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GENTE

A task-based approach to learning Spanish



de la Fuente • Goldenberg • Martín Peris • Sans

YOUR TEXTBOOK—IN A LOOSE-LEAF VERSION!

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Gente

A TASK-BASED APPROACH
TO LEARNING SPANISH

CUARTA EDICIÓN

EDICIÓN NORTEAMERICANA

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Brief Contents

Scope & Sequence iv

Preface xii

1	Gente que estudia español	2
2	Gente con gente	22
3	Gente de vacaciones	42
4	Gente de compras	62
5	Gente que estudia	82
6	Gente que trabaja	102
7	Gente que viaja	122
8	Gente que come bien	142
9	Gente de ciudad	162
10	Gente extraordinaria	182
11	Gente e historias	202
12	Gente, salud y deportes	222
13	Gente y lenguas	242
14	Gente con personalidad	262
15	Gente que se divierte	282
16	Gente innovadora	302
17	Gente y derechos	322
18	Gente de negocios	344
19	Gente y desarrollo	366
20	Gente y medio ambiente	388
	Verb Charts	410
	Spanish to English Vocabulary	415
	English to Spanish Vocabulary	426
	Index	437

Scope & Sequence

	TASK	OBJECTIVES
1 Gente que estudia español 2	Choose a Spanish-speaking country for an end-of-year class trip	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about myself Spelling names and countries Identifying people and places Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spanish-speaking world The Spanish language and Hispanic heritage in the United States Puerto Rico
2 Gente con gente 22	Get to know a group of important Mexican Americans and organize their seating arrangements for a dinner	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requesting and giving information about myself and others (name, age, origin, profession, interests, personality) Talking about my family Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> México Mexican heritage in the United States
3 Gente de vacaciones 42	Plan a vacation in Venezuela	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about things I like or dislike, my interests and preferences related to travel Talking about the existence and location of places Expressing opinions, agreement and disagreement Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venezuela Venezuelan heritage in the United States
4 Gente de compras 62	Plan an end-of-semester party for the class	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about shopping and prices Talking about needs and obligations Describing how people are dressed Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argentina Argentinian heritage in the United States
5 Gente que estudia 82	Create a brochure with advice for Spanish students in your college	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about university life Talking about academic interests and schedules Talking about physical and emotional states Talking about frequency and amount of activities Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain Spanish heritage in the United States

GRAMMATICAL/FUNCTIONAL GOALS	VOCABULARY GOALS	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alphabet and pronunciation • Present tense of <i>ser</i> and <i>llamarse</i> • Subject pronouns (form and use) • Gender and number: articles and nouns • Demonstrative pronouns: <i>esto, este/a/os/as</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers (1–20) • Culture • Geography • Classroom 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful expressions for the class <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicting content <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing as a process • Basic sentence connectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives (gender and number) • <i>Ser</i> + adjective • The present tense: <i>-ar, -er,</i> and <i>-ir</i> verbs • Possessive adjectives • Talking about age, marital status, professions, and nationality and place of origin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalities • Numbers (20–100) • Professions • Family and relationships • People’s characteristics • People’s interests 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating basic questions <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizing cognates <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the language use (grammar) of your written work • Basic connectors to organize information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hay, estar</i> • <i>También, tampoco</i> • <i>Querer</i> and <i>preferir: E>IE</i> • Verbs to express likes and interests • Agreement and disagreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation • Tourism and vacation • Lodging and services • Months and seasons 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing agreement and disagreement <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guessing the meaning of words using the context <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the vocabulary of your written work • Connectors to express cause and consequence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligations (<i>tener que</i> + infinitive) and needs (<i>necesitar</i>) • Use of <i>un/uno, una, unos, unas</i> • Numbers from 100 to 1,000 • Demonstrative adjectives • Third-person direct and indirect object pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stores and shopping • Clothes and accessories • Colors 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating direct questions (I) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and using topic sentences <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing your written work for content and organization (I) • Cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Indicative of irregular verbs • Reflexive verbs • States, recommendations, and advice • Expressing frequency • Quantifying: <i>muy, mucho, demasiado. . .</i> • The time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies • Days of the week • College life • Housing 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulating direct questions (II) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a bilingual dictionary (I) <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing your written work for content and organization (II) • Basic connectors for introducing examples and clarifying information

Scope & Sequence *(continued)*

	TASK	OBJECTIVES
6 Gente que trabaja 102	Select a candidate for a job	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greeting and introducing people, formally and informally Talking about work-related qualities, competencies, and abilities Addressing people using <i>tú</i> and <i>usted</i> Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Salvador Salvadorian heritage in the United States
7 Gente que viaja 122	Organize a service trip to the Dominican Republic	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about trips Using spatial references to talk about trips and itineraries Situating activities in time, including dates Talking about activities in the future Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominican Republic Dominican heritage in the United States
8 Gente que come bien 142	Write a cooking recipe	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about food habits, dishes, and cooking Interacting in a restaurant Asking and answering questions related to food preferences and eating habits Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuba Cuban heritage in the United States
9 Gente de ciudad 162	Identify the main problems of a college campus and offer solutions	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about the location of places in a city Describing and comparing cities Expressing opinions Agreeing or disagreeing with others' opinions Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perú Peruvian heritage in the United States
10 Gente extraordinaria 182	Create a timeline about a historical figure	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about personal experiences in the past Talking about historical figures and events Relating historical events in chronological order Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chile Chilean heritage in the United States
11 Gente e historias 202	Write the end of a mystery story	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about personal past events and circumstances Relating specific events to the historical context in which they took place Contrasting past and present personal behavior and tendencies Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicaragua Nicaraguan heritage in the United States

GRAMMATICAL/FUNCTIONAL GOALS	VOCABULARY GOALS	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal vs. informal register: <i>tú</i> vs. <i>usted</i> • Command forms • Use of command forms • Introductions and greetings • <i>Estar</i> + gerund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professions • Work environment • Workplace • Professional characteristics 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone conversations <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a bilingual dictionary (II) <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goal of your composition (context, purpose, reader, and register) • Connectors for adding and sequencing ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial references • Time references • Talking about the future • Expressing conditions • The weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trips • Activities related to travel • The weather • Cardinal points 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beyond <i>sí</i> and <i>no</i>: emphasizing affirmative or negative replies <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skimming and scanning texts <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a bilingual dictionary when writing • Writing a paragraph
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifying • Negative quantifiers • Likes, dislikes, agreement, and disagreement • States and conditions • Impersonal <i>se</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foods • Drinks • Measures and containers • Kitchen and restaurant 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interacting in a restaurant <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word formation <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctuation and capitalization • Connectors for contrasting ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparisons • Comparisons of equality • Describing things, people, and places (using relative pronouns) • Expressing and contrasting opinions • Location of people and places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities and services • City problems • Environment 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration in conversation (I) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word order in Spanish (I) <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding details to a paragraph • Connecting information using relative pronouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preterit tense • Use of the preterit tense • Talking about dates • Sequencing past events • Articles: <i>alguno</i> / <i>ninguno</i>, <i>algo</i> / <i>alguien</i>, <i>nada</i> / <i>nadie</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biographies • Historical concepts 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using approximation and circumlocution <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a timeline <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a narrative (I): past actions and events • Use of time markers in narratives (I)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The imperfect tense • Uses of the imperfect tense • Contrasting the preterit and the imperfect tenses • Relating past events: cause and consequence • <i>Estar</i> + gerund (preterit vs. imperfect) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical concepts and events • Mystery story 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration in conversation (II) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarizing a text <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a narrative (II): including circumstances that surround events • Use of time markers in narratives (II)

Scope & Sequence *(continued)*

	TASK	OBJECTIVES
12 Gente, salud y deportes 222	Create a poster for a health problem prevention campaign	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about health and health-related habits Talking about sports and physical activity Giving advice and recommendations Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica Costa Rican heritage in the United States
13 Gente y lenguas 242	Prepare a presentation about reasons and strategies to learn Spanish	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about language learning experiences Expressing feelings, difficulties, and value judgments Talking about past events Talking about the future Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paraguay Paraguayan heritage in the United States
14 Gente con personalidad 262	Prepare questions for an interview with a Spanish-speaking artist	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing and comparing people's personalities Comparing people Talking about wishes and things I would like to do Asking a variety of questions Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honduras Honduran heritage in the United States
15 Gente que se divierte 282	Plan a weekend at a leisure and fantasy fair in Bogota	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about entertainment and cultural products Expressing wishes, recommendations, and emotions Talking about the time and place of events Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colombia Colombian heritage in the United States
16 Gente innovadora 302	Design a "smart" campus	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about innovation, science, and technology Describing technological devices and applications, their properties, purpose, and other characteristics Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uruguay Uruguayan heritage in the United States

GRAMMATICAL/FUNCTIONAL GOALS	VOCABULARY GOALS	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command forms • Pronoun placement with command forms • Recommendations and advice • Talking about health • Adverbs ending in <i>-mente</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine: symptoms and illnesses • Parts of the body • Health and nutrition • Sports • Physical activities 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration in conversation (III) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word order in Spanish (II) <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The good writer • Reviewing your text for cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs like <i>gustar</i> • The present perfect • Uses of the gerund • The future tense: form and uses • Third-person direct and indirect object pronouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching and learning of languages • Languages 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing agreement and disagreement during conversation <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of vocabulary strategies (I): using a bilingual dictionary <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctuation and capitalization (II): differences between Spanish and English • Cohesive writing (I): key words and reference words
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantifying with verbs like <i>gustar</i> • <i>Ser</i> + adjective • Comparisons with adjectives • The Conditional tense: form and uses • Direct and indirect questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personality traits 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal courtesy <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of vocabulary strategies (II): word formation and Spanish affixes <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a bilingual dictionary • Cohesive writing (II): using connectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The present subjunctive • Use of subjunctive: expressing wishes and recommendations • Time and place of events • Reflexive verbs to state feelings and emotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movies and television • Arts and entertainment • Leisure 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing activities <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of pre-reading strategies <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Editing your writing for content, organization, and cohesion • Expository writing (I): connectors for adding and sequencing ideas, summarizing, and concluding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing objects • Impersonal <i>se</i> • Direct and indirect object pronouns • Describing people and things (use of subjunctive) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials • Science and technology 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration in conversation (IV) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing a journalistic text (news) <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the vocabulary and grammar of your written work • Expository writing (II): connectors for giving examples, restating ideas, generalizing, and specifying

Scope & Sequence *(continued)*

	TASK	OBJECTIVES
17 Gente y derechos 322	Write a set of questions about human rights for a game show	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrating anecdotes and stories • Initiating and summarizing a narration • Asking and answering questions related to past events and circumstances Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia • Bolivian heritage in the United States
18 Gente de negocios 344	Create a commercial to promote a business on a crowdfunding platform	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about the future • Obtaining and giving information about businesses • Describing and evaluating businesses and services Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panamá • Panamanian heritage in the United States
19 Gente y desarrollo 366	Debate about the UN Sustainable Development Goals, decide which is the most important problem, and identify six areas of action to solve it	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making statements and expressing opinions • Questioning and doubting information and others' opinions • Expressing and rejecting the possibility of future events • Relating two events in the future • Talking about the purpose of an action Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guatemala • Guatemalan heritage in the United States
20 Gente y medio ambiente 388	Prepare a presentation about one of the Sustainable Development Goals related to the environment	Communicative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressing opinions and emotions about information • Interrupting and questioning others' opinions • Giving recommendations and advice • Describing the effects and consequences of current actions Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecuador • Ecuadorian heritage in the United States

Verb Charts 410

Spanish to English Vocabulary 415

English to Spanish Vocabulary 426

Index 437

GRAMMATICAL/FUNCTIONAL GOALS	VOCABULARY GOALS	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses of the imperfect tense • The pluperfect • Direct questions • <i>Pero vs sino</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights • Human groups • Political conflicts 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration in conversation (V) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading a narration <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a narration • Connectors of time used in narrations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Donde / cuando / como / lo que</i> + subjunctive • Expressing conditions • The future • Use of subjunctive: expressing wishes and possibility • Quantity of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies and businesses • Economy and commerce 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources for debating (I) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading an essay <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essay: thesis and development • Writing an essay: use of connectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of subjunctive: stating vs. querying information • Use of subjunctive: considering and rejecting a possibility • <i>Cuando</i> + subjunctive: talking about the future • <i>Para</i> + subjunctive: talking about the purpose of an action • Expressing continuity or interruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social groups • Development 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources for debating (II) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading an argumentative essay <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing argumentative texts (I) • Connectors for argumentative texts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of subjunctive: expressing personal opinions and feelings about information • Use of subjunctive: expressing recommendations / advice • Characteristics: <i>ser</i> vs. <i>estar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Climate change • Nature 	<p>Oral communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources for debating (III) <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading an argumentative essay: cause and effect <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing argumentative texts (II): cause and effect • Connectors of cause and effect

Preface

What reviewers say:

“We really like the task-based approach and have found that our students are much more engaged in the classroom.”

“We find that this approach is much more successful than other communicative approaches in other books we know.”

*“In the U.S. market, **Gente** is the textbook that best implements the task-based approach. I don’t think there is any other textbook that compares to it.”*

Why *Gente*?

Learning by doing: the task-based approach

Learning is experiential, and we acquire skills by doing things. Imagine trying to learn to swim, cook, or play golf through explanation *about*—rather than immersion *in*—the actual experience. We learn a language by using it, and a task-based approach offers an optimal framework for this to happen.

In task-based language learning, students become active users of the language as they participate in the learning process.

TASK (in second-language pedagogy):

An activity that focuses on meaning, requires a communicative outcome or product, and makes students draw on their linguistic and non-linguistic resources during performance.

Through meaningful activities and tasks that require student collaboration and communication, *Gente* provides resources that create a dynamic, communicatively oriented classroom. Students who have experience with task-based learning report that they gain confidence in speaking and interacting soon after beginning a task-based course. They can cope with natural spontaneous speech quite easily and tackle tough reading texts in an appropriate way. Most importantly, they become independent learners, and independent learners never stop learning!

How do you think your students will feel when, by the end of their Spanish learning sequence, they can *do* the following, and more, in Spanish?

- Plan an end-of-semester party for the class
- Create a brochure with advice for Spanish students in your college
- Select a candidate for a job
- Organize a service trip to the Dominican Republic
- Create a timeline about a historical figure
- Create a poster for a health problem prevention campaign
- Plan a weekend at a leisure and fantasy fair in Bogota
- Design a “smart” campus
- Create a commercial to promote a business on a crowdfunding platform
- Prepare a presentation about one of the Sustainable Development Goals related to the environment

With *Gente*, students learn by doing!

New to the Fourth Edition

The new edition of *Gente* includes multiple improvements based on extensive instructor and student reviews, interviews, and feedback; new research and findings in the second language learning field in general, and task-based language learning in particular; and market research. At the core, *Gente's* hallmarks continue to be the same:

- Consistent learning sequence
- Content-based grammar approach from a functional, usage-based perspective
- Emphasis on interaction and collaborative learning
- Development of cultural consciousness and cross-cultural awareness
- Development of culture-based, strategic reading and writing

The new or revised features below are the direct result of users' feedback on the key improvements that would strengthen the *Gente* program.

- **Learning Objectives as Can-Do Statements in Alignment with ACTFL Standards** – Every chapter opener of *Gente* now includes learning objectives related to presentational and interpersonal communication, interpretive communication, and intercultural competence. These objectives are written as “can-do” statements that students can own, work toward, and achieve. Students are also encouraged to review and reflect on their progress at the conclusion of each chapter's *tarea* through completion of a progress self-assessment.

PRESENTATIONAL AND INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION	
<p>Speaking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk about my university life. • ask and answer questions about academic interests and schedules. • talk about physical or emotional states and give recommendations and advice. • talk about frequency and quantifying activities. 	<p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write a basic email explaining my routine in college and giving recommendations for international students. • edit my writing by focusing on content and organization. • use connectors to give examples and clarify meaning.
INTERPRETIVE COMMUNICATION	
<p>Listening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify basic information in conversations related to academic interests, lodging, and schedules. • understand basic questions related to my college routine, schedule, and lodging. 	<p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the general meaning of an informational text. • use a bilingual dictionary and other reading strategies to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words.
INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk about Spain as a multilingual country. • understand Spain's past contributions to the United States. • reflect on the work of a famous Spaniard living in the United States and his impact on the community. 	

- **Updated and Fully Revised Chapters and Tareas** – Based on users' feedback, the authors revised several chapters to incorporate new or updated themes relevant to today's students and society. Likewise, many *tareas* were updated or fully revised accordingly to ensure their meaningfulness to students as well as to allow for in-class completion. Chapter theme changes that involved almost or all-new activities and new *tareas* include:

- Chapter 5 changed from *Gente en forma* to *Gente que estudia*
- Chapter 6 changed from *Gente en la casa y en el trabajo* to *Gente que trabaja*
- Chapter 10 changed from *Gente e historias (I)* to *Gente extraordinaria*
- Chapter 11 changed from *Gente e historias (II)* to *Gente e historias*
- Chapter 12 changed from *Gente sana* to *Gente, salud y deportes*
- Chapter 17 changed from *Gente que cuenta historias* to *Gente y derechos*
- Chapter 19 changed from *Gente que opina* to *Gente y desarrollo*
- Chapter 20 theme changed from *Gente con sentimientos* to *Gente y medio ambiente*

In addition, the authors revised *tareas* for chapters 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18 to better connect with students' lives, reflect today's society, and/or allow for completion of the full task within class time. The countries of focus of Chapters 5 and 15 were also switched from Colombia to Spain.

- **Task-Based Testing Program** – Based on current task-based language learning theory, as well as user and non-user instructor surveys and interviews, *Gente* authors made improvements to the testing program to ensure that assessment and learning are pedagogically aligned. The new task-based assessment program is formative and performance-based. Students are asked to perform target tasks at different points in the program, and are assessed on the quality of their performance. The tasks assess productive language skills and are integrative (i.e., they incorporate more than one skill, like reading a text in order to complete a speaking or writing task). Assessment rubrics that provide both task accomplishment criteria and language proficiency criteria provide students with individualized feedback.
- **Grammar Scope and Sequence Updated & Expanded *Consultorio lingüístico*** – The *Consultorio lingüístico* section, an easy-to-understand reference section written in English with Spanish examples and English equivalents, was extensively reviewed and expanded to facilitate processing and understanding of Spanish structures: their forms, meanings, and uses. Grammar is presented as a way to express certain types of meanings through grammatical *forms*. *Gente* authors acknowledge that knowing about grammar does not equate to knowing how to use the grammar, but explicit knowledge of the Spanish grammar can help students develop cross-linguistic awareness and establish form–function connections. The review of this component also reflects that grammar is acquired through time and in a spiral (not additive) fashion; for this reason, highly useful grammar structures reappear at different points throughout the *Gente* program.
- **Integrated Videos** – Videos are now integrated throughout the text and introduce each chapter (with the exception of Chapter 1). These vibrant videos were shot on location to immerse students in the nuances of culture and the Spanish language from the very start. In most chapters, another video of the chapter’s country of focus is integrated into the *Comparaciones culturales* section to further engage students in the cultural customs and daily life of native speakers, including their traditions, geography, history, and festivals. The full series of Videos, along with related activities, remains available to students and instructors in *MyLabSpanish*.
- **Expanded *Comparaciones culturales*** – This section has been expanded to include relevant and updated cultural content about the entire Spanish-speaking world as well as new content about the focus country and the influence of its people on the United States. This additional content promotes awareness of Spanish-speaking communities in the United States. New activities foster comparisons and cross-cultural awareness.
- **Process Approach to Writing** – Writing assignments are varied and relevant to students’ needs and interests. The *Gente que escribe* section has been revised to follow a process-oriented approach to writing (similar to *Gente que lee*), with before-, during-, and after-writing activities that encourage students to follow a planned series of steps, including both self-monitoring and peer editing. The new edition also includes peer-review guidelines for students available in *MyLab*.
- **Streamlined *MyLab*** – *Gente* users surveyed agree that a streamlined *MyLab* with easy-to-use and easy-to-find resources is the best complement to the textbook. Over one million language learners have used *MyLab* to improve results in their beginning and intermediate language courses. The *MyLab* offering that complements and enhances the new edition of *Gente* includes strategically selected and new resources, such as a fully revised student activities manual (written by *Gente’s* textbook authors); the full *Club cultura* video series and




related activities; new online student activities tied to *Estrategias para leer*, *Estrategias para escribir*, and *Mas allá de la frase* strategy boxes in the textbook; and a new *LiveChat* activity tied to the *Situaciones* interaction activity within *Interacciones*.

How Gente Works: Chapter Walkthrough

The task-based approach in *Gente* is highly communicative and creates an immersion-like experience in the elementary and intermediate Spanish classrooms. The visual walkthrough below illustrates *Gente's* chapter organization. The instructional sequence of each of *Gente's* brief 20 chapters (a feature that serves to motivate students by giving them a greater sense of accomplishment) progresses from a focus on input to a focus on output (that is, contextualized input to guided output, to free output, to the global / integrative task).

Chapter Opener and Acercamientos. This section introduces students to the theme and the global task that they will carry out in this chapter. The section also presents the pedagogical goals (linguistic and cultural) of the chapter through contextualized language, visuals (photographs, line art, realia), and activities that activate the learner's background knowledge. Learners also receive preliminary information on the country that is the cultural focal point of the chapter.

Capítulo 5 Gente que estudia



Universidad de Salamanca (España)

Foto: iStockphoto.com/Alamy, iStockphoto.com/Photo

Acercamientos 83

Acercamientos

5-1 Las materias (subjects) de estudio Mira esta lista de materias de estudio. ¿Cuáles son tus favoritas? Elige dos. ¿Cuáles no te gustan? Elige dos.

Matemáticas	Química	Lengua	Literatura
Geografía	Física	Educación Física	Música
Historia	Arte	Informática (Computer Sciences)	Tecnología

Ahora, habla con dos compañeros para comparar sus preferencias.

EJEMPLO: E1: A mí me gustan mucho las matemáticas.
E2: A mí no. Yo prefiero la historia: es mi materia favorita.
E3: A mí me encantan las ciencias: química y física.

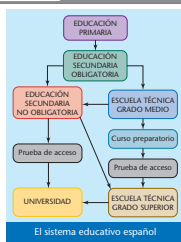
5-2 Estudiar en España Lee este texto sobre el sistema educativo en España y mira el gráfico. ¿Es igual o diferente en tu país?

www.edusistemaes.org

El sistema educativo de España se compone de cinco partes: la educación infantil, que no es obligatoria; la educación primaria (seis años) que es obligatoria y es gratis en escuelas públicas; la educación secundaria obligatoria (cuatro años) que también es gratis; la educación secundaria no obligatoria o bachillerato (dos años más) y la educación universitaria. La Constitución española dice que la educación es un derecho (right) de todos los españoles.

Durante la educación primaria se estudian estas materias: Ciencias Sociales, Educación Artística, Educación Física, Lengua y Literatura, Lengua Extranjera, Matemáticas y Ciencias Naturales. En la educación secundaria hay materias obligatorias y opcionales. Las materias obligatorias son similares a la primaria, pero además se estudian otras como Tecnologías, Música o Educación Cívica. La lengua extranjera es obligatoria; además puedes elegir una segunda lengua extranjera como opcional.

Para poder ir a la universidad, los estudiantes tienen que terminar la educación secundaria (seis años) y pasar un examen de acceso. En España hay 53 universidades públicas y 27 privadas. Los títulos (degrees) universitarios son: Grado (tres o cuatro años de universidad), Máster (uno o dos años) y Doctorado. La universidad pública cuesta entre 800 y 2.000 euros por año y la privada un promedio de 9.500 euros por año.



El sistema educativo español

Ahora completa la tabla con tu compañero/a.

	ESPAÑA	TU PAIS
¿Cuántos años estudias en la escuela primaria?		
¿Cuántos años estudias en la escuela secundaria?		
¿Es obligatoria la escuela primaria?		
¿Es obligatoria la escuela secundaria?		
¿Qué materias estudias en la escuela primaria?		
¿Qué materias estudias en la escuela secundaria?		
¿Cómo es el acceso a la universidad?		
¿Qué títulos puedes obtener en la universidad?		
¿Cuántas universidades hay?		
¿Cuánto cuesta la universidad?		

At the end of this lesson, I will be able to...

TAREA GLOBAL

Elaborar un folleto con recomendaciones para estudiantes españoles en tu universidad

PRESENTATIONAL AND INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Speaking


- talk about my university life.
- ask and answer questions about academic interests and schedules.
- talk about physical or emotional states and give recommendations and advice.
- talk about frequency and quantifying activities.

Writing

- write a basic email explaining my routine in college and giving recommendations for international students.
- edit my writing by focusing on content and organization.
- use connectors to give examples and clarify meaning.

CLUB CULTURA

Explore España with Club cultura!



INTERPRETIVE COMMUNICATION

Listening

- identify basic information in conversations related to academic interests, lodging, and schedules.
- understand basic questions related to my college routine, schedule, and lodging.

Reading

- understand the general meaning of an informational text.
- use a bilingual dictionary and other reading strategies to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words.

INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE

- talk about Spain as a multilingual country.
- understand Spain's past contributions to the United States.
- reflect on the work of a famous Spaniard living in the United States and his impact on the community.

Vocabulario en contexto. This section introduces the lesson's active vocabulary in context through a series of activities and micro-tasks that focus primarily on comprehension with some guided output. Visuals, text, audio, and instructor discourse combine to create broad and varied sources of input. Some structures that are presented in the subsequent *Lengua en contexto* section may also be previewed lexically in context.

Lengua en contexto. This section focuses on content-based grammar by presenting the target structures in context from a functional, usage-based perspective. Each activity encourages the establishment of connections between forms and meanings giving learners a true understanding of the Spanish language. All activities and micro-tasks encourage production in a guided manner. Summary grammar boxes are placed strategically to serve as a quick in-class reference while they do the activities and micro-tasks. At the end of the chapter, the *Consultorio lingüístico* pages offer grammar explanations in English for easy comprehension of concepts. Examples of grammar in use are given with translations in English, so students can make needed cross-linguistic connections.

86 Capítulo 5 • Gente que estudia
Lengua en contexto 87

EL PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO

Verbos regulares

HABLAR	COMER	VIVIR
hablo	como	vivo
hablas	comes	vives
habla	come	vive
hablamos	comemos	vivimos
hablan	comen	viven

Verbos irregulares

DORMIR	IR	HACER
duermo	voy	hago
duermes	vas	haces
duerme	va	hace
duermin	vamos	hacemos
duermen	van	hacen

Se conjugan como **dormir, jugar, poder** (o, u + ue) → **juego, puedo**
 Se conjugan como **hacer, tener, salir** → **tengo, salgo**

ESTADOS, RECOMENDACIONES Y CONSEJOS

Estar + adjetivo = estados físicos y anímicos
 Juan **está** cansado / delgado / feliz.
 María **está** triste / abundante / preocupada.

Recomendación personal
Tienes que dormir más.
Tienes que trabajar menos.

Recomendación impersonal
Hay que hacer ejercicio.
Es necesario hacer ejercicio.
Es bueno hacer ejercicio.
Es importante hacer ejercicio.

LA CUANTIFICACIÓN

Con verbo
 Julián trabaja **poco / mucho / demasiado**.

Con adjetivo
 Julián es **muy / demasiado** perezoso.

Con nombres
 Marta tiene **poco / mucho / demasiado** trabajo.
 Ramón trabaja **pocas / muchas / demasiadas** horas.

Lengua en contexto

5-8 Para tener éxito en la universidad ¿Qué cosas son importantes para tener éxito en la universidad? Ordenen estos consejos de más (1) a menos (10) importante. Después, añadan (*añad*) dos más.

CONSEJOS	IMPORTANCIA
Hacer actividades extracurriculares.	
Apuntarse a (<i>sign up for</i>) clubes y asociaciones.	
No tomar demasiadas clases cada (<i>each</i>) semestre.	
Tener pocas clases temprano (<i>early</i>).	
Ir a muchos eventos para conocer gente.	
Gastar poco dinero.	
Salir (<i>go out</i>) con los amigos.	
Tener muy buenos compañeros de cuarto.	
Estudiar mucho .	
Tener un horario muy organizado.	

Otros: _____

EJEMPLO: E1: Es necesario tener un buen horario.
 E2: Si, pero es muy importante no tomar demasiadas clases.

5-9 ¿Malos o buenos hábitos? Pregunta a tu compañero/a si hace estas cosas cuando está en la universidad.

Despertarse tarde a menudo para ir a clase
 Enfadarse de vez en cuando con un/a profesor/a
 Dormirse muchas veces en clase
 Acostarse siempre a las 4 de la mañana
 Divertirse cada día con los amigos

EJEMPLO: E1: ¿Te despiertas tarde a menudo para ir a clase?
 E2: No, yo casi nunca me despierto tarde. ¿Y tú?
 E1: Yo sí, algunas veces.

Ahora, explica los hábitos de tu compañero/a a la clase.

5-10 El horario de clases Este es el horario de Adriana, una estudiante de la universidad. Examen su horario y decidan si Adriana puede hacer estas cosas:

Acostarse tarde los martes
 Ir al gimnasio los lunes y miércoles a las cinco
 Almorzar cada día a la una de la tarde con su hermana
 Levantarse tarde los viernes
 Viajar a casa para visitar a su familia el fin de semana
 Ir al cine el martes por la tarde
 Ir a una clase de natación los lunes por la mañana

EJEMPLO: E1: ¿Puede levantarse tarde los martes?
 E2: Sí, pero no muy tarde porque tiene clase a las once y media.

Finalmente decidan si Adriana tiene un buen horario o no. Justifiquen su respuesta.

	lunes	martes	miércoles	jueves	viernes
8:00					
8:00	Algebra		Algebra		Algebra
9:00					
10:00					
11:00					
12:00	12:00 Introducción a la Química	11:30 Escritura Académica	12:00 Introducción a la Química	11:30 Escritura Académica	
13:00					
14:00	14:00 Chino	14:00 Chino	14:00 Chino	14:00 Chino	
15:00					
16:00					
17:00			16:30 Introducción a la Programación		

5-11 Demasiadas clases Escucha la conversación entre Martina y su amigo Javi. Di si esta información es Cierta o Falsa. Si es falsa, corrígela.

1. Martina toma una clase de Diseño y una de Matemáticas.
 2. Martina tiene clase cada día.
 3. Martina no tiene clases por la tarde.
 4. Martina no come porque no tiene tiempo.
 5. Martina tiene que ir a clase, después ver a su profesor y finalmente ir a la biblioteca.

5-12 Consejos para estar mejor Piensa cómo es tu estado físico o anímico en estas situaciones y completa el cuadro.

Situación	Estado de ánimo o físico
Al final de una semana de mucho trabajo	
Antes / después de un test	
Cuando salgo con amigos	
En el invierno	
Los lunes a las 8 a.m.	

Compartan sus respuestas y den consejos a su compañero/a.

EJEMPLO: E1: Siempre estoy contento después de ir al gimnasio.
 E2: Entonces tienes que ir al gimnasio todos los días. Es importante sentirse bien en la universidad.

VERBOS REFLEXIVOS

Levantarse
me levanto
te levantas
se levanta
nos levantamos
se levantan

Son verbos reflexivos: acostarse, dormirse, despertarse, enfadarse. Tengo que levantarme a las seis. No queremos levantarnos tarde. Pueden levantarse a las nueve. ¿A qué hora se levantan?

LA FRECUENCIA

- (casi) siempre
- muchas veces
- a menudo
- de vez en cuando
- (casi) nunca

Nunca voy al gimnasio por la tarde.
No voy nunca al gimnasio por la tarde.

los lunes
los martes
los miércoles
los jueves
los viernes
los sábados
los domingos

los fines de semana
todos los días, **cada día**
todas las semanas, **cada semana**

LA HORA

- ¿Qué hora es?
 - Son las nueve. / Es la una.
- ¿A qué hora es / comienza / termina la clase de Historia?
 - A las nueve, nueve y cinco, nueve y cuarto, nueve y veinte, nueve y media.
- A las diez, **menos veinte**, **menos cuarto**, **menos cinco**.
 - a las diez **de la mañana** = 10 a.m.
 - a las diez **de la noche** = 10 p.m.
 - a las diez **de la tarde** = 2 p.m.
 - La clase **es de** nueve y media a once.

Interacciones. This section targets the development of interpersonal oral discourse and interactional strategies by engaging students in collaborative, pair- and group-work tasks that focus on meaning. There is a greater emphasis upon production, which is also less guided than in the previous vocabulary and grammar sections, thus moving the student along to freer output. This progression from a more controlled format to a more open one culminates in *Situaciones*, a role-play activity (also available for completion as a *LiveChat* activity in *MyLab*). It is important to stress that *Interacciones* is much more than an opportunity to practice language; the authors of *Gente* believe interactions are the way language is learned. In addition to this dedicated section, *Gente* provides extensive opportunities for cooperative learning in pairs and groups to further promote classroom-negotiated interaction.

Tarea global. The *tarea* is the central element in every chapter in which students use the resources learned in the previous four sections, plus any others they may have, to carry out a collaborative task. The task has various steps (*pasos*), used as scaffolding and representing different skills and levels of difficulty. The final

linguistic focus of each task gives students an opportunity to reflect on the language goals of the chapter and progress in their language learning. *Ayuda* boxes provide specific grammatical and functional aids to help students as they carry out the collaborative task.

90 Capítulo 5 • Gente que estudia
Tarea global 91

Tarea global

Elaborar un folleto con recomendaciones para estudiantes españoles en tu universidad

Preparación La vida universitaria en España y Estados Unidos es diferente. Lee este párrafo sobre la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM). Después, comenta con tu grupo las diferencias entre esta universidad y las de Estados Unidos.

En la UAM, los estudiantes tienen que escoger, desde el primer año, cuál es el grado o especialidad que quieren estudiar y todas las materias están relacionadas con (related to) sus especialidades. Por eso es común tener los mismos (the same) compañeros en cada clase. El año académico comienza en octubre y termina alrededor de junio. Algunas materias pueden basar sus notas (grades) en trabajos y ensayos, pero muchas utilizan solamente un examen final. El precio por crédito es entre 20 y 40 euros. Hay dos colegios o residencias estudiantiles en el campus; allí viven muchos estudiantes internacionales. Los estudiantes de la zona normalmente viven con sus familias; los otros, en residencias para estudiantes o apartamentos compartidos. Existe también el Programa *Convive* que es una iniciativa intergeneracional entre una persona mayor que vive sola y un estudiante.

EJEMPLO: E1: En la UAM _____, pero en mi universidad _____
 E2: Sí, y en mi universidad _____, pero en la UAM _____

Paso 1 La Oficina de Estudios en el Extranjero de tu universidad tiene una lista de seis recomendaciones para los estudiantes internacionales. Lee la lista. Después, ordena las recomendaciones de más importante (1) a menos importante (6).

- Conocer la cultura.** Algunos estudiantes no se preparan antes de viajar y esto es un error. Es importante aprender sobre la historia y la cultura general de la región.
- Participar a menudo en las actividades de la universidad.** En el departamento de servicios estudiantiles tienen información sobre diferentes actividades: orientaciones para los estudiantes, eventos especiales, clubes, fiestas y más. Estos eventos son excelentes para socializar.
- Utilizar las redes sociales, pero no demasiado.** Internet es una fuente inmenurable de posibilidades para estar conectado con el lugar, pero hay que tener mucho cuidado (*be very careful*).
- Asistir a clases todos los días.** Es una excelente manera de aprovechar (*make the most of*) el programa, aprender y conocer estudiantes con los mismos (*the same*) intereses.
- Estudiar idiomas.** Este semestre es la oportunidad perfecta para avanzar tus conocimientos del idioma. Dominar el idioma te permite (*allows*) conocer nuevos amigos.
- Tener mucha paciencia.** Los comienzos (*beginnings*) nunca son fáciles. Todas las personas se sienten solas las primeras semanas.

EJEMPLO: E1: Para mí, lo más importante es aprender el idioma.
 E2: Sí, pero es importante socializar mucha. Yo, por ejemplo, uso Facebook a menudo para estar en contacto con mis amigos y conocer gente.
 E3: Estoy de acuerdo con... Es necesario aprender el idioma si vives en otro país.

Paso 2 El grupo tiene que seleccionar las cuatro recomendaciones más importantes.

Paso 3 Piensen en las diferencias entre la universidad en España y en Estados Unidos. En cada área, expliquen qué retos (*challenges*) puede tener un estudiante español en una universidad de Estados Unidos. Después elijan el reto más grande y den una recomendación para superarlo (*overcome it*).

	Reto 1	Reto 2
La comida		
El choque cultural		
El sistema educativo		

Paso 4 Escriban un folleto (*leaflet*) con cinco recomendaciones para los estudiantes españoles que llegan a su universidad. En el folleto tienen que incluir ejemplos de los servicios que existen en el campus.

ESTUDIOS EN EL EXTRANJERO 101

Si quieres tener éxito este semestre, la clave (*key*) es conocer la universidad y sus servicios. ¿Cómo? Aquí tienes cinco consejos.

1. Es conveniente... porque...
2. Hay que... porque...
3. Es bueno... porque...
4. _____
5. _____

Paso 5 El grupo presenta las recomendaciones del folleto a la clase. Cada participante presenta una recomendación.

Paso 6 Mi progreso
 Review the goals. Mark with a ✓ the goals you think you have achieved and to what extent.

I can...	very well	well	with difficulty
Goal 1: talk about university life.			
Goal 2: give recommendations and advice.			
Goal 3: talk about frequency and amount of activities.			

Ayuda

Para mí lo más difícil es...
 (No) tienes razón; lo más fácil / difícil es...
 Estoy de acuerdo con...
 No estoy de acuerdo con...

Gente que lee. This section emphasizes the development of discourse-based, strategic reading through content-based, process-oriented reading tasks. Readings are based on a variety of sources and genres that cover a wide range of topics. *Gente que lee* provides extensive strategic reading instruction designed to build a core set of reading skills. Focused pre- and post-reading activities develop a range of reading comprehension skills, such as predicting content, understanding the main idea, and identifying topic sentences. As a result, students begin to read purposefully, efficiently, and effectively.

Gente que escribe. This section emphasizes the development of discourse-based, strategic writing through content-based, process-oriented writing tasks. *Gente que escribe* includes real-life writing tasks that promote an interactive, discourse-based approach to writing and encourage students to be aware of their audience. Students learn to write as a process of creating, sharing, and revising ideas and sentences. Each writing task requires brainstorming, drafting, revising, proofreading, and editing through a guided process. A wide range of writing topics inspires students' self-expression. Each *Gente que escribe* section includes a *Más allá de la frase* box that gives learners linguistic tools to increase their written discourse abilities. The new post-writing section approaches editing as a formative and collaborative process in which students are guided through both the assessment of their peers' work and the revision of their own writing.

Comparaciones culturales. Although culture is integrated throughout the *Gente* chapters, these special sections encourage students to further explore the

Spanish-speaking cultures and societies around the world and in the United States. Updated and expanded information includes influences by descendants from the target country in the United States. Activities foster development of cultural consciousness, critical thinking, and cross-cultural awareness by encouraging students to make connections between the cultures of Spanish-speaking countries and their own. Providing contextualized cultural content throughout the chapter reinforces the connections between form and meaning, and between language and culture.

Comparaciones culturales

5-23 ¿Cómo es España? Antes de leer el texto, respondan a estas preguntas.

1. ¿Qué ciudad es la capital de España?
2. ¿Qué lenguas se hablan en España?
3. ¿Es España una república?
4. ¿Qué países comparten frontera con España?

Ahora lean el texto y comprueben si sus respuestas son correctas.



España es un país miembro de la Unión Europea y su forma de gobierno es la monarquía parlamentaria. De acuerdo con su Constitución, el castellano o español es la lengua oficial del país y la lengua materna del 89% de los españoles. La Constitución reconoce tres lenguas más: el euskera, el catalán y el gallego, los cuales se hablan en regiones específicas del territorio español.

¿Dónde se hablan las cuatro lenguas de España? Asocie cada color con una lengua.

5-24 Españoles en Estados Unidos Lee este texto sobre la presencia española en Estados Unidos. Después responde las preguntas.



José Andrés

El Censo de Estados Unidos estima que hay unas 630.000 personas de origen o ascendencia española en este país. La presencia de españoles en Estados Unidos comienza en 1513, en Florida, con el explorador Juan Ponce de León. El primer asentamiento (settlement) de europeos en Estados Unidos es la ciudad de San Agustín (Florida), fundada por españoles en 1565. Otras áreas de asentamiento son Nuevo México, California, Arizona y Texas. Un número significativo de españoles contribuye a la ciencia, la cultura y el arte de Estados Unidos. Algunos de ellos son: Plácido Domingo, uno de los mejores cantantes

de ópera del mundo y Director de la Ópera de Los Angeles; Valentín Fuster, director de Cardiología del Hospital Monte Sinai en Nueva York; y Santiago Calatrava, uno de los mejores arquitectos del mundo y autor de la estación de transportes del *World Trade Center*, en Nueva York. José Andrés, nombrado por la revista *Time* una de las "100 personas más influyentes", es un innovador chef internacionalmente reconocido, además de humanitario. Pionero de las tapas españolas en los Estados Unidos, es conocido por su cocina de vanguardia y sus múltiples restaurantes en Estados Unidos (Washington DC y Los Angeles). Andrés es un defensor de los problemas de la alimentación y el hambre. En el 2012 forma *World Central Kitchen*, una organización que busca soluciones inteligentes al hambre y la pobreza. El trabajo de Andrés ha ganado premios y distinciones, como la medalla de *National Humanities*.

1. ¿Qué ciudad es la más antigua de Estados Unidos?
2. ¿Qué lugares hay en Estados Unidos con influencias de España?
3. ¿Conoces a otros españoles que son famosos o importantes en Estados Unidos?

5-25 Las misiones españolas en Estados Unidos Lean el texto sobre el impacto de España y sus misiones en las culturas indígenas en Estados Unidos. Después, contesten la pregunta y preparen la ficha.

El impacto de España en la formación de EE. UU. es muy grande pero no muy conocido. El Servicio de Parques Nacionales tiene un itinerario para visitar las misiones coloniales españolas del suroeste estadounidense. Este itinerario, creado en colaboración con la embajada de España, incluye 36 destinos en Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas. Son lugares históricos que preservan la memoria de los indígenas estadounidenses y la presencia española en Estados Unidos. Desde su llegada a Estados Unidos en 1565, los españoles usan los pueblos de misión para su asentamiento. Estas misiones, dirigidas por las órdenes religiosas, tienen un papel fundamental en zonas con gran diversidad de culturas indígenas. Las primeras misiones españolas se fundan en Florida a partir de 1565 y se extienden desde el centro del estado hacia el norte. En Nuevo México hay muchas misiones españolas también, construidas con adobe. Las misiones de Tejas se fundan a partir de 1690 y El Alamo es probablemente la más famosa. Las Misiones de San Antonio son Patrimonio Mundial de la Humanidad. California es el último de los territorios que colonizan los españoles en Estados Unidos. La expedición religiosa de fray Junípero Serra implanta un sistema de veintinueve misiones. Esto permite el dominio del territorio en muy pocos años y sienta las bases de la actual California, como podemos ver en sus ciudades (San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco).

1. ¿Qué función original creen ustedes que tienen las misiones? Marquen sus respuestas correctas.
 - Convertir a los indígenas
 - Introducir métodos de agricultura europeos
 - Proteger a los indígenas de los colonos
 - Asegurar (Ensure) el control del territorio
2. Busquen una foto de una misión y preparen una breve ficha de información. Después presenten la información a la clase.

<input type="radio"/>	Nombre de la misión: _____
<input type="radio"/>	¿Dónde está? _____
<input type="radio"/>	Fecha de la fundación: _____
<input type="radio"/>	Tres datos interesantes: _____
<input type="radio"/>	¿Qué hay en este lugar y cerca de él? _____

Vocabulario. This end-of-chapter section contains an all-inclusive list of active vocabulary within that chapter's learning sequence. Students can listen to these words pronounced by a native speaker within *MyLab* and practice their pronunciation.

Consultorio lingüístico. This grammar reference section appears at the very end of the chapter. The *Consultorio lingüístico* gives explicit instruction on the target grammar points of the chapter. The structures are presented from a functional, discourse point of view, which provides students with a deeper understanding of the structures. This section is in English to make it easier for students to comprehend, and to help them facilitate processing and understanding of the linguistic and metalinguistic aspects of the language.

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María José de la Fuente
Carola Goldenberg
The George Washington University

Capítulo 1

Gente que estudia español



El mundo está lleno de (*full of*) gente que habla español.

At the end of this lesson, I will be able to...

TAREA GLOBAL

Elegir (*choose*) un país hispanohablante para el viaje de fin de curso (*end-of-year trip*)

PRESENTATIONAL AND INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION

Speaking

- spell names and countries.
- introduce myself, ask and answer questions about basic personal information.
- identify people and places in pictures and maps.
- use basic expressions to communicate more effectively.

Writing

- write a text with basic personal information.
- use basic connectors to link ideas.

INTERPRETIVE COMMUNICATION

Listening

- recognize Spanish letters and basic words.
- understand simple greetings and some numbers.
- understand basic questions about myself.

Reading

- understand some basic words related to cultural interests.
- identify the topic and some facts from a basic informational text.
- use strategies to predict content in a text.

INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE

- identify the countries where Spanish is spoken.
- reflect on the incidence of the Spanish language and cultures in the United States.
- interpret data about the situation of Hispanics in the United States.
- understand some basic facts about Puerto Rico.

Acercamientos



1-1 El primer (first) día de clase En una clase de español, la profesora pasa lista (*takes attendance*). Escucha (*listen*) y lee (*read*) los nombres de los estudiantes. Marca los estudiantes que están (*are*) en la clase.

	NOMBRE	APELLIDOS
01	Ana	REDONDO CORTÉS
02	Luis	RODRIGO SALAZAR
03	Eva	TOMÁS ALONSO
04	José Antonio	VALLÉS PÉREZ
05	Raúl	OLANO ARTIGAS
06	María Rosa	RODRÍGUEZ PRADO
07	Francisco	LEGUINECHE ZUBIZARRETA
08	Cecilia	CASTRO OMEDES
09	Alberto	VIZCAÍNO MORCILLO
10	Silvia	JIMÉNEZ LUQUE
11	Nilda	HERRERO GARCÍA
12	Rosa	GUILLÉN COBOS

Ahora tu profesor/a pasa lista. Escucha el nombre y el apellido (*last name*) de los estudiantes. Después de escuchar (*after hearing*) tu nombre, preséntate (*introduce yourself*) a la clase.

EJEMPLO: E1: **Hola, me llamo John Smith.**

E2: **Yo soy Emily Wolfeschlegelsteinhausdorff.**



1-2 ¿Dónde (Where) se habla español? Mira el mapa de la primera página del capítulo. Di (*say*) nombres de países donde se habla español.

EJEMPLO: **En Argentina, en Ecuador, en México.**



1-3 El español está en todas partes (is everywhere) Elaboren una lista de palabras que son iguales (*the same*) en inglés y en español.



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pilpphoto/Shutterstock

Vocabulario en contexto

1-4 El mundo hispanohablante Lee la lista de temas (*topics*). Relaciona los temas con las fotografías. Atención: puedes usar más de un tema en cada foto.



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Oliver Wintzen / Alamy Stock Photo

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ____ las playas | 7. ____ la cultura |
| 2. ____ la comida | 8. ____ la ciudad |
| 3. ____ la gente | 9. ____ la música |
| 4. ____ las fiestas populares | 10. ____ los monumentos |
| 5. ____ la naturaleza | 11. ____ las tradiciones |
| 6. ____ el arte | 12. ____ la historia |

EJEMPLO: La foto A, la gente y la ciudad.

1-5 Tus intereses Completa la tabla según (*according to*) tu interés en los temas de la actividad anterior. Escribe dos temas en cada (*each*) sección.

INTERESANTE	ABURRIDO (<i>boring</i>)	DIVERTIDO
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

 Ahora habla con tu compañero/a.

EJEMPLO: E1: **¿Interesante?**

E2: **Para mí, la comida y los deportes.**



1-6 El español en el mundo La televisión transmite el “Festival (Contest) de la Canción Hispana”. Participan países hispanohablantes. Ahora (*now*) vota Argentina. ¿Cuántos puntos da Argentina (*does Argentina give*) a cada (*each*) país? Escribe la información en el tablero (*scoreboard*).

Illustration by Noelle Cremer

Cierra (*Close*) el libro y di (*say*) en español el nombre de cinco países hispanohablantes.



1-7 Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco... Lee (*read*) un número de teléfono. Tu compañero/a (*classmate*) tiene que identificar de quién es.

EJEMPLO: E1: *Seis, seis, cinco, dos, tres, cero, seis, uno, siete*

E2: *Mamá*



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Ahora intercambia (*exchange*) tu número de teléfono con tu compañero/a.

EL NOMBRE

Llamarse

(yo)	me	llamo
(tú)	te	llamas
(él, ella, usted)	se	llama

SER: EL PRESENTE

(yo)	soy
(tú)	eres
(él, ella, usted)	es
(nosotros, nosotras)	somos
(ellos, ellas, ustedes)	son

EL GÉNERO Y EL NÚMERO: ARTÍCULOS

	MASCULINO	FEMENINO
singular	el	la
	el país	la ciudad
plural	los	las
	los países	las ciudades

EL GÉNERO Y EL NÚMERO: DEMOSTRATIVOS

	MASCULINO	FEMENINO
singular	este	esta
	Este es Juan.	Esta es María.
plural	estos	estas
	Estos son mis amigos.	Estas son mis amigas.
	esto	
	Esto es Chile.	

EL ALFABETO

A a	B be	C ce
D de	E e	F efe
G ge	H hache	I i
J jota	K ka	L ele
M eme	N ene	Ñ eñe
O o	P pe	Q cu
R erre	S ese	T te
U u	V uve	W doble uve
X equis	Y ye	Z zeta

Lengua en contexto

1-3 ¿Qué país es? Un/a estudiante deletrea (*spells*) el código de aeropuerto (*airport code*) de un país. La clase tiene que adivinar (*guess*) el nombre del país.



EJEMPLO: E1: **A, R**
E2: ¡Argentina!

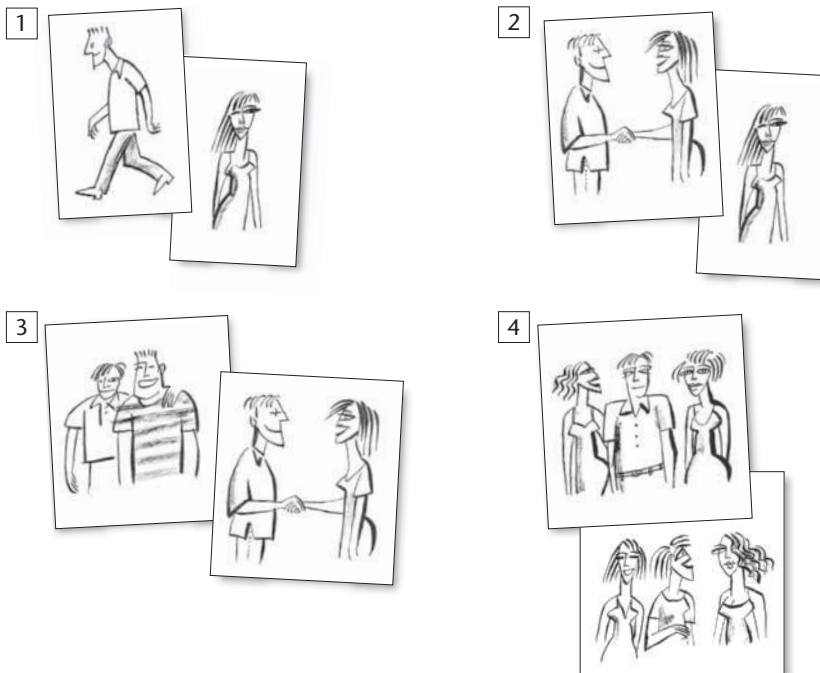
1-9 ¿Qué aspectos son / no son interesantes para ustedes (for you)?
Completa el cuadro y habla con tu compañero/a.

PAÍS	SÍ	NO
España	la música el deporte	las ciudades los monumentos
México		
Costa Rica		
Argentina		
Cuba		

EJEMPLO: E1: **España... la** música **y los** monumentos.
E2: **Y el** vino **y la** comida.
E1: **La** comida **sí, el** vino **no**.

Compartan (*share*) la información con la clase.

1-10 Las fotos Una chica muestra (*shows*) las fotos de un viaje a su amigo. Identifica las fotos. Presta atención a los pronombres **este, esta, estos y estas**.





1-11 Geografía Localicen (*locate*) los países en el mapa.

EJEMPLO: E1: **Esto es Perú.**

E2: **¿Perú? No, esto es Colombia.**



Illustration by Noelle Cremer



1-12 Famosos Estos son actores y cantantes (*singers*) hispanohablantes famosos en Estados Unidos. ¿Quiénes son?



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EJEMPLO: E1: **¿Quién es este?**

E2: **Este es Enrique Iglesias, ¿no?**

¿Conoces (*Do you know*) a otros hispanohablantes famosos?

Interacciones

Estrategias para la comunicación oral

Useful expressions for the class

There are some expressions that you need to learn to communicate more effectively with your instructor and your classmates. You should learn these expressions as “chunks” of language rather than trying to break them down.

- *¿Cómo se dice “nature” en español?* How do you say “nature” in Spanish?
- *¿Qué significa “etiqueta”?* What does *etiqueta* mean?
- *¿Cómo se escribe “hola”?* How do you spell *hola*?
- *Tengo una pregunta.* I have a question.
- *¿Puedes repetir, por favor?* Can you repeat that, please?
- *Más despacio, por favor.* Slower, please.
- *No entiendo.* I don’t understand.
- *Gracias.* Thanks. / Thank you.

1–13 Preguntas (Questions) en clase Escribe en el cuadro (*chart*) nueve palabras.

	TRES PALABRAS
No sé (<i>I don’t know</i>) qué significa	
No sé cómo se dice en español	
No sé cómo se escribe en español	

Ahora pregunta a tu profesor/a.

EJEMPLO: E1: *¿Cómo se dice “@” en español?*
P: *Se dice “arroba”.*



1–14 Para conocer a la clase Entrevista (*Interview*) a un/a compañero/a de clase que no conoces (*that you don’t know yet*) y escribe el nombre, el apellido, el número de teléfono y el correo electrónico.

EJEMPLO: E1: *¿Cómo te llamas?*
E2: *Tim.*
E1: *¿Y cuál es tu apellido?*
E2: *Brown.*

Ahora presenta (*introduce*) a tu compañero/a a la clase.

Ayuda

- ¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono?
 - (Es el) 916 344 5624, y el celular, 606 546 3329.
- ¿Tienes correo electrónico?
 - Sí, mi dirección es luigi3@melo.net.



1–15 Lugares fascinantes del mundo hispanohablante Asocien las fotos con los nombres.



Ignacio Salaverria/Shutterstock



igz/Fotolia



stockcam / Getty Images



gary718/Shutterstock

- Machu Picchu, Perú
- Isla de Pascua, Chile
- Chichén Itzá, México
- Islas Galápagos, Ecuador

EJEMPLO: E1: **¿Qué es esto?**

E2: **Esto es Machu Picchu, en Perú.**



1–16 Las fotos de mi viaje (trip) Muestra (*Show*) las fotos de un viaje a tu compañero/a. Identifica los lugares (*places*) y la gente.

EJEMPLO: E1: **Esto es Chile y esta soy yo.**

E2: **¿Y este?**

E1: **Este es mi amigo Horacio.**



1–17 Situaciones: En el extranjero (abroad) Two international students have just arrived in Puerto Rico to study Spanish. They are now in the registration office and need to give their personal information to the secretary.

ESTUDIANTE A

You are the secretary in the registration office. You need to obtain this information from two students who have just arrived.

- Nombre
- Apellido
- Ciudad y país
- Teléfono
- Correo electrónico

ESTUDIANTE B

You are Terry Aki, a student from Cheesequake, New Jersey. Answer the questions posed by the secretary.

ESTUDIANTE C

You are Crystal Chanda-Leir, a student from Penetanguishene, Canada. Answer the secretary's questions.