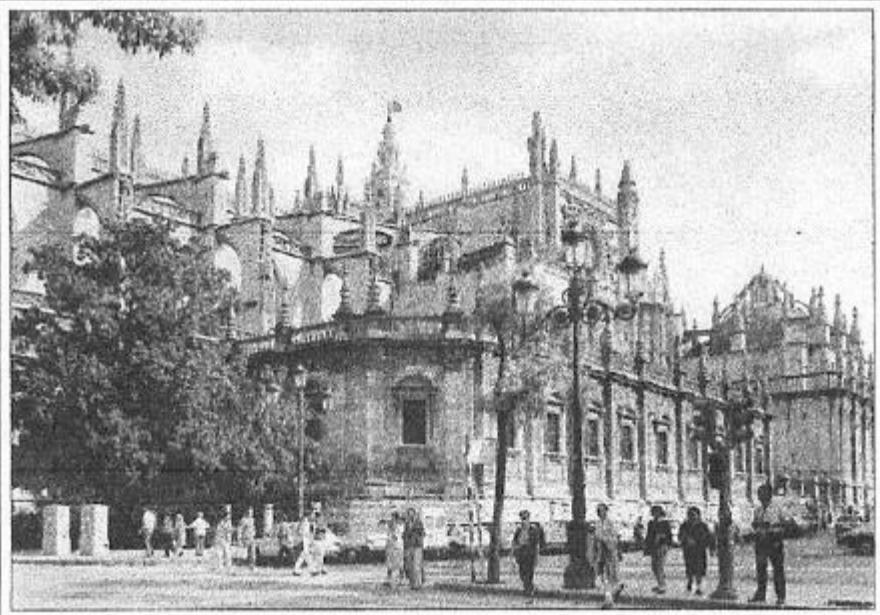




# UN VIAJE A SEVILLA (ESPAÑA)



La Catedral de Sevilla



L E C C I Ó N

# 3

## El comienzo\*



### OBJETIVOS

The materials in **Lección 3** of the Textbook and the Workbook will help you better understand the video episode and take you beyond it, giving you additional information about places and characters in the series. The Textbook will also help you to develop skill in using the Spanish language. In this lesson you will learn

- how to express the Spanish numbers from 0 to 21
- what to say when you meet someone for the first time
- how to talk about what other people are doing.

You will also learn about the country of Spain and about Hispanic last names.

Be sure to work through all parts of the lesson. When you see a cassette symbol in the margin, listen to the tape for **Lección 3**. Answers or hints for many activities are given in Appendix 1. Be sure to check your answers for each activity before going on to the next one.

\* *The Beginning*



## BEFORE VIEWING . . .

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## PREPARACIÓN

**Actividad A.**

In **Episodio 1** of *Destinos* you met Raquel Rodríguez. Indicate whether the following statements about Raquel are **Cierto** (C) or **Falso** (F).

- C F 1. Raquel es hija de don Fernando.  
C F 2. Es abogada.  
C F 3. Vive y trabaja (*works*) en Los Ángeles.  
C F 4. Es mexicoamericana.  
C F 5. Cree (*She believes*) que Rosario vive en España.

**Actividad B.**

In **Episodio 2** you learned information about a trip Raquel will take. Because this episode is called **El comienzo**, it is a safe bet that her trip will start in this episode.

Where will Raquel go and for what reason? What information does she already have? ¡OJO! There may be more than one appropriate answer.

1. Raquel va a viajar a (*is going to travel to*)  
 España  
 la Argentina  
 Puerto Rico
2. Raquel va a buscar a (*is going to look for*)  
 Rosario, la primera (*first*) esposa de don Fernando  
 Carmen, la segunda (*second*) esposa de don Fernando  
 la persona que escribió (*wrote*) la carta  
 otro hijo de don Fernando
3. Raquel probablemente sabe (*knows*)  
 el nombre del hijo de Rosario y don Fernando  
 el nombre de la persona que escribió la carta  
 el nombre de la calle (*street*) donde la persona vive

**Actividad C.**

Listen to the following conversation that Raquel will have with the receptionist at her hotel in Spain. **¿Dónde está...?** means *Where is...?* Now that you know that, what does Raquel ask about?



Raquel pregunta (*asks*) dónde está

- \_\_\_\_\_ Rosario
- \_\_\_\_\_ la calle Pureza
- \_\_\_\_\_ el hijo de Rosario y don Fernando

Listen to the conversation again. *¿Está lejos?* means *Is it far away?* Now that you know that, what information does the receptionist give to Raquel?

El recepcionista dice que la calle Pureza

- \_\_\_\_\_ está lejos, un poco lejos
- \_\_\_\_\_ no está lejos
- \_\_\_\_\_ está en el Barrio de Triana (*Triana district*)
- \_\_\_\_\_ no está en la ciudad

#### AFTER VIEWING . . .

## ¿TIENES BUENA MEMORIA?

### Actividad A. Los nuevos personajes (New characters)

In Episodios 1 and 2 you met the members of the Castillo family. Now you have gotten to know a few more characters. Can you match the names of some of the new characters with their photos?



- Teresa Suárez
- Elena Ramírez
- Miguel Ruiz
- Roberto, el taxista
- Raquel Rodríguez

Now match the characters with the statements that describe them or what they do in the video episode. ¡OJO! More than one name may be possible for each statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Busca a la señora Teresa Suárez.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Entra en el Barrio de Triana con Raquel.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Entra en la iglesia (*church*) de Santa Ana.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Habla (*? talks*) con dos chicos en la calle.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Ya no vive en Sevilla.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Su madre está en el mercado (*market*).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Habla con Raquel en el mercado.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Explica la historia de la carta.

**Actividad B. ¿De quién se habla? (Who is being talked about?)**

Indicate whether the following statements refer to Elena Ramírez (E) or to Teresa Suárez (T), her mother-in-law (*su suegra*).

- E T 1. Vive en Madrid ahora (*now*).  
 E T 2. Tiene dos hijos jóvenes (*young*).  
 E T 3. Su hijo tiene esposa y dos hijos.  
 E T 4. Está en el mercado cuando llega (*arrives*) Raquel a su barrio.  
 E T 5. Es la abuela (*grandmother*) de Miguel y Jaime.



**Actividad C. ¿Cuánto saben? (How much do they know?)**

Don Fernando's family knew nothing about the existence of Rosario. Based on what you have seen and heard in **Episodio 3**, do the following new characters have any information to give Raquel about the case?

- a. Es posible.
  - b. No sabe nada. (*He/She doesn't know anything.*)
  - c. Probablemente no sabe nada.
- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ Miguel Ruiz   | 3. _____ el esposo de Elena |
| 2. _____ Elena Ramírez | 4. _____ el taxista         |



Now listen to a brief excerpt from Raquel's conversation with Elena Ramírez and change any answers if necessary.

## Nota cultural: Los apellidos hispanos

You have probably noticed in previous lessons that the Castillo family is sometimes called **la familia Castillo Saavedra** and sometimes just **la familia Castillo**. In most Hispanic countries people use two last names (**apellidos**). The first is the name of the father, the second that of the mother. It is correct to call a person by the first of the two names (the name of one's father) or by both names. Thus, both **la familia Castillo** and **la familia Castillo Saavedra** are authentic usages.

Miguel and Jaime, who are the sons of Miguel Ruiz and Elena Ramírez, have the last names **Ruiz Ramírez**. Elena's son, Miguel, is known either as **Miguel Ruiz** or as **Miguel Ruiz Ramírez**. It would not be correct to call him **Miguel Ramírez**.

A married woman can add the preposition **de** before her husband's last name. So **Teresa Suárez** could also be called **Teresa Suárez de Ruiz**. However, in Spain it is very common for a woman to use only her maiden name: **Teresa Suárez**, **Elena Ramírez**. Elena's full married name is **Elena Ramírez de Ruiz**.

## VOCABULARIO DEL TEMA

## Los números del 0 al 21\*

0 cero

1 uno

2 dos

3 tres

4 cuatro

5 cinco

6 seis

7 siete

8 ocho

9 nueve

10 diez

11 once

12 doce

13 trece

14 catorce

15 quince

16 dieciséis<sup>†</sup>

17 diecisiete

18 dieciocho

19 diecinueve

20 veinte

21 veintiuno

**Uno** is the number used in counting. As you know, **un** is used before masculine nouns, **una** before feminine ones. Note how **veintiuno** is used before nouns: **veintiún clientes**, **veintiuna oficinas**.

\*The speaker on the cassette tape pronounces the Spanish letters *c* (before *e* or *i*) and *z* in these numbers the way they are pronounced in most of the Spanish-speaking world. Some of the speakers you have heard in the video episode—Jaime and the hotel clerk, for example—said the numbers with the pronunciation heard in most of Spain.

<sup>†</sup>The numbers 16 through 19 and 21 can be written as one word (as in the list) or as three: **diez y seis**, **diez y siete**, **diez y ocho**, **diez y nueve**, **veinte y uno**.

**Actividad A. ¿Cuál es el número?**

You will hear the street numbers of five of the houses on la calle Pureza, but you will hear them out of order. Listen and indicate the order in which you hear them by writing the letters a through e next to the addresses.

- 16A  
 17A  
 18A

- 19A  
 20A

**Actividad B.**

You will hear two segments from **Episodio 3** in which numbers play an important role. Listen to each segment, then answer the questions.

1. ¿Cuántos (*How many*) turistas hay en el grupo?
2. ¿Qué número tiene Juan?
3. ¿Qué número busca Raquel?

## CONVERSACIONES: MÁS SALUDOS

**Actividad. El primer encuentro (*The first meeting*)**

On the cassette tape you will hear three brief conversations in which people greet each other for the first time.

**Paso 1**

Listen to all of the conversations now, then answer the following questions.

1. What does a Spanish speaker say when he or she has just met someone for the first time?
  - a.  Hola.
  - b.  Mucho gusto.
  - c.  ¿Qué tal?
2. What are two responses that the other speaker could make?
  - a.  Mucho gusto.
  - b.  Hola.
  - c.  Igualmente.

**Paso 2**

Listen to the three taped conversations again. Pay attention to the various ways the speakers tell each other their names.

3. Based on what you have heard in the conversations, which of the following are acceptable ways for Raquel to identify herself?
- Me llamo Raquel Rodríguez.
  - Eres Raquel Rodríguez.
  - Soy Raquel Rodríguez.
  - Raquel Rodríguez.

**Paso 3**

How would you introduce yourself, following one of the previous models?

## UN POCO DE GRAMÁTICA

### Using Verbs to Talk About Others

In this episode you have heard many verb forms used to tell what characters are doing at the moment. Most present-tense Spanish verbs used to talk about someone other than the speaker end either in **-a** or in **-e**. Note the verbs in this brief description of Raquel.

Raquel vive en Los Ángeles.	<i>Raquel lives in Los Angeles.</i>
Viaja a España.	<i>She is traveling to Spain.</i>

When talking about two or more people, an **-n** is added.

Raquel y el taxista preguntan a dos chicos dónde viven la señora Suárez y su familia.	<i>Raquel and the taxi driver ask two boys where Mrs. Suárez and her family live.</i>
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These forms are called *third-person* verbs. You will learn more about them in the Workbook. (Did you notice—in the sentence *Viaja a España*—that the subject of the verb does not have to be used?)

### Actividad. Fotografías

Identify the one sentence that best describes the action or situation you see in each photo.

- a. Raquel y el taxista trabajan en la plaza.  
 b. Raquel y el taxista hablan en la plaza.  
 c. Raquel y el taxista viven en la plaza.



2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Raquel tiene un mensaje (*message*).  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. Raquel escribe un mensaje.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c. Raquel busca un mensaje.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ a. El hombre entra en la tienda (*store*).  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. El hombre trabaja en la tienda.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c. El hombre escribe en la tienda.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Toman un taxi para ir (*to go*) al barrio de Triana.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. Llegan al barrio de Triana.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c. Hablan en el barrio de Triana.



#### Nota cultural: España, un país<sup>1</sup> de contrastes

Refresh your memory about the geography of Spain by listening to what the narrator told you at the beginning of **Episodio 3**. Try to associate the place names you hear with this map. Then, when the taped portion is over, continue on with the reading in the Textbook.

<sup>1</sup>nación



España es un país<sup>1</sup> de contrastes. Entre el norte y el sur hay una enorme diferencia. En el norte hay muchas montañas, bosques<sup>2</sup> y centros industriales. En el sur el terreno es más seco<sup>3</sup> y hay menos industria. También hay mucha influencia árabe en el sur, en Andalucía.

#### Datos<sup>4</sup> importantes

la capital: Madrid  
 el gobierno:<sup>5</sup> una monarquía constitucional, que preside el rey Juan Carlos I (primero)  
 la organización política: 17 comunidades autónomas<sup>6</sup>  
 el idioma<sup>7</sup> oficial: el español (el castellano)  
 otros idiomas: el catalán (Cataluña), el gallego (Galicia), el vascuence (el País Vasco)  
 la población: 39.000.000 (treinta y nueve millones) de habitantes

<sup>1</sup>nación <sup>2</sup>forests <sup>3</sup>más... drier <sup>4</sup>information  
<sup>5</sup>government <sup>6</sup>communities... regions  
<sup>7</sup>language



Los Pirineos, montañas entre Francia y España



Una zona agrícola, cerca de Córdoba

#### Actividad. ¿Cuánto sabes (How much do you know) de España?

Based on the information provided in the preceding Nota cultural, are the following statements Cierto (C) or Falso (F)?

- C    F    1. España es un país uniforme.
- C    F    2. Hay mucha influencia árabe en el sur.
- C    F    3. En España se habla sólo español.
- C    F    4. Madrid está en el centro de la península.
- C    F    5. España es una dictadura.

Have you completed the following sections of the lesson? Check them off here.

Preparación

¿Tienes buena memoria?

Vocabulario del tema

Conversaciones

Un poco de gramática

Now scan the words in the **Vocabulario** list to be sure that you understand the meaning of most of them. Then you will be ready to continue on with **Lección 3** in the Workbook.



## VOCABULARIO

### Los verbos

busca	he/she looks for
cree	he/she believes
entra (en)	he/she enters
escribe	he/she writes
está	he/she is ( <i>located</i> )
explica	he/she explains
habla	he/she speaks, talks
llega	he/she arrives
necesita	he/she needs
pregunta	he/she asks
tiene	he/she has
toma	he/she takes
trabaja	he/she works
viaja	he/she travels
visita	he/she visits

### Las personas

los abuelos	grandparents
el abuelo/ la abuela	grandfather/ grandmother
el amigo/la amiga	friend
el chico/la chica	boy/girl, young kid
el señor (Sr.)*	gentleman, man; Mr.
la señora (Sra.)†	lady, woman; Mrs.
la señorita (Srita.)‡	young(er) lady, single woman; Miss‡

### Los conceptos

el apellido	last name
el comienzo	beginning
el nombre	(first) name

### Los números

cero, uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete,  
ocho, nueve, diez, once, doce, trece, catorce,  
quince, diecisés, diecisiete, dieciocho,  
diecinueve, veinte, veintiuno

### Más saludos

me llamo...	my name is . . .
mucho gusto	pleased to meet you
igualmente	so am I ( <i>pleased to meet you</i> )

### Las palabras adicionales

ahora	now
con	with
a	to
al	to the (a + el) <sup>1</sup>
del	of the (de + el) <sup>2</sup>

\* Note that the abbreviations for these words are capitalized but that the words themselves are not:  
*el señor Castillo, el Sr. Castillo.*

† *La señora* is used to refer to a married woman of any age and often to a middle-aged woman (whether or not her marital status is known).

‡ Note that there is no Spanish equivalent for English *Mrs.*

<sup>1</sup> Only the article *el* contracts with the words *a* and *de* to form the contractions *al* and *del*. Other articles do not contract: *a la Iglesia, de los abuelos.*

## LECCIÓN 3

### PREPARACIÓN

**Actividad A.** 1. Falso. Raquel no es miembro de la familia Castillo. 2 Cierto. 3. Cierto. 4. Cierto. 5. Cierto. Es lógico, ya que (*since*) la carta es de España.

### ¿TIENES BUENA MEMORIA?

**Actividad A.** Photos: 1. c 2. b 3. d Statements: 1. c 2. d 3. d, e 4. d, e 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. c **Actividad B.** 1. T 2. E 3. T 4. E 5. T **Actividad C.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b

**Preparación.** **Actividad B.** 1. España. This is the best answer based on what you know now. But don't rule out the possibility of other destinations in a series called *Destinos*. 2. Rosario, la primera esposa de don Fernando; la persona que escribió la carta; otro hijo de don Fernando. Three of the answers are possible. Raquel needs to find the letter writer in order to find out whether Rosario is alive and whether don Fernando has another child. 3. el nombre de la persona que escribió la carta; el nombre de la calle donde la persona vive. It is logical for Raquel to know this, because don Fernando has a letter from this person. The possible existence of a child is the mystery, thus no name is known.

**Actividad C.** 1. b 2. a, c

### VOCABULARIO DEL TEMA

**Actividad B.** 1. Hay 10 turistas en el grupo. 2. Juan tiene el número 9. 3. Raquel busca el número 21.

### CONVERSACIONES

**Actividad.** **Paso 1** 1. b 2. a, c **Paso 2** 3. a, c, d

### UN POCO DE GRAMÁTICA

**Actividad.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c

### NOTA CULTURAL

**Actividad.** 1. Falso. España es un país de contrastes. 2. Cierto. 3. Falso. Otros idiomas que se hablan son el catalán, el gallego y el vascuence. 4. Cierto. 5. Falso. España es una monarquía constitucional.