**1. El vocabulario- Vocabulary: Dance and Music- La danza y música**

1. **¿Te gusta bailar?** Do you like to dance? Me gusta bailar. I like to dance.
2. **¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?** What type of music do you like?
3. **¿Me concede esta pieza?** Can I have this dance?
4. **¡Tengo dos pies izquierdos!** I have two left feet!

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| ***La danza*** | **Dance** |
| *un baile* | a dance |
| *bailar* | to dance |
| *la salsa* | salsa |
| *el merengue* | merengue |
| *el flamenco* | flamenco |
| *el tango* | tango |
| *balé* | ballet |
| *los bailes de salón* | ballroom dances |

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| ***La música*** | **Music** |
| *el jazz* | jazz music |
| *la música clásica* | classic music |
| *la música popular* | pop music |
| *el rap* | rap music |
| *la música country* | country music |
| *el rock* | rock music |
| *el radio* | the radio (object) |
| *la radio* | the radio (sound) |
| *escuchar* | to listen |
| *la banda* | the band |
| *la canción* | the song |
| *el concierto* | the concert |
| *el músico/la música* | the musician |

**Conversation Practice:** In break out rooms, practice asking and answering what your favorite types of music are, if you enjoy dancing, listening to music, who your favorite artists are, etc.

**Grammar Lesson Continued: Present Perfect Tense**

As a review from last week’s lesson, to express past tense in Spanish “easily,” use the “present perfect” tense. In English, this is the “to have done something” tense. This is known as a compound tense with the auxiliary verb **HABER** plus the past participle. The past participle does not change for gender or number in the compound tenses.

**For example: *He comido.* I have eaten. *He dormido.* I have slept. *He trabajado.* I have worked.**

**In Spanish, use:**

1. **The verb HABER = to have “done”**

**Verbo HABER – To have done**

**Singular Plural**

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| He (eh) | I have | Hemos (ehmos) | We have |
| Has (ahs) | **You have (informal)** | Hais (ice) | **You all have (informal)**  **\*Only in Spain** |
| Ha (ah) | **He/She has**  **You have (formal)** | Han (ahn) | **They have**  **You all have** |

1. **The verb you are trying to express in the past tense. (You need to change the ending a bit, depending on if it ends in -AR, -ER, or -IR.) \***Note: This section includes new verbs and examples to practice/review.
2. **Some past participles are irregular. Most of them end in -to.** 
   1. Examples: abrir= abierto (opened) escribir= escrito (written)
      1. Romper= roto (broken) ver= visto (seen)
      2. Volver= vuelto (returned) cubrir= cubierto (covered)
   2. Two of the most common verbs have past participles ending in -cho. IE: decir= dicho (said) hacer= hecho (done)

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| **AR Verbs** | **ER Verbs** | **IR Verbs** |
| **cantar 🡪 cantado** | **componer 🡪 compuesto** | **aplaudir 🡪 aplaudido** |
| **escuchar 🡪 escuchado** | **traer 🡪 traído\*** | **oír 🡪 oído\*** |
| **tocar 🡪 tocado** | **ver 🡪 visto** | **escribir 🡪 escrito** |

**\*-ER and -IR verbs whose stems end in a vowel add an accent mark over the i of the past participle ending. IE: traer= traído**

**Here are additional examples**:

*He bailado el tango.* = I have danced the tango.

*Hemos escuchado la canción*. = We have listened to the song.

*Has vuelto el disco compacto.* = You have returned the CD.

*He escrito el versículo.* = I have written the verse.

*Ha oído el ruido.* = He has heard the noise.

*¿Han compuesto la canción?* = Have they composed the song?

**Conversation and practice:** Complete each sentence with the correct past participle of the verb given in the parenthesis and translate the sentence.

*Example: He \_\_\_\_\_\_ la guitarra. (tocar)*

*He tocado la guitarra. ~* I have played the guitar.

1. *Hemos\_\_\_\_\_\_ (escuchar) la radio.*
2. *Has\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bailar) la salsa.*
3. *¿Han \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (oír) la música?*
4. *¿Ha \_\_\_\_\_\_ (cantar) la canción?*
5. *He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (aplaudir) la banda.*
6. *Ha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (abrir) el libro.*
7. *Han \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cocinar) la cena.*

***Más practica:*** *Write sentences in the present perfect, using the following vocabulary.*

*Example: Ella/ hacer/ el proyecto = Ella ha hecho el proyecto.*

1. *La banda/ realizar/ el concierto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. *Ellos/ decir/ la verdad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
3. *Susana y Jorge/ traer/ los instrumentos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
4. *¿Tú/ tocar/ el piano? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
5. *Ustedes/ ver/ el concierto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
6. *Él/ romper/ la guitarra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
7. *Yo/ escuchar/ el músico \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Break out room Conversation practice:** In groups have participants tell their own stories using the new grammar concept. They could discuss music they have played, dances they have done, etc. Encourage them to use the new grammar in their conversations and ask each other questions with this as well.

**Culture Discussion:** Topics the teacher may discuss: Popular dance and music in Spanish speaking countries, etc.

Salsa is a very popular dance even in the United States today. Salsa originated in Cuba in 1933 and is still very popular in the “caribe.”

Flamenco is a beautiful traditional dance from Spain that is 200+ years old. Flamenco is a Spanish art form made up of three parts: guitar playing “guitarra”, song “cante”, and dance “baile.” The dance often contains the snapping of castanets “castañuelas”.

Merengue is the national dance of the Dominican Republic, but is popular in many Latin American countries. Merengue is said to be the easiest of all the Latin dances.

Every September in Sapallanga, Peru, there is a dance festival. The dances originate from the Indian, Spanish, and African cultures. The dancers are Garibaldis. Garibaldi was an Italian expatriate who helped Peru gain independence from Spain. Each garibaldi wears a dance cape and carries a bell.