Blizzard Bag instructions For Spanish 1 (7th and 8th grade)

Due date:

Assignment for Day 1: Spain article and questions

Assignment for Day 2: Venezuela article and questions

Assignment for Day 3: -AR verb practice

Alternate assignments:

If you do any of these, both you and your parents must sign to confirm that you completed the activities.

Alternate assignment 1: Watch at least 1 hour of TV or a movie in Spanish

Name of program(s) watched: _____

Date(s) watched: _____

Student signature: _____

Parent/Guardian signature: _____

Alternate assignment 2: Eat a meal at a Hispanic restaurant

Name of restaurant: _____

Date(s): _____

Food eaten: _____

Student signature: _____

Parent/Guardian signature: _____

Alternate assignment 3: Speak to Native Spanish speaker for at least 1 hour in Spanish

Name of person(s) who participated in conversation: _____

Date(s): _____

Student signature: _____

Parent/Guardian signature: _____

BBQ #1

Blizzard Bag Assignment

Why Spain's Princess Cristina is in court

nombre:_____ fecha:_____ timbre:_____ ___/26

All questions are worth 2 points unless noted otherwise. Answer in complete sentences with correct spelling, grammar and punctuation.

1. What is happening in Spain for the first time ever?

2. Who is Princess Cristina?

3. Why is she appearing court?

4. What is her husband accused of?

5. What is Princess Cristina accused of?

6. Why is this a problem for the Spanish Royal Family?

7. How has this impacted her father, King Juan Carlos?

8. What else has caused the King's popularity to decline?

9. How has the Spanish citizens' opinion of the King changed in the last year?

10. What would many Spanish citizens like to see the King do?

11. According to the article, why do many young people not support the monarchy?

12. In your opinion, is a monarchy a benefit to a country? Why/why not? (4 points)

BLIZARRD BAG ASSIGNMENT #1

From BBC News 5 February 2014 Last updated at 19:40 ET

Why Spain's Princess Cristina is in court

By Tom Burridge BBC News, Madrid



For the first time in Spanish history, a member of the royal family has appeared in court to be questioned in a major corruption scandal.

Princess Cristina, youngest daughter of King Juan Carlos, is being investigated in a long-running and highly publicised case that has damaged the king's image and raised questions about the future of the royal family.

Why is Princess Cristina appearing in court?

In early January, an investigating magistrate made **Princess Cristina an official suspect** in a major corruption case involving her husband, Inaki Urdangarin.

She has not been charged, and her lawyer has insisted she is innocent.



Investigating magistrate Jose Castro at the court in Palma de Mallorca in January

However the magistrate has now questioned her, at a court on the island of Mallorca, where the investigation is being run.

What are the allegations against her husband?



The princess's husband, Inaki Urdangarin, Duke of Palma, is an official suspect in the case

Between 2004 and 2006, a supposedly not-for-profit organisation called Noos, of which Inaki Urdangarin was president, organised a series of sporting events for the regional governments of the Balearic Islands and Valencia.

The central allegation is that Mr Urdangarin, along with business partner Diego Torres, hugely overcharged the two regional governments.

Allegedly, Noos received a total of 5.6m euros (£4.6m; $7.5m) of public money.

Both men deny any wrongdoing. Both are also official suspects in the case.

What are the allegations against Princess Cristina?



Inaki Urdangarin denies wrongdoing in the case

Princess Cristina is accused of tax fraud and money laundering.

She and her husband, Inaki Urdangarin, co-owned a company called Aizoon. The central allegation is that Aizoon received more than one million euros from Mr Urdangarin's Noos foundation, and that the princess and her husband used some of that money for personal expenses.

There are also questions about what Princess Cristina knew about the alleged wrongdoing of her husband. Her lawyer has said she is innocent.

How is the case affecting the popularity of Spain's Royals?

Inaki Urdangarin and Princess Cristina were banished from any official royal events or duties at the end of 2011, when the scandal broke. His name was removed from the royal website, and reports suggest the princess will not be staying at the Marivent Palace in Mallorca this weekend.



Crown Prince Felipe, seen here behind the king and Queen Sofia, is still popular in Spain

However the summoning of the king's daughter for questioning as an official suspect has made it harder for Spain's royal household to draw a line between the scandal and the royal family.

In private, royal officials now admit that it has damaged the prestige and credibility of the crown.

The slow-moving nature of the Spanish justice system and daily scrutiny in the Spanish press are a big problem for the royal family. The case has been running for three years and has not even gone to trial. But, to a certain extent, there has already been a trial-by-media.

How is King Juan Carlos seen?

Unpublished polls carried out by the royal household suggest King Juan Carlos' public standing has fallen significantly.

Officials insist that trust in all public institutions, not just the monarchy, has fallen, as Spaniards have felt the affects of the economic malaise.



Almost two-thirds of Spaniards believe the king should abdicate, according to a January opinion poll

However the king's standing took a big knock in April 2012, when he went hunting elephants in Botswana while his citizens suffered record levels of unemployment and austerity.

The trip only came to light because he fell and broke his hip, and while in hospital he was forced to make a public apology.

It also shone unwelcome light on the king's alleged affair with a German princess, who was with him in Botswana. His wife, Queen Sofia, visited him in hospital only briefly.

Does it look likely that King Juan Carlos could abdicate?

In a poll published by El Mundo newspaper in January, 62% of those questioned said they would like King Juan Carlos to abdicate - up 17% on a similar poll a year earlier. The royal household insists no decision has been taken and says it would be a "personal" decision for the king.

The corruption scandal is thought to have damaged the prestige of the monarchy

However, any decision to abdicate would not be the sole decision of the monarch because, for it to be possible, the Spanish parliament would have to approve a new law.

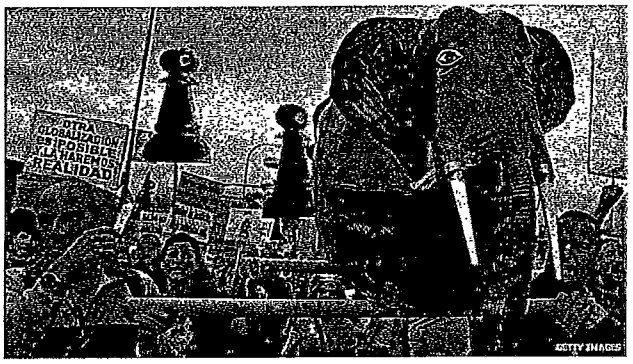
One commonly-held theory is that he cannot abdicate, because it would weaken the institution of the monarchy.

After a series of operations on his left hip, his health is also a factor. His son has replaced him on trips abroad.

Will the monarchy survive him?

There is concern in royal circles that young people in particular are indifferent or disillusioned with the monarchy.

In part, that is because they did not live through the country's transition to democracy, when King Juan Carlos was praised for helping to unite the country.



A "check the king" protest in September poked fun at his elephant-shooting trip

Royal officials point out that the popularity of Crown Prince Felipe has been rising.

For now, they are hoping that, at 76, King Juan Carlos's health and ratings will also improve. Maybe then, he might consider passing the royal baton to his son.

BB2

Blizzard Bag Assignment # 2
Venezuelan Protests

nombre:_____ fecha:_____ timbre:_____ ___/26
All questions are worth 2 points unless noted otherwise. Answer in complete sentences with correct spelling, grammar and punctuation.

1. What is Venezuela's murder rate?

2. Who is leading the protests?

3. How many people have been arrested so far?

4. Who is Leopoldo Lopez?

5. Who is the president of Venezuela?

6. What is the Venezuelan president accusing the protesters of being?

7. How many people have been killed so far during the protests?

8. On what day were the first victims shot?

9. What are the protesters doing in Caracas, Venezuela?

10. What is President Obama's reaction to what is happening in Venezuela?

11. What did the Venezuelan president accuse the USA of?

12. What is your personal reaction to this article? How did it make you feel? Did it make you think about anything, or remind you of anything? (4 points)

#2

BLIZZARD BAG ASSIGNMENT

From: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-26335287

4 March 2014 Last updated at 04:40 ET

What lies behind the protests in Venezuela?



A wave of anti-government demonstrations - the largest in a decade - has been sweeping through Venezuela since early February. The BBC's Irene Caselli in Caracas takes a closer look at the recent unrest.

When did the protests start?

The protests began in early February in the western states of Tachira and Merida when students demanded increased security after a female student alleged she was the victim of an attempted rape. Venezuela has the fifth highest murder rate in the world. Insecurity and crime are rife in many urban centres.

They also complained about record inflation (official figures suggest yearly inflation in December 2013 stood at 56.2%) and shortages of basic food items.

The protests in Tachira turned violent, triggering the arrest of several students, which in turn led to demonstrations in Caracas calling for their release.

The protests in Caracas started on 12 February and quickly turned deadly when three people were shot by gunmen following a largely peaceful march that same day. There have been many demonstrations since then, varying in size from small gatherings to large rallies.

Venezuela protests end in violence

Who is protesting?

Students were the first to take to the streets. Unlike many Latin American countries, Venezuela's student movement is largely conservative in its outlook.

When the protests spread to Caracas, the students were joined by hardliners from within the umbrella opposition group Table for Democratic Unity (MUD). Mr Lopez, a former mayor and political maverick, and Ms Machado, an MP, are the main political figures in the movement.

The elected leader of the opposition, Henrique Capriles, who narrowly lost to President Nicolas Maduro in April last year, was opposed to the initial marches.

After more than 500 people were arrested and more than a dozen killed, Mr Capriles and a more moderate sector of the opposition also took to the streets asking for peaceful demonstrations. According to many observers and to Mr Capriles himself, the protests are made up of a middle-class majority, with middle-class concerns.

Leopoldo Lopez: Venezuela's maverick opposition leader

What are the protesters demanding?

Given the breadth of people demonstrating, the demands are varied.

They are urging the release of all those detained during previous marches.

Almost 1,000 protesters have been arrested, according to the association of human rights lawyers, Foro Penal Venezolano. Most of them were quickly released but some remain in jail, including opposition leader Leopoldo Lopez.

The government says the number of people detained is much lower.

The demonstrators allege some of those detained have been tortured. While President Maduro initially denied the allegations, Venezuela's Prosecutor General Luisa Ortega has since announced that an investigation is under way.

They also want increased security and have called for pro-government groups of activists, also known as colectivos, or collectives, to be disarmed.

The say the government has enforced a media blackout and have called for a free flow of information.

Some more hard-line protesters say they will not leave the streets until Mr Maduro resigns.

What does the government say?

Motorcyclists have been holding large rallies in support of the government

The government accuses the opposition of trying to stage a coup with backing from the United States.

The government has drawn parallels between the protests and a brief coup that took place against Hugo Chavez in 2002. President Maduro has called the protesters "fascists".

At the same time, the government has been calling on its supporters to show their strength. Different groups such as oil workers and motorcycle drivers have marched in support of the president, suggesting that he continues to have strong backing among his core constituency, especially the poorer sections of Venezuelan society.

Have the protests been violent?

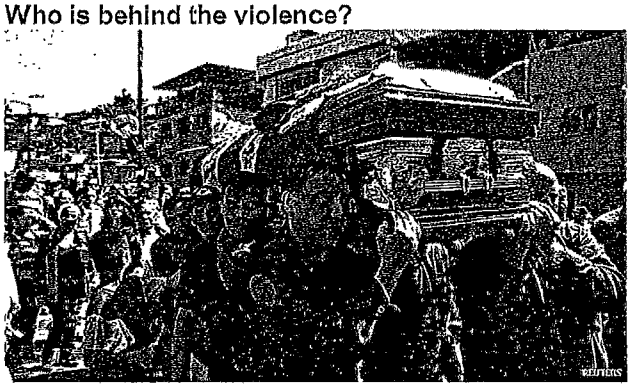
Human Rights Watch has condemned the "excessive and unlawful force against protesters on multiple occasions". Foro Penal Venezolano says it has documented 33 cases of abuse, but the government has denied the allegations.

According to official figures, at least 18 people have died so far as a result of the protests.

Prosecutor General Luisa Ortega says eight members of the security forces have been arrested in connection with the shooting of the first two victims, who died on 12 February.

Six other officers are also in detention. Ms Ortega said those who are found to have used excessive force would be prosecuted.

Who is behind the violence?



Footage has emerged of the shooting of protester Juan Montoya who was buried in Caracas on 14 February

The opposition has blamed pro-government motorcycle gangs, as well as the security forces, for the violence, while Mr Maduro said the attackers were "fascists".

The president has also blamed Mr Lopez for inciting the violence. Mr Lopez is now in jail awaiting trial on charges of intentional arson, incitement to violence, damage to public property and conspiracy

The government accuses protesters of throwing stones and causing riots. It has also issued an arrest warrant for retired Gen Angel Vivas for allegedly using social media to incite people to string cables across roads to trip pro-government motorcyclists. Two motorcyclists died in February because they were caught in barbed wire.

Venezuela protest leader in custody

How are the protests affecting people's lives?

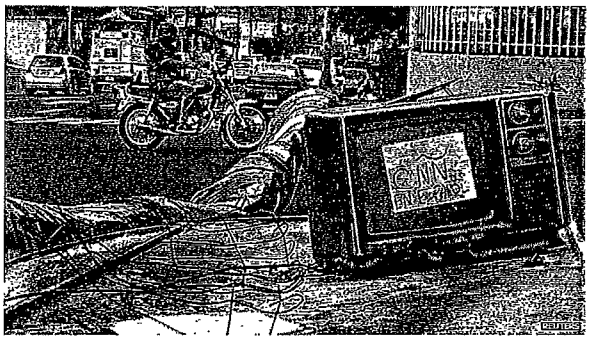
The extent of the protests differs markedly in various parts of Venezuela.

For example, in eastern Caracas - an anti-government stronghold - protests have turned violent almost every afternoon. Tear gas and the smell of burnt tyres have become an everyday feature for people in the area. People have been building barricades with old furniture and garbage to block off main streets.

Many shops are opening and closing earlier, while restaurants remain empty at night as residents are scared to go out after sunset. Some shop owners say they are working at a loss. Public transport has been irregular and has at times been suspended.

Street blockades divide opinion in Venezuela

How is the media reporting the issue?



President Maduro has threatened to expel CNN Espanol for its coverage of the protests

Mr Maduro has been highly critical of the international media coverage, while protesters say the government is imposing a media blackout.

Authorities have removed Colombian TV news channel NTN24 from the grid of Venezuelan cable operators. Mr Maduro accused the station of showing opposition demonstrations and inciting violence.

Mr Maduro has also criticised the Agence France Press news agency and threatened to take CNN Espanol off the air - the Spanish-language version of the US-based TV channel.

According to the National Press Workers' Union, scores of media workers have been victims of abuse and/or harassment by either the police forces, the National Guard, irregular armed groups, or protesters.

Overall, there is a lack of reliable sources of information within the country.

The 'virtual' battle in Venezuela

Will the protests create change?

These are not only the largest protests since Mr Maduro took office, they are also Venezuela's biggest protests in over a decade, spreading to other cities beyond Caracas.

However, so far they seem confined mainly, though not exclusively, to the middle class. The government's popularity remains high amid its voters, who gave it a further boost in local elections in December.

Mr Capriles has said that as long as the protests do not spread to a wider sector of society, it is unlikely there will be any change.

What has the international reaction been?

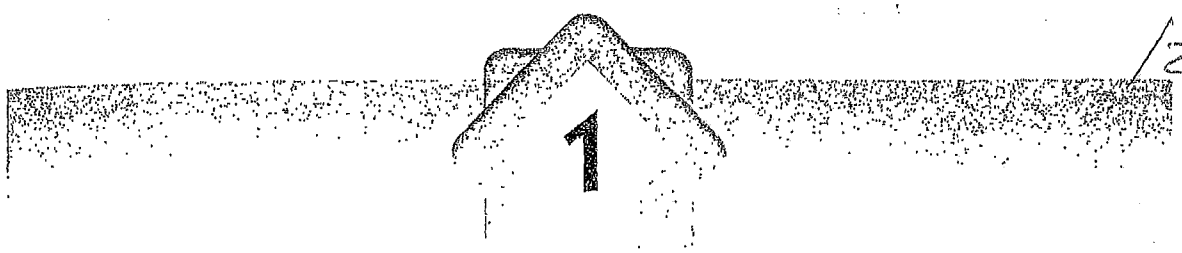
United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has urged the Venezuelan authorities to "listen carefully to the aspirations" of protesters and engage in dialogue with the opposition.

Pope Francis has also expressed his concern about the recent unrest saying he hoped that "violence and hostility will cease as soon as possible".

US President Obama criticised the Venezuelan government for the "unacceptable violence" during the protests. In response, Mr Maduro accused Washington of trying to carry out a coup. Mr Maduro expelled three US diplomats from Caracas, but at the same time he named a new ambassador to Washington.

BB 3
Blizzard Bag Activity #3

CHAPTER



1

/29

Present Tense of -AR Verbs

♦ 1 ♦ Regular -AR Verbs

a. The present tense of regular *-ar* verbs is formed by dropping the infinitive ending *-ar* and adding the personal endings *-o, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an.*

b. The present tense has the following meanings in English:

usted canta	*you sing, you're singing, you do sing*
él canta	*he sings, he's singing, he does sing*

cantar *to sing*
(I sing, I'm singing, I do sing)

yo	canto	nosotros, -as	cantamos
tú	cantas	vosotros, -as	cantáis
usted, él, ella	canta	ustedes, ellos, ellas	cantan

NOTE:

1. The subject pronouns usted *(Ud.)* and ustedes *(Uds.)* are usually expressed in Spanish. The other subject pronouns *(yo, tú, él, ella, nosotros, vosotros, ellos, ellas)* are usually omitted, unless they are required for clarity or emphasis.

Canto bien.	*I sing well.*
Cantan bien.	*They sing well.*
BUT	
Ud. canta bien.	*You sing well.*
Ella canta bien pero él canta mal.	*She sings well but he sings badly.*
Ella y yo cantamos bien.	*She and I sing well.*

2. The feminine forms of *nosotros* and *vosotros* are *nosotras* and *vosotras.*

3. *Tú* and *vosotros* (the familiar forms) are used when addressing close relatives, intimate friends, or small children. In many Spanish-American countries, the *ustedes* form is used instead of the *vosotros* form.

♦ 2 ♦ Common *-AR* Verbs

admirar *to admire*
arreglar *to arrange, fix*
ayudar *to help*
buscar *to look for*
cambiar *to change*
bailar *to dance*
bajar *to go down, descend; to lower*
borrar *to erase*
buscar *to look for*
cambiar *to change*
caminar *to walk*
cantar *to sing*
celebrar *to celebrate*
cocinar *to cook*
comprar *to buy*
contestar *to answer*
cortar *to cut*
dar *to give*
decorar *to decorate*
descansar *to rest*
desear *to wish, want*
dibujar *to draw*
enseñar *to teach*
entrar (en) *to enter (into)*
escuchar *to listen (to)*
esperar *to wait; to hope*
estudiar *to study*
explicar *to explain*
ganar *to win*
gritar *to shout*
hablar *to speak*
invitar *to invite*
lavar *to wash*
llamar *to call*
llegar *to arrive*
llevar *to carry, take; wear*
mirar *to look at*
montar *to ride (a horse, bicycle)*
nadar *to swim*
necesitar *to need*
pagar *to pay (for)*
pasar *to pass; to spend (time)*
patinar *to skate*
practicar *to practice*
preguntar *to ask*
preparar *to prepare*
regresar *to return*
sacar *to take out; to take (photo)*
terminar *to finish, end*
tocar *to touch; to play (a musical instrument)*
tomar *to take; to drink*
trabajar *to work*
usar *to use; to wear*
viajar *to travel*
visitar *to visit*

EXERCISE A

Enrique is telling his cousin what they and their friends are going to do after school. Express in complete sentences what he says.

EXAMPLE: Alfredo / montar en bicicleta
Alfredo **monta** en bicicleta.

1. Sarita / tocar la guitarra
2. Lewis / trabajar en el supermercado

3. Carol y Gloria / bailar el flamenco
4. tú / practicar el piano
5. Uds. / mirar la televisión
6. yo / visitar a mis amigos
7. Roberto y yo / escuchar discos compactos
8. nosotros / pasar un buen rato en la biblioteca

EXERCISE B

Saturday is a day of chores at the Ortegas. Gloria is explaining what each family member does. Tell what she says.

EXAMPLE: Carlos / lavar el carro
Carlos **lava** el carro.

1. mi mamá / comprar la comida
2. yo / usar la aspiradora
3. mi papá / trabajar en el jardín
4. Eduardo y Clara / arreglar la casa
5. mis hermanitos / sacar al perro
6. mi abuela / cocinar la cena

EXERCISE C

You and some friends are planning a party. Mario wants to know who's doing what. Tell him.

EXAMPLE: comprar el pastel (Iggy)
Iggy **compra** el pastel.

1. decorar el salón *(Gunther y Paco)*
2. comprar los refrescos *(tú)*
3. buscar los discos compactos *(yo)*
4. tocar la guitarra *(Marta)*
5. preparar la comida *(Estela y yo)*
6. ayudar con los preparativos *(todos)*
7. cortar las flores *(Silvia e Inés)*

EXERCISE D

You received a note from a friend who's taking a cruise in the Caribbean. Complete the note with the present tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Querida Lucy:

¡Saludos de la República Dominicana! Nosotros _____ (1. pasar) ratos agradables aquí: yo _____ (2. nadar) en el mar Caribe; mis hermanos y yo _____ (3. montar) en motocicleta

todas las tardes; mis padres _____ (4. visitar) las tiendas y mi mamá _____ (5. comprar)

muchos recuerdos. Por la noche, toda la familia _____ (6. dar) un paseo por la playa.

Mis hermanos no _____ (7. desear) regresar a casa, pero nosotros _____ (8. regresar)

el próximo sábado. Las vacaciones _____ (9. terminar) y tú y yo _____ (10. entrar) en la

escuela el lunes. Es todo por ahora.

Hasta la vista.

Rick

♦ 3 ♦ -AR Verbs in Negative Constructions

A verb is made negative by placing **no** before it.

María **no habla** español. *María doesn't speak Spanish.*

Yo **no bailo** bien. *I don't dance well.*

EXERCISE E

Ana and her sister often disagree with each other. Tell what Ana says and how her sister responds.

EXAMPLE: dar un paseo

ANA: Nosotros **damos** un paseo.
VIOLETA: **No damos** un paseo.

1. montar en bicicleta

   ANA: Rafael _____.

   VIOLETA: _____

2. visitar el museo

   ANA: Nosotros _____.

   VIOLETA: _____

3. mirar la televisión

   ANA: Mis amigas _____.

   VIOLETA: _____