

NEW UNIT: LA ESCUELA

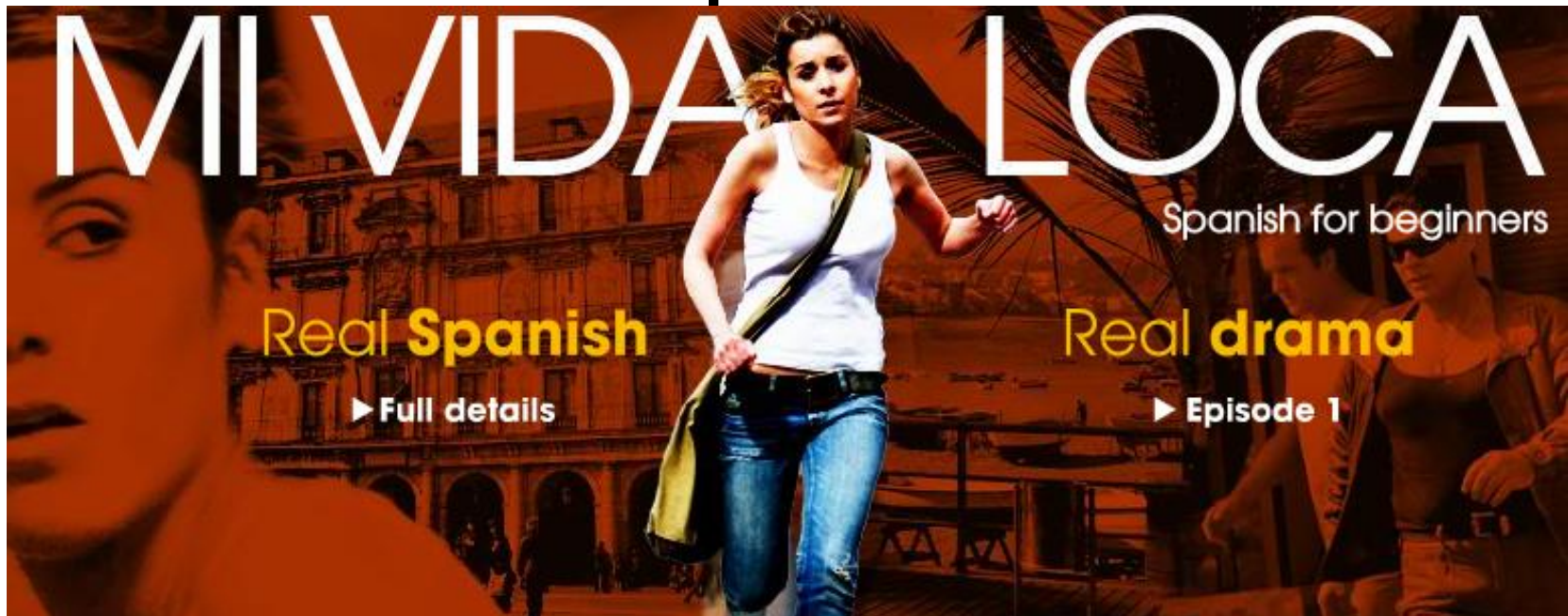
- In this Unit we are going to study about school, classes and how to describe your daily life in school.



Proyecto: ¿Cómo es mi escuela?

- Writing: DUE DATE 29 de marzo
- Speaking: DUE DATE 27 de marzo
 - ▣ You will create a presentation in which you will present and describe each one of your classes. In the presentation you need to describe your classes, your teacher, what do you need for your class, what you must do in the class and what it is prohibited and finally, if you like the class or not.
 - ▣ The speaking assignment needs to be in a power point with voice format, a video, an anime, etc.
 - ▣ The writing assignment needs to be typed, in paragraph format.

Mi vida loca Episode 10...



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/spanish/mi-vidaloca/>

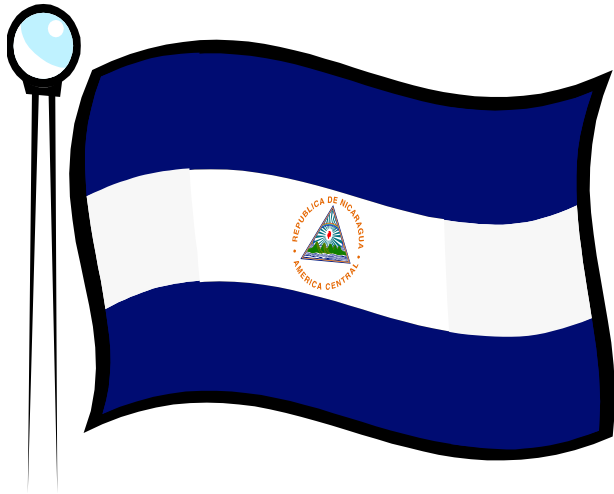
Honduras P. 24



Honduras

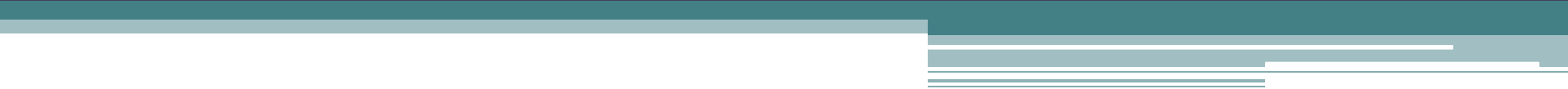
- La capital de Honduras es Tegucigalpa, which means “silver” and “hill”. It used to be a mining town.
- The majority of the country is mountainous.
- Traditionally is an agricultural country.
- Los **hondureños** are known for being *friendly*.
- *San Pedro Sula* used to be an agricultural center but today is industrial.
- Near San Pedro is Copán. This city is considered the most beautiful city of all the Mayan Empire. It has ruins such as sculptures, plazas, ball courts and pyramids.

Nicaragua P.31



- The capital of Nicaragua is Managua. In *nahuátl* it means “where there is an extension of water”
- It is a land of lakes. The largest lake, LAKE MANAGUA is very interesting. The lake has many saltwater species, such as sharks and swordfishes. This is because a long time ago this lake had access to the sea. The lake today is landlocked .
- They have an active volcano called MOMOTOMBO
- Rubén Darío, a famous poet, lived in the city of León, one of the most beautiful colonial towns.

Expressing Obligation with
“Hay que” and “Tener que”
AND Prohibition with
“Se prohíbe”

A decorative graphic consisting of a solid teal horizontal bar at the top, followed by a white horizontal bar, and then three thin, parallel teal horizontal lines on the right side of the white bar.

When do you use “hay que” & “tener que”?

- To talk about things someone must do.

- Examples:

- *I have to get a good grade.

- Yo tengo que sacar una buena nota.

- *One must listen in class.

- Hay que escuchar en clase.

The 2 Ways to Express Obligation

- Use **hay que** + infinitive
if there is no **specific subject**.

- Use **tener que** + infinitive
if there is a **specific subject**.

What are some infinitives?

- Bailar~to dance
- Cantar~to sing
- Comer~to eat
- Correr~to run
- Escribir~to write
- Leer~to read
- Nadar~to swim
- Patinar~to rollerskate
- Trabajar~to work
- Ayudar
- Contestar
- Enseñar
- Buscar
- Entrar
- Esperar
- Llegar
- Llevar Pasar
- Mirar Preparar
- Necesitar Usar

Para sacar una buena nota...

(To get a good grade....)

- If there is no specific person or subject use **Hay que + infinitive**
- It is similar to saying **One must.....**
- Let's try saying what one must do to get a good grade.

- One must listen in class.

Hay que escuchar en clase.

- One must study every day.

Hay que estudiar todos los días.

- One must answer the teacher's questions.

Hay que contestar las preguntas de la maestra.

Para la clase de educación física...

For physical education class...

- If there is a specific subject use:

Tener que + infinitive

- Because there is a specific subject you must conjugate the verb tener.
- Let's try saying what Ana has to do in P.E.

- Ana has to run a lot.

Ana tiene que correr mucho.

- Ana has to wear some shorts, a t-shirt, and some shoes.

Ana tiene que llevar unos shorts, una camiseta y unos tenis.

- Ana has to listen to Mr. Metheany.

Ana tiene que escuchar a Sr. Metheany.

Practice Expressing Obligation:

- One must carry a backpack
 - One must help the teacher (f.).
 - They (m) have to get good grades.
 - Ms. Parker has to arrive to school early.
 - We have to use the computer.
- Hay que llevar una mochila.
 - Hay que ayudar a la maestra.
 - Ellos tienen que sacar buenas notas.
 - Srta. Parker tiene que llegar temprano a la escuela.
 - Nosotros tenemos que usar la computadora.

When do you use “se prohibe”?

- To talk about things someone must NOT do.
- Examples:
 - *It is forbidden to talk in class.
Se prohibe hablar en clase.

The 1 Way to Express Prohibition

- Use se prohíbe + infinitive
if there is no specific subject.

Practica: La clase ridícula

- Practice giving a set of 10 ridiculous rules: 5 for “Hay que...” and 5 for “Se prohíbe”.

