

## LESSON 3/LECCION 3

## FAMILY/ FAMILIA



1. Mother, mom

1. Madre, mamá



2. Father, dad

2. Padre, papá



3. Brother

3. Hermano



4. Sister

4. Hermana



5. Grandfather

5. Abuelo



6. Grandmother

6. Abuela



7. Baby

7. Bebé



8. Cousins

8. Primos



9. Nephew/ niece

9. Sobrino(a)



10. Chicago

10. Chicago



11. Younger brother

11. Hermano menor



12. To Play (verb)

12. Jugar(verbo)



13. Older brother

13. Hermano mayor

DIALOGUEDIALOGO

Hello, Dad.

Hola, papá.

How are you?

¿Cómo estas?

I am fine.

Estoy bien.

How is the baby?

¿Cómo está el bebé?

The baby is fine.

El bebé está bien.

Where is my older brother?

¿Dónde está mi hermano mayor?

He is playing soccer.

El está jugando fútbol.

Where is my younger brother?

¿Dónde está mi hermano menor?

He is playing at the park.

El está jugando en el parque.

Where is my sister?

¿Dónde está mi hermana?

Your sister is with your grandfather.

Tú hermana está con tú abuelo.

What are they doing?

¿Qué estan haciendo?

They are reading a book.

Estan leyendo un libro.

Where is my mom?

¿Dónde está mi mamá?

Your mom is playing with

Tú mamá está jugando con

your younger brother.

tú hermano menor.

My family is busy.

Mi familia está ocupada.

I want to go to Chicago.

Quiero ir a Chicago.

Verb to be	present/presente	Verbo ser o estar
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I am (I'm)

Yo soy/ Yo estoy

You are (You're)

Tú eres/Tú estas

He is (He's)

El es/ El está

She is (She's)

Ella es/Ella está

It is (It's)

We are (We're)

Nosotros somos/Nosotros estamos

You are (You're)

ustedes son/ ustedes estan

They are (They're)

Ellos son/Ellos estan



Are you busy?

¿Estas ocupado?

Yes, I am. I am studying.

Si, estoy estudiando.

What are you studying?

¿Qué estas estudiando?

I'm studying English.

Estoy estudiando español.



Is she and her sister busy?

¿Estan ocupadas?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Si, estan \_\_\_\_\_.

They \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer.

Ellas \_\_\_\_\_ fútbol.



Where is my younger brother?

¿Dónde está mi hermano menor?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## STORY



Maria has one sister and two brothers. She has an older brother and a younger brother. Her sister likes to read books with her grandfather. Her older brother likes to play soccer and her younger brother likes to go to the park with his mom. Maria likes to visit Chicago with her cousins. Maria has a busy family.

Busy	to play	younger brother	to read	older brother
Sister	to visit	Family	grandfather	Mom

Maria has a \_\_\_\_\_, an \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Her \_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_ books with her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Her older brother likes \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.

Her younger \_\_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_\_ to the park with his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Maria likes \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago with her cousins. Maria has a \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## HISTORIA

Maria tiene una hermana y dos hermanos. Ella tiene un hermano mayor y un hermano menor. A su hermana le gusta leer libros con su abuelo. A su hermano mayor le gusta jugar fútbol y a su hermano menor le gusta ir al parque con su mamá. A Maria le gusta ir a Chicago con sus primos. Maria tiene una familia ocupada.

ocupada	Hermano mayor	Hermano menor	jugar	Leer
hermana	Ir	Familia	abuelo	Mama

Maria tiene una \_\_\_\_\_, un \_\_\_\_\_ y un \_\_\_\_\_ . A su \_\_\_\_\_ le gusta \_\_\_\_\_ libros con su \_\_\_\_\_. A su hermano mayor le gusta \_\_\_\_\_ fútbol y a su hermano menor le gusta \_\_\_\_\_ al parque con su \_\_\_\_\_. A Maria le gusta \_\_\_\_\_ a Chicago con sus primos. Maria tiene una \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Verb to have                      present/presente                      Verbo Tener**

I have	Yo tengo
You have	Tú tienes
He has	El tiene
She has	Ella tiene
We have	Nosotros tenemos
You have	Ustedes tienen
They have	Ellos/Ellas tienen

LEARNING SPANISH:

In Spanish, it is the ending of the verb that indicates the doer of the action. **Tú** is used when talking with friends or relatives. **Usted** is used when addressing someone older or someone whom you do not know well. **Ellos** is used when referring to a group of males or a group of males and females. **Ellas** is used when referring to a group of females.

LEARNING ENGLISH:

Al hacer una pregunta en inglés el verbo "**to be**" se coloca de primero y despues el pronombre (I, you, he, she, we, they)

You are busy.

Are you busy?

He is busy.

Is he busy?

Al hacer una pregunta en inglés el verbo "**to have**" necesita un auxiliar (to do) Por ejemplo: I have a sister. **Do you have** a sister?

Cuando se trata de la tercera persona en singular (she, he, it) se utiliza (does) y el verbo se queda "have"

Por ejemplo: She has a sister. **Does she have** a sister?



## Personal Story

I have \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. I have an older \_\_\_\_\_ and a younger \_\_\_\_\_. My \_\_\_\_\_ likes to \_\_\_\_\_ with my grandfather. My older \_\_\_\_\_ likes to \_\_\_\_\_ and my younger brother likes to \_\_\_\_\_ with my mother. I like to visit Chicago with my \_\_\_\_\_. I have a busy family.

## Historia Personal

Tengo \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_. Tengo un/una \_\_\_\_\_ mayor y un/una \_\_\_\_\_ menor. A mi \_\_\_\_\_ le gusta \_\_\_\_\_ con mi abuelo. A mi \_\_\_\_\_ mayor le gusta \_\_\_\_\_ y a mi \_\_\_\_\_ menor le gusta ir al \_\_\_\_\_ con mi mamá. Me gusta ir a Chicago con mis \_\_\_\_\_. Tengo una familia ocupada.