. tres x tres = _____
7. dos + _____ = diez
8. ocho - _____ = siete
9. tres x _____ = seis
10. cuatro + tres = _____
11. _____ x uno = seis
12. diez ÷ dos = _____
13. _____ + cinco = ocho

Part 6: Una Conversación

Complete the following dialog between two young people:

Word Bank: Me llamas gusto Mucho llamo

-----Hola. ¿Cómo te _____?

-----_____ llamo José. ¿Y tú?

-----Me _____ Diana.

-----_____ gusto, Diana

-----El _____ es mío, José

UNIDAD 1, ETAPA 1

Part 1: PEOPLE & PROFESSIONS

When telling a person's profession, the word a/an (un, una) is not used in Spanish.

Ex: He is a doctor. = Es doctor.

Identify each person by profession (Es doctor(a), maestro(a), estudiante, policía) and by boy/girl/man/woman (Es un chico, una chica, un hombre, una mujer).



Ex: Es policía. Es un hombre











Part 2: MÁS CONVERSACIÓN

Choose the correct word to complete the following dialogue: (one is not used)

Word Bank: Hasta mío estás le y mucho gusto está

Sara: Buenas noches, Sr. Díaz. ¿Cómo _____ Ud.?

Sr. Díaz: Excelente, gracias. ¿_____ tú?

Sara: Muy bien, gracias.

Sr. Díaz: Sara, _____ presento a la nueva maestra, Sra. Flores.

Sara: _____, Sra. Flores.

Sra. Flores: El gusto es _____, Sara.

Sr. Díaz: _____ mañana, Sara.

Parte 3: GUSTAR

Write a sentence using the verb "gustar" to describe what each person likes to do.

*Remember:

ME GUSTA = I like TE GUSTA = You like LE GUSTA = He/she likes

GUSTAR + WHOLE VERB (Ejemplo: Me gusta bailar. = I like to dance.)

1.



I:

2.



you:

3.



he:

4.



I:

5.



she:

Part 4: SUBJECT PRONOUNS

A) Complete with the appropriate subject pronoun:

Singular

I = _____

you (familiar)= _____

he = _____

she = _____

you(formal)_____

Plural

we = _____

they (masculine)_____

(masculine & feminine)

they(feminine)_____

you all(fam. & formal)_____

B) Replace the following names with the appropriate Spanish subject pronouns:

Ex. Ricardo = él

la profesora = ella

1. Linda = _____

2. Ana y Elena = _____

3. Juan y Marcos = _____

4. Bianca y usted = _____

5. la muchacha = _____

6. Roberto = _____

7. Miguel y yo = _____

8. El chico = _____

9. Carolina y Pablo _____

10. Luis, Benito y yo _____

Part 5: THE VERB SER

The verb ser means "to be." Here are the six forms of ser.

yo soy = I am

tú eres = you (familiar) are

él es = he is

ella es = she is

usted es = you (formal) are

nosotros(as) somos = we are

ellos son = they (m, m & f) are

ellas son = they (f) are

ustedes son = you all (fam., formal) are

A. Circle the correct form of ser to complete the sentence.

1. Yo (eres, soy) maestra de español.
2. Ella (es, son) mi amiga.
3. Tú (eres, somos) de Nicaragua.
4. Uds. (son, soy) hombres.
5. Nosotros (son, somos) de los Estados Unidos.

B. Write in the correct form of ser for each sentence.

1. Tú _____ de Panamá.
2. Ella _____ una mujer.
3. Ellos _____ doctores.
4. Nosotros _____ de Puerto Rico.
5. Yo _____ maestra.

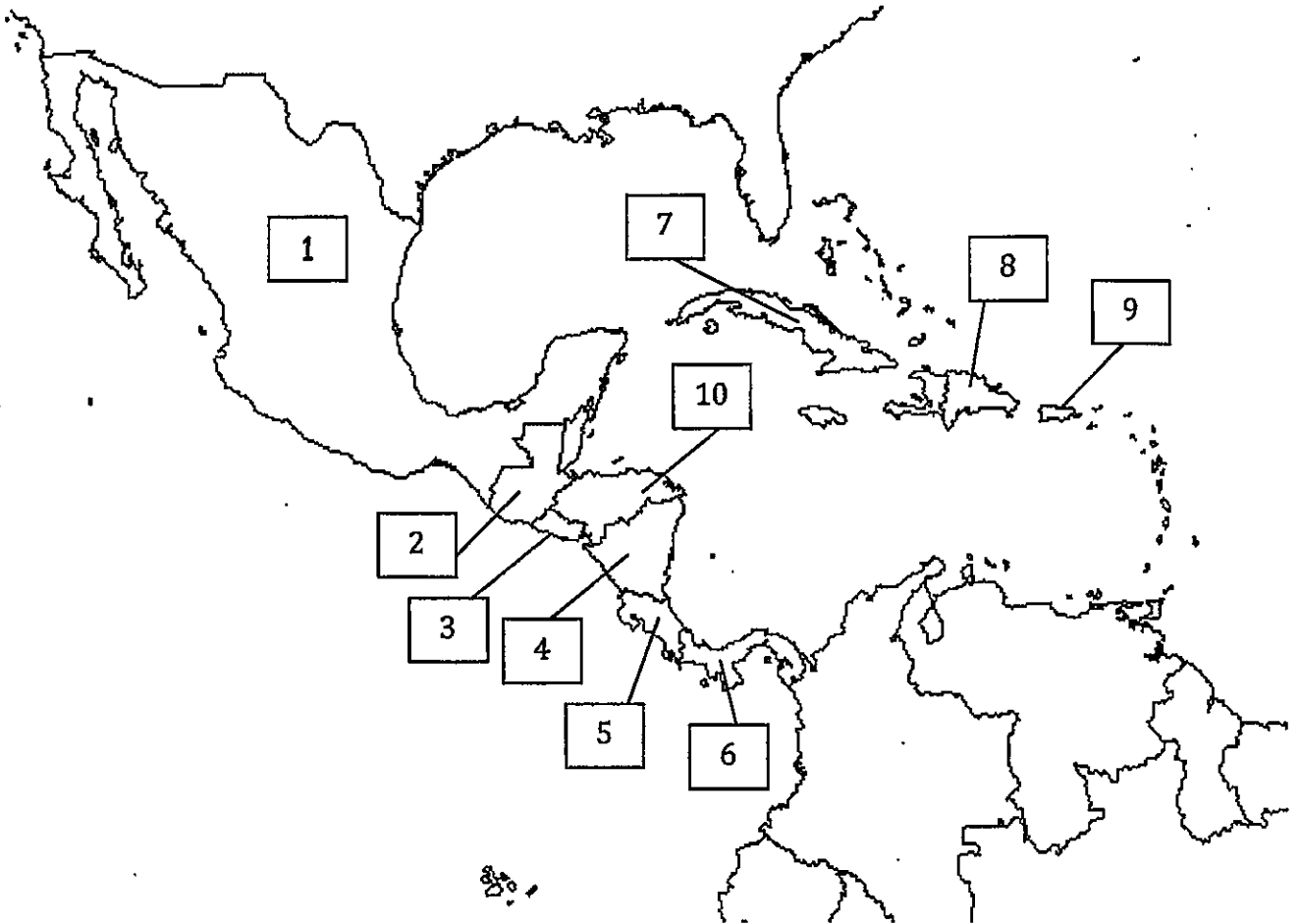
C. Write a subject pronoun to match the form of ser.

1. _____ es una chica.
2. _____ somos amigos.
3. _____ son de Venezuela.
4. _____ eres un hombre.
5. _____ soy de la Argentina

Part 6: SER AND SPANISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES (PART 10)

YOU CAN FIND APPROPRIATE MAPS ON THE INTERNET OR IN A BOOK

Use the map to tell where each person is from. (Match numbers in sentences with numbers on map to find appropriate country for each person)



1. Francisco Ex. (Francisco) es de Mexico

2. Carlos y yo _____

3. Sara y tú _____

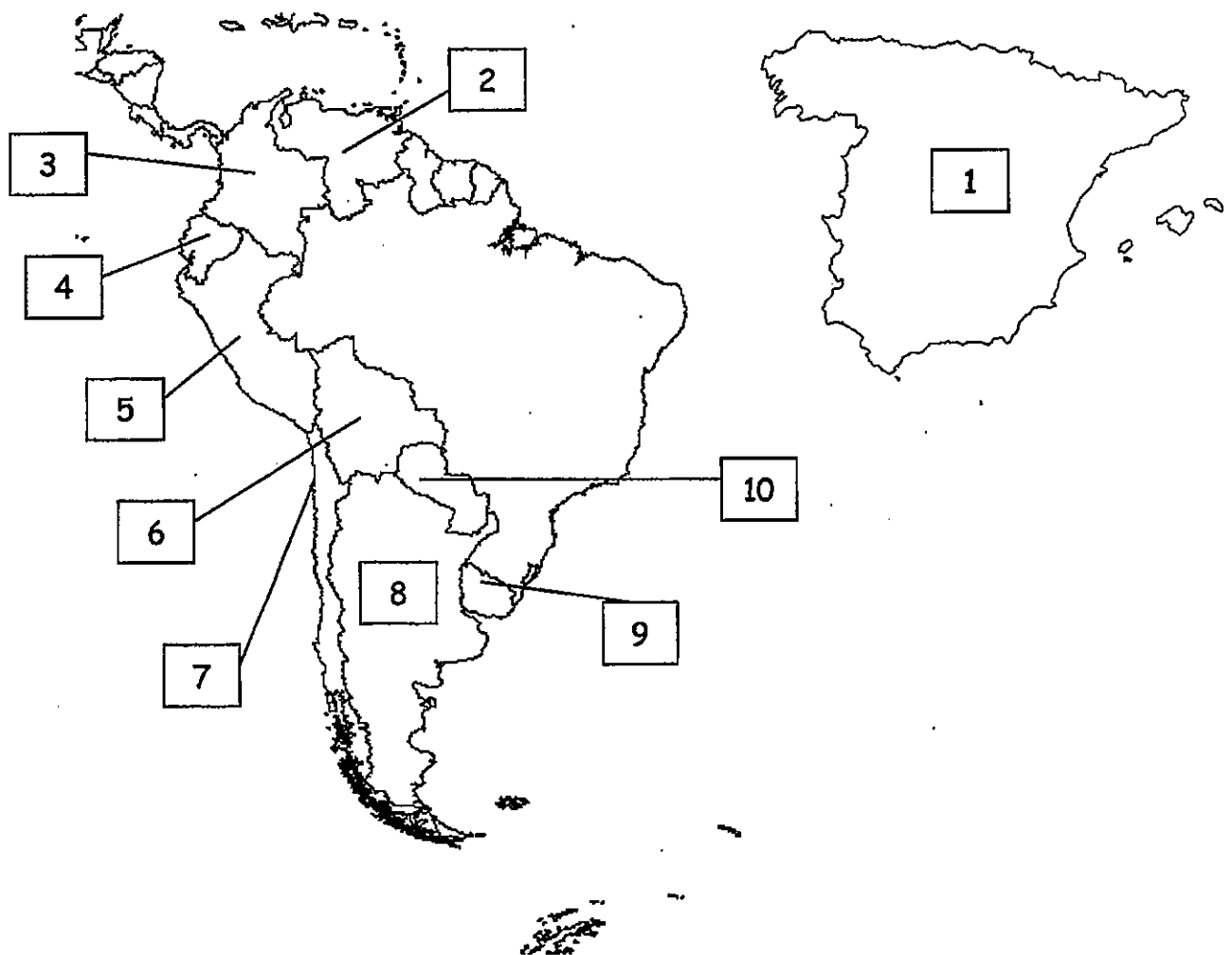
4. María y Teresa _____

5. Yo _____

- 6. Enrique y Ud. _____
- 7. Tú _____
- 8. La mujer _____
- 9. Mi amigo _____
- 10. Jaime y Luis _____

Part 7: SER AND SPANISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES (PART 2)

Use the map to tell where each person is from. (Match map # to sentence #)



1. Tú - Ex. (Tú) eres de España _____
2. Javier y yo _____
3. Yo _____
4. El doctor _____
5. Víctor y Pilar _____
6. Luisa _____
7. Diego y tú _____
8. El Sr. Pérez y Ud. _____
9. Juan _____
10. Ustedes _____

UNIDAD 1, ETAPA 2

Part 1: DEFINITE & INDEFINITE ARTICLES

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word for "the." (el, la, los, las)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ bolsa | 4. _____ gatos |
| 2. _____ pantalones | 5. _____ zapato |
| 3. _____ camisetas | 6. _____ falda |

B. Fill in the blank with the correct word for "a/an" or "some." (un, una, unos, unas)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ chaqueta | 4. _____ jeans |
| 2. _____ vestido | 5. _____ suéteres |
| 3. _____ ropa | 6. _____ sombrero |

Part 2; NOUN-ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT

Adjectives describe nouns. In Spanish, adjectives must agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the noun.

	masculine, singular	masculine, plural	feminine, singular	feminine, plural
adjectives ending in -o	serio	serios	seria	serias
adjectives ending in -e	interesante	interesantes	interesante	interesantes
adjectives ending in consonant	azul	azules	azul	azules
adjectives ending in -ador, nationality	trabajador	trabajadores	trabajadora	trabajadoras

A. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the adjective in Spanish.

1. Mi maestro es _____. (tall)
2. Susana es _____. (lazy)
3. Diego y Jaime son _____. (nice)
4. La doctora es _____ (hard-working)
5. El chico tiene los ojos _____ (blue)
6. Carmen tiene el pelo _____. (long)

B. Give the opposite of the underlined word.

1. Mi pelo es largo, pero tu pelo es _____.
2. Juan es alto, pero yo soy _____.
3. María es bonita, pero tú eres _____.
4. Ramón es cómico, pero Emilio es _____.
5. Julia es morena, pero Diana es _____.

Part 3: ADJECTIVE PLACEMENT

1. Descriptive adjectives are generally placed after the noun.

EX: the yellow blouse = la blusa amarilla; a big boy = un muchacho grande

2. Limiting adjectives like mucho, otro, and numbers are placed before the noun.

3. Definite (el, la, los, las) and indefinite articles (un, una, unos, unas) are also placed before the noun.

Translate the phrases to Spanish.

1. a blue shirt _____
2. some green sweaters _____
3. some purple dresses _____
4. the patient doctor _____
5. the serious girl _____
6. (the) blue eyes _____
7. (the) blond hair _____

Part 4: WRITING

Complete Both A & B

A. Write a postcard to your new friend describing yourself. How you look.

Describe your personality. Tell him or her what you like to do. (4-5 sentences)

B. Your friend has just been selected to be in a fashion show. As he (she) walks down the runway, describe in detail what he or she is wearing (include shoes, socks, pants, skirt or dress, blouse shirt, hat etc.) Be sure to include colors for each item. (4-5 sentences) - Begin with : Mi amigo(a) se llama _____. Él (or Ella) lleva _____ and then continue with the description

****Include a drawing to match your description.

A.

The form area consists of a vertical line on the left side. To the right of this line, there is a square box at the top right. Below the square box, there are four horizontal lines stacked vertically, providing a space for text or data entry.

B.

DRAWING:

Etapa Preliminar

En resumen

REPASO DE VOCABULARIO

GREETINGS

Greeting People

Buenos días.	Good morning.
Buenas tardes.	Good afternoon.
Buenas noches.	Good evening.
Hola.	Hello.

Responding

El gusto es mío.	The pleasure is mine.
Encantado(a).	Delighted/Pleased to meet you.
Es un placer.	It's a pleasure.
Igualmente.	Same here.
Mucho gusto.	Nice to meet you.

Saying Good-bye

Adiós.	Good-bye.
Hasta luego.	See you later.
Hasta mañana.	See you tomorrow.
Nos vemos.	See you later.

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

el apellido	last name, surname
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
¿Cómo se llama?	What is his/her name?
Me llamo...	My name is...
Se llama...	His/Her name is...
el nombre	name, first name

SAYING WHERE YOU ARE FROM

¿De dónde eres?	Where are you from?
¿De dónde es?	Where is he/she from?
Soy de...	I am from...
Es de...	He/She is from...

EXCHANGING PHONE NUMBERS

¿Cuál es tu teléfono?	What is your phone number?
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Numbers from Zero to Ten

cero	zero
uno	one
dos	two
tres	three
cuatro	four
cinco	five
seis	six
siete	seven
ocho	eight
nueve	nine
diez	ten

SAYING WHICH DAY IT IS

¿Qué día es hoy?	What day is today?
Hoy es...	Today is...
Mañana es...	Tomorrow is...
el día	day
hoy	today
mañana	tomorrow
la semana	week

Days of the Week

lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES

no	no
sí	yes

Skills

escribir	to write
escuchar	to listen
hablar	to talk
leer	to read

SPANISH IS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THESE COUNTRIES:

Argentina	Argentina
Bolivia	Bolivia
Chile	Chile
Colombia	Colombia
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cuba	Cuba
Ecuador	Ecuador
El Salvador	El Salvador
España	Spain
Guatemala	Guatemala
Guinea Ecuatorial	Equatorial Guinea
Honduras	Honduras
México	Mexico
Nicaragua	Nicaragua
Panamá	Panama
Paraguay	Paraguay
Perú	Peru
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico
República Dominicana	Dominican Republic
Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela	Venezuela



En resumen REPASO DE VOCABULARIO

SAYING WHERE PEOPLE ARE FROM

¿De dónde + ser...?
ser de... *Where is... from?*
to be from...

People

el (la) amigo(a) *friend*
la chica *girl*
el chico *boy*
la familia *family*
el hombre *man*
la muchacha *girl*
el muchacho *boy*
la mujer *woman*
el señor *Mr.*
la señora *Mrs.*
la señorita *Miss*

Professions

el (la) doctor(a) *doctor*
el (la) estudiante *student*
el (la) maestro(a) *teacher*
el (la) policía *police officer*

Subject Pronouns

yo *I*
tú *you (familiar singular)*
él *he*
ella *she*
usted *you (formal singular)*
ustedes *you (plural)*
nosotros(as) *we*
vosotros(as) *you (familiar plural)*
ellos(as) *they*

Places

la comunidad *community*
el mundo *world*
el país *country*

GREETING OTHERS

¿Cómo está usted? *How are you? (formal)*
¿Cómo estás? *How are you? (familiar)*

¿Qué tal? *How is it going?*
Estoy... *I am...*
(No muy) Bien, *(Not very) Well, and*
¿y tú/usted? *you (familiar/formal)?*

Regular. *So-so.*
Terrible. *Terrible./Awful.*
Gracias. *Thank you.*
De nada. *You're welcome.*

INTRODUCING OTHERS

Te/Le presento a... *Let me introduce you (familiar/formal) to...*

SAYING WHERE YOU LIVE

Vivo en... *I live in...*
Vive en... *He/She lives in...*
el apartamento *apartment*
la casa *house*

EXPRESSING LIKES

¿Te gusta...? *Do you like...?*
¿Le gusta...? *Does he/she like...?*
Me gusta... *I like...*
Te gusta... *You like...*
Le gusta... *He/She likes...*

Activities

bailar *to dance*
cantar *to sing*
comer *to eat*
correr *to run*
escribir *to write*
leer *to read*
nadar *to swim*
patinar *to skate*
trabajar *to work*

OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES

bienvenido(a) *welcome*
el concurso *contest*
el lugar *place*
mucho/s(a/s) *much, many*
no *not*
o *or*
pero *but*
también *also, too*
y *and*

Jugar

Le gusta bailar pero no le gusta correr. Le gusta leer pero no le gusta cantar. Le gusta nadar pero no le gusta comer mucho. ¿Qué actividades no le gusta hacer a Marisol?



correr



cantar



comer

EN RESUMEN REPASO DE VOCABULARIO

DESCRIBING OTHERS

¿Cómo es? *What is he/she like?*

Appearance

alto(a)	tall
bajo(a)	short (height)
bonito(a)	pretty
castaño(a)	brown (hair)
corto(a)	short (length)
delgado(a)	thin
feo(a)	ugly
fuerte	strong
gordo(a)	fat
grande	big, large; great
guapo(a)	good-looking
largo(a)	long
moreno(a)	dark hair and skin
pelirrojo(a)	redhead
pequeño(a)	small
rubio(a)	blond

Features

Tiene...	He/She has...
los ojos (verdes, azules)	(green, blue) eyes
el pelo (rubio, castaño)	(blond, brown) hair

Personality

aburrido(a)	boring
bueno(a)	good
cómico(a)	funny, comical
divertido(a)	enjoyable, fun
inteligente	intelligent
interesante	interesting
malo(a)	bad
paciente	patient
perezoso(a)	lazy
serio(a)	serious
simpático(a)	nice
trabajador(a)	hard-working

DESCRIBING CLOTHING

What one is wearing

¿De qué color...? *What color...?*
Llevo.../Lleva... *I wear...He/She wears...*

¿Qué lleva? *What is he/she wearing?*

Clothing

la blusa	blouse
el calcetín	sock
la camisa	shirt
la camiseta	T-shirt
la chaqueta	jacket
la falda	skirt
los jeans	jeans
los pantalones	pants
la ropa	clothing
el sombrero	hat
el suéter	sweater
el vestido	dress
el zapato	shoe

Colors

amarillo(a)	yellow
anaranjado(a)	orange
azul	blue
blanco(a)	white
marrón	brown
morado(a)	purple
negro(a)	black
rojo(a)	red
rosado(a)	pink
verde	green

OTHER WORDS AND PHRASES

la bolsa	bag
el (la) gato(a)	cat
el (la) perro(a)	dog
nuevo(a)	new
otro(a)	other, another
pues	well
¡No digas eso!	Don't say that!
¡Qué (divertido)!	How (fun)!
Es verdad.	It's true.

Juego

La mujer alta tiene el pelo corto y negro. Lleva una chaqueta azul y una falda larga. ¿Quién es?

a.



b.



c.

