RLP-SPAN1B · RLP Spanish 1B — Food, Community, Free Time and Plans

Unit 2: Mi comunidad — Places, Ir, Estar and Missouri's Spanish Names

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 2.1 — Lugares de mi comunidad: el Westside de Kansas City

FLUENCY

1. Write the Spanish word, with its article, for: (a) bakery; (b) library; (c) post office; (d) movie theater; (e) bus stop; (f) downtown.

2. Use the *-ería* pattern: name the shop that sells (a) pan; (b) papel; (c) fruta; (d) tacos.

3. Translate into English: *Hay una farmacia y un banco. La plaza está en el centro.*

APPLICATION

4. Read: *En el barrio hay un mercado, una iglesia y dos restaurantes. La biblioteca está en el centro. No hay cine.* List in English the places the neighborhood has and the one it does not.

5. When and by whom was the Guadalupe Center in Kansas City opened, what was it, and whom was it for?

6. What is Cherokee Street in St. Louis known for, and how many people does its Cinco de Mayo festival bring together?

7. Write three Spanish sentences about what there is at a community festival, and one about who goes, as the lesson's media task models.

CHALLENGE

8. The lesson says a neighborhood's history can be told from many points of view. Name three perspectives on the Guadalupe Center's history, and explain in two or three English sentences why a short guide written only from the founders' point of view leaves something out.

REVIEW

9. Review (Lesson 1.1): the milpa. Which three plants grow together in it, and which region domesticated maize, beans, squash, chile, tomatoes, avocados and cacao?

Lesson 2.2 — ¿Adónde vas? El verbo ir

FLUENCY

1. Conjugate *ir* in the present: yo, tú, él/ella/usted, nosotros, ellos/ellas/ustedes.

2. Complete with *al*, *a la*, *a los* or *a las*: (a) Voy _____ parque. (b) Vamos _____ biblioteca. (c) Van _____ mercado. (d) Vas _____ tiendas.

3. Write *¿Dónde?* or *¿Adónde?*: (a) ¿_____ está el cine? (b) ¿_____ vas después de las clases? (c) ¿_____ van tus primos?

APPLICATION

4. Translate into Spanish: *On Saturdays my sister and I go to the market on foot.*

5. Give two regional words for each and where they are used: (a) bus; (b) car.

6. Answer each question in a full Spanish sentence using the cue: (a) ¿Adónde vas? (the library) (b) ¿Adónde van ustedes? (the park) (c) ¿Cómo va tu papá al centro? (by train)

7. Find and fix the errors: *¿Dónde vas? — Voy a el centro en bici, y vuelvo de el mercado.*

CHALLENGE

8. Write three Spanish sentences about an example family's Saturday: where two people go, how they travel, and one place they return from (use *del*).

REVIEW

9. Review (Lesson 1.2): *volver* and *almorzar* are o → ue verbs. Complete: (a) Yo _____ del mercado a las dos. (volver) (b) Nosotros _____ en el centro. (almorzar)

Lesson 2.3 — ¿Dónde está? Estar y las direcciones

FLUENCY

1. Conjugate *estar* in the present with accents: yo, tú, él/ella/usted, nosotros, ellos/ellas/ustedes.

2. Translate: (a) cerca de; (b) lejos de; (c) al lado de; (d) enfrente de; (e) detrás de; (f) entre.

3. Translate into English: *Vas derecho dos cuadras y doblas a la izquierda.*

APPLICATION

4. Complete with the correct form of *estar* or *ser*: (a) La farmacia _____ en la calle Main. (b) Mis amigos _____ en el parque. (c) La fiesta _____ en mi casa.

5. Look at this street, from left to right: **el banco – la panadería – la farmacia**; across the street from the panadería is **el parque**. Write three sentences: where the panadería is (two ways) and where the parque is.

6. Write a polite question to a stranger asking where the train station is. Include the opening, a greeting and the closing thanks.

7. Write the directions in Spanish: go straight three blocks, turn right on Olive, and the library is on the left.

CHALLENGE

8. Write a six-line direction exchange: a visitor politely asks a resident where the post office is and if it is far; the resident says it is near, across from the park, and gives one direction; the visitor thanks them; the resident answers.

REVIEW

9. Review (Lesson 2.2): answer in Spanish: (a) ¿Adónde vas el sábado? (the bakery) (b) ¿Dónde está la panadería? (next to the bank). Explain why the two answers use different verbs.

Lesson 2.4 — Los nombres de Missouri: la Luisiana española y los pueblos originarios

FLUENCY

1. Match each Missouri place name to its origin: (a) New Madrid; (b) Potosi; (c) Mexico; (d) Cuba; (e) St. Louis.

2. Give the year for each event: (a) Laclède and Chouteau found St. Louis; (b) Spain officially takes control of Upper Louisiana; (c) New Madrid is formally established; (d) Three Flags Day.

3. Translate into English: *En 1770, España toma el control de la Alta Luisiana.* What is this use of the present tense called?

APPLICATION

4. Write in Spanish with the historical present: (a) In 1789, Nuevo Madrid is a town of Spanish Louisiana. (b) In 1804, Upper Louisiana passes to the United States.

5. Spanish records show that when Lieutenant Governor Piernas refused to let licensed traders go to the Osage villages, the Osage traded with the British instead. What does this show about the relationship between Spain and the Osage?

6. Write four sentences for a short tour of an example town with a guide's voice: a welcome, what there is (hay), where one place is (estar + preposition), and where families go and how (ir).

7. True or false, and correct the false ones: (a) Ste. Genevieve was the first permanent European settlement in today's Missouri. (b) The towns of Upper Louisiana were mostly Spanish-speaking. (c) The Osage Nation is governed today from Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

CHALLENGE

8. A tour of St. Louis that mentions only the French founders and the Spanish and American flags "leaves most of the story out." In three or four English sentences, explain what a fuller tour should add, using facts from the lesson.

REVIEW

9. Review (Lesson 2.3): write two Spanish sentences for your tour that use *estar* with a preposition: the church is next to the plaza; the museum is far from the river.

Unit 2 checkpoint

1. Which place sells bread?
   A. la papelería
   B. la panadería
   C. la farmacia
   D. la biblioteca
2. True or false: The Guadalupe Center was opened in 1919 by the railroad companies.
3. Voy _____ parque con mis amigos. (a + el)
4. Which question asks where someone is going?
   A. ¿Dónde está?
   B. ¿Adónde vas?
   C. ¿Cómo estás?
   D. ¿Dónde es?
5. In Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, a bus is often called…
   A. el camión
   B. el colectivo
   C. la guagua
   D. el coche

6. Nosotros _____ (ir) al mercado en tren.
7. La biblioteca _____ al lado del banco. (estar)
8. How do you politely start asking a stranger for directions?
   A. ¡Oye! ¿Dónde está?
   B. Disculpe, buenas tardes. ¿Sabe dónde está…?
   C. ¿Adónde vas?
   D. Dime dónde está.
9. True or false: Spain officially took control of Upper Louisiana on May 20, 1770.
10. Where does the name of Potosi, Missouri, come from?
    A. A French king
    B. Potosí, a silver-mining city in Bolivia
    C. An Osage word
    D. The capital of Spain
11. Which statement matches the lesson's account of the Osage?
    A. They disappeared after 1804.
    B. They obeyed every Spanish order.
    C. They chose their own trading partners and are a living nation today.
    D. They lived only in Oklahoma.

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