PRE-AP Spanish Essential Standards:

All activities can be accomplished in Spanish

**Unit 1**

Grammar Topics

1. I can use numbers from 1-1,000,000,000. I know how to add, subtract, multiply and divide in Spanish.
2. I can use ser and estar correctly.
3. I know how Spanish accents work and where to put them on specific words.
4. I can use question words such as: ¿Cómo? ¿Qué? ¿Cuántos? ¿Adónde? ¿Dónde? ¿De dónde? ¿Por qué? ¿Quién? ¿Quiénes? ¿Cuál? ¿Cuáles?

Vocabulary

1. I can talk about likes and dislikes using the present tense (Review)
2. I can greet and say goodbye to others
3. I can tell time (review of last year)
4. I know the days of the week and months of the year. (Review from last year)
5. I can talk about nationalities and names of countries.
6. I know how many of the top 400 used Spanish words I know how to use them
7. I know how to talk about school topics
8. I can carry out a telephone conversation

Expectations

1. I know what is expected of me in Spanish class. I know how to transition from one activity to another.
2. I understand this is an elective class and by continuing with it **I commit** to maximize my use of Spanish by giving 100% effort to use the Spanish I know and learn throughout the year.
3. I know what is expected of me for my homework and how class grades are factored.
4. I know I need to bring a 3 ring binder to class with lined paper to be able to keep track of Profe Gutke’s handouts, take notes and write in my daily journal. I also know I am responsible for bringing a separate notebook to take quizzes with and leave in the classroom to be graded by Profe Gutke
5. I know the names of my classmates.
6. I am fully aware of what is in the disclosure document, I and my parents have signed and returned it, and if needed, I have asked any questions for clarification.

Specific cultural items**:**

1. I know various Hispanic music artists and can name who they are.
2. I know multiple interesting facts and cultural aspects about Perú and can name at least 10 things I learned.
3. I can name all of the Spanish speaking countries and their capitals and recognize their respective flags.

**Unit 2 The Family (New and Review)**

Grammar Topics

1. I can use stem changing verbs: *a) e=ie, pensar= p****ie****nso, cerrar, comenzar, empezar, entender, preferir, querer b) o=ue: almorzar= alm****ue****rzo, contar, dormir, encontrar, mostrar, poder, recordar, volver c) e=i: pedir= p****i****do, repetir, seguir, decir.*
2. I can use verbs with irregular “yo” forms: hacer, poner, salir, suponer, traer.
3. I know how to use ser and estar with change of meaning: *El chico es listo/El chico está listo*
4. **Direct objects nouns and pronouns:** a) Carlos y Javier están tomando **fotos.** (direct object noun) b) when a direct object noun is a person or a pet, it is preceded by the word **a.** This is called the personal **a**; there is no English equivalent for this construction: Sonia visita **a** Miguel. Sonia visita **el** museo de la ciudad.
5. **Direct object pronouns: me-te-lo-la-nos-os-los-las.** Marcos hace las **maletas=**Marcos **las** hace. Felipe compra el **sombrero=**Felipe **lo** compra.

Vocabulary

1. The family: a) padres, abuelos, tíos, primos, hermanos, cuñados

Specific cultural items:

1. I know multiple interesting facts and cultural aspects about Mexico and can name at least 10 things I learned.
2. I know various Hispanic music artists and can name who they are.

**Unit 3**

Grammar Topics

1. **Present tense of ir:** a) with preposition a (a+el=al).
2. **Stem changing verbs:** a) e=ie: cerrar, comenzar, empezar, entender, pensar, preferir, querer b) o=ue: almorzar, contar, dormir, encontrar, mostrar, poder, recordar, volver c) e=i: pedir, repetir, seguir, decir.
3. **Verbs with irregular yo forms:** hacer, poner, salir, suponer, traer.
4. **Verbs ver and oir.**

Vocabulary

1. **Passtimes:** sports, leisure activities, things they like to do.
2. **Places in the city:** el cine, el museo, el gimnasio, el parque, el restaurante, el centro de la ciudad etc: ¿Qué haces? ¿Con quién? ¿A qué hora? etc.

Grammar Topics

1. **Estar** with conditions and emotions: a) estar with adjectives to describe the physical condition of places and things b) estar with adjectives to describe how people feel, both mentally and physically.
2. **The Present progressive:** a) **estar** + ar verbs=ando=estoy hablando b) **estar** + er/ir verbs=iendo= estamos comiendo c) when the stem of an er/ir verb ends in a vowel, the present participle ends in **yendo**: leer=leyendo, oir=oyendo, traer=trayendo.
3. **Uses of Ser and** **Estar.**
4. **Ser and estar with adjectives.**
5. **Change of meaning:** El chico es listo/El chico está listo. La profesora es mala/la profesora está mala. Jaime es aburrido/Jaime está aburrido. Las peras son verdes/las peras están verdes. El gato es muy vivo/El gato está vivo. El puente es seguro/El puente está seguro.
6. **Direct objects nouns and pronouns:** a) Carlos y Javier están tomando **fotos.** (direct object noun) b) when a direct object noun is a person or a pet, it is preceded by the word **a.** This is called the personal **a**; there is no English equivalent for this construction: Sonia visita **a** Miguel. Sonia visita **el** museo de la ciudad.
7. **Direct object pronouns: me-te-lo-la-nos-os-los-las.** Marcos hace las **maletas=**Marcos **las** hace. Felipe compra el **sombrero=**Felipe **lo** compra.

Vocabulary

1. **Travel and Vacation:** a) qué hacemos en **la agencia de viajes** b) en **el aeropuerto** c) en **el hotel** d) en **la playa.** Questions about people, places, and actitvities: ¿Qué actividades pueden hacer los turistas en la playa, las montañas, la ciudad etc?
2. **Months of the year-Seasons and Weather:** a) activities in each season b) ¿qué tiempo hace? etc
3. **Ordinal numbers:** Voy al primer piso. La zapatería está en el cuarto piso etc.

**Chapter 6**

Grammar Topics

1. **Saber and Conocer:** a) **saber** means to know a fact or piece(s) of information or to know how to do something: Mi hermano sabe hablar chino. Yo no sé tu número de teléfono. b) **conocer** means to know or be familiar/acquainted with a person, place or thing: ¿Conoces Los Angeles?. No conozco a tu amigo Esteban c) when a direct object of **conocer** is a person or pet, the personal **a** is used: ¿Conoces **a** Carlos? but ¿Conoces Buenos Aires?
2. **Indirect object pronouns: me-te-le-nos-os-les**. Roberto **le** compra una camisa **a Carlos=le** is the **indirect object pronoun** and **a Luisa** is the **indirect object.** Ella **nos** vende la ropa **a nosotros.** **Les** prestamos el auto **a ellos** a) IOP are placed before the conjugated form of the verb: Luis **me** compra un regalo b) when a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive or the present progressive, the IOP may be placed before of the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive present participle: Esteban no quiere comprar**te** un helado. Ella está escribiéndo**le** una carta a Patricia.
3. **Irregular verbs dar and decir** are often used with IOP: **Te digo** la verdad. **Me dio** una pera.
4. **Preterite tense of regular verbs.**
5. **Words commonly used with the Preterite:** anoche, anteayer, ayer, de repente, desde…hasta…,pasado, el año pasado, una vez etc.
6. **Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns:** este-esta, estos-estas, ese-esa, esos-esas, aquel-aquella, aquellos-aquellas. **Demonstrative pronouns** are identical but they carry an **accent mark**: éste.

Vocabulary

**Clothing and Shopping:** a) clothing items b) associate them with seasons, sports etc. c) in the store: el empleado o la dependienta, la caja, pagar con la tarjeta de crédito/débito, pagar en efectivo d) **colors** and clothing.

**Chapter 7**

Grammar Topics

1. **Reflexive verbs:** me-te-se-nos-os-se.
2. **Indefinite and negative words:** algo/nada, alguien/nadie, alguno/a(s),algún/ninguno/a, ningún, o…o/ni…ni/siempre/nunca, jamás-también/tampoco.
3. **Negative sentences: two ways**= **Nadie** se levanta. **No** se levanta **nadie//** Ellos **nunca** gritan. Ellos **no** gritan **nunca.**
4. **Pero** and **sino: Sino** is used when the first part of a sentence is negative and the second part contradicts it. In this context **sino means rather or on the contrary.** In all other cases **pero** is used to mean but: Carlos **no** habla francés **sino** español. Alberto es inteligente, **pero** aburrido.
5. **Preterite of ser and ir**: They are identical, context clarifies which of the two verbs is being used.
6. **Verbs like Gustar:** aburrir, encantar, faltar, fascinar, importar, interesar, molestar, quedar.

Vocabulary

1. **Daily Routine:** a) reflexive verbs to talk about daily routines b) vocabulary to talk about daily routines: toalla, despertador, jabón, espejo, champú, pasta de dientes etc.
2. **Adverbs of time:** antes de, después de, durante el día, entonces, luego, por último, primero, tarde, temprano etc.

**Chapter 8**

Grammar Topics

1. **Preterite of stem changing verbs.**
2. **Double object pronouns:** me, te, le (se), nos, os, les (se) + lo, los, la, las: Carlos **te** pidió **un libro…**Carlos **te lo** pidió.
3. **Comparisons:** a) **of inequality**: más/menos + {adjective, adverb, noun} + que: La carne es **más** cara **que** el pollo. Me acuesto **más tarde que** tú. Carlos come **más frutas que** Esteban b) when the comparison involves a numerical expression **de** is used before the number instead of **que:** Hay menos **de** treinta personas en la fiesta c) **of equality:** **tan** + {adjective, adverb} + **como:** Marta es **tan alta como** Julia. Llegué **tan tarde como** ellos// **tanto/a(s)** + {singular and plural noun} + **como:** Comimos **tantas peras como** mis primos. Tomé **tanta agua como** Cristina d) **verb + tanto como:** Viajas **tanto como** Roberto e) **Irregular comparisons: adjective**: bueno/a, malo/a, grande, pequeño, joven, viejo/a, **comparative form:** mejor, peor, mayor (bigger and older), menor (younger and smaller): Soy **menor que** Carlos. Ricardo canta **mejor** **que** Julio, f) **Superlatives: el/la/los/las** + {noun} + **más/menos** + {adjective} + **de: La** camisa de Esteban es la **más** linda **de** todas g) **absolute superlative** (extremely, super or very) drop the final vowel, and add **ísimo/a(s):** El examen es dificil**ísimo.** La comida es riqu**ísima.** Los libros son viej**ísimos.**

Vocabulary

1. **Food:** a) food names and meal-related vocabulary: el desayuno, el almuerzo, la merienda, la cena b) las frutas, las carnes, las verduras, los productos lácteos, las vitaminas etc. c) en el restaurante: el camarero, pedir, servir, la cuenta, el menú, la propina etc.

**Chapter 9**

Grammar Topics

1. **Irregular Preterites:** a) u-stem: tener, poder, poner, saber, estar b) i-stem: venir, querer, hacer c) j-stem: decir, traer, conducir, traducir, producir.
2. **Preterit of dar.**
3. **The preterite of hay** (haber) is hubo (there was-there were).
4. **Verbs that change meaning in the preterite:** a) **conocer** in present: to know, to be acquainted with but in preterite means to meet b) **saber** in present: to know information; to know how to do something but in past means to find out, to learn c) **poder** in present: to be able; can, but in preterite means to manage; to succeed (could and did) d) **querer** in present: to want; to love, but in preterite means to try.
5. **¿Qué? and ¿Cuál?: ¿Qué?** Is used to ask for a definition or an explanation; **¿Cuál(es)?** is used when there is a choice among several possibilities, and cannot be used before a noun; in this case **¿qué?** is used.
6. **Review of interrogative words and phrases.**
7. **Pronouns after prepositions:** mi, ti, ud., él, ella, nosotros/as, vosotros/as, uds, ellos/as: La comida es para Alicia y para ti. El libro es para nosotros.
8. When the preposition **con** combines with **mi** and **ti=conmigo, contigo:** Carlos va **contigo.**
9. The preposition **entre** is followed by **tú** and **yo** instead of **ti** and **mí:** Carlos va a sentarse **entre** tú y yo.

Vocabulary

1. **Parties and celebrations:** a) activities in different type of celebrations such as: cumpleaños, casamientos, navidad etc. b) verbs such as: pasarlo bien/mal, divertirse, casarse, jubilarse etc.
2. **Stages of life:** a)nacimiento, niñez, adolescencia, juventud, madurez, vejez b) describe them and talk about the different activities in each one of those stages c) marital status: single, married, divorced.

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