Mi día a día (Unidad 2)

(page 34)

In this chapter, you will learn:

- To tell about your everyday life.
- To tell what you are currently doing.

1. Practica y reflexiona (page 35):

Read out loud with your pair about the opening hours of Mexican shops. Think what differences are there between Mexican and Finnish opening hours.

- 1. Lunch restaurant.
- 2. Grocery store.
- 3. Pharmacy.



- Have you noticed differences in other Hispanic countries' opening hours compared to Finland?

2. Escribe (page 38):

Write about Alfredo's daily routines based on text A.

3. Busca y completa (page 38):

Find the expressions in the text and complete the dialogue.

| Almost always | twice or three times | twice or three times a week | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Until what time | At 6 am | during th | during the week | |

- Ask the questions in the exercise from your pair. The pair answers by telling about him/herself.

4. Practica:

Tell your pair about Alfredo's day. Switch turns.

5 Escucha y marca

Listen what Alfredo says about his weekend. If the statement is right mark *si* if incorrect mark *no*. Correct the incorrect statements in Spanish.

6. Completa:

Add a nationality based on the information in the chart:

1. _____ spend the most time doing housework.

2. _____ spend the least amount of time with their family members compared to the other nationalities.

3. _____ spend the most time watching TV and listening to radio.

4. _____ spend the most time at work.

5. _____ spend more time exercising than the other nationalities.

6. _____ sleep less than the other nationalities.

- Did any information in the chart surprise you?

7. Completa:

Choose a suitable verb.



- Tell you pair how often you do these things. Your pair reacts.

8. Practica:

Ask your course mates about the following things. When someone answers 'yes' write the person's name on the line. Try to get a name on each line.

Comunicación

When?

¿Cuándo limpias? por la manaña / tarde el lunes, el fin de semana los lunes, los fines de semana entre semana la semana / el mes / el año que viene en julio, en verano When do you clean?
in the morning / evening
on Monday, during weekend
on Mondays, on weekends
on weekdays, during the week
next week / month / year
In July, in the summer

What time?

¿A qué hora tienes clases? a las cinco de la manaña / tarde / noche desde las cinco hasta las diez y media What time do you have classes? at five in the morning/afternoon/night from five till half past ten.

How often?

¿Cada cuánto vas a la peluquería? ¿Ves mucho a tus padres? siempre todos los días normalmente a menudo a veces tres veces al mes / a la semana cada dos días / semanas How often you go to the hairdresser
Do you often meet your parents?
always
every day
usually
often
sometimes
three times a month / week
every other day / week
seldom

más o menos

casi nunca

nunca

approximately

never

9. Practica:

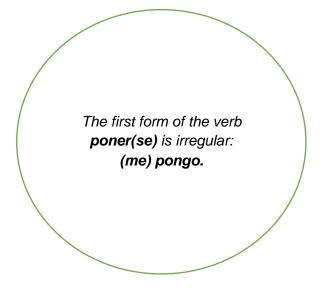
Discuss with your pair.

10. Practica:

Make guesses to each other in groups of 3-4. One chooses a word from *Vocabulario útil* and mimes it to the others while they try to guess what the words is.

11. Escucha y marca:

Listen what the characters tell about their routines. Check off the things mentioned.



REFLEXIVE VERBS

Compare the following sentences an answer the questions:

1. Me despierto a las seis. I wake up at six.

Despierto a mis hijas a las siete.
 Acostamos a las niñas a las diez.
 I wake my daughters up at seven.
 We put the girls to sleep at ten.

4. Nos acostamos a las doce. We go to sleep at twelve.

At whom the action is focused in sentences 2 and 3? What about sentences 1 and 4?

In sentences 1 and 4, there are reflexive verbs (despertarse, acostarse). What type of action these verbs describe?

Reflexive verbs can be regular, irregular or vowel changing. In addition to the verb, the related reflexive pronoun changes according to the subject of the sentence.

acostarse (o>ue)go to sleepme acuestonos acostamoste acuestasos acostáisse acuestase acuestan

¿Nos acostamos ya? Are we going to sleep already? No me quiero acostar todavía. I don't want to go to sleep yet.

Where the reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nos, os, se) is placed in the sentence?

If there are two verbs in a sentence, the reflexive pronoun can be placed also after the verb in basic form spelled together.

No **me** quiero acostar todavía. / No quiero acostar**me** todavía.

Reflexive verbs can be used to express reciprocity.

Nos queremos mucho. We love each other very much.

At times, the verb gets a different meaning when used as a reflexive verb

Duermo ocho horas. I sleep eight hours. Me duermo a las doce. I fall asleep at twelve.

12. Completa:

Fill in the conversation. Remember the pronouns (me, te, se, nos, os, se) placement.

- Walk around the class and interview your course mates.

13. Marca y Escribe:

What thing do you do daily? Check the boxes. Write two more things. Write about your ordinary day and complete sentences.

- Discuss with your pair.

ESTAR + GERUNDIO

| when speaking of a | n action that is being | g done actively, the est | <i>tar</i> + gerund structure | e is used. |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | | | | |

Eduardo está escribiendo un artículo. Sus hijas, Andrea y Valería, están jugando en el patio.

Lilia está haciendo la compra.

Eduardo is (actively) writing an article. His daughters Andrea and Valeria are playing in the yard.

Lilia is shopping.

With what termination the gerund is formed?

- ar-verbs jug + ______ - er-verbs hac + _____ - ir-verbs escrib +

Notice that between two vowels: i > y. For example: leer -> leyendo.

Vowel changing verbs, with the *-ir* termination, change in the gerund form:

o -> u dormir -> d**u**rmiendo e -> l pedir -> pidiendo

If there is a reflexive verb in the sentence, the reflexive pronoun is placed either before the **estar** verb or after the gerund form spelled together. For the word stress to not change, an accent is used.

duchar**se** > **Se** está duchando./ Está duchándo**se.**

14. Practica:

Tell your pair what the workers of *Agencia 24 horas* around the world are doing at the same time on Friday. Also tell the time. B's information is on page 200.

15. Practica:

Read the statements to your pair. Your pair takes a stand on the statements and asks for your opinion.

16. Escribe:

Take five photographs that reflect your life. You can also, for example, use photographs from magazines. Write what is happening in the pictures. Use the *estar* + gerund structure.

- Tell you pair about the pictures in Spanish.
 - **Mole** is a traditional Mexican sauce that is used widely with all kinds of foods. There are many variations of the sauce, but they all have in common different types of chilis. One of the most known ones is **mole poblano**, it gets its dark color from chocolate.

17. Escucha y marca:

Eduardo interviews Mexicans on their time use. Listen and answer the questions:

¡Por fin, fin de semana!

- 1. What does the man usually do on Saturdays?
- 2. What can be done it the *Xochimilcon* park?
- 3. What is told about *trajineras* boats?
- 4. What are las quesadillas, los tamales and las gorditas?
- 5. What is said about Coyoacán area and Frida Kahlo?
- 6. What is said about Polanco area?