



Unit 2: La escuela

In this unit you will be able to talk about your classes and school life, discuss everyday activities, ask questions, describe the location of people and things.

Estimate day of Unit test: **December 19th**

Práctica de conjugación

- Go onto www.conjuguemos.com and go to the Spanish 1 practice of verbs. Pick up the AR verbs practice and complete it.
- Translate: Remember that the "object" is doing the action...
 - I like you
 - We like them
 - They like us
 - We like math
 - You all like to study
 - She likes me
 - You like every class in your schedule
 - You all (Sp) like her.

Leer: Pág. 48-49

EN DETALLE



Reading:
Additional Reading

La escuela secundaria

Manuel, a 15-year-old student in Mexico, is taking an intense third-level course located on the *quince*. This is a typical part of the studies for his grade. *Escuela secundaria* (secondary school), which in Mexico begins after six years of *escuela primaria* (primary school), has three grades for students between the ages of 12 and 15.

Students like Manuel must study courses in mathematics, science, Spanish, foreign languages (English or French), music, and more every year. After that, students choose a *plan de estudios* (program of study) in *preparatoria*, the three years (or two, depending on the program) of school after *escuela secundaria* and before university studies. The program of study that students choose requires them to study specific *materias* that are needed in *preparatoria* for their future careers.

Some *bachilleratos* (high school degrees) are *terminales*, which means that when students graduate they are prepared with all of the skills and requirements to begin their field of work.

These students are not expected to continue studying. Some *modalidades* (programs of study) that are terminal include:

- **Educación Tecnológica Agropecuaria** (Agriculture and Farming)
- **Comercio y Administración** (Commerce, for administrative work)
- Other programs are designed for students who plan to continue their studies in a *carrera universitaria* (college major). Some programs that prepare students for university studies are:
 - **Ciencias Biológicas**
 - **Ciencias Contables, Económicas y Bancarias** (Economic and Banking Sciences)
 - **Minería y Arte**

Each program has courses that are designed for a specific career. This means that although all high school students may take a mathematics course, the type of mathematics studied varies according to the needs of each degree.



Las universidades y la seminario teológica

Some Mexican high schools are designed and focused for universities located at the boundary of Mexico. One university that directs such schools is the **Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)**, Mexico's largest university.

ACTIVIDADES

1. **¿Cierto o falso?** Indicate whether each statement is *cierto* or *falso*. Correct the false statements.

1. High schools are specialized in certain areas of study.
2. Students in Mexico cannot study art in school.
3. Students do not need to complete primary school before going to *escuela secundaria*.
4. The length of high school *planes de estudio* in Mexico

5. Students need to go to college to study for administrative work.
6. All students must take the same mathematics courses at the high school level.
7. *La escuela secundaria* is for students from the ages of 16 to 18 years old.
8. All students in Mexico complete university studies.

ASÍ SE DICE

Clases y exámenes

aprender el colegio/la escuela la escuela secundaria/ la preparatoria (Mex.) el liceo (Arg.) el examen parcial el honorato la matrícula pagar cargar burocracia/ materia extra	to pass school/ high school midterm exam scholarship inscription fee/school to fail to get good/ hard grades
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EL MUNDO HISPAÑO

La escuela en Latinoamérica

- In Latin America, public secondary schools are free of charge. Private schools, however, can be quite costly. At *la Escuela Campo Alegre* in Venezuela, annual tuition is about \$25,000 a year.
- Argentina and Chile are the two Latin American countries with the most years of required schooling at 13 years each.
- In Chile, students begin the school year in March and finish in December. (In course—Chile has south of the equator, so while it is winter in the United States, Chilean students are on their summer break.)

ACTIVIDADES

1. **Comprensión** Complete these sentences.

1. The INFRAMEN was founded in _____.
2. The programs of study available in the INFRAMEN are _____.
3. There are _____ students in the INFRAMEN.
4. General Francisco Hernández was a _____ of El Salvador.

PERFIL

EI INFRAMEN



La ciudad de San Salvador

The **Instituto Nacional Francisco Hernández (INFRAMEN)** is the largest public high school in El Salvador. So it should be: it is named after General Francisco Hernández, an ex-president of the country who was the founder of *enseñanza secundaria* (secondary studies) for the entire country! The 2,000 students at the INFRAMEN can choose to complete one of four kinds of diplomas: general studies, health care, law/arts, and business. The institution has changed locales (and even cities) many times since it was founded in 1985 and is currently located in the capital city of San Salvador. Students at the INFRAMEN begin their school year in mid-January and finish in early November.



Conexión Internet

How do class notes vary in schools across Latin America?

Go to vhccentral.com to find more cultural information related to this Culture section.

1. **¡A escribir!** All students have classes they like and classes they don't like. What are your favorite classes? Which are your least favorite? With a partner, choose what you like and don't like about your classes and make a short list of what should be done to improve the classes you don't like.

ENCUENTRO

VText

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2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

ANTE TODO

There are three basic ways to ask questions in Spanish. Can you guess what they are by looking at the photos and photo captions on this page?

¿Dibujas mucho?



¿También tomas tú geografía?



Las computadoras son muy interesantes, ¿no?



2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- ▶ One way to form a question is to raise the pitch of your voice at the end of a declarative sentence. When writing any question in Spanish, be sure to use an upside down question mark (¿) at the beginning and a regular question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

Statement

Ustedes trabajan los sábados.

You work on Saturdays.

Miguel busca un mapa.

Miguel is looking for a map.

Question

¿Ustedes trabajan los sábados?

Do you work on Saturdays?

¿Miguel busca un mapa?

Is Miguel looking for a map?

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- ▶ You can also form a question by inverting the order of the subject and the verb of a declarative statement. The subject may even be placed at the end of the sentence.

Statement

SUBJECT VERB

Ustedes trabajan los sábados.

You work on Saturdays.

SUBJECT VERB

Carlota regresa a las seis.

Carlota returns at six.

Question

VERB SUBJECT

¿**Trabajan ustedes** los sábados?

Do you work on Saturdays?

VERB SUBJECT

¿**Regresa** a las seis **Carlota**?

Does Carlota return at six?

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- Questions can also be formed by adding the tags **¿no?** or **¿verdad?** at the end of a statement.

Statement

Ustedes trabajan los sábados.
You work on Saturdays.

Carlota regresa a las seis.
Carlota returns at six.

Question

Ustedes trabajan los sábados, **¿no?**
You work on Saturdays, don't you?

Carlota regresa a las seis, **¿verdad?**
Carlota returns at six, right?

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

Question words

Interrogative words

¿Adónde? *Where (to)?*

¿Cómo? *How?*

¿Cuál?, ¿Cuáles? *Which?; Which one(s)?*

¿Cuándo? *When?*

¿Cuánto/a? *How much?*

¿Cuántos/as? *How many?*

¿De dónde? *From where?*

¿Dónde? *Where?*

¿Por qué? *Why?*

¿Qué? *What?; Which?*

¿Quién? *Who?*

¿Quiénes? *Who (plural)?*

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- ▶ To ask a question that requires more than a *yes* or *no* answer, use an interrogative word.

¿**Cuál** de ellos estudia en la biblioteca?
Which of them studies in the library?

¿**Cuántos** estudiantes hablan español?
How many students speak Spanish?

¿**Dónde** trabaja Ricardo?
Where does Ricardo work?

¿**Qué** clases tomas?
What classes are you taking?

¿**Adónde** caminamos?
Where are we walking?

¿**Por qué** necesitas hablar con ella?
Why do you need to talk to her?

¿**Quién** enseña la clase de arte?
Who teaches the art class?

¿**Cuánta** tarea hay?
How much homework is there?

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- ▶ When pronouncing this type of question, the pitch of your voice falls at the end of the sentence.



¿**Cómo** llegas a clase?
How do you get to class?



¿**Por qué** necesitas estudiar?
Why do you need to study?

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- ▶ Notice the difference between **¿por qué?**, which is written as two words and has an accent, and **porque**, which is written as one word without an accent.

¿**Por qué** estudias español?

Why do you study Spanish?

¡**Porque** es divertido!

Because it's fun!

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish

- ▶ In Spanish **no** can mean both *no* and *not*. Therefore, when answering a yes/no question in the negative, you need to use **no** twice.

¿Caminan a la universidad?
Do you walk to the university?

No, no caminamos a la universidad.
No, we do not walk to the university.

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish



Make questions out of these statements. Use intonation in column 1 and the tag *¿no?* in column 2. The first item has been done for you.

Statement	Intonation	Tag Questions
1. Hablas inglés.	<u>¿Hablas inglés?</u>	<u>Hablas inglés, ¿no?</u>
2. Trabajamos mañana.	_____	_____
3. Ustedes desean bailar.	_____	_____
4. Raúl estudia mucho.	_____	_____
5. Enseño a las nueve.	_____	_____
6. Luz mira la televisión.	_____	_____