

S P A N I S H

BASIC COURSE

MODULE I

Lessons 1 - 6

PHONOLOGY

Units 1 - 10

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

## PREFACE

This Workbook is designed to be a self-study/self-evaluation device and is to be used with a correlated set of cassette tapes, which contain the stimuli for the Listening Comprehension component and the Narrative Vocabulary Practice. The Preface of the Student Text contains general information relative to the Spanish (LA) Basic Course as a whole and the way this Workbook fits into the total scheme.

The Key to all exercises contained herein is found at the back portion of the Workbook. Students are encouraged to do all exercises the first time through without reference to the Key. Developing this habit of making honest attempts at understanding or "guessing", when not sure, will pay long range dividends.

Even though activities have been specified for each exercise, the student will soon be aware of the variety of things that can be done with each stimulus, whether it be recorded or printed. A newsbroadcast, for example, might be played repeatedly, almost as background noise, while the student merely absorbs the melody and flow of the language, picking out bits and pieces of meaning here and there. Once familiar with the content, students may wish to try a bit of "simultaneous" translation. In order to grasp the basic message, a good practice is to always keep in mind the questions: Who was involved? What happened? When? Why? Oral and printed stimuli may be gisted, summarized or even rewritten. Throughout this course, the instructor will provide additional activity suggestions for many of the exercises of this Workbook, but self initiative is encouraged.

This Workbook also contains ten units of phonology material. This material has been adapted from the Foreign Institute Spanish Programmatic Course. These are self-study materials but the Keys (voicing scripts) found at the back of the Workbook may be used by the teacher for remedial or supplemental classroom exercises.

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## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Listen to each of the following sentences. In your workbook, circle the letter of the correct translation for each.

1. (a) The sailor is well.  
(b) The sailor is ill.
2. (a) The specialist is quite well.  
(b) The special list is very good.
3. (a) The marines are very ill.  
(b) The marine is very ill.
4. (a) And how is she?  
(b) And how are they?
5. (a) They are fine.  
(b) We are fine.
6. (a) How is the lieutenant?  
(b) How is the corporal?

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Transcribe (copy) each of the following taped Spanish sentences:

- REMEMBER:
1. Write an accent mark on the 3rd persons singular and plural of estar, i.e., está, están.
  2. An upsidedown question mark precedes questions.
  3. The /n/ sound of señor and señora is written as n with a tilde (~), ñ.
  4. The /y/ sound of ellos and ellas is written ll.
  5. The five simple vowels in Spanish have one spelling each:

i = i as in capitán  
e = e as in estar

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B (cont.)

/a/ = a as in señora  
/o/ = o as in cabo  
/u/ = u as in usted

Transcribe the following Spanish sentences:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*11. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*12. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*13. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Optional



## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

## PART I

Listen to each of the words below as it is voiced for you on the tape. Draw a line under the vowel in each which receives the strongest stress.

Example. You will hear and see the word N O S O T R O S

Which of the three vowels in this word receives the heaviest stress? Draw a line under it.

Your answer should look like this. N O S O T R O S

Now do the others.

1. C A P I T Á N
2. S E Ñ O R A
3. S A R G E N T O
4. E S T A R
5. C Ó M O

## PART II

Listen to each of the following words and write down the symbol for the vowel which receives the greatest stress in each.

REMEMBER: The sound /i/ is written with the symbol i, (or y on occasions), /e/ with the symbol e, /a/ with a, /o/ with o, and /u/ with the symbol u. These are the only vowel sounds in Spanish that you need to be worried about and unlike English, each of the five sounds is consistently written with the same symbol.

Example: You will hear the word DIRECTOR. Since the primary stress is on the final syllable, and the vowel of that syllable is the sound /o/, you should write which letter? \_\_\_\_\_. Write the letter. You should have written o. Now do the others.

- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C (cont.)

PART III

Translate each of the following Spanish exchanges into English:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

END OF FRAME 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Translate the following Spanish sentences:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*11. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*12. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*13. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*14. \_\_\_\_\_
- \*15. \_\_\_\_\_

\*Optional

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Transcription:

- REMEMBER: 1. The trilled /r̄/ sound is represented by:
- a single r when it is at the beginning of the word;
  - a single r when it occurs after n, l, or s;
  - the double rr when it occurs between vowels.

The tap /r/ sound is always written as a single r.

2. The /ð/ (th) sound as in English rather is written as a d and occurs between vowels as in radio and soldado.

3. The [β] sound is spelled either with a b or a v and must be memorized. Examples are cerveza and grabadora.

4. The /s/ sound can be written with a c, an s, or a z. Any of the three can represent the sound when it occurs before i or e; before the other vowels, however, only s or z will occur, with s being the more common of the two. Examples of the different spellings are clase, cerveza, and zeta (the Spanish word for the letter z).

5. /ks/ is spelled cc as in diccionario or x as in examen (examination).

6. The letter which is written but never pronounced is the letter h, as in ahora. You may have the tendency to pronounce it when you shouldn't and to omit it in writing when it should be written.

Transcribe each of the following sentences, some of which contain examples of the spelling rules listed above:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

MODULE 1

FRAME 2

LESSON 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

You will hear a series of Spanish words, first in isolation, then in context. Write the English translation of each.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |
|          | 11. _____ |

END OF FRAME 2

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

You will hear a series of Spanish words, first in isolation, then in context. Write the English translation of each.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Transcribe each of the following sentences:

REMEMBER: (Rules for Stress)

1. Word stress in Spanish is usually very predictable (stressed syllables have been capitalized to illustrate the rules):
  - a. If the word ends in a vowel or in consonants n or s, the stress falls on the next to last syllable, as in CAbo, TIEnen, and MEsas.
  - b. If the word ends in other than a vowel, n, or s, the stress falls on the last syllable, as in tENER, coRONEL, and hospITAL.

A written accent mark is not needed for either of the above.

2. When spoken stress for a word violates either of the above rules, a written accent is used on the stressed vowel, as in están, lámpara, and aquí.
3. There are also words that follow the rules 1.a. and b., but have the stress written anyway. Interrogative and exclamatory words such as ¿dónde?

or ¿cómo? have written accents, as do certain twin words in Spanish such as él ("he") versus el ("the"), or sí ("yes") versus si ("if").

Transcribe each of the following sentences being careful to follow the above rules for writing accent marks (^):

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Listen to the following Spanish sentences and circle the letter of the best English translation for each:

1. (a) Where is the beer?  
(b) How is the beer?
2. (a) The corporal is in the barracks.  
(b) Is the corporal in the barracks?
3. (a) The colonel is here.  
(b) The colonel is there.
4. (a) The building is to the right of the hospital.  
(b) The building is to the left of the hospital.
5. (a) The house is behind the barracks.  
(b) The house is in front of the barracks.
6. (a) Are the specialists here now?  
(b) Are the specialists there now?
7. (a) The chair is in front of the table.  
(b) The chair is beside the table.
8. (a) The house is opposite the park.  
(b) The house is within the park.
9. (a) The woman is to the right of the captain.  
(b) The woman is to the left of the captain.
10. (a) The lieutenant colonel is behind the major.  
(b) The lieutenant colonel is in front of the major.

END OF FRAME 3



## LOS ALUMNOS

El cabo Torres y el sargento García no tienen clase. Ellos están en la barraca. La barraca está detrás del edificio. La profesora Ramos tiene clase ahora. Ella está enfrente de los alumnos. El capitán Pérez y la señora Rojas no tienen clase ahora. Ellos están en el pasillo. La señora está al lado del capitán. A la izquierda de la señora está el soldado Benítez. El sargento Ponce está en el baño. Él está bastante mal.

Based on the above narrative, write answers in Spanish to the questions below. Be sure to include the translation of the underlined English words or phrases in your answers.

1. Who is in the barracks?

---

2. Does Corporal Torres have a class now?

---

3. Who doesn't have a class now?

---

4. Where is Mrs. Rojas?

---

5. Is the captain in the rest room?

---

6. Benitez is in the hallway. Where is he in relation to Mrs. Rojas?

---

7. Where is Sergeant Ponce?

---

8. How is he?

---

MODULE 1

REVIEW EXERCISE A

LESSON 1

Write the number of each Spanish word by its English equivalent. You will not use all the English translations.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. pasillo   | a. ( ) now       |
| 2. edificio  | b. ( ) soldier   |
| 3. barraca   | c. ( ) teacher   |
| 4. alumnos   | d. ( ) sergeant  |
| 5. soldado   | e. ( ) building  |
| 6. baño      | f. ( ) corporal  |
| 7. ahora     | g. ( ) hallway   |
| 8. señora    | h. ( ) good      |
| 9. cabo      | i. ( ) barracks  |
| 10. sargento | j. ( ) rest room |
|              | k. ( ) Mrs.      |
|              | l. ( ) students  |

Write Spanish translations for the following sentences:

1. Corporal Ortiz has a class now.

---

2. Does the sergeant have a class now?

---

3. He is in the rest room.

---

4. The professor is in front of the soldiers.

---

5. Is Sergeant Ortiz in the barracks?

---

6. She is to the left of the captain.

---

7. The captain is next to Mrs. Ponce.

---

8. The building is behind the barracks.

---

9. Are the students in the hallways?

---

10. Do the soldiers have a class now?

---

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Transcribe each of the following sentences:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Write English translations for the following exchanges:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

MODULE 1

FRAME 1

LESSON 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Listen to each of the following sentences and circle the letter of the best response to each.

Example: You will hear ¿Tiene Ud. lápiz?

Read the choices in your workbook and circle the best response.

- (a) Sí, tiene lápiz.  
(b) Sí, tengo lápiz.

The best response is (b).

Go on to the others:

1. (a) Sí, está en casa.  
(b) No, está en casa.

2. (a) Es en la mesa.  
(b) Está en la mesa.
3. (a) Están bien, gracias.  
(b) Estamos bien, gracias.
4. (a) No, yo tengo su libro.  
(b) No, yo tengo mi libro.
5. (a) No, yo soy.  
(b) No, yo estoy.
6. (a) No, el instituto está enfrente del hospital.  
(b) No, está detrás del instituto.
7. (a) Pero los alumnos están allí.  
(b) Y él está allí.
8. (a) Sí, somos.  
(b) Sí, son.
9. (a) Es mi alumno.  
(b) Está enfermo.
10. (a) Sí, es nuestro hermano.  
(b) Sí, es nuestra hermana.

END OF FRAME 1

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Listen to the following exchanges in Spanish. After each, circle the letter of the English choice in your workbook which makes a true statement about each.

Example: -¿Quién es su secretaria?

-La esposa del señor Ramírez.

1. The secretary is Ramirez's
  - (a) daughter.
  - (b) wife.
  - (c) sister.

The correct answer is (b).

Do the exercises.

1. The captain is
  - (a) not in.
  - (b) sick.
  - (c) busy.
2. The response states that
  - (a) one of the daughters is sick.
  - (b) the children are fine.
  - (c) one boy is fine, the other is sick.
3. The professor is
  - (a) in his room.
  - (b) worried.
  - (c) at dinner.
4. The captain is
  - (a) happy and satisfied.
  - (b) married and working.
  - (c) tired and worried.

5. The library is
- (a) beside the park.
  - (b) opposite the park.
  - (c) behind the park.
6. The books were returned by
- (a) a professor.
  - (b) a woman.
  - (c) a student.
7. The park is
- (a) to the right of the hospital.
  - (b) between the hospital and the house.
  - (c) to the left of the house.
8. The brother is in the
- (a) Navy.
  - (b) Army.
  - (c) Air Force.

MODULE 1

FRAME 2

LESSON 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Replay Exercise A and write English translations for the Spanish exchanges:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

MODULE 1

FRAME 2

LESSON 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

You will hear a series of sentences in Spanish. Transcribe each sentence, then circle the letter of the correct English translation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Is the doctor home?
- (b) Is the doctor tired?

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) The soldier is quite tired.
- (b) The soldier is too tired.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) The marines are happy.
- (b) The sailors are happy.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) How is your brother?
- (b) How is your sister?

5. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) My niece is very happy.
- (b) My nephew is very happy.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) My uncle's wife is very sad.
- (b) My aunt's husband is very sad.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Are you worried?
- (b) Are you busy?

8. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) My daughter's room has no windows.
- (b) My niece's room has no windows.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Are you all sick?
- (b) Are you sick?

END OF FRAME 2

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Listen to the following Spanish sentences. In your workbook write the number of each sentence beside its English equivalent.

1. a. ( ) Do you have a cold?
2. b. ( ) I don't have a rifle.
3. c. ( ) Where is the boat?
4. d. ( ) I don't have a rifle, but I have a pistol.
5. e. ( ) Where are the airplanes?
6. f. ( ) Do you have a fever?
7. g. ( ) We don't have an appointment.
8. h. ( ) Where are the grenades?
9. i. ( ) The tanks are there.
10. j. ( ) Are you cold?
11. k. ( ) We are not well.
12. l. ( ) Do you have any beer? I'm hot.
- m. ( ) The patient is cold.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Transcribe the following sentences:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.\* \_\_\_\_\_

\*Optional

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Translate the following exchanges in Spanish into English.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

END OF FRAME 3

## EN EL CONSULTORIO

Mis amigos Mario Sánchez y Julián Díaz están en el consultorio del doctor Buendía, pero no tienen cita. Ellos no están muy bien. Mario tiene fiebre y Julián tiene un dolor de estómago terrible. Mario y Julián son alumnos de la universidad<sup>1</sup>, pero ahora no tienen clase.

<sup>1</sup>university

El doctor está muy ocupado. Sus pacientes<sup>2</sup> son profesores y alumnos de la universidad. Su secretaria es la señorita Santos, pero ella no está ahora en la oficina.

<sup>2</sup>patients

Based on the above narrative, write answers in Spanish to the following questions. In your answer include the Spanish equivalent of the underlined word(s).

1. Where is Julian Diaz?

---

2. How are Mario and Julian?

---

3. What don't they have?

---

4. What's wrong with Julian?

---

5. What's wrong with Mario?

---

6. Is Mario a professor at DLI?

---

7. What is he?

---

8. Is the doctor free now?

---

9. Who is the doctor's secretary?

---

10. Is Miss Santos in the office now?

---

Complete the following sentences:

1. Mario Sánchez \_\_\_\_\_ en la oficina.  
(is)
2. María \_\_\_\_\_ la secretaria del doctor.  
(is)
3. Julio no \_\_\_\_\_ cita.  
(has)
4. Los alumnos \_\_\_\_\_ bastante mal.  
(are)
5. Los doctores no \_\_\_\_\_ ocupados.  
(are)
6. Los alumnos no \_\_\_\_\_ clase.  
(have)
7. Samuel tiene \_\_\_\_\_.  
(fever)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ están en \_\_\_\_\_.  
(The patients) (the doctor's office)



Write the number of each Spanish sentence beside its English equivalent.

- |                              |        |                                  |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Están en el consultorio.  | a. ( ) | She has no fever.                |
| 2. Estamos muy ocupados.     | b. ( ) | I am his patient.                |
| 3. No tenemos amigos.        | c. ( ) | They don't have class.           |
| 4. Soy su paciente.          | d. ( ) | She is very well.                |
| 5. No tienen clase.          | e. ( ) | They are not in his office.      |
| 6. Ella está muy bien.       | f. ( ) | He's not in his office.          |
| 7. Tienen dolor de estómago. | g. ( ) | They are in the doctor's office. |
| 8. Ella no tiene fiebre.     | h. ( ) | They have a stomach-ache.        |
| 9. No están en su oficina.   | i. ( ) | We don't have friends.           |
|                              | j. ( ) | We are very busy.                |

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

The following Spanish sentences are incomplete. In your workbook, circle the letter of the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. (a) cansado. (b) alegre. (c) teléfono.
2. (a) mi tía. (b) nuestra hija. (c) en el pasillo.
3. (a) civil. (b) como. (c) frío.
4. (a) ellos? (b) nosotros? (c) María?
5. (a) nombre. (b) casado. (c) en el cuarto.
6. (a) cansado. (b) enferma. (c) civil.
7. (a) en la Avenida de las Américas. (b) cuatro cuartos. (c) de los soldados.
8. (a) divorciado. (b) Pedro. (c) en Cuba.
9. (a) Juan. (b) José Matías. (c) Rodríguez.
10. (a) José. (b) Pérez. (c) José Pérez Martínez.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Listen to the following Spanish sentences and circle the letter of the best English translation for each.

1. (a) Juan is divorced.  
(b) Juan is married.  
(c) Juan is tired.
2. (a) His last name is Vicente.  
(b) His first name is Vicente.  
(c) His middle name is Vicente.
3. (a) I have six children.  
(b) I have seven children.  
(c) I have five children.
4. (a) Are you a civilian?  
(b) Are you a citizen?  
(c) Is he a civilian?
5. (a) Matias is a bachelor.  
(b) Matias is a widower.  
(c) Matias is a divorcee.
6. (a) Gonzalo is a widower.  
(b) Gonzalo is a bachelor.  
(c) Gonzalo is a divorcee.
7. (a) Mr. Perez has three apartments.  
(b) Mr. Perez has four apartments.  
(c) Mr. Perez has five apartments.
8. (a) My company has two platoons.  
(b) My company has three platoons.  
(c) My company has four platoons.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Transcribe the following number phrases:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.\* \_\_\_\_\_

\*Optional

END OF FRAME 1

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

You will hear a series of sentences in Spanish. Transcribe each sentence, then circle the letter of the correct English translation.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Where is Maria from?  
(b) Where is Maria?
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Maria is in Monterey.  
(b) Maria is from Monterey.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Are they from here?  
(b) Are they here?
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Complete the number, please.  
(b) Full name, please.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Your last name, please.  
(b) Your address, please.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) I am not married.  
(b) I am not tired.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) She is not tired.  
(b) She is not married.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) My family is from here, but now they are in Puerto Rico.  
(b) My family is here now, but we are from Puerto Rico.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Translate the following exchanges into written English:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Listen to the following Spanish sentences. Write the number of each sentence beside its English equivalent.

1. a. ( ) Is he in Nevada?
2. b. ( ) Are they fine?
3. c. ( ) Are they from Arizona?
4. d. ( ) Where are you from, sergeant?
5. e. ( ) Is the sergeant here?
6. f. ( ) Is she here?
7. g. ( ) Where is the sergeant?
8. h. ( ) Where are your sisters from?
9. i. ( ) Are they in Arizona?
10. j. ( ) Where are your cousins from?  
k. ( ) Is he from Nevada?  
l. ( ) Is she from here?

END OF FRAME 2

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Listen to each of the following words in Spanish. Write the number of each word beside its English equivalent.

1. a. ( ) eight
2. b. ( ) seven
3. c. ( ) to study
4. d. ( ) six
5. e. ( ) to work
6. f. ( ) language
7. g. ( ) five
8. h. ( ) nine
9. i. ( ) boat or ship
10. j. ( ) divorced
- k. ( ) street
- l. ( ) widower

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Transcribe the following sentences:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

MODULE 1

FRAME 3

LESSON 3

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Write English translations for the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

END OF FRAME 3

## MIS AMIGOS

Tengo unos amigos en el estado de California: Mario Sánchez Castillo, Julián Díaz Méndez, y Gonzalo Moreno Tapia. Mario y Julián son de Nuevo<sup>1</sup> México, y son casados. Sus esposas están ahora en Monterey, pero trabajan en Salinas. Susana es la esposa de Mario. Ella trabaja en el colegio<sup>2</sup> La Luz, donde enseña<sup>3</sup> historia<sup>4</sup> de los Estados Unidos. Catalina, la esposa de Julián, es intérprete<sup>5</sup>. Habla<sup>6</sup> dos idiomas<sup>7</sup>: inglés<sup>8</sup> y español<sup>9</sup>, y trabaja en una oficina del gobierno<sup>10</sup>. Julián tiene cinco hijos. Mario tiene dos.

- 1 New  
2 (private) school  
3 teaches  
4 history  
5 interpreter  
6 she speaks  
7 languages  
8 English  
9 Spanish  
10 government

Gonzalo es de Puerto Rico. Él es soltero y tiene un apartamento en Marina. Su dirección es: Calle de los Presidentes, número 10, apartamento 6. Su número de teléfono es: 274-9850. Él tiene una novia<sup>11</sup> muy bonita<sup>12</sup> en San Francisco.

- 11 girl friend; fiancée  
12 pretty; beautiful

Circle the letter of the choice which makes a true statement about the narrative.

1. My friends are now in
  - (a) Mexico.
  - (b) New Mexico.
  - (c) Puerto Rico.
  - (d) California.
  
2. Gonzalo is
  - (a) married.
  - (b) single.
  - (c) divorced.
  - (d) widower.
  
3. The wives of Mario and Julian live now in
  - (a) New Mexico.
  - (b) Salinas.
  - (c) Monterey.
  - (d) Marina.
  
4. Catalina
  - (a) works at a college.
  - (b) is an interpreter.
  - (c) teaches history.
  - (d) speaks French.
  
5. Susana works
  - (a) as an interpreter.
  - (b) for the government.
  - (c) as a teacher.
  - (d) at home.
  
6. Gonzalo's girl friend is
  - (a) a divorcée.
  - (b) very tall.
  - (c) very pretty.
  - (d) an interpreter.

7. Julian and Mario have \_\_\_\_\_ children, respectively.

- (a) 2 and 5
- (b) 5 and 2
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 4 and 3

MODULE 1

REVIEW EXERCISE A

LESSON 3

I. Match the following numbers:

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) cinco  | 1. ( ) zero  |
| (b) siete  | 2. ( ) one   |
| (c) dos    | 3. ( ) two   |
| (d) tres   | 4. ( ) three |
| (e) nueve  | 5. ( ) four  |
| (f) seis   | 6. ( ) five  |
| (g) ocho   | 7. ( ) six   |
| (h) cuatro | 8. ( ) seven |
| (i) uno    | 9. ( ) eight |
| (j) diez   | 10. ( ) nine |
|            | 11. ( ) ten  |

II. Match the following words:

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. enseñar    | a. ( ) English     |
| 2. intérprete | b. ( ) number      |
| 3. estado     | c. ( ) government  |
| 4. historia   | d. ( ) girl friend |
| 5. inglés     | e. ( ) pretty      |
| 6. hablar     | f. ( ) to teach    |
| 7. viuda      | g. ( ) state       |
| 8. español    | h. ( ) to speak    |
| 9. novia      | i. ( ) widow       |
| 10. gobierno  | j. ( ) Spanish     |
| 11. bonita    | k. ( ) history     |
|               | l. ( ) interpreter |

MODULE 1

REVIEW EXERCISE B

LESSON 3

Write answers in Spanish to the following questions. Base the answers on your own situation using the Spanish equivalent of the underlined word(s) whenever applicable.

1. Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where do you work? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you married or single? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you speak Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many children do you have? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is your address? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is your profession? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is your telephone number? \_\_\_\_\_
10. How are you, now? \_\_\_\_\_

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Transcribe the following sentences:

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 14.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.\* \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.\* \_\_\_\_\_

\*Optional

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Transcribe the following exchanges into written English:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 11.\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 12.\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 13.\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 14.\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 15.\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 16.\* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*Optional

MODULE 1

FRAME 1

LESSON 4

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Listen to each of the following number phrases. Write only the numbers you hear in Arabic numerals. Do not write any other words.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

END OF FRAME 1

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Listen to each of the following Spanish words or phrases. Each is given twice: first in isolation, then in context. Translate each of the words or phrases into English.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

The following Spanish sentences are incomplete. Circle the letter of the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

1. (a) en Monterey (b) casa (c) gasolina
2. (a) diálogo (b) gasolinera (c) ron
3. (a) club (b) medicinas (c) kilómetros
4. (a) cerca de aquí (b) su amigo (c) mañana
5. (a) frase (b) esto (c) explicación
6. (a) malo (b) mala (c) malos
7. (a) regular (b) esa (c) lejos
8. (a) yo (b) mí (c) su
9. (a) contenta (b) contento (c) cansado

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE C

Listen to the following sentences in Spanish. Write the number of each sentence beside its English equivalent.

1. a. ( ) He doesn't understand this.
2. b. ( ) Do they understand this?
3. c. ( ) Where do they live?  
d. ( ) Where do they sell that?
4. e. ( ) They buy cigarettes at the club.
5. f. ( ) Gasoline is very expensive here.
6. g. ( ) We live one block from the drugstore.  
h. ( ) The gas station is far from here.
7. i. ( ) The book is not in the library.
8. j. ( ) Does he understand my question?
9. k. ( ) The sentence is not in this book.  
l. ( ) Do they live behind the bookstore?
10. m. ( ) The house is four blocks from here.
11. n. ( ) That's where they're selling the car.
12. o. ( ) It's five blocks from here.  
p. ( ) The house has four rooms.

END OF FRAME 2

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE A

Listen to the following sentences in Spanish and circle the letter of the best response to each.

1. (a) Very good, Corporal.  
(b) See you later, Corporal.  
(c) Welcome, Corporal.
2. (a) Good luck, to you.  
(b) Good day, sir.  
(c) Good morning, sir.
3. (a) Good-bye, sir.  
(b) You're welcome, sir.  
(c) Good afternoon, Sergeant.
4. (a) Thank you, Paco.  
(b) You're welcome, Paco.  
(c) Good-bye, Paco.
5. (a) You, too.  
(b) Me, too.  
(c) Me, neither.
6. (a) A good house.  
(b) I don't know.  
(c) I live here also.
7. (a) Yes, I do.  
(b) Yes, you do.  
(c) Yes, he does.
8. (a) I know you have to do it.  
(b) They have it here.  
(c) Let me see it.
9. (a) He works for the government.  
(b) He is still sick.  
(c) He went home.
10. (a) I am at the movies.  
(b) I am from Mexico.  
(c) I am home.

11. (a) At the office.  
(b) From Argentina.  
(c) From school.
12. (a) No, he can't.  
(b) Yes, he can.  
(c) I am.

MODULE 1

FRAME 3

LESSON 4

LISTENING COMPREHENSION EXERCISE B

Translate the following exchanges:

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9.

---

---

10.

---

---

11.\*

---

---

12.\*

---

---

13.\*

---

---

14.\*

---

---

15.\*

---

---

16.\*

---

---

\*Optional

END OF FRAME 3

## CASAS Y APARTAMENTOS

Julián Díaz Méndez y su familia viven en una casa muy amplia,<sup>1</sup> bastante lejos del Instituto de Lenguas. Esa casa está a ocho cuadras de la farmacia El Producto, y a seis cuadras de una gasolinera Metagás. En esa gasolinera venden buena gasolina. Allí, Julián compra gasolina y aceite<sup>2</sup> para su auto. 1roomy

En un apartamento pequeño,<sup>3</sup> muy cerca de la farmacia y más o menos a diez kilómetros del Instituto, viven Mario Sánchez Castillo, su esposa Susana, y sus dos hijos. Su dirección es: Avenida del Ejército 10, apartamento número 7. El apartamento es moderno,<sup>4</sup> pero es muy pequeño para ellos. Ellos necesitan una casa de tres dormitorios.<sup>5</sup> 2oil  
3small

Mario tiene una grabadora en su apartamento. Allí, él y Julián estudian los diálogos y también hablan en español. Susana no comprende nada de eso.<sup>6</sup> Sus hijos tampoco comprenden. 4modern  
5bedrooms  
6none of that

