

Spanish Sitcom^{A1}

Grammar course
and activities

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SPANISH SITCOM

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HOW TO USE THE COURSE

This course is based on the latest research on the most effective methods for adults to learn a second language. It follows the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) contents and levels (A1, A2...).

To get the most from the course, we recommend you use it as follows:

1. Watch the DVD episode once *without* subtitles.
2. Read carefully in the book the Grammar and the Practical Usage sections to learn the unit contents. Then learn the vocabulary highlighted in each episode. You will find the vocabulary translated into English at the end of the book.
3. Watch again the episode this time *with* the subtitles, making sure that you understand every expression. Remember: you can always go back and listen again whenever you need to.
4. Watch once again the episode *without* subtitles to verify that you understand every expression you have learnt in the book.
5. Do the comprehension activities to check that you have fully understood the story.

If you want to complete your learning with more vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar activities, expressions and comprehension skills we recommend you subscribe to HABLA MÉTODO, the complementary Spanish online course published by *Habla con Eñe*.

CONTENIDOS / CONTENTS

- p.05** **UNIT 01**
Presentaciones / Introductions
- p.08** **UNIT 02**
Saludos / Greetings
- p.11** **UNIT 03**
Nacionalidades y países / Nationalities and countries
- p.14** **UNIT 04**
La familia / The family
- p.18** **UNIT 05**
Objetos cotidianos / Everyday objects
- p.21** **UNIT 06**
La casa / The house
- p.24** **UNIT 07**
Las profesiones / Professions
- p.26** **UNIT 08**
Las horas / Telling time
- p.31** **UNIT 09**
Planes y obligaciones / Plans and obligations
- p.34** **UNIT 10**
¡No tenemos asistenta! / We need a housekeeper!
- p.39** **UNIT 11**
Aquí hace demasiado calor / It's too hot here
- p.44** **UNIT 12**
La ropa y los colores / Clothes and colors

p.48 UNIT 13
En el mercado / At the market

p.51 UNIT 14
En el restaurante / At the restaurant

p.53 UNIT 15
En el hotel / At the hotel

SPANISH SITCOM

Actividades / Activities

p.58 EPISODE 01

p.60 EPISODE 07

p.63 EPISODE 13

p.58 EPISODE 02

p.61 EPISODE 08

p.64 EPISODE 14

p.59 EPISODE 03

p.61 EPISODE 09

p.64 EPISODE 15

p.59 EPISODE 04

p.62 EPISODE 10

p.65 ANSWERS

p.59 EPISODE 05

p.62 EPISODE 11

p.60 EPISODE 06

p.63 EPISODE 12

p.68 GLOSARIO / GLOSSARY

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PRESENTACIONES / INTRODUCTIONS

● GRAMÁTICA / GRAMMAR

VERBOS / VERBS LLAMARSE, SER Y CONOCER

	LLAMARSE	SER	CONOCER
YO	me llamo	soy	conozco
TÚ	te llamas	eres	conoces
USTED, ÉL, ELLA	se llama	es	conoce

The verb *llamarse* is used to refer to a person's name.

- *Me llamo María.*

The verb *conocer* is used when we already know someone.

- *Conozco a María.*

This means that I already know María.

GÉNEROS / GENDER

In Spanish there are TWO genders: **masculine** and **feminine**.

The masculine form of words often ends in **o** and the feminine in **a**.

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO / PERSONAL PRONOUNS (SUBJECT)

In Spanish there are three singular subject pronouns.

- 1ª persona / First-person singular: **yo**
- 2ª persona / Second-person singular: **tú** (informal, young people), **usted** (formal, adults)
- 3ª persona / Third-person singular: **él** (masculine), **ella** (feminine)

Tú y usted

- *Tú* – informal (less than 50 years)
- *Usted* – formal (more than 50 years)

The subject pronoun is NOT usually mentioned in Spanish.

AFIRMACIÓN Y NEGACIÓN / AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION

Afirmación / Affirmation

- *Sí*
- *Sí + verbo / verb*
-¿Eres Ana?
-Sí. / -Sí, soy Ana.
- (*Sí = Sí, soy Ana*)

Negación / Negation

- *No*
- *No + verbo / verb*
-¿Eres María?
-No. / -No soy María. / -No, no soy María.
- (*No = No soy María = No, no soy María*)

● FUNCIONES COMUNICATIVAS / PRACTICAL USAGE

SALUDAR / GREETINGS

Saying *hello*.

- *Hola.*

Saying *goodbye*.

- *Adiós.*
- *Hasta luego.*

PEDIR DISCULPAS / EXCUSING YOURSELF

When apologizing or excusing oneself in Spanish you use:

Perdona if you're speaking to someone you would use **tú** with, because you know each other or they are young.

Perdone if you're speaking to someone you would use **usted** with, because you don't know them or they are older.

FÓRMULA DE CORTESÍA EN LAS PRESENTACIONES / EXPRESSIONS OF COURTESY WHEN BEING INTRODUCED

When we meet someone we use *encantado* or *encantada*.

- *Soy Antonio, encantado.*
- *Soy Antonia, encantada.*

You can also say *bienvenido* or *bienvenida* if it's someone who is coming to stay with you, or is new at work or is moving in next door...

DAR Y PEDIR INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL / ASKING FOR AND GIVING PERSONAL INFORMATION

To ask someone their name we say:

- *¿Cómo te llamas? = ¿Cómo te llamas tú?*

To answer and offer information about ourselves:

- *Soy Ana. = Yo soy Ana.*
- *Me llamo Ana. = Yo me llamo Ana.*

When we greet someone it's usual to ask how they are:

- *¿Cómo estás? (tú)*
- *¿Cómo está? (usted)*

The customary polite answer is:

- *Bien.*

TV SPANISH SITCOM
ACTIVIDADES / ACTIVITIES

EPISODE 1

1.1 Watch the second scene of the video and choose the correct option.

- ¿Cómo se llama él?
 - Pedro
 - Julio
 - Julia
- ¿Cómo se llama ella?
 - Mario
 - Marta
 - María

1.2 Watch the second scene of the video and choose the correct option.

- ¿Quién es Josefina?
 - La secretaria
 - Una profesora
 - Un profesor
- María Torres es
 - el nuevo profesor.
 - la secretaria.
 - la nueva profesora.
- Fernando es
 - el nuevo profesor.
 - el director de la academia.
 - el secretario.

EPISODE 2

2.1 Watch the first video scene, when Julio talks to Josefina, and choose the correct option.

- They say *buenos días* because
 - es por la mañana.
 - es por la tarde.
 - es por la noche.
- ¿Cómo está Josefina?

- Está cansada.
- Está enferma.
- Está muy ocupada.

2.2 Watch the second scene of the video sequence, when María talks to Josefina, and choose the correct option.

- ¿Cómo saluda Josefina a María?
 - Buenos días.
 - Buenas tardes.
 - Buenas noches.
- ¿Cómo está María?
 - Está muy nerviosa.
 - Está un poco nerviosa.
 - Está muy ocupada.
- ¿Cómo está Josefina?
 - Está un poco enferma.
 - Está muy enferma.
 - Está muy ocupada.

2.3 Watch the third scene of the video, when Fernando talks to Josefina, and choose the correct option.

- ¿Cómo saluda Josefina a Fernando?
 - Buenos días.
 - Buenas tardes.
 - Buenas noches.
- ¿Cómo está María?
 - María está nerviosa.
 - María está enferma.
 - María está muy ocupada.
- ¿Cómo está Julio?
 - Julio está ocupado.
 - Julio está muy enfermo.
 - Julio está nervioso.
- ¿Cómo está Josefina?
 - Está enferma.

G GLOSARIO / GLOSSARY

a menudo: often	aspiradora: vacuum cleaner	cama: bed
abogado: lawyer	atún: tuna	camarero: waiter
abrazo: hug, embrace	aula: classroom	cambiarse: to get changed,
abrigo: coat, jacket	auque: although	change clothes
abril: April	autobús: bus	cambio: change
abrir: to open	avión: airplane	caminar: to walk
abuela/o: grandmother/ grandfather	ayuda: help	camisa: shirt
aburrido: bored	ayudar: to help	camiseta: T-shirt
academia: academy	azúcar: sugar	cancelar: to cancel
acción: action	azul: blue	cansado: tired
actriz: actress	bailar: to dance	cantante: singer
actuar: to act, perform	baile: dance	cantar: to sing
acuerdo: agreement	bajar: to descend	cantidad: quantity, amount
además: also, in addition	bajo: short, low	carne: meat
adiós: goodbye	baño: bath	carnicería: butcher's shop
afeitarse: to shave (oneself)	barato: cheap, inexpensive	caro: expensive
afueras: outskirts	barba: beard	carta: letter
agosto: August	barrer: to sweep	casa: house
agradable: pleasant, enjoyable	bastante: enough, quite, a fair amount	casado: married
agua: water	basura: garbage	casero: homemade
ahí: there (nearby)	beber: to drink	casi: almost
ahora: now	belga: Belgian	causa: cause
aire acondicionado: air conditioning	beso: kiss	cabolla: onion
alegría: happiness, joy	bici: bike	cena: dinner
alemán: German	bicicleta: bicycle	cenar: to eat dinner
alimentación: food	bien: good, well	central: central
allí: there (at some distance)	bienvenida: welcome	céntrico: central, downtown
alquilar: to rent	bigote: mustache	centro comercial: shopping center
alto: tall, high	billete: bill	cerca: close
alumno: student, pupil	blanco: white	cerrado: closed
ama de casa: housewife	blusa: blouse	cerrar: to close
amable: friendly	bocadillo: sandwich	cerveza: beer
amante: lover	bolígrafo: ballpoint pen	champán: champagne
amarillo: yellow	bolso: handbag, purse	chaqueta: jacket
amigo: friend	bombón: chocolate	chica/o: girl/boy, kid
amor: love	bonito: pretty	chocolate: chocolate
ancho: wide	botas: boots	cigarrillo: cigarette
andar: to walk	botella: bottle	cine: movie theater, the movies
antiguo: old	bueno: good	circo: circus
antipático: unpleasant, disagreeable	buscar: to look for, seek	claro: of course, light, clear
año: year	cada: each, every	clase: class, classroom
apetecer: to feel like, fancy	café: coffee	cliente: client
aprender: to learn	café cortado: coffee with a dash of milk	coche: car
aquí: here	cafetería: café, coffee shop	cocina: kitchen
árabe: Arab	calabacín: courgette, zucchini	cocinar: to cook
armario: closet	calamar: squid	coger: to take, grasp
así: thus, so	calcio: calcium	colegio: school
asistenta: housekeeper	caldo: broth	colombiano: Colombian
aspecto: aspect	callar: be quiet	comedia: comedy
	calle: street	comer: to eat
	calor: heat, hot	comida: food
		como siempre: as always