

¡Qué tiempo! (Unidad 3)

In this chapter you will learn:

- To talk about the weather.
- Vocabulary related to nature.
- To compare things.

1. Relaciona (page 53):

Write the words into the picture.

sol *playa* *montaña*
mar *pez* *isla*

- What are Mercedes and José talking about?

Texto A (page 55):

Opening and upkeeping a conversation is more important in Spanish-speaking countries than in Finland.

2. Corrige (page 56):

Correct the statements according to the text.

3. Busca (page 56):

Find the following sentences from the text.

1. It is 29 degrees.
2. It is hot.
3. I prefer cold.
4. It is going to rain in the afternoon.
5. There is going to be a storm.
6. The temperature will go down a bit.

4. Practica (page 57):

Work with your pair. Conversate using the hints.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Good Morning. | 2. Good morning. How hot it is! |
| 3. This is terrible: 8.30 AM and +30 degrees. | 4. It is really hot. I prefer cold. |
| 5. Well, it is going to rain in the afternoon. | 6. How good. We'll see if the temperature goes down. |
| 7. We'll see. | 8. Do you need help with the suitcase? |
| 9. Yes, thank you. | 10. Good bye. |

5. Escucha y contesta (page 57):

Listen to the radio show and answer the questions:

1. What's the weather like in the city at the time of the show?
2. How high will the temperature be in the city at its highest?
3. At what time is the storm predicted to begin?
4. How low will the temperature drop after it?

6. Marca (page 60):

Choose the best option:

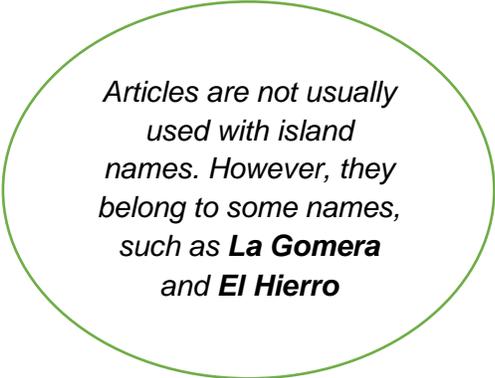
1. According to the text:
 - A. The Canary Islands are well known by everybody.
 - B. The Canary Islands have less-known places.
 - C. The popularity of the Canary Islands is no secret.
2. La Gomera island is worth travelling to:
 - A. Because the nature is special.
 - B. Though it takes a lot of time.
 - C. Because it has pre historical treasures.
3. According to the text, Tenerife is interesting because:
 - A. It's often chilly.
 - B. The Teide fortress is situated there.
 - C. You can combine holidays with science.
4. El Hierro:
 - A. Doesn't have much population.

- B. Is famous because scuba diving there is prohibited.
- C. Is famous for its high quality fish restaurants.
- *The Teide volcano on Tenerife is the highest point in Spain, reaching 3718m. Last time it erupted was in 1909.*

7. Completa (page 61):

Fill in with a suitable word from text B.

- Tell your pair, how the words you filled are related to the text.



*Articles are not usually used with island names. However, they belong to some names, such as **La Gomera** and **El Hierro***

8. Marca (page 61):

What do you usually do on holiday? Check the boxes. Come up with more things to do on holiday.

- Discuss in groups of 4 about what you usually do during holidays. The last person to tell asks the next person.

Comunicación

Discussing the weather

¿Qué tiempo hace?

Hace buen tiempo.

Hace mal tiempo.

Hace sol.

Hace frío.

Hace calor.

Hace viento.

Hay tormenta.

(El cielo) está nublado.

(El cielo) está despejado.

Llueve.

Nieva.

Hace/Hay diez grados.

Hace/hay cuatro grados bajo cero.

¿Cuántos grados hace/hay?

What's the weather?

It's good/nice weather.

It's bad weather.

It's sunny.

It's cold.

It's hot/warm.

It's windy.

There's a storm.

It's cloudy.

The sky is clear.

It's raining.

It's snowing.

It's ten degrees.

It's four degrees below zero.

How many degrees there are?

Describing an area

El paisaje es variado.

Hay muchas montañas/bosques/lagos.

España tiene mucha costa.

Es un lugar especial/precioso.

The view/landscape is varied.

There are a lot of mountains/forests/lakes.

Spain has a lot of coasts.

It's a special/precious place.

*The regular forms
of verbs **llueve** and
nieva are **llover**
and **nevar**.*

9. Practica (page 63):

Discuss the weather with your pair using the clues.

1. Hey!
2. Hey! How are you?
3. I'm good, thanks. How is your holiday going?
4. It's going well, thanks. The weather here is great. Sun is shining and there's not much wind.
5. How many degrees are there?
6. About 20 degrees. What about there?
7. Here the weather is bad. Rain, a lot of wind and only 4 degrees. I've caught the flu.
8. You poor thing! Take care of yourself. Let's talk more another day.
9. Okay. Good bye.
10. Good bye.

10. Escucha y escribe (page 64):

Listen to the descriptions and figure out, which country is in question.

- Work in groups of 3-4. Write a short description of a country. Read the description to your group. Others try to guess, which country you are describing.

11. Practica (page 65):

Ask your pair about the following places. Your pair answers based on the clues. Switch roles. B's questions are on at the bottom of the whole translation.

A

	¿Qué es/son...?	¿Dónde está/están..?	¿Cómo es/son...?
La Palma			
Canarias	Archipelago	In the Atlantic Ocean	Very beautiful
El Atlántico			
El Roque de los Muchachos	Volcano	On La Palma, in the middle of the island	High
Santa Cruz de la Palma			
Caldera de Taburiente	Nature reserve	Close to a volcano	famous

12. Escucha y contesta (page 65):

Listen and answer the questions:

1. What Mercedes and José are doing? Why?
2. What is the weather in Madrid?
3. What is the weather in the Canaries? Mention three things.
4. What does Mercedes suggest?
5. What does José think of that?
6. What's the climate in Santander?

- ¿Qué tiempo hace en tu ciudad/pueblo?

TODO/-A, TODOS/-AS

Todo, toda, todos and **todas** are added using the noun's definite article.

Translate the following sentences with your pair.

En Santander...

- No hace calor **todo el tiempo**.
- Podemos ver a **toda la familia**.
- Podemos pasear **todos los días** por la playa.
- **Todas las noches** hay cosas que hacer.

What *todo/-a* means? What about *todos/-as*?

13. Escribe (page 66):

Write in Spanish:

1. All year.
2. Every year.
3. All morning.
4. Every week.
5. Every summer.
6. All the time.

14. A) Relaciona (page 67):

Connect the opposites and find your way through the maze. You can move up, down, horizontally but not diagonally.

antiguo	tranquilo	feo	nuevo	caro	barato
moderno	bueno	malo	viejo	desagradable	blanco
bonito	importante	estrecho	caliente	frio	negro
común	largo	divertido	pequeño	aburrido	sucio
corto	raro	ruidoso	grande	fácil	difícil

14. B) Completa y escucha (page 67):

Add the missing adjectives. Use the leftover adjectives from part A. Listen and check.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. alto/-a | high, tall (pers.) | >< | bajo/-a | low, short (person) |
| 2. antiguo/-a, viejo/-a | old | >< | moderno/-a | modern |
| 3. estrecho/-a | narrow | >< | ancho/-a | wide |
| 4. _____ | long | >< | corto/-a | short |
| 5. limpio/-a | clean | >< | sucio/-a | dirty |
| 6. agradable | pleasant | >< | _____ | unpleasant |
| 7. _____ | funny | >< | aburrido/-a | boring |
| 8. _____ | beautiful | >< | feo/-a | ugly |
| 9. _____ | ordinary | >< | raro/-a, poco común | rare |
| 10. _____ | calm | >< | ruidoso/-a | noisy |

- Work with your pair. Make as many natural noun-adjective pairs as possible.
- *Un río largo.* A long river.

15. Completa y escucha (page 68):

Fill in the text using the clues. Subjugate the adjectives if needed. Listen and check.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Different. | sin embargo | anyway/however |
| 2. Regular/Common. | la forma | habit/practice |
| 3. Interesting. | útil | practical |
| 4. Important. | evitar | avoid/evade |
| 5. Long. | | |
| 6. Unpleasant. | | |

- What kind of small talk topics are common in Spanish speaking cultures? What 'small talk' is meant for? What is avoided? What about your culture?

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

El Hierro es más pequeño que Tenerife.
Lanzarote es menos verde que La Gomera.

El Hierro is smaller than Tenerife.
Lanzarote is less green than La Gomera.

Las Islas Canarias son tan bonitas como las Islas Baleares.

The Canary Islands are as beautiful as the Balearic Islands.

Fill in the rules using the example sentences above.

Comparative form (smaller/bigger/etc. than) is made with the words **más/menos** + adjective + _____.

Equal comparative (as small/big/etc. as) is made with words _____ + adjective + _____.

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVE FORMS

Adjectives **grande** and **pequeño** have two different comparative forms. Form **más grande/pequeño** is used when discussing size. When discussing a person's age or the importance of a subject, the following forms are used:

pequeño	menor	menores
grande	mayor	mayores

José es mayor que Mercedes.

José is older than Mercedes.

Also, the comparative forms of **bueno** and **malo** are irregular.

bueno/-a	mejor	mejores
malo/-a	peor	peores

En Canarias hace mejor tiempo que en Madrid.

The weather in the Canaries is better than in Madrid.

16. Completa (page 70):

Fill in the comparative adjective forms using the clues:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. more fluctuating than... | 5. as beautiful as... |
| 2. more expensive than... | 6. as good as... |
| 3. more modern than... | 7. better than... |
| 4. more verdant than... | 8. worse than... |

17. Practica (page 70):

Work with your pair. Form comparative sentences from word pairs that reflect your own opinions. Remember to subjugate the adjectives if needed.

18. Busca y escribe (page 71):

Write a description of a travel destination with your pair for the rest of the group.

1. On the first lesson, choose a travel destination, where you would like to travel. Don't reveal the destination to others. *Ibiza, Laponia, Cancún, Andalucía, Los Pirineos, Cuba, el País Vasco, Miami...*
2. Find information on internet about the destination's weather, nature and activities one can do there.
3. At home, write a short description of the destination. Do not reveal the name of the destination in the text. Use adjectives versatilely. For example: *Es una isla muy bonita. Es un destino ideal para nuestras vacaciones porque hay muchos museos interesantes...*
4. Read your descriptions to the whole group in the next lesson. Others try to guess the destination. At the end, you may also show pictures of the destination.

19. Practica (page 72):

Answer the questions with your pair.

20. Escribe (page 72):

Write an email to your Spanish speaking friend, who's coming to Finland for the holidays for the first time.

- Greet and wish your friend welcome.
- Tell your friend what kind of weather there will be at the time of the visit.
- Describe a little the area where you will be spending time.
- Tell your friend what plans you have made for the holidays.
- Say goodbye.

An email is
started like this:

Hola, Jorge.

An email is ended

like this: **Un**

abrazo, Eduardo.

21. Lee y contesta (page 73):

Read and answer the questions.

1. What is said about the Pyramid of the Sun?
2. Where is the Pyramid of the Moon?
3. Who are Inti and Mama Quilla?
4. What does the sun in the flags of Argentina and Uruguay symbolize?

La segunda pirámide más alta - Second highest pyramid

La cultura inca - The Inca-culture

El dios - God

La bandera - Flag

La independencia - Independence

11. Practica (page 65):

Questions B

	¿Qué es/son...?	¿Dónde está/están..?	¿Cómo es/son...?
La Palma	Island	In the Canaries	peaceful
Canarias			
El Atlántico	An ocean	In-between Europe and America	Very big
El Roque de los Muchachos			
Santa Cruz de la Palma	City	In the east, on the coast	Little but interesting
Caldera de Taburiente			

