

EDITION

10

dicho y hecho

BEGINNING SPANISH

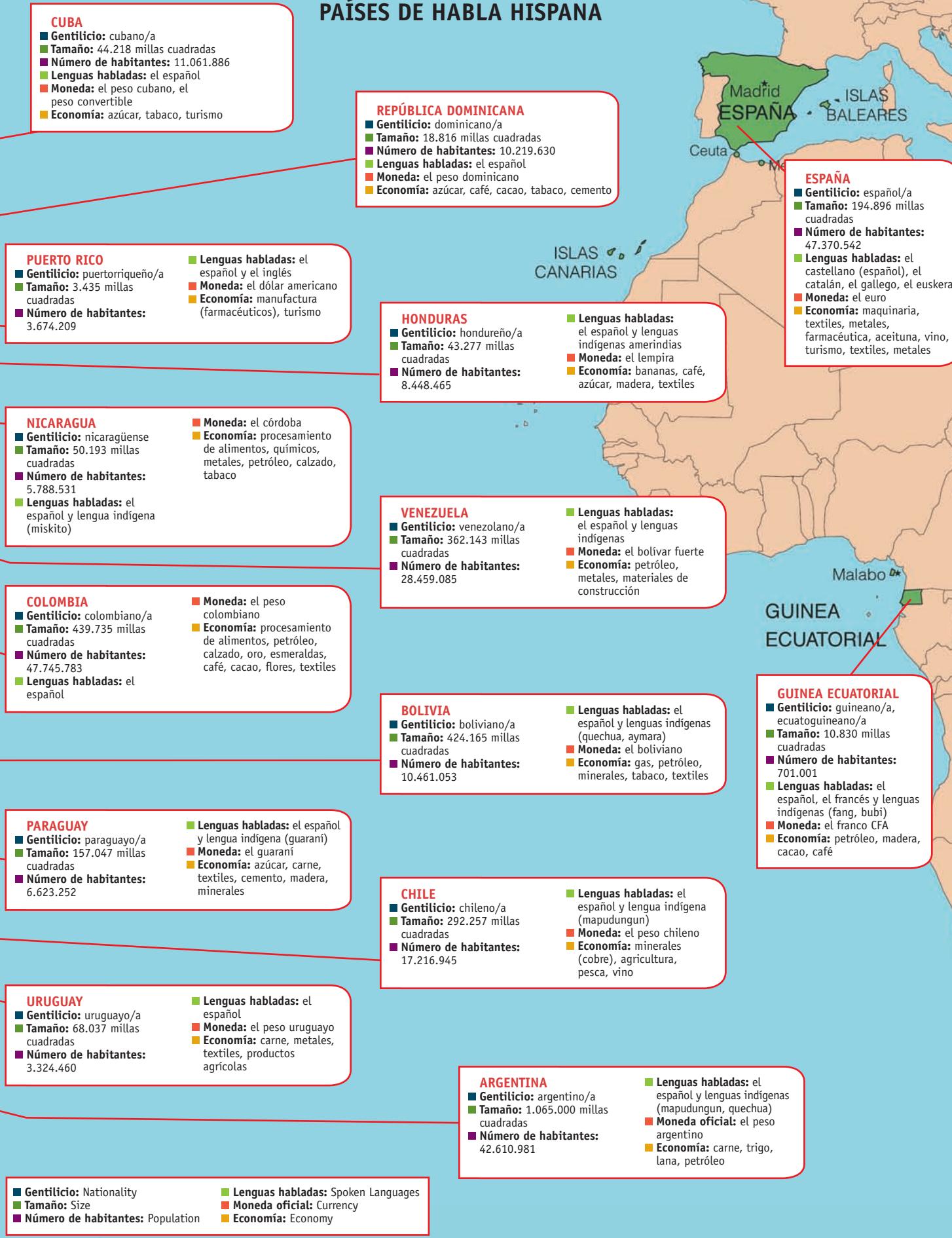
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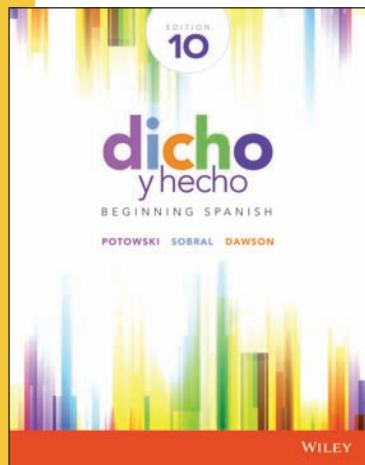


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Dicho y hecho

EDITION 10

Beginning Spanish

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I was raised on Long Island, New York, where my interest in Spanish was nurtured by my teachers Mr. Martin Stone and Mr. Paul Ferrotti. After finishing my B.A. in Spanish at Washington University in St. Louis (and a wonderful sophomore year in Salamanca, Spain), I completed an M.A. in Hispanic linguistics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. I took a two-year hiatus to teach English in Mexico City and an additional few months in Colmar, France, then returned to Urbana and completed a Ph.D. in Hispanic linguistics with a concentration in second language acquisition and teacher education. I have been at the University of Illinois at Chicago since 1999, where I direct the Spanish for Heritage Speakers program.

I thank my husband Cliff Meece and his parents, Gayle Meece and Cliff Meece Sr., for all of their support.

Kim Potowski

Soon after becoming *Licenciada* in English Philology in Spain, I arrived at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to pursue an M.A. in Teaching English as a Second Language. A few weeks later, I first faced a classroom believing that my job consisted in explaining grammar rules and their exceptions, giving examples, and correcting mistakes. My academic work in Applied Linguistics and experience teaching English and Spanish have proved to me that language learning and teaching are much more complex and exciting processes. **Dicho y hecho** brings together my experience and that of my co-authors for a text that we hope will facilitate teaching and learning while making it a meaningful, enjoyable endeavor.

Dedico este trabajo a mis profesores, estudiantes y colegas, de quienes sigo aprendiendo, y especialmente a mis padres, Eusebio y María de los Ángeles, por enseñarme, inspirarme y apoyarme siempre.



Silvia Sobral



Laila Dawson

Dicho y hecho's first edition had its beginnings during an 11,000-mile road trip through Mexico in the late 1970s. Since that time, **Dicho** has been an integral part of my life journey, with inspiration drawn from my passion for teaching and my love for Hispanic cultures. I was born in Buenos Aires and attended bilingual schools there and in Mexico City. This foundation led me to graduate studies at the University of Wisconsin and a teaching career, first at Virginia Union University and then at the University of Richmond, where I directed the Intensive Spanish Program. I also accompanied students on study-abroad programs in Spain and South America, and on service-learning experiences in Honduras. In my retirement I participate in community integration projects in the bicultural town of Leadville, Colorado and teach ESL to immigrant women. I continue to travel extensively and enjoy being *madrina* to four orphaned girls in Honduras

This tenth edition of **Dicho** will be my *despedida*, knowing that it will live on in the hands of Kim and Silvia, two truly extraordinary professionals. I dedicate it to the many generations of students who have been touched by **Dicho**, discovering in its pages open doors to the Hispanic world.

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○ Preface

The *Dicho y hecho* that became one of the most widely used Spanish textbooks in the 20th century, has evolved over the last two editions into an innovative language program fit for 21st century learners and teachers. This edition retains its characteristic easy-to-implement and lively approach, preserves its emphasis on a sound, proven pedagogy, and is committed to innovation both in content and delivery of the materials for a learning and teaching experience that is highly flexible, enjoyable, and effective.

Over 40 years of research in second-language acquisition has shown that people learn languages best through focusing on meaning and authentic communication, and it is optimized when students are presented with new language in context and then use it in a carefully sequenced set of activities. This sequence starts with input-based activities, in which students are required to understand and respond to the new language. Only after this stage are they asked to produce output, moving from guided communicative practice to open-ended, task-based activities. This empirically proven language-teaching methodology informs the entire program:

- *Dicho y hecho*'s revised vocabulary and grammar presentations allow the students to see the new language used in context.
- Activity sequences continue to be refined in an input-before-output and then guided-before-open-ended approach for a smooth learning process that not only puts the learners at the center of the learning experience but also works with learners' natural acquisition process.
- Throughout each chapter, a number of stepped activities take learners through all phases of the process—input, guided output with a focus on form-meaning connection, and open-ended expression/task completion—in a unified context.

Developing cultural competence is also an essential component of language learning.

- *Dicho y hecho Edition 10* continues to integrate cultural information at strategic points throughout the chapter, providing students with multiple opportunities to learn about other cultures.
- Students are encouraged to develop cultural awareness by discovering connections and making cross-cultural comparisons. Real-life stories personalize the intertwining of language and culture and invite learners to reflect on their own cultural perspectives.
- The cultures of all Spanish-speaking countries are explored, underscoring commonalities and at the same time exposing the wealth of diversity among Spanish-speaking communities around the world.

The dynamic yet manageable approach so characteristic of *Dicho y hecho* motivates students, makes learning Spanish an attainable goal, and offers students and instructors alike a truly enjoyable experience.

Hallmarks of the *Dicho y hecho* program

A complete program. With nearly 400,000 satisfied users and counting, *Dicho y hecho* offers a complete program designed to support you and your students as you create and carry out your course. Each chapter, integrating vocabulary, grammar, and cultural content into a cohesive unit, has been carefully developed to follow a consistent sequence of linguistic and cultural presentations, practice activities, and skill-building tasks both in print and online.

ACTFL Standards. From its first edition, *Dicho y hecho* has provided a framework for the development of language skills in activities that focus on meaningful and achievable communication. In recent editions, ACTFL's five Cs (communication, culture, connections, comparisons, and communities) have informed explanations, activities, culture notes, and cultural essays, strengthening the fabric of the entire program. This edition maximizes students' opportunities to develop all modes of communication (interpersonal, interpretive and presentational) by ensuring that all activities require interpreting and/or producing a message, and that there are more opportunities to listen and write than ever before.

Grammar as a means for communication. New grammar is first presented in context, allowing students to see it as a means for communication and observe how it works before a formal presentation is offered. Grammar explanations continue to be precise and simple, with clear charts and abundant examples that reinforce the

connections between forms and their communicative use. Carefully sequenced activities take students from input comprehension to effective self-expression and task completion.

High-frequency vocabulary and active use. Thematic units in each chapter present a selection of varied, practical, and high-frequency vocabulary in visual and written contexts. Activities range from identification in the chapter-opening art scenes and other input-based exercises (e.g. categorizing, associations, etc.) to personal expression and situational conversations that require use of the new vocabulary, resulting in effective acquisition of new words.

Diverse and engaging activities. *Dicho y hecho* combines a broad array of class-tested and innovative activities that involve all language skills and communicative modes and range from input processing, to guided and structured output and opportunities for spontaneous and open-ended expression. Whole-class activities are interwoven with individual, paired, and small group exercises, all of which are sequenced to provide a varied pace and rhythm to every class meeting.

Integrated and interesting cultural information throughout. Through an appealing combination of readings, maps, photos, and realia in the *Cultura* section, and *Notas culturales* that appear frequently throughout each chapter, *Dicho y hecho* introduces students to the geography, politics, arts, history, and both traditional and contemporary cultural aspects of the countries and peoples that make up the Spanish-speaking world. In the *En mi experiencia* feature, students not unlike those using the book relate their experiences integrating into Spanish-speaking communities.

Flexible and easy-to-adapt. *Dicho y hecho Edition 10* offers great flexibility to fit the increasing variety of course formats, contact hours, and determinations of scope for beginning level courses. The program is available in its traditional 15-chapter format, or in a briefer 12-chapter format, each of which is thoroughly supported by *WileyPLUS*, an innovative, research-based, online environment for effective teaching and learning that supplements and complements the printed book.

Highlights of the Tenth Edition

This edition continues to focus on authentic, purposeful communication in activities driven by input-processing principles that move students comfortably and naturally from comprehension of input to production of output in meaningful, personal interactions.

- Improved presentation of new material, optimizing learners' ability to integrate new language while engaging and motivating them:
 - New dialogues and paragraphs introduce and contextualize new grammar, giving learners an opportunity to observe the forms and experience the meaning of the new language before formal explanations or English equivalents are offered.
 - New illustrations introduce vocabulary in the *Así se dice* spreads.
- Cultural content is updated throughout and includes more experiential, investigative, cross-cultural tasks in *Cultura* pages and *Notas culturales* and the new *En mi experiencia* boxes stories told by American college students about their experiences in Spanish-speaking countries. Culture is also more integrated within activities.
- Activity sets that optimize students' acquisition and lead to confidence in their communication skills.
 - Revised and refined activity sets to ensure a well-developed sequence that takes learners from input-based practice, through meaningful form-focused practice, and concluding with guided output and open-ended activities.
 - *Dicho* ensures a balance in the use of different skills as well as types of interaction throughout each chapter.
 - A new *Proyecto* spread after every five chapters gives students an opportunity to use the language they are learning creatively, in engaging collaborative tasks where they have to think critically, negotiate in groups and present their work to the rest of the class. In this section, students assimilate language from all five preceding chapters and put their knowledge into practice.

- Activity directions are in Spanish beginning in *Capítulo 5*.
- A new design visually enhances the straightforward, user-friendly nature of the program. Lexical and structural information is more clearly identified, and the progression from presentation to practice is now more obvious to students. A series of helpful icons also point out the skills being practiced, whether the activity involves pair work or group work, and when the use of technology can be integrated.
- Updated content and photos, focusing on key aspects of current lifestyles such as technology, social media, concerns about the environment, etc.
- Updated Teacher Annotations in the Instructors Annotated edition, including suggestions for students who are Heritage Speakers of Spanish, as well as additional suggestions and alternatives for the use of *WileyPLUS*.
- With the new edition of **Dicho y hecho**, *WileyPLUS* has evolved to include ORION, a powerful adaptive learning experience. Following a simple set of diagnostic questions based on each of the chapter's learning objectives, ORION presents learners with a *Study* path leading to resources linked to a specific learning objective or a *Practice* path with additional questions that adapt to the individual learner's perceptions and performance. Reports for both learners and instructors allow all to monitor strengths and weaknesses and work efficiently and effectively to build confidence and proficiency.

○ Visual Walkthrough

Overview

Chapter openers establish the theme and Learning Objectives and set the cultural focus, listing all of the chapter's vocabulary, grammar, and culture sections, as well as the topics around which skills will be developed in the *Dicho y hecho* section.



Nuestro tiempo libre

© Ingolf Pompe 31/Alamy



Así se dice

- Nuestro tiempo libre
Los colores
Más actividades y deportes
- Preferencias, obligaciones e intenciones
- ¿Qué tiempo hace?

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Así se forma

- Yo-irregular verbs; including *saber* and *conocer*
- *Ir + a + infinitive*
- The present progressive
- *Ser* and *estar* (A summary)

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Cultura

- Cuba y la República Dominicana
- El fútbol: Rey de los deportes
- VideoEscenas: Un fin de semana en Sevilla
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Dicho y hecho

- Para leer: La realidad virtual
- Para conversar: Un día sin clases
- Para escribir: Tu tiempo libre en la universidad
- Para ver y escuchar: ¡Feliz fin de semana!
WileyPLUS

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- talk about hobbies, pastimes, and activities.
- talk about the weather and the seasons.
- express future actions.
- describe an action in progress.
- be familiar with recreational activities in Spanish-speaking countries.
- explore the importance of soccer.
- recognize African influences in the Caribbean islands.

Entrando al tema

- 1 ¿Cuál es tu deporte favorito? ¿Qué deporte crees que tiene el mayor número de fans en los Estados Unidos? Y ¿en el mundo hispanohablante?

- 2 ¿Has escuchado/bailado alguno de estos tipos de música: la salsa, el merengue, la bachata o el reguetón?

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Entrando al tema

Thought-provoking questions spark thinking about the chapter theme and cultural topics.

Así se dice

Active vocabulary is presented not only in newly redrawn, updated illustrations with labels and speech bubbles, or in highly contextualized comprehensible texts, but also it is presented in texts or smaller illustrations throughout. English translations are provided for items that may be particularly difficult to understand solely through visual or textual context. *WileyPLUS* provides audio for each of the vocabulary words in *Así se dice* sections.

After each chapter opening vocabulary spread, new *¿Qué ves?* comprehension questions provide a first input-based activity based on the illustration. More *¿Qué ves?* questions are available in *WileyPLUS*. Also, new *¿Y tú?* questions invite students to think about the chapter topic from a personal perspective early on.

Así se forma

New grammar is first introduced in context, through a brief dialogue or text that allows learners to start making form-meaning connections. Formal presentations are precise, clear and visually enhanced. Explanations feature example sentences using the chapter context and vocabulary. *WileyPLUS* offers *Animated Grammar Tutorial* for each of the grammar points, and *Verb Conjugator* where needed.

Así se dice

Nuestro tiempo libre

caminar	to walk
estar	to stay
dar un paseo	to take a walk, stroll
descansar	to rest
ganar	to win
jugar (ue)	to play
al béisbol/baloncesto	baseball/basketball
al fútbol	soccer
al fútbol americano	football
al béisbol	baseball
al tennis	tennis
ejercitarse	workout
hacer ejercicio	to exercise
deporte	sport
el mar	sea
el partido	game, match
pedir (ue) ¹	to ask
practicar	to practice
tomar el sol	to sunbathe

¿Qué ves? (What do you see?) Responde (answer) estas preguntas sobre la ilustración:

1. ¿Cuántas personas hay en el mar? ¿Quién esquió en el mar, la mujer o el hombre? Y, ¿qué hace el hombre?
2. Hay un grupo de amigos en la playa, ¿qué hace el chico?, ¿toma el sol?, ¿tocan la guitarra?, ¿juega videojuegos? Y sus amigas, ¿tocan la guitarra también?, ¿cantan? En tu opinión, ¿se divierten? Puedes encontrar más preguntas de comprensión en *WileyPLUS* y en el Book Companion Site (BCS).

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Nuestro tiempo libre • 123

Así se forma

1. Talking about activities in the present: Some yo-irregular verbs

Saber and conocer

WileyPLUS
Go to WileyPLUS to review this grammar point with the help of the Animated Grammar Tutorial and Verb Conjugator.

Magali: ¿Conoces Brooklyn? ¿Sabes que allí viven muchos hispanos de Puerto Rico y la República Dominicana?

Ángel: Sí, ya lo sé. ¿Y tú sabes dónde viven muchos hispanos de descendencia cubana? En Florida, específicamente en Miami.

Magali: Claro (of course). ¿Sabes quién vive en Miami? Mi prima Mirta, una chica muy bonita, que sabe bailar muy bien.

Ángel: Pues no conozco a tu prima, pero ¡me gustaría mucho conocerte! (I would like to meet her.)

Both *saber* and *conocer* mean to know, but have different uses. First, observe their forms.

saber	conocer
sé	conozco
sabes	conoces
sabe	conoce

Saber describes the kind of knowledge that one learns, such as facts or a piece of information or a skill one develops. Notice that when *saber* means to know how to, it is followed by an infinitive.

Sé dónde vive mi prima. Ella **sabe** bailar muy bien.

Conocer is used in the sense of being acquainted or familiar with persons, places or things. It also means to meet for the first time. Observe that when *conocer* means to know a person, it is followed by a personal “-se”.

No sé bailar salsa. No **se** bailar salsa. (I don't know how to dance salsa.)

No puedo saltar alta así. I am not able to **saltar** alto. (Because there is not enough space, etc.).

NOTA DE LENGUA

Notice the difference in use between *saber* (to have the know-how, ability to do something) and *conocer* (to be exposed to something) when talking about activities.

No sé bailar salsa. (I don't know how to dance salsa.)

No **se** bailar salsa así. I am not able to **saltar** alto. (Because there is not enough space, etc.).

ASÍ SE FORMA

[5.10] ¿Qué sabemos hacer? Caminando por el aula, averigua (find out) qué sabe hacer estas cosas. Cuando遇 a un compañero/a dice “sí”, anota (write down) su nombre y pregunta más sobre esta actividad. Después vas a compartir (share) tu información con la clase.

Modelo: Estudiante A: ¿Sabes esquiar?

Estudiante B: Sí, sé esquiar.

Estudiante A: ¿Esquiar con frecuencia? ¿Dónde esquias?

PALABRAS ÚTILES

Instrumentos musicales: el piano, el violín, la guitarra, la trompeta, el saxofón, el clarinete. Idiomas: italiano, francés, ruso, japonés, alemán. Juegos: ajedrez (chess), póker.

[5.11] Deportistas famosos. Si conoces a estos atletas, usa las categorías del cuadro (box).

Modelo: Sergio García
Estudiante A: ¿Sabes quién es Sergio García?
Estudiante B: Sí, sé quién es. Es jugador de golf. Or, No, sé quién es.
Sabes quién es...?

- 1. Serena Williams
- 2. Albert Pujols
- 3. Rafael Nadal
- 4. Tony Romo
- 5. Pau Gasol
- 6. Michael Phelps

Rafael Nadal 

Pau Gasol 

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Actividades

Vocabulary and grammar presentations are followed by a carefully sequenced set of communicative activities that lead the student from input comprehension (student is required to understand the new language and respond to it) to production of output, guided at first and then in open-ended activities that invite original and spontaneous use of the new language for personal expression and authentic communication. Many of the text activities are also available online in *WileyPLUS*.

ASÍ SE DICE

[5.1] ¿Somos sedentarios o activos?

Paso 1. Categoriza estas actividades en la columna apropiada.

Actividades sedentarias		Actividades físicas	
nadar	tomar el sol	jugar al voleibol	levantar pesas
esquiar	cantar	pintar un cuadro	tocar un instrumento
hablar	descansar	montar en bicicleta	jugar videojuegos
correr	caminar	jugar al baloncesto	hacer ejercicio

Paso 2. Ahora escribe oraciones (sentences) indicando con cuánta frecuencia (how frequently) haces estas actividades. Usa estas expresiones de frecuencia.

con frecuencia	a veces	casi nunca	nunca

Modelo: Nado con frecuencia.

No monto en bicicleta nunca.

Paso 3. Compartan (share) sus respuestas en grupos y hablen de otras actividades que ustedes también hacen. En general, ¿son ustedes sedentarios o activos?

[5.2] ¿Qué me recomiendas?

Paso 1. En parejas, el Estudiante A explica su situación al Estudiante B. Este escucha y ofrece una sugerencia, que el Estudiante A anota (jots down). Túrnense (take turns).

Modelo: Estudiante A lee:
Estudiante B sugiere (suggests):

Me gustan las actividades rápidas (fast).
Te recomiendo jugar al baloncesto y correr.

- Estudiante A
- Quiero expresarme artísticamente.
 - Quiero practicar un deporte con otra persona.
 - Quiero estar al aire libre (outdoors), pero no puedo correr.
 - Me gusta mucho el agua.

- Estudiante B
- Soy muy competitivo/a.
 - Últimamente hago más deportes.
 - Últimamente duermo mejor.
 - Últimamente estoy más relajado/a.

Paso 2. Ahora, en grupos de 4 o 5 personas, comparte (share) las sugerencias de tu compañero/a. Después explica: ¿estás de acuerdo (do you agree) con sus sugerencias? ¿Tiene el grupo otras sugerencias?

ASÍ SE FORMA

Paso 2. Ahora, en parejas, entrevista a tu compañero/a sobre su día típico.

Modelo: Estudiante A: ¿A qué hora oyés el despertador por las mañanas?
Estudiante B: Por las mañanas, oigo el despertador a las siete y media.
¿A qué hora oyés tú el despertador?

[5.17] ¿Lo hago o no?

Paso 1. Crea seis oraciones sobre ti mismo (yourself) usando estos verbos. Tres oraciones deben ser ciertas y tres deben ser falsas.

poner ver oír hacer decir dar

Paso 2. En grupos de tres, lee cada oración a tus compañeros, quienes tienen que adivinar (guess) si son ciertas o falsas.

[5.18] ¿Qué hacemos los sábados?

Paso 1. En tres minutos, escribe una lista de todas las cosas que haces los sábados.

Modelo: Los sábados tomo el desayuno tarde, llamo a mis padres, me baño, salgo...

Paso 2. Trabajen en grupos pequeños. Comparen su lista con las listas de sus compañeros. Escribe una nueva lista de las cosas que muchos o todos tienen en común, usando la forma de nosotros. Después, comparan su lista con toda la clase para ver qué grupo tiene más en común.

Modelo: Los sábados nosotros tomamos el desayuno tarde, nos bañamos...

Situaciones

Ustedes son compañeros de cuarto (roommates), pero tienen un estilo de vida completamente diferente y ya no puedes tolerarlo más! Deben encontrar (find) una solución.

Estudiante A: Eres tranquilo (calm), te gusta ir a la cama temprano y siempre limpias. Eres muy responsable con tus estudios también.

Estudiante B: No te gusta limpiar, pones la música alta, vas a la cama muy tarde y te encantan las fiestas.

Situaciones

These role-play activities present interactive, often humorous problem-solving situations that must be worked out using the language presented and practiced in the chapter.

Cultura

The *Cultura* sections focus on a particular country or group of countries and offer an eclectic mix of brief readings, captioned photographs, and realia that bring to life the cultures of Spanish speakers around the world. Students are also asked related questions about their own cultures in order to make comparisons and build their cultural awareness.

Cultura

Cuba y la República Dominicana

 Cuba © iStock
 República Dominicana © iStock

ANTES DE LEER

En qué aspectos de la cultura de Estados Unidos hay una fuerte influencia africana? Piensa en la música, la comida y otros elementos.

La música y el baile

Los siguientes tipos de música caribeña son tradicionales pero simultáneamente muy populares hoy en día. En particular, se nota el uso de tambores (drums) como la conga y los bongós, que tienen origen africano. Busca por Internet unos videos de la música siguiente: ¿Cuál te gusta más? ¿Cuál parece más difícil bailar?

La bachata: Juan Luis Guerra, Grupo Infinito, Anthony Santos, etc.
La salsa: Celia Cruz, Los Van Van, etc.
El merengue: Juan Luis Guerra, Wilfrido Vargas, etc.

Hay estilos de música más recientes de estos países. Busca por Internet Los Orishas y Wilto D'New. ¿A qué concierto preferirías asistir?

La comida y la bebida

La comida cubana y la dominicana tienen influencias de España, África e India. De África llegaron el quimbombo (tostón), los sandoles (pigeon peas), el plátano macho (plantain) y la malanga (taro root). Busca por Internet los platos siguientes y decide: ¿cuáles te gustaría probar? ¿Alguno es similar a algo que se come en Estados Unidos?

Congri Yuca con mojo Ropa vieja Sándwich 'medianche' Mangú

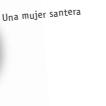
La religión

La santería es una mezcla (mix) del catolicismo con creencias de la religión yoruba de los esclavos Africanos. Busca por Internet los diferentes orishas (espiritus) que forman parte de esta religión.

DESPUÉS DE LEER

1. ¿Cuál de los tipos de música te gustaría escuchar? o ¿qué comida te gustaría probar?
2. Busca por Internet los lugares y actividades turísticas más comunes de Cuba y la República Dominicana. ¿Cuáles son los lugares que te gustaría visitar?


En el café cubano tradicional, ponen el azúcar durante la preparación. Así resulta un café más dulce que poniendo el azúcar después.


Una mujer santera

© Alberto Rodríguez / Getty Images
Comida caribeña
© Alfonso Rodriguez / Getty Images
En el café cubano tradicional, ponen el azúcar durante la preparación. Así resulta un café más dulce que poniendo el azúcar después.

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Cultura

El fútbol: Rey de los deportes

ANTES DE LEER

1. Si te gustan los deportes, ¿vas a ver partidos en vivo (live)?, ¿ves muchos deportes por televisión? Cuando vas a un partido en vivo, ¿participas de alguna (any) tradición o ritual?

2. ¿Faltarías (would you miss) al trabajo para ver un juego?

Para los dominicanos, los puertorriqueños, los cubanos y los venezolanos, el béisbol es el deporte más importante. Sin embargo, en gran parte del mundo hispano, y la mayoría de la gente del planeta, el fútbol es el rey de los deportes. En muchos países hispanohablantes, el fútbol es más que un deporte; ¡es una forma de vida! Los aficionados (fans) hacen de este deporte casi una religión. Ver un partido importante, en el estadio o por televisión, es una obligación.

La pasión por el fútbol aumenta al máximo cada cuatro años con la celebración de la Copa Mundial. Durante la competencia, los aficionados no se pierden (don't miss) ni un solo partido. El fútbol no respeta horarios (schedules) ni lugares, por ejemplo, en muchos países los empleados ponen televisores en sus lugares de trabajo para ver jugar a sus equipos favoritos. Los futbolistas talentosos son auténticos héroes nacionales y mundiales.

WileyPLUS
Use PowerPoint Slides para presentar esta sección de cultura.



Nuestro Com



Aloisio Agency / Alamy

DESPUÉS DE LEER

1. Investiga la última (*last*) Copa Mundial de la FIFA. ¿Quiénes fueron los cuatro semifinalistas? ¿Quién ganó?
2. ¿Qué equipos y campeones (*champions*) son más importantes en tu comunidad? Compara con la Copa Mundial.



▲ Muchos jóvenes aspiran a ser futbolistas famosos.

INVESTIG@ EN INTERNET

¿Cuándo empieza (begin) y termina (end) la Liga de Fútbol en España? ¿Y en Argentina? ¿Sabes por qué?

Nuestro tiempo libre • 145

Investig@ en Internet

These boxes prompt exploration of authentic Spanish-language Internet sources with specific goals for finding, bringing back, and sharing information.

NOTA CULTURAL

El dominó

Dominoes is a favorite pastime in the Caribbean. Both in the Dominican Republic and in Cuba, one hears a constant "click" of the *fichas* (individual tiles) on a table. Although it may seem like a simple game, Caribbean *dominó* is full of suspense, energy, and strategy, as well as often being played for money. Partners know each other's style and hand signals and which *fichas* have not yet been played.

Look up the World Domino Tournaments on *ESPN Deportes*, which became very popular for trash-talking and table-smacking.

What board games are common in U.S. neighborhoods and parks?



Nota cultural

These notes on the products, practices, and important people of the country or countries featured in the chapter's *Cultura* section, as well as notes about cultural phenomena common to Spanish speakers across national boundaries, appear throughout each chapter, and appeal to a wide array of interests.

En mi experiencia

John, Boise, ID

"I thought I'd get to practice playing soccer when I spent two months in the Dominican Republic, but baseball is definitely the preferred sport. They have a league called the *Liga de Béisbol Profesional de la República Dominicana* with six teams spread across the island; many of the players eventually join U.S. Major League teams. The champion of LIDOM plays in the yearly Caribbean Series against Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. I lived in Santo Domingo in 2013 and since that team won the LIDOM, it was a lot of fun!"

The Dominican Republic holds the greatest number of Caribbean Series championships. Do you know of any Dominican players on U.S. baseball teams? If not, do a quick search on Internet. What other professional sports in the U.S. attract athletes from other nations?



Enrique de la Osa/EPA/Newscom

En mi experiencia

This feature, new to the tenth edition, involves real experiences recounted by students raised in the U.S. who studied or lived abroad in Spanish-speaking countries. Their descriptions of sometimes humorous misunderstandings and situations they encountered constitute first-hand examples of cross-cultural comparisons. Each anecdote is followed with personalized questions for students to make connections to their own lives and to understand that all cultures have underlying values and ways of making sense of the world.

VideoEscenas

WileyPLUS

Un fin de semana en Sevilla

ANTES DE VER EL VIDEO

Escribe una lista de actividades de un fin de semana ideal. Después, comparte tu lista con un/a compañero/a.

A VER EL VIDEO

Paso 1. Mira el video una vez y selecciona la afirmación que describe mejor (best) la idea principal.

- Rocío y Carmen hacen planes para el fin de semana.
- Rocío y Carmen hablan sobre sus planes para el fin de semana.

Paso 2. Mira el video otra vez (*again*), prestando atención a los detalles, y marca todas las opciones que son verdad para cada afirmación. Lee las afirmaciones ahora para saber qué detalles debes escuchar más atentamente.

1. Rocío va a...
- ver la tele.
 - jugar un partido de fútbol.
 - salir con su novio.
 - ir de compras.
 - ver un partido de fútbol.
2. Carmen va a...
- visitar a su prima.
 - pasear por Sevilla.
 - ir a todos los parques.
 - montar en bicicleta.

Paso 3. Completa las siguientes oraciones:

1. ¿Cuándo sale Carmen para Sevilla?
2. ¿Qué recomendaciones tiene Rocío para Carmen?

DESPUÉS DE VER EL VIDEO

En grupos pequeños, imaginen que Carmen viene a su ciudad para el fin de semana. ¿Qué sugerencias tienen para ella?

Modelo: Tiene que visitar... Puede ir a ...



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VideoEscenas

Activities based on a short, situational video segment develop listening practice. Each video segment uses the chapter's vocabulary and grammar in a concise, practical, and natural context. Activities that follow move from pre-viewing questions establishing the general context and triggering recall of vocabulary, to comprehension questions that check for understanding, and expansion questions that invite personal or critical response. Video for *VideoEscenas* can be found in *WileyPLUS*.

Dicho y hecho

PARA LEER: La realidad virtual

ANTES DE LEER

1. ¿Cuáles son las formas más comunes de ver las transmisiones de los eventos deportivos hoy en días?
2. ¿Dónde y con quién prefieres ver la transmisión de un evento deportivo?



▲ Partido de la Liga de Campeones entre el Barcelona y el Paris St. Germain.

ESTRATEGIA DE LECTURA

Reading to identify the main idea
Particularly as readings become more difficult, it's important not to get hung up on deciphering every single idea in a text develops. Instead, try to identify and follow the main idea of each paragraph. Often, the main idea is expressed in the first sentence of the paragraph. If you can't find the main idea in the first paragraph, As you read the selection that follows, pause after each paragraph and jot down what you understood as its main idea before continuing to the next paragraph. For example, read the first paragraph and determine which idea is the main idea of the other paragraphs in your notebook. Read through your notes in sequence to get a sense of the article's overall message.

A LEER

Durante el partido de fútbol que Argentina, me tomó la atención algo curioso. Los grandes partidos de fútbol se televisan diez minutos en uno en el partido, y la otra noche. En un canal (TyC Sport), las cámaras enfocan la cancha, y en otro canal (Fox), solo enfocan las gradas.¹ En el primero, pasan por ver a los jugadores, y en el segundo, te comentan² mirando a los aficionados. Lo sorprendente es que muchos aficionados se quedan hipnotizados en los banquos, imaginándose que están en la tribuna o en la sala de su equipo. Se puede decir entonces que los aficionados argentinos han logrado algo impensable³; sostener el espectáculo al que asisten, proyectando un partido virtual.

Un día sin clases es una actividad que los aficionados argentinos realizan que miraban fijamente el televisor esperando que algún momento las cámaras mostraran ese partido que rugía⁴, cantaba y corría fuera de la pantalla. Durante una hora y media y más, los aficionados se quedan sentados en sus sillones y juntando⁵ monedas para que el ruido del estadio, se sentaban intercambiando⁶ pordan una bebida y después de unos minutos comenzar a mirar a su alrededor, incomodos.⁷ Miraban las caras de los otros parroquianos⁸, tratando de leer en sus caras qué demonio⁹ era lo que miraban con tanta atención. A mí me pareció un momento de tremendo gozo¹⁰, yo contemplaba divertido a los

¹Maya Feld, Mirta, *Miradas*, [no esp., you settle for "Fox", *haciéndole*, *mirándole*, *desviéndole*, *desorientar*, *desconfortable*, *regular customer, local patron*. ²what the devil, ³enjoyment

turistas extranjeros, ellos observaban cada vez más confundidos a los parroquianos del bar, estos incluían la pantalla, y el partido, miles de caras desorientadas, incluyendo el partido que nosotros no entendíamos. Usando que leen esta excess contiene la historia.

Esta manera absurda de seguir partidos invisibles por la tele me hace pensar seriamente en la vida moderna. Somos cada vez más¹¹ expectadores de la realidad por la televisión, los celulares, los ordenadores y los tablets. Los que trabajan en tiendas de promociones, compradores de programas. Pero toda realidad es virtual mientras no se demuestre lo contrario¹². Y muy pocas veces el control remoto está en nuestras manos.

Texto: Andrés Neuman / De la revista *Punto y Coma* (*Habla con Él*)

¹¹more and more. ¹²utilit prove otherwise

DESPUÉS DE LEER

1. Compara tus notas sobre las ideas principales del texto con un/a compañero/a de clase. ¿Son similares? Si no, trabaja juntos para determinar el o los puntos principales del artículo.
2. Responde las siguientes preguntas sobre el texto.

a. Cuando el canal Fox, en Argentina, televisa un partido de fútbol, ¿cómo saben los aficionados qué están viendo?

b. ¿Por qué están perjudicados los turistas que están en el bar?
c. Si fueras un fanático del fútbol en Argentina, verías los juegos en Fox o paginas? (would you pay) para verlos en TyC Sport? En grupos pequeños, discutan sus ideas en español.

PARA CONVERSAR: Un día sin clases

Imagina que es domingo en la mañana de un día sin clases. Vas a pasar tu día libre con tus amigos de clase. Organiza un paseo al aire libre o un viaje de un día. Habla sobre lo siguiente:

- el tiempo (para determinar el destino/ las actividades/...)
- lo que tienen ganas de hacer y adonde tienen ganas de ir.
- lo que piensan comer, a qué hora y dónde.

ESTRATEGIA DE COMUNICACIÓN

Begin prepared to compromise. You and your classmates may have very different ideas about what makes for an enjoyable outing, where you'd like to stop and get something to eat, etc. Before engaging in comment to make sure everyone has a chance to share their ideas. You will want to do in the morning, a couple of possible places to stop for lunch, and a couple of potential afternoon activities. This way you will have alternatives to suggest to each other and more readily plan an outing you'll all enjoy.

ASÍ SE HABLA

En su conversación, ¿en qué usan estas frases para comunicarse?
Cuba:
"¿Qué haces?" – "Qué
estás haciendo?"
La República Dominicana:
"¡Te tío!" – Todo está bien.

Dicho y hecho

WileyPLUS PARA VER Y ESCuchar: ¡Feliz fin de semana!

ANTES DE VER EL VIDEO

En parejas o en grupos pequeños, piensa en las actividades que mucha gente hace durante los fines de semana, dentro de estas categorías: Salva el (Alone). Con amigos, Con la familia. Crea (Create) una tabla con las conclusiones del grupo.



O J. Soto / iStock / Getty Images

ESTRATEGIAS DE COMPRENSIÓN

Listening for the main idea. When you listen to Spanish, you might want to understand everything that is said. However, the main objective when you watch a video segment should be getting the general idea. Concentrate on the words that you know and ignoring those that you don't will help you focus on the essence or what is being said.

A VER EL VIDEO

Paso 1. Mira el video una vez y completa las oraciones.

Dránte los fines de semana, los hispanos _____.

Casi siempre hacen estas actividades con _____.

Paso 2. Antes de mirar el video otra vez, intenta completar la tabla con las actividades que recuerdas de cada categoría. Después, mira el video una vez más para completar las que restan.

Deportes	Juegos (Games)	Entretenimiento (Entertainment)	Otras

DESPUÉS DE VER EL VIDEO

En grupos pequeños, contesten las siguientes preguntas.

1. ¿Qué actividades mencionadas en el video haces los fines de semana? ¿Con quién?
2. ¿Cuáles son las semejanzas o las diferencias entre los pasatiempos populares en el video y en tu comunidad?

Dicho y hecho

PARA ESCRIBIR: Tu tiempo libre en la universidad

Vas a escribir un folleto (brochure) que tu universidad quiere incluir en un paquete informativo para futuros estudiantes y sus padres. Este folleto debe presentar las

actividades recreacionales y culturales locales.

ANTES DE ESCRIBIR

Paso 1. Para empezar, debes tener una idea clara del propósito y el público (audience) de tu texto. En tu cuaderno, responde estas preguntas: ¿Cuál es el propósito de este folleto? ¿A qué público queremos dirigir?

ESTRATEGIAS DE REDACCIÓN
Generating details
Capítulos 2 y 3 enseñaron how to use idea maps to generate and start organizing ideas in clusters. Now we will consider how to generate greater details for each of your ideas. For example, if one of your ideas is "Deportes," you may wish to talk about your school's football team. But instead of simply mentioning them, you could look up their win-loss record for the past three years and include this detail.

Paso 2. Ahora, completa un mapa de ideas (como el siguiente), con actividades de interés para futuros estudiantes de tu universidad. Puedes añadir (add) más categorías



Paso 3. Genera, al menos, dos detalles específicos por cada idea de tu folleto. (ej. descripción del lugar o evento, qué se puede hacer ahí, etc.)

Main idea:	Two specific details:
	1.
	2.
	1.
	2.
	1.
	2.

Después de decidir cuáles son tus planes, compártelos con otra pareja de estudiantes.

Dicho y hecho

The *Dicho y hecho* section now offers strategies for developing all four skills. New readings adapted from *Punto y coma*, a magazine published for Spanish language learners, are included in the *Para leer* section.

Process writing is the focus of the *Para escribir* section, *Para conversar* develops interpersonal communication skills. The *Así se habla* feature in this section introduces students to informal vocabulary from different countries and encourages them to use it during their conversational activity. The *Para ver y escuchar* develops listening skills around documentary-style videos that explore cultural topics.

Repaso de vocabulario activo

Repaso de vocabulario activo

Vocabulary presented within the chapter's *Así se dice* sections and practiced throughout in activities is collected here, organized into thematic groupings and parts of speech, and provided with English translations. All Spanish words are hyperlinked in *WileyPLUS* to listen to their pronunciation.

Adjetivos	amarillo/a yellow	la nieve snow	hacer (irreg.) ejercicio to exercise
anaranjado/a	orange	la nube cloud	deporte to play sports
azul blue	la tormenta storm	ir de compras to go shopping	ir de compras to go shopping
beige beige	¿Qué tiempo hace? What's the weather like?	jugar (ue) to play	jugar al... to play a sport
blanco/a white			levantar pesas to lift weights
claro/a light			limpiar to clean
gris gray			llover (ue) to rain
marrón brown			manejar to drive
morado/a purple			me encanta(n) I really like it (them)
negro/a black			montar en bicicleta to ride a bicycle
oscuro/a dark			nadar to swim
rojo/a red			nevar (ie) to snow
rosado/a pink			oir (irreg.) to hear
verde green			pasear/dar un paseo to take a walk, stroll
			pensar (ie) + infinitivo to think about doing something
Adverbios y expresiones adverbiales			perder (ie) to lose
el mes/afío/verano que viene	next month/year/summer		pintar to paint
el próximo mes/afío/verano	next month/year/summer		poner to put
solo only			practicar to practice
			saber to know
Las estaciones	The seasons		salir (irreg.) (de) to leave
el invierno winter			tener (irreg.) calor to be hot
el otoño fall			tener calor/frio to be hot/cold
la primavera spring			tener ganas de + infinitivo to feel like + infinitive
el verano summer			tener que + infinitivo to have to + infinitive
			tocar to touch
El tiempo	The weather		tocar (un instrumento musical) to play an instrument
Está (muy) nublado/solado. It's (very) cloudy/sunny.			tomar el sol to sunbathe
Hace buen/mal tiempo. The weather is nice/bad.			traer (irreg.) to bring
) calor. It's (very) hot.			venir (irreg.) to come
frio. It's (very) cold.			ver to see
sunny. It's windy.			ver la televisión to watch TV
lindo. It's raining.			viajar to travel
ido. It's snowing.			

Proyecto

Los premios Mejor dicho

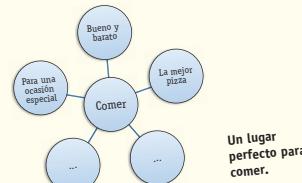


© Christian Baum/Stockphoto

En este proyecto, van a conceder los premios Mejor dicho a lo mejor (best) de su comunidad: lugares para comer, actividades de tiempo libre, eventos, etc. El producto final será un artículo informativo y también entretenido (entertaining) para la revista de su campus o ciudad.

Paso 1. Van a trabajar en grupos. Cada grupo escoge (select) un aspecto de su comunidad, por ejemplo: comer, deporte y aire libre (*the outdoors*), diversión, vida universitaria, el trabajo y otros.

Paso 2. En su grupo, hacen una lluvia de ideas (*brainstorm*) para pensar en categorías. Pueden incluir unas categorías prácticas y otras más peculiares o divertidas. Por ejemplo:



Paso 3. En su grupo, hacen tres nominaciones para cada categoría. Cada nominación debe incluir una imagen relevante y un breve texto sobre el lugar, evento, etc.

Modelo: Vida universitaria: Un lugar perfecto para comer.
La cafetería:
La comida es buena y barata. Es un buen sitio para hablar con los compañeros...

Paso 4. ¡Es hora de votar! Cada grupo presenta sus nominaciones y el resto de la clase vota. Finalmente se puede elaborar una publicación con una página para cada categoría con las fotos y textos presentados, e indicando el ganador y finalista y los votos alcanzados por cada uno.

Categoría	Primer premio	Segundo premio	Tercer premio

Proyecto

Proyecto, a new section to this edition, found after every fifth chapter, gives students an opportunity to use the language they are learning creatively, in engaging tasks.

○ The Complete Program

For a desk copy or electronic access to any of these program components, please contact your local Wiley sales representative, call our Sales Office at 1-800-CALL-WILEY (1-800-225-5945), or contact us online at www.wiley.com/college/potowski.

Student Textbook

978-1-118-61561-4

The textbook includes 15 thematically based chapters and access to video and audio resources on our Companion Sites at www.wiley.com/college/potowski.

Annotated Instructor's Edition

978-1-118-99582-2

The Annotated Instructor's Edition contains side notes with suggestions for teaching, meaningful structural exercises, suggestions for varying or expanding communicative activities, answers to the input activities, and transcripts of audio input for listening activities. These annotations are especially helpful for first-time instructors.

Activities Manual

978-1-118-99580-8

The Activities Manual is available in print and contains two sections:

- A Workbook that links reading and writing, builds vocabulary, practices grammar, and helps students develop personal expression and composition skills. Some activities are self correcting and the answer key appears at the end of the Activities Manual.
- A Lab Manual to be used with the Lab Manual Audio files available digitally on *WileyPLUS* and on the Instructor and Student Companion Sites. The Lab Manual includes a variety of contextualized listening comprehension activities, followed by the *Escenas*, at the end of each chapter, and the *Así se pronuncia* in chapters 1 to 8. The Answer Key to the written responses in the *Lab Manual* and the audio scripts are available as an electronic file on the **Dicho y hecho** Instructor Companion Site at www.wiley.com/college/potowski and in *WileyPLUS* as an Instructor Resource.

Online version of these activities are available in *WileyPLUS*.

WileyPLUS with ORION—Adaptive Learning Tool

www.wileyplus.com

With the new edition of **Dicho y hecho**, *WileyPLUS* has evolved to include ORION, a powerful adaptive learning experience. Following a simple set of diagnostic questions based on each of the chapter's learning objectives, ORION presents learners with a *Study* path leading to resources linked to a specific learning objective or a *Practice* path with additional questions that adapt to the individual learner's perceptions and performance. Reports for both learners and instructors allow all to monitor strengths and weaknesses and work efficiently and effectively to build confidence and proficiency.

WileyPLUS is an innovative, online teaching and learning environment, built on a foundation of cognitive research that integrates relevant resources, including the entire digital textbook, in an easy-to-navigate framework that helps students study effectively. Online with ORION adaptive practice available in *WileyPLUS*, builds students' confidence because it takes the guesswork out of studying by providing a clear roadmap to academic success. With *WileyPLUS*, instructors and students receive 24/7 access to resources that promote positive learning outcomes. Throughout each study session, students can assess their progress against study objectives, and gain immediate feedback on their strengths and weaknesses so they can be confident they are spending their time effectively. Instructors can use our

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What do students receive with *WileyPLUS*?

Tools for engagement. With *WileyPLUS* for *Dicho y hecho Edition 10*, students receive 24/7 access to resources that promote positive learning outcomes. Students engage with related activities in various media, including:

- **Blackboard IM functionality:** Student collaboration tool with IM, whiteboard, and desktop-sharing capabilities.
- **Audio Program:** The Audio Program includes recordings for the listening activities in the textbook, for the contextualized grammar and vocabulary dialogues and texts that show up prior to their correspondent formal explanations, and in the list at the end of the chapters, and the listening activities in the *Activities Manual*. The Audio Program is available in *WileyPLUS* and on the Book Companion Site at www.wiley.com/college/potowski.
- **Videos:** Two fully integrated strands of video, one situational, the other cultural with the core tenth-edition textbook. Lively situational dialogs that use chapter vocabulary and structures in the new *VideoEscenas* section, and topical documentary segments in the *Dicho y hecho (Para ver y escuchar)* section are presented with straight-forward strategies and carefully crafted activities to develop solid listening skills through a process-based approach. Video segments are available digitally in *WileyPLUS* and on the Instructor and Student Companion Sites.
- **Voice Response Questions and VoiceBoards:** Recording functionality that allows instructors to test students' speaking skills.
- **Autopruebas:** Self-tests for additional practice.
- **Preguntas de comprensión:** Additional comprehension questions for extra practice of the vocabulary on the chapter illustration.
- **Practice Worksheets:** Additional vocabulary and grammar activities, for extra practice.
- **Electronic Activities Manual:** Allows instructors to assign Workbook and Lab Manual activities, which are then sent straight to the gradebook for automatic and manual grading options. Available in the assignment section in *WileyPLUS*.
- **In-text activities:** Assignable electronic versions of select textbook activities that test students' understanding of grammar and vocabulary.
- **Animated grammar tutorials:** Animation series that reinforces key grammatical lessons.
- **Audio flashcards:** Offers pronunciation, English/Spanish translations, and chapter quizzes.
- **Verb conjugator:** Practice for conjugating verbs.
- **English grammar checkpoints:** Alphabetical listing of the major grammar points from the textbook that allows students to review their use in the English language.
- **La pronunciación:** Guide that offers basic rules and practice for pronouncing the alphabet, diphthongs, accent marks, and more.

Measurable Outcomes: Throughout each study session, students can assess their progress and gain immediate feedback. *WileyPLUS* provides precise reporting of strengths and weaknesses, as well as individualized quizzes, so that students are confident they are spending their time on the right things. With *WileyPLUS*, students always know the exact outcome of their efforts.

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- **PowerPoint Presentations:** The PowerPoint presentations complement some sections of the textbook, and selected activities to do in class.

- **Image Gallery:** Collection of the photographs, illustrations, and artwork from each chapter of the textbook.
- **Prebuilt Question Assignments:** Available in a variety of options, these prebuilt electronic quizzes allow instructors to test students' understanding of vocabulary, grammar, and culture, as well as their reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills.
- **Test Bank:** Collection of assignable questions that allow instructors to build custom exams; select Test Bank questions are also available in Word documents.
- **Ready to print exams with answer keys, audio files, and scripts:** All of the components that instructors need to distribute printed exams in class. There are three different exam versions per chapter.
- **Lab Manual audio scripts:** Scripts for each of the listening activities in the chapter.
- **Video scripts:** Scripts for each of the videos in the chapter, as well as their English translation.
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With the *En vivo* option, regularly scheduled, live, online coaching sessions reinforce language skills and further explore cultural notions. A special set of activities for each chapter provides a framework for conversation, and a native-speaking language coach encourages students to practice the Spanish they're learning in weekly coaching sessions. For more information, contact your Wiley representative or visit www.wiley.com/college/sc/envivo.

Spanish Reader

You can create your own cultural Spanish Reader to accompany *Dicho y hecho Edition 10*, choosing from a wide variety of authentic articles written by journalists and writers from the 21 Spanish-speaking countries. Visit mywiley.info/puntoycoma for more information.

Student Companion Site

www.wiley.com/college/potowski/

The Student Companion Site contains access to all the videos referenced in the textbook, all audio files that accompany in-text content and lab manual exercises, audio flashcards, an interactive Verb Conjugator, and a guide to pronunciation rules.

Instructor Companion Site

www.wiley.com/college/potowski/

The Instructor Companion Site includes the student resources above plus handouts, answer keys, scripts, and audio files to accompany chapter level, mid-term, and final exams. It also includes a Word version of the Test Bank, an image gallery, answer keys for the Lab Manual, and audio and video scripts.

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The textbook is available in various formats. Consider an eBook, loose-leaf binder version, or a custom publication. Learn more about our flexible pricing, flexible formats, and flexible content at www.wiley.com/college/sc/dichoyhecho/options.html.

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Nuevos encuentros

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Así se dice

- Nuevos encuentros
- Las presentaciones
- Saludos y despedidas
- Expresiones de cortesía
- Los números del 0 al 99
- El alfabeto
- Los días de la semana y los meses del año
- ¿Qué día es hoy?
 ¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy?/¿Qué fecha es hoy?
- Decir la hora

- 2
4
4
8
13
15
16
16
18
21

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- meet and greet each other.
- state where you are from and learn the origins of others.
- describe yourself and others.
- exchange phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and birthdays.
- tell time.
- greet and refer to people in Spanish-speaking countries.
- be familiar with where Spanish is spoken around the world.

Así se forma

- Identifying and describing people: Subject pronouns and the verb *ser*
- Describing with adjectives: Gender and number agreement

- 9
10

Cultura

- Greetings
- El español en el mundo

- 7
25

Dicho y hecho

- Para leer: En las redes sociales (*social media*)
- Para escribir: Retrato en poesía
- Para ver y escuchar: ¡Bienvenido al mundo hispano!

- 26
27
27

Entrando al tema

- How many countries can you name where Spanish is spoken? Have you visited any of them?
- The following people are Hispanic: Edward James Olmos, Cameron Díaz, Zoe Saldaña, Sonia Sotomayor, Bruno Mars, Rosario Dawson. Do you know them and what they do? Can you name other famous Hispanic people?

○ Así se dice

Nuevos encuentros





¿Cómo te llamas?
¿Cómo se llama?
Me llamo...
Buenos días
Te/Le presento a...

What's your name?
My name is...
Good morning
I want to introduce you to...
It's nice to meet you
I'm pleased to meet you
Where are you from?
I'm from...

Encantado/a
Mucho gusto
¿De dónde eres?
Soy de...

¿Y tú?
How do you greet the following people?

- A classmate you know
- A new classmate
- A professor you do not know well
- An older family member

WileyPLUS

Pronunciación:
Practice pronunciation of the chapter vocabulary and particular sounds of Spanish in WileyPLUS.

Las presentaciones (Introductions).

In Spanish, there are two ways of addressing someone and, therefore, there are two equivalents of the English *you*: **tú** and **usted**. In general, use **tú** with classmates, relatives, friends, and others in a first-name-basis relationship; use **usted** with professors and other adults in a last-name-basis relationship.

Informal (with classmates)

Hola, me llamo....
¿Cómo te llamas (tú)?¹

Formal (with instructor)

Buenos días, me llamo...
¿Cómo se llama (usted)?

- To say you are pleased to meet someone, you can say:

Mucho gusto.

Encantado. (*said by males*)/**Encantada.** (*said by females*)

- To ask where someone is from, say:

Informal

¿De dónde eres?

Formal

¿De dónde es usted?

- To say where you are from, say: **Soy de...**

Saludos y despedidas (Greetings and expressions of farewell).

Observe and compare the following conversations. The first introduces some formal greetings (**los saludos**) and the second presents their informal equivalents, as well as expressions of farewell (**las despedidas**).



FORMAL

Prof. Ruiz:	Buenos días, señorita. (Buenas tardes, señora.) (Buenas noches, señor.)	Good morning, Miss. (Good afternoon, Ma'am.) (Good evening, Sir.)
Susana:	Buenos días. ¿Cómo está usted?	Good morning. How are you?
Prof. Ruiz:	Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y usted?	Very well, thanks. And you?
Susana:	Bien, gracias.	Fine, thanks.



INFORMAL

Luis:	¡Hola!	Hello!/Hi!
Olga:	¡Hola! ¿Cómo estás? ² (¿Qué tal?)	How are you? (How's it going?)
Luis:	Fenomenal. ¿Y tú?	Terrific. And you?
Olga:	Regular.	OK./So-so.
Luis:	¿Qué pasa? (¿Qué hay de nuevo?)	What's happening? (What's new?)
Olga:	Pues nada. Voy a clase.	Not much. I'm going to class.
Luis:	Bueno (Pues), hasta luego. (Hasta mañana.) (Hasta pronto.) (Chao.)	Well, see you later. (See you tomorrow.) (See you soon.) (Bye./So long.)
Olga:	Adiós.	Good-bye.

¹Spanish uses an upside-down question mark at the beginning of questions, and an upside-down exclamation point at the beginning of exclamations.

²You will study **estar** and the differences between **ser** and **estar** in later chapters.



NOTA DE LENGUA

There is no Spanish equivalent for Ms. Use **señora** or **señorita** as appropriate.

- In many Spanish-speaking countries, **tarde** is used while there is still daylight.
- **Buenos días** and **Buenas tardes/noches** are also used in informal settings, especially the first time you see people during a given day, and may also be used as a farewell.



NOTA DE LENGUA

The appropriate use of *tú* vs. *usted* for “you” varies from country to country. For example, if greeting a 30-year-old store clerk in Spain you would use *tú*, but in Mexico you would use *usted*. Expected uses can also change over time.

In many Central American and South American countries, *vos* is used instead of *tú*:

¿Cómo te llamas vos? *What is your name?*

Ask your instructor whether s/he uses *tú* or *vos*, and how s/he would greet a 30-year-old store clerk: with *tú/vos* or with *usted*.

[1.1] ¿Quién...? Refer back to the illustration of **Así se dice: Nuevos encuentros**, to see who...

1. ...is using an informal greeting.
a. Carmen y Alfonso b. Inés y la profesora Falcón
2. ...is formally introducing one person to another.
a. Javier b. Inés
3. ...is introducing her/himself.
a. Ana y Manuel b. Alfonso y Carmen
4. ...formally introducing one person to another.
a. Javier b. Inés
5. ...informally asking about someone's origin.
a. La profesora Falcón b. Octavio



[1.2] ¿Formal o informal? Listen to the following people as they greet each other and indicate whether they are addressing each other in a formal or informal manner.

	Formal	Informal
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


[1.3] ¿Cómo estás? Listen and choose the appropriate response to each greeting or question.

1. a. Me llamo Juan. b. Hola, ¿qué tal? c. Soy de Estados Unidos.
2. a. Muy bien, ¿y tú? b. Pues nada. c. Gracias.
3. a. Fenomenal. b. Soy de México, ¿y tú? c. Hasta pronto.
4. a. Muy bien, gracias. b. Pues nada. c. Bueno, pues, hasta luego.
5. a. ¿Qué pasa? b. Buenas tardes. c. Chao.


[1.4] Las presentaciones.

Paso 1. Move around the classroom and talk to at least five of your classmates and your instructor. Take notes with the information you learn in a chart like the one below.

- Greet them (remember to greet your instructor with formal forms!).
- Introduce yourself and learn their names.
- Find out where they are from.
- Say good-bye.

Modelo: Estudiante A: **Hola, me llamo Antonio. Y tú, ¿cómo te llamas?**

Estudiante B: **Me llamo Raquel. ¿Cómo estás?**

Estudiante A: **Muy bien, gracias. ¿De dónde eres?**

Nombre	Es de...

Paso 2. Find one of the classmates you met earlier and introduce her/him to the other classmates you met and the instructor. When your classmate introduces you to others, be sure to respond appropriately.

Modelo: Roberto, te presento a mi amiga Raquel. Raquel es de...
Profesor/a, le presento a...

○ Cultura

Greetings

ANTES DE LEER

1. How do you and your friends usually greet each other?
2. How do you greet people you don't know - younger, your own age, and older? Do you think greeting practices vary around the U.S.?

In Spanish-speaking countries, women on a first-name basis usually greet each other, as well as greet male friends, with a single light kiss sometimes accompanied by a handshake. In Spain and some other countries, they kiss once on each cheek. Men sometimes greet male friends and family with a short hug in addition to a handshake.

When the two people are on a last-name basis, they use a handshake only.

When people take leave of each other, they tend to repeat the same gesture as when they greeted each other.



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Hola/SuperStock

DESPUÉS DE LEER

1. How would the following Spanish-speakers probably greet and take leave of each other?
 - a. Susana and Antonio, Peru
 - b. Juan and Alfonso, Mexico
 - c. Mr. González and Mrs. Burgos, Chile
 - d. Elena and Linda, Spain
2. How comfortable would you feel greeting friends with one or two kisses on the cheek?
3. How might it be interpreted if someone refused to greet with a kiss in a country where that is standard practice? And how might it look if a person tried to greet with a kiss in the U.S.?

En mi experiencia

Bridget, Rochester, NY

"In Spain, I quickly learned that you're supposed to kiss on the cheek when you greet someone, but I kept almost crashing faces with people! Finally, I noticed that you always go left first, putting right cheek to right cheek. Also, when you arrive to a social gathering, you're expected to greet each person individually. Just waving a general "hello" when you enter a party might be considered very rude!"

Why might it be considered important to greet every person individually when you arrive to a social gathering?



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○ Así se dice

Expresiones de cortesía (Expressions of courtesy).

WileyPLUS

Pronunciación:

Practice pronunciation of the chapter vocabulary and particular sounds of Spanish in WileyPLUS.

Con permiso.

Pardon me./Excuse me. (to seek permission to pass by someone or to leave)

Perdón./Disculpe.

Pardon me./Excuse me. (to get someone's attention or to seek forgiveness)

Lo siento (mucho).

I'm (so/very) sorry.

Por favor.

Please.

(Muchas) Gracias.

Thank you (very much).

De nada.

You're welcome.

[1.5] ¡Son muy corteses! Write an appropriate expression from the box under each drawing below.

Disculpe./Perdón.
De nada

Muchas gracias
Con permiso

Lo siento mucho

1. El profesor Marín-Vivar a Natalia y Alfonso



Prof. Marín-Vivar is going to pass by Natalia and Alfonso. What does he say?

2. Rubén a Camila



Rubén wants to speak to Camila, but she is talking with Carmen. What does Rubén say?

3. Esteban a Inés y Elena



Esteban drops his tray on Inés and Elena.

4. Linda a Manuel y Manuel a Linda



Manuel gives Linda a gift. What does she say?

What does Manuel say to Linda?

[1.6] Somos muy corteses también. Look at the situations below and write what you would say in each case. Pretend you do not know any of these people, so you need to use formal forms.

1. You drop a book on the bus, and another passenger picks it up and hands it to you. What would you say, and what would the person likely respond?

2. You excuse yourself before you walk in front of someone.

3. You lightly bump into someone and seek her/his forgiveness.

4. You get someone's attention and ask the person her/his name and where she/he is from.

○ Así se forma

1. Identifying and describing people: Subject pronouns and the verb *ser*



Elena: Soy de Los Ángeles. **Soy** dinámica, atlética y extrovertida. Ah,... y **soy** muy puntual.

Natalia: Tú y yo **somos** similares. **Soy** responsable, generosa y muy puntual también.



Me llamo Elena y soy estudiante, ¿y tú?

Soy Natalia y también soy estudiante. Yo soy de Nuevo México y tú, ¿de dónde eres?

In the previous section you used some subject pronouns to address people (**usted**, **tú**) and forms of the verb **ser** (*to be*): **¿De dónde es usted?** **¿De dónde eres?** **Soy de...** Here are some more subject pronouns and forms of **ser**.

WileyPLUS

Go to *WileyPLUS* to review this grammar point with the help of the **Animated Grammar Tutorial** and **Verb Conjugator**.

Subject pronouns	Ser to be
yo (<i>I</i>)	soy estudiante
tú (<i>you, singular informal</i>) ¹	eres inteligente
usted (Ud.) (<i>you, singular formal</i>)	es de Bolivia
él (<i>he</i>)/ ella (<i>she</i>)	es profesor/profesora
nosotros/as (<i>we</i>)	somos estudiantes
vosotros/as (<i>you, plural informal</i>)	sois inteligentes
ustedes (Uds.) (<i>you, plural</i>)	son de Panamá
ellos (<i>they, masc.</i>)/ ellas (<i>they, fem.</i>)	son profesores/profesoras

- **Vosotros/as** is used only in Spain. **Ustedes** is formal in Spain but both formal and informal in Hispanic America.

- Use subject pronouns only to *emphasize, to contrast, or to clarify*. Avoid them otherwise, since Spanish verb endings already indicate who the subject is.

Yo soy de Cuba y **él** es de Chile. *I am from Cuba and he is from Chile.*

Soy de Cuba. *I am from Cuba.*

Somos estudiantes. *We are students.*

- Use the verb **ser** to tell who a person is, where a person is from, and what a person is like.

Natalia **es** estudiante. *Natalia is a student.*

Es de Nuevo México. *She is from New Mexico.*

Es muy independiente. *She is very independent.*



NOTA DE LENGUA

To make a negative statement, place **no** before the verb.

No soy estudiante. *I am not a student.*

In answering *yes/no* questions, repeat the **no**.

¿Eres pesimista? *Are you a pessimist?*

¡No, no soy pesimista! *No, I'm not a pessimist!*

¹'vos' is used instead of 'tú' in many parts of Latin America including Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay. You will learn more about 'vos' in chapter 13.