

¿Has estado en Galicia?

(Unidad 4)

In this chapter, you will learn:

- To talk about your experiences.
- To tell what you have already done.
- More languages and nationalities.

1. Relaciona (page 75):

What has Carlos done on the *Camino de Santiago*? Connect the pictures and explanations.

2. Contesta (page 78):

Tell in your own words and in English what Alicia and Paloma are talking about.

3. Relaciona (page 78):

Connect:

- Answer the questions with your pair in Spanish.

4. Completa (page 78):

Fill in Jorge's message to Alicia:

- Write Alicia's response and read it to your pair.

5. Escribe (page 79):

Fill in the sentences so that they tell about yourself. Use the maps on the inner cover:

- Go through the questions in groups of three.

6. Escucha y marca (page 79):

Paloma gives Alicia advice for her trip to Galicia. Listen and mark the right option.

7. Marca (page 82):

Number the events in the order that they are presented in text B.

- Tell your pair about Carlos' hike. Switch turns.

8. Marca (page 82):

Mark which word does not fit in. Justify the answers.

- Work in groups of 3-4. One team member picks a word from this exercise and tries to explain it while the others try to guess the word.

9. Completa (page 83):

Add a suitable verb.

- With your pair think about other words that can be joined with the verb in this exercise. Write down at least one positive, one negative and one question sentence using the expressions.

10. Practica y escribe (page 83):

Carlos has met many other pilgrims during his Camino de Santiago de Compostela experience. Ask your pair how long journeys have the pilgrims walked. Write down the answers. Pair's information can be found on page 201.

**1.5 meses is
read *un mes
y medio.***

- **Camino de Santiago** pilgrimage has a history of thousands of years. There are several routes, but probably the most known one is **Camino Francés** that starts in the Pyrenees and finishes in the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela.

Comunicación

Discussing recent events:

¿Ya has comprado los billetes?

Have you bought the tickets yet?

Ya he comprado los billetes.

I have bought the tickets already.

Aún/Todavía no he comprado los billetes.

I have not bought the tickets yet.

Discussing experiences:

¿Has vivido alguna vez en otro país?

Have you ever lived abroad?

Sí, muchas veces.

Yes, many times.

Sí, tres veces.

Yes, three times.

No, nunca.

No, never.

No he vivido (nunca) en el extranjero.

I have never lived abroad.

*You can start a sentence
with the word **nunca**.*

Nunca he estado...
= No he estado nunca...

11. Practica (page 85):

Discuss with your pair.

The language name is often the same as the masculine form of the nationality:
Español/ -a
Spaniard,
el español
Spanish language

*The stress mark drops out in the feminine form. **Finlandés, finlandesa. Alemán, alemana.***

12. Completa (page 86):

Add to the vocabulary some countries, nationalities and languages important to you. You can use a dictionary or page 199 in this book. Compare your answers in groups. Tell others why the countries and languages you added are important to you.

13. Practica (page 87):

Discuss with your pair.

14. Escucha y contesta (page 87):

Listen to Alicia's radio interview and answer the questions:

1. Is the interviewee tired from traveling? Why?
2. Why has the interviewee spent a lot of time in Argentina?
3. Why do Argentinians call Spanish *gallegos*?
4. What other immigrant groups with an European background does the interviewee mention?

PERFECT TENSE (page 88)

He conocido a muchas personas.

I have met a lot of people.

Hemos cenado empanada.

We have had pastries for dinner.

Hemos salido de Arzúa a las seis y media.

We have left Arzúa at half past six.

The perfect tense is formed using the auxiliary verb **haber** and the participle form of the main verb.

Study the following examples. Add the missing forms of the verb **haber** and the terminations that create the participle form.

yo		cen +
tú	has	
él/ella/usted	ha	conoc +
nosotros, -as		
vosotros, -as	habéis	sal +
ellos, -as, ustedes	han	

Some very common verbs have an irregular principle form.

¿Has **visto** las fotos que ha **puesto** en el blog?

Have you seen the pictures that he/she posted on the blog?

abrir	->	abierto
decir	->	dicho
escribir	->	escrito
hacer	->	hecho
poner	->	puesto
ver	->	visto
volver	->	vuelto

*More irregular
perfect tense
forms on page
188.*

Notice that there are no words in-between of the auxiliary verb **haber** and the participle.

¿Ya has cenado? / ¿Has cenado ya?

Have you had dinner yet?

If there is a reflexive verb in the perfect tense sentence, the reflexive pronoun is placed before the auxiliary verb **haber**.

Nos hemos alojado.

We have checked in a hostel.

15. A) Escribe (page 89):

Convert to perfect tense.

15. B) Completa (page 89):

Choose suitable perfect tense verbs from part A to fit Alicia and Carlos' conversation.

USING THE PERFECT TENSE (page 90)

The perfect tense in Spanish is used to describe events that happened in the past but in the same time period as the time of discussion.

Hoy me he despertado temprano.

Today I woke up early.

Esta mañana he estado en la Universidad.

This morning I was at the university.

Hemos viajado mucho este mes.

We have travelled a lot this month.

For example, the following time expressions show the same time period as the time of discussion.

_____ today

_____ this morning

_____ this week

_____ this month

_____ this year

When discussing past events which time of occurrence is described unspecifically, the perfect tense is also used. **Alguna vez** (sometimes) or **nunca** (never) are often present in the sentence.

¿Has estado alguna vez en Santander?

Have you ever been in Santander?

The perfect tense is used also when asking or telling if an event has already happened. In these sentences, **ya** (already), **todavía** (still) or **aún** (yet) are often present.

¿Ya has visto la catedral?

Have you seen the cathedral already?

16. Escribe y practica (page 91):

Write sentences relating to your life. Use perfect tense. Discuss with your pair using the example.

17. Marca y practica (page 91):

Which of the following things have you done? Check the boxes. Discuss with your pair.

- Which of these things would you like to do? Discuss with your pair using the example.

18. Practica (page 92):

Work in groups. Roll the dice twice. The first number determines the column and the second number determines the row. Create a sentence in perfect tense of the words in the box determined by the dice. In the coloured boxes you will need irregular participle.

19. Escribe (page 92):

Write a diary entry in Spanish. Use perfect tense.

- Tell your pair about your day using the diary entry.

20. Lee y contesta (page 93):

Read Carlos' article and answer the questions:

1. What does Galicia and Finland have in common?
 2. What language is spoken in Galicia besides Spanish?
 3. What is said about the nature and the climate?
 4. What group of people used to live in the Galicia area?
- Find out who are Mario Casas, Rosalía de Castro and Amancio Ortega. Your pair will find out what *queimada* contains and how it is prepared. Exchange your knowledge.