RLP-SPAN2A · RLP Spanish 2A — Routines, Celebrations and Journeys

Unit 3: Fiestas y celebraciones: ¿qué pasó?

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

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 3.1 — Así celebramos: el Día de los Muertos en Kansas City

FLUENCY

1. Give the meaning of each product of the Día de los Muertos: (a) la ofrenda; (b) el cempasúchil; (c) el papel picado; (d) las calaveritas de azúcar.

2. Sort into *producto*, *práctica* or *perspectiva*: (a) pan de muerto; (b) families visit and clean the graves; (c) the dead are remembered with joy, not only sadness; (d) papel picado; (e) telling stories about the dead.

3. Use the endings to say who did the action and translate: (a) *preparó*; (b) *bailaron*; (c) *fuimos*.

APPLICATION

4. Read and answer in English: *Mi abuela preparó mole, la comida favorita de mi abuelo, y pusimos su foto en el centro del altar*. (a) Why did the grandmother make mole? (b) Where did the family put the grandfather's photo?

5. Explain in English why the Día de los Muertos is not a “Mexican Halloween.”

6. How is the day celebrated in Sumpango and Santiago Sacatepéquez, Guatemala? Answer in English, then write one Spanish sentence using *barriletes gigantes*.

7. The lesson says the Mattie Rhodes Center's 2016 Día de los Muertos event was its 18th. If it was held every year after that, which number would the 2026 event be? Show the arithmetic.

CHALLENGE

8. Review from Lesson 2.1: give one cultural practice from Valeria's day in Guadalajara and the perspective the lesson gives for it.

REVIEW

9. Write three short Spanish sentences about the ofrenda in Andrea's chronicle, using only present-tense verbs you know from Units 1-2 (for example *tiene*, *hay*, *es*). Then name one perspective the ofrenda shows.

Lesson 3.2 — El pretérito regular: lo que pasó ayer

FLUENCY

1. Conjugate *bailar* in the preterite (yo, tú, él, nosotros, ellos).
2. Conjugate *escribir* in the preterite (yo, tú, él, nosotros, ellos).
3. Give the *yo* preterite form: (a) tocar; (b) jugar; (c) empezar; (d) buscar; (e) pagar; (f) almorzar.

APPLICATION

4. Explain the difference between *hablo* and *habló*.

5. Fill in the preterite: (a) Anoche mis primos _____ (leer) un cuento. (b) Ayer mi papá _____ (oír) la noticia. (c) Yo _____ (llegar) tarde. (d) ¿Tú _____ (comer) en casa?

6. Translate into Spanish: “Last week I played soccer and my sister wrote a letter.”

7. Translate into English and give the time: *Hace tres días volví a Springfield.* If today is Friday, on what day did the speaker return?

CHALLENGE

8. Review from Lesson 3.1: in the chronicle “Una ofrenda para mi abuelo,” what time expression at the start tells you the story is in the past?

REVIEW

9. Ayer bailamos / Siempre bailamos. Explain why the same form *bailamos* can be present or preterite, and how you know which it is. Then write one sentence with *escribimos* that is clearly past.

Lesson 3.3 — ¿Qué hiciste el fin de semana? Ir, ser, hacer, tener y estar

FLUENCY

1. Conjugate *tener* in the preterite (yo, tú, él, nosotros, ellos).
2. Conjugate *estar* in the preterite (yo, tú, él, nosotros, ellos).
3. Give the preterite: (a) yo / dar; (b) él / ver; (c) ella / hacer; (d) ellos / dar.

APPLICATION

4. *Ir* or *ser*? Translate: (a) *Fui al concierto.* (b) *El concierto fue increíble.* (c) *Fuimos a St. Louis.*

5. Write the questions in Spanish (tú): (a) What did you do on the weekend? (b) Where did you go? (c) How was it?

6. Translate into Spanish: “On Saturday I had to work, but on Sunday I saw a movie.”

7. Choose a reaction for each situation and say whether it is general or regional: (a) A friend from Mexico tells you about a great quinceañera. (b) An adult tells you the game was canceled. (c) A friend from Costa Rica describes a fun trip.

CHALLENGE

8. Review from Lesson 3.2: correct the errors: (a) *Ayer yo toqué la guitarra y tú cantastes.* (b) *Mi hermano leió el libro.*

REVIEW

9. Write a six-turn conversation in Spanish between two invented friends about last weekend. Include an open question, an answer with a detail, a reaction, a follow-up, and at least four of: *fui, fue, hice, tuve, estuvo, vi, hubo*.

Lesson 3.4 — Crónica de una celebración: la Guelaguetza en Oaxaca

FLUENCY

1. Give the meaning: (a) la crónica; (b) el penacho; (c) inolvidable; (d) la posada.

2. Name the four parts of a crónica, in order.

3. Give the preterite form: (a) nosotros / llegar; (b) yo / buscar; (c) ella / explicar; (d) nosotros / volver.

APPLICATION

4. Answer in English from the lesson: (a) Where is the Guelaguetza held, and in what month? (b) What does the word mean? (c) Why is it called *los Lunes del Cerro*?

5. Flor de Piña was first presented on July 21, 1958. How many years before the Auditorio Guelaguetza was completed (2010) was that?

6. Put these events from the model chronicle in order and add a sequence marker to each: (a) *las mujeres de Tuxtepec bailaron Flor de Piña*; (b) *compramos tlayudas*; (c) *volvimos a casa a las seis*; (d) *empezó el programa*.

7. Translate into Spanish: “Last summer we went to a festival. There was a lot of music, and it was an unforgettable day.”

CHALLENGE

8. Review from Lesson 3.3: translate into English and name the infinitive of each verb: *Hubo un DJ y estuvo increíble.*

REVIEW

9. Write a five-sentence crónica in the first person about an invented visit to a public celebration the lesson names (for example the Día de los Muertos on Kansas City's Westside or a posada). Include an orientation, three events in the preterite with markers, one sensory detail and a reaction.

Unit 3 checkpoint

1. Which is a perspectiva of the Día de los Muertos?
   A. Pan de muerto
   B. Papel picado
   C. Death is part of life, and the dead are remembered with joy.
   D. Cleaning the graves
2. True or false: The Día de los Muertos is the same as Halloween.
3. What does bailaron mean?
   A. we danced
   B. they danced
   C. she danced
   D. I danced
4. Ayer yo _____ (tocar) la guitarra.
5. Choose the correct preterite: Mis primos _____ el cuento.
   A. leieron
   B. leyeron
   C. leyó
   D. leímos

6. Hace dos días nosotros _____ (comer) en casa de mi tía.
7. True or false: In El concierto fue increíble, fue comes from ser.
8. Which preterite form is spelled correctly?
   A. hició
   B. hizo
   C. hiso
   D. hizó
9. El sábado _____ que trabajar. (I had)
10. The Guelaguetza is a celebration from…
    A. Guatemala
    B. the Mexican state of Oaxaca
    C. Kansas City
    D. Spain
11. True or false: A crónica tells events in the order they happened and ends with a reaction.

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