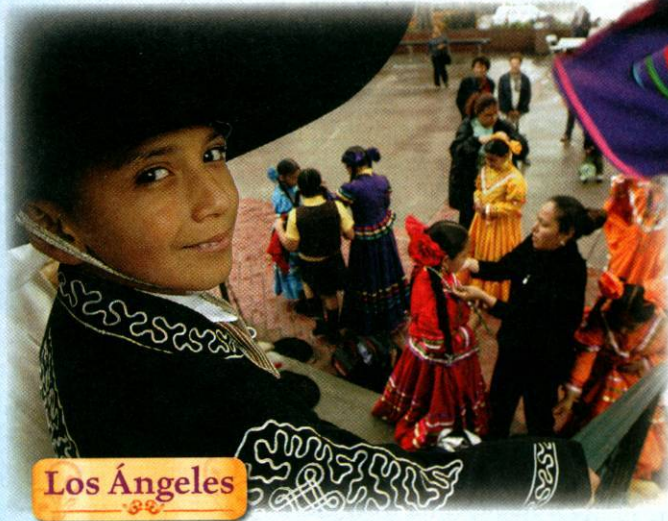




¡Cinco de Mayo!

Cinco de Mayo has become a popular celebration throughout the United States. However, not everyone who celebrates this uniquely Mexican holiday knows its origin. To find the reason, you must travel back to the year 1862 in Mexico. On May 5, in the town of Puebla de los Ángeles, the Mexican army, joined by farmers and townspeople, fought against the French and forced them to retreat. The Mexicans were led by General Ignacio Zaragoza and the town was later renamed Puebla de Zaragoza in his honor. Although the French went on to occupy Mexico City and assume a short-lived role in Mexico's government, *Cinco de Mayo* became a national holiday symbolizing Mexican unity.

A *Cinco de Mayo* celebration in Mexico includes dancing, music, and reenactments of the battle. In many parts of the U.S. where there is a large Mexican or Mexican-American community, you will often find *Cinco de Mayo* celebrations.



Los Ángeles

Mariachis y bailarines Folkloric dancers and musicians perform throughout the day in the Plaza Olvera during the *Cinco de Mayo* celebrations.

México

Reconstrucción de la batalla

A reenactment of the historic battle in Puebla commemorates Mexico's victory over the French.



Vocabulario para celebrar

<i>los bailarines</i>	dancers
<i>la batalla</i>	battle
<i>el ejército</i>	army
<i>los franceses</i>	French
<i>los músicos</i>	musicians
<i>la reconstrucción</i>	reenactment

Washington, D.C.

Bailarín folklórico A dancer performs in a traditional Mexican costume at the White House.

Comparación cultural

1. Do you know of a *Cinco de Mayo* celebration in your community or region? If so, how or where is it celebrated?
2. What important battles or historic events are celebrated in your community or state? How are they celebrated? Are they local or national holidays? Compare one of these holiday celebrations with the *Cinco de Mayo* celebrations.

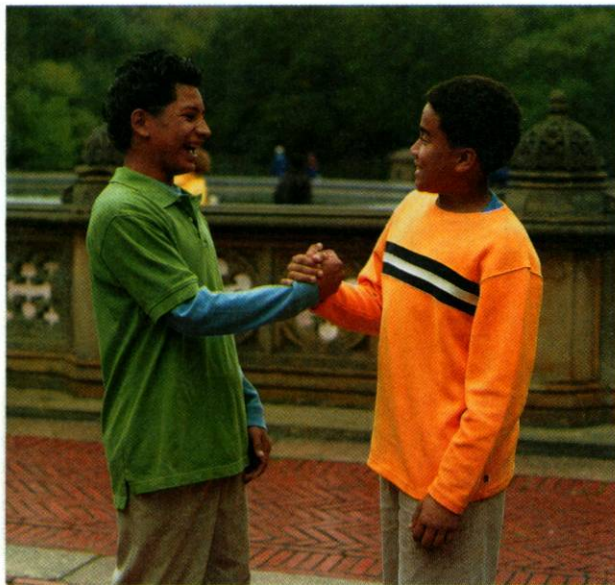
Hola, ¿qué tal?

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn how various Spanish speakers greet each other. Then practice what you have learned to greet and say goodbye to others. *Actividades 1–3*



AUDIO



B Juan: ¡Hola, Miguel! ¿Qué tal?
Miguel: Hola, ¿qué pasa?



C Juan: ¡Hasta luego, Ana!
Ana: Hasta luego.



D Srta. Daza: Adiós.
Sr. Ortega: Adiós, señorita.



E Sr. Martínez: **Buenos días, señora** Ramos.
 ¿Cómo está usted?
 Sra. Ramos: **Regular.** ¿Y usted?
 Sr. Martínez: **Más o menos.**



F Juan: **Buenas tardes.** ¿Cómo estás?
 Esteban: **Muy bien.**



G Sra. Acevedo: Hola, **buenas noches.**
 Diana: Buenas noches, señora.



H Sr. García: Buenas noches, Diana.
 Diana: **Hasta mañana, señor** García.

¡A responder!

Escuchar



Listen to these people greeting and saying goodbye. Wave toward the front of the room if you hear a greeting or toward the back of the room if you hear a goodbye.

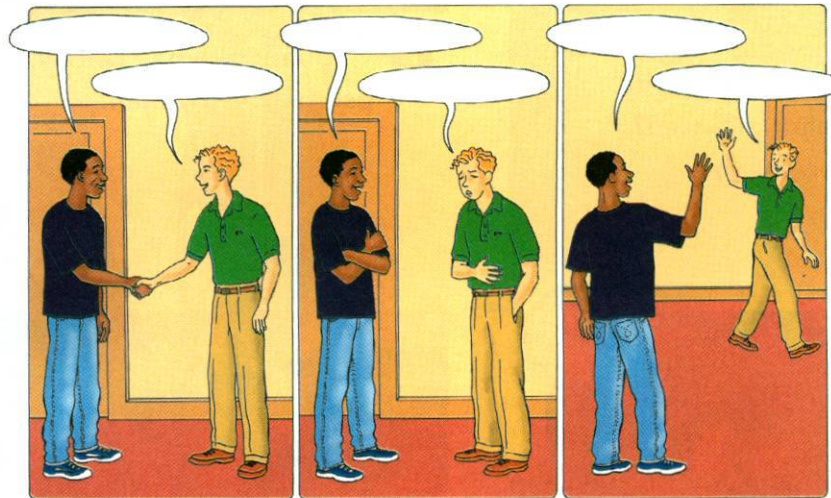
1 Muy bien

Leer Complete each expression.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. ¿Cómo está... | a. tal? |
| 2. Buenas... | b. mañana. |
| 3. ¿Qué... | c. usted? |
| 4. Muy bien... | d. tardes. |
| 5. Hasta... | e. ¿Y usted? |

2 ¿Cómo estás?

Escribir Create a conversation to complete the speech bubbles of this cartoon strip.



Expansión

Write a conversation in which a teacher and student greet each other, ask how each other is doing, and say goodbye.



Manuel

NOMBRES DE CHICOS

Alejandro	Juan
Andrés	Luis
Carlos	Manuel
Cristóbal	Mateo
Daniel	Miguel
David	Nicolás
Eduardo	Pablo
Esteban	Pedro
Felipe	Ramón
Guillermo	Ricardo
Jaime	Roberto
Jorge	Tomás
José	Vicente

NOMBRES DE CHICAS

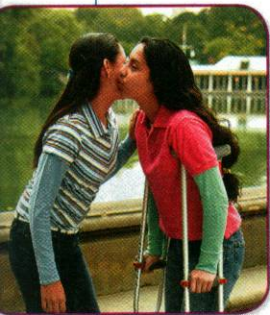
Alejandra	Juana
Alicia	Luisa
Ana	María
Bárbara	Marta
Carmen	Natalia
Carolina	Patricia
Cristina	Raquel
Diana	Rosa
Elena	Sofía
Emilia	Susana
Florencia	Teresa
Gabriela	Verónica
Isabel	Yolanda



Isabel

Nota

¿Cómo estás? and ¿Cómo está usted? both mean *How are you?*



¿Cómo estás? and ¿Y tú? are **familiar** phrases used with:

- a person your own age
- a relative
- a person you call by his or her first name

Other familiar greetings:

¿Qué tal? and ¿Qué pasa?

¿Cómo está usted? and ¿Y usted? are **formal** phrases used with:

- a person you don't know
- someone older
- a person to whom you want to show respect



3 Buenos días

Hablar According to the time of day, greet your partner as if he or she were the following people. Use a formal greeting or a familiar greeting depending on whom you address.



modelo: Sr. (Sra.) Vargas / 7 a.m.

A Buenos días,
señor (señora) Vargas.
¿Cómo está usted?

B Muy bien.

1. your best friend / 10 p.m.
2. the school principal / 2 p.m.
3. Sr. (Srta.) López / 7 p.m.
4. your mother/father / 9 a.m.
5. Sr. (Sra.) Santos / 4 p.m.
6. your brother/sister / 9 p.m.
7. your coach / 11 a.m.
8. your Spanish teacher / 10 a.m.



AUDIO

Pronunciación La letra h

In Spanish, the letter **h** is always silent.

Listen and repeat.

ha	he	hi	ho	hu
hace	helado	hispano	hola	humano

¡Hola, **H**ugo!

Hasta mañana, **H**éctor.

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PARA
Y
PIENSA

- Did you get it?**
1. Tell a friend good morning.
 2. Ask a friend how he or she is.
 3. Say goodbye to your teacher.

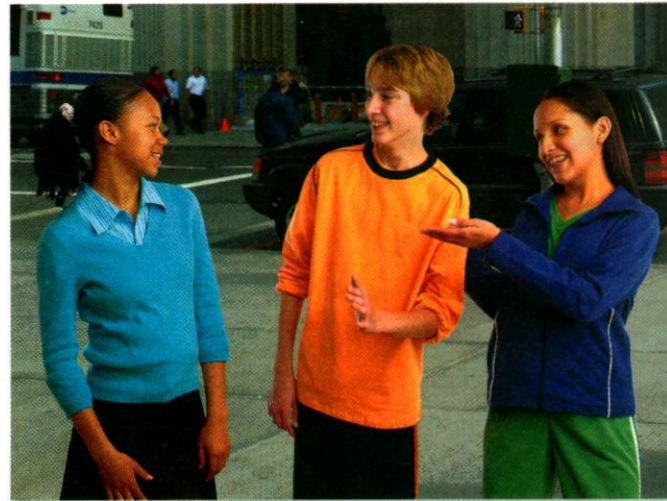
¡Mucho gusto!

¡AVANZA!

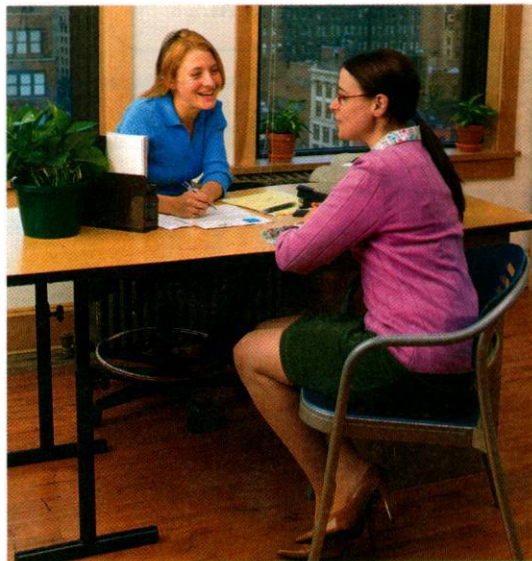
Goal: Notice how certain speakers introduce themselves and others. Then practice what you have learned to make introductions. *Actividades 4–7*



- A** Esteban: **Hola. Me llamo Esteban.**
¿Y tú? **¿Cómo te llamas?**
Diana: Me llamo Diana.
Esteban: **Encantado, Diana.**
Diana: **Igualmente.**



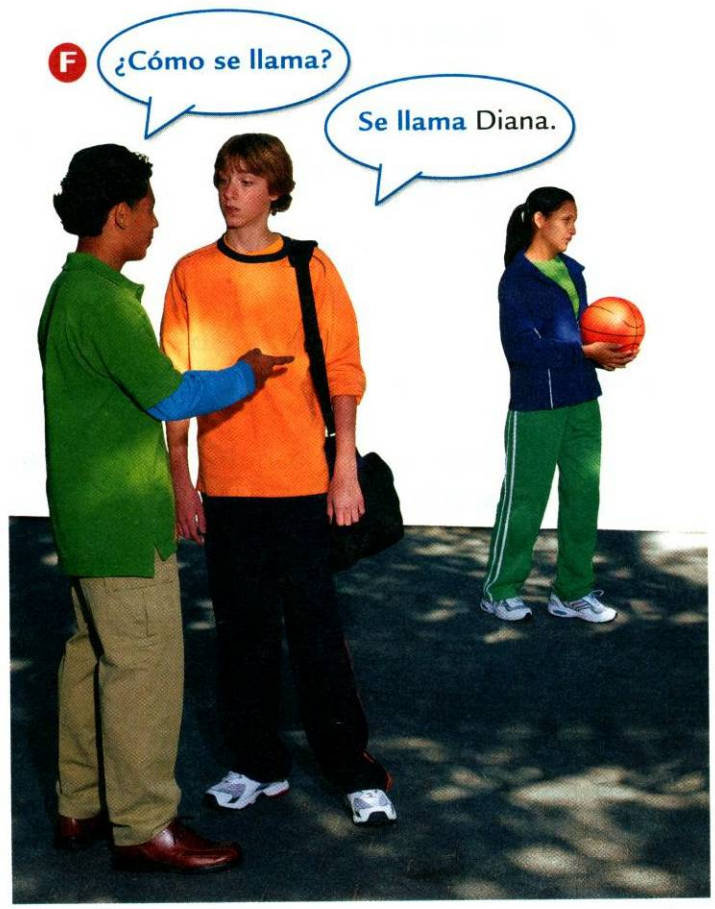
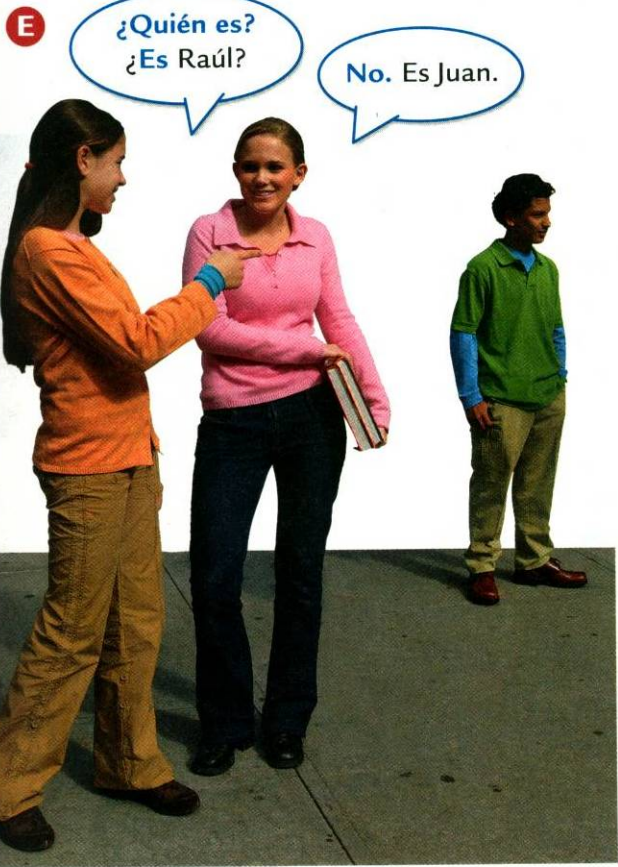
- B** Diana: **Te presento a Esteban.**
Ana: **Encantada.**
Esteban: **Igualmente.**



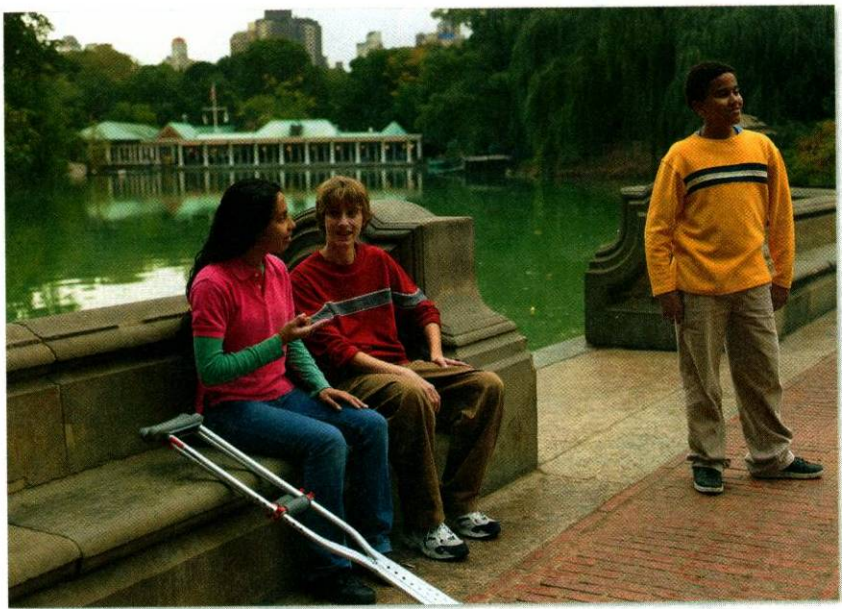
- C** Srta. Machado: **Perdón.**
¿Cómo se llama?
Srta. Daza: Me llamo
Raquel Daza.



- D** Srta. Machado: **Le presento a Ana Vega.**
Sr. Ortega: **Mucho gusto.**
Ana: **El gusto es mío.**



G Rosa: ¿Se llama Miguel?
Esteban: Sí. Se llama Miguel Luque.



¡A responder! Escuchar

Listen to four people make introductions. Point to yourself if you hear someone introducing themselves. Point to the person next to you if you hear someone introducing someone else.

4 ¿Cómo te llamas?

Leer Choose the correct response to each question or statement.

- ¿Quién es?
 - Es Hugo.
 - Encantado.
 - Me llamo Carlos.
- Encantada.
 - Le presento a Sergio.
 - ¿Y tú?
 - Igualmente.
- Te presento a Joaquín.
 - ¿Cómo se llama?
 - Mucho gusto.
 - Igualmente.
- ¿Cómo te llamas?
 - Perdón.
 - Me llamo Isabel.
 - Bien.
- Me llamo Gabriel.
 - Igualmente.
 - Encantado.
 - El gusto es mío.
- Mucho gusto.
 - Buenas tardes.
 - ¿Quién es?
 - El gusto es mío.

5 Conversación

Leer
Escribir



Complete the conversation with the correct words.

Carlos: Hola. Me 1. Carlos. ¿ 2. te llamas?

Beatriz: Me 3. Beatriz.

Carlos: 4., Beatriz.

Beatriz: 5.

6 Mucho gusto

Hablar



Work in a group of four. Introduce yourself to each member of the group.

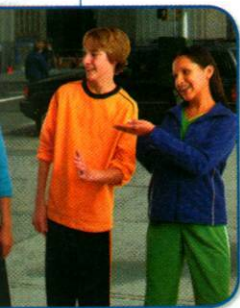


Expansión

Introduce yourself to your teacher.

Nota

¿Cómo te llamas? and ¿Cómo se llama? both are used to ask *What is your name?*
Te presento a... and Le presento a... both mean *I'd like you to meet . . .*



¿Cómo te llamas? and Te presento a... are **familiar** phrases used with:

- a person your own age
- a relative
- a person you call by his or her first name

¿Cómo se llama? and Le presento a... are **formal** phrases used with:

- a person to whom you want to show respect
- a person you don't know
- someone older



7 Te presento a...

hablar Work in a group of three. Take turns introducing each other.



A Te presento a Tomás.

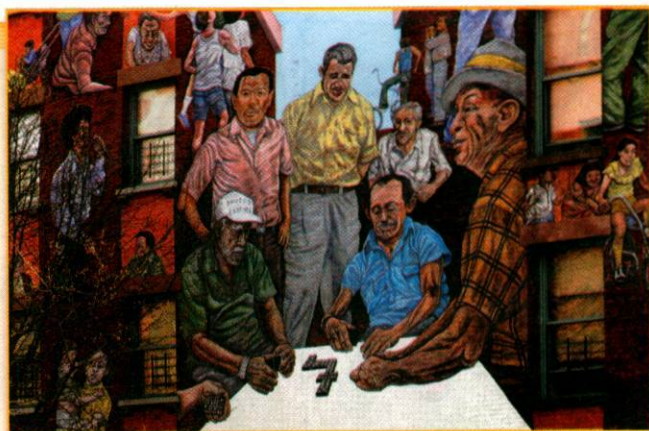
B Encantado(a), Tomás.

C Igualmente.

Comparación cultural

Un mural en Nueva York

How can artists give back to their neighborhood through their work? Artist Manuel Vega moved with his family from Puerto Rico to **New York** at a young age. He grew up in East Harlem and his works often depict neighborhood scenes inspired by his childhood. Vega was commissioned to restore this image, originally created by Hank Prussing in 1973, on a multi-story building in East Harlem.



The Spirit of East Harlem,
Manuel Vega

Compara con tu mundo What childhood memory would you paint if you were creating a neighborhood mural? Compare it with the scene in Vega's mural.

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PARA
Y
PIENSA

Did you get it? Complete each statement.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Me llamo... | a. a Mariçela. |
| 2. Te presento... | b. gusto, señor. |
| 3. Mucho... | c. Walter. |

El abecedario

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn to say the Spanish alphabet. Then practice how to say the letters to spell different things. **Actividades 8–10**



A (a)  alfombra	B (be, be grande)  bate	C (ce)  cine	D (de)  dinero	E (e)  entrada
F (efe)  fruta	G (ge)  gato	H (hache)  helado	I (i)  iglú	J (jota)  jabón
K (ka)  karate	L (ele)  lápiz	M (eme)  mochila	N (ene)  nariz	Ñ (eñe)  ñu
O (o)  oreja	P (pe)  patines	Q (cu)  queso	R (ere)  regalo	S (ese)  sofá
T (te)  tiza	U (u)  uvas	V (uve, ve chica)  ventana	W (doble uve, doble ve)  wafle	X (equis)  xilófono
Y (i griega)  yogur	Z (zeta)  zapato	Dos letras con un sonido		
		CH (che)  chaqueta	LL (elle)  llave	RR (erre)  guitarra

¡A responder!

Escuchar



Listen to letters of the Spanish alphabet. Write each letter that you hear on a piece of paper and hold it up.

8 Lista

Escuchar
Escribir



Listen to someone dictate an invitation list for a party. Write down each name as it is spelled.

modelo: You hear: de, a, ene, i, e, ele
You write: Daniel

9 Me llamo...

Hablar



Work in a group of three. Ask each person his or her name and write down the name as he or she spells it.

A ¿Cómo te llamas?

B Me llamo Shawna,
S - H - A - W - N - A.
(ese, hache, a, doble
uve, ene, a)

Expansión

Continue the activity with your last name.

10 ABC

Hablar



Spell aloud the following things for a partner. He or she will write the word. Then verify that your partner spelled the word correctly.

your middle name

your favorite singer

the name of

the name of your
school

your favorite sports
team

your town
¿?

Pronunciación Las vocales



AUDIO

In Spanish, the vowels are **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**. Each vowel is always pronounced the same way. Spanish vowels are always short and crisp.

Listen to and repeat these words.

a → as in *father*

encantada **mal** **mañana**

e → as in *hey*

menos **señor** **presento**

i → sounds like *meet*

igualmente **adiós** **bien**

o → as in *woke*

hola **noches** **cómo**

u → sounds like *boot*

usted **mucho** **tú**

Get Help Online
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PARA
Y
PIENSA

Did you get it? Recite the Spanish alphabet.