

IB Theme: **Experiences**

YOU WILL TURN IN THE SUMMER ASSIGNMENT (hard copy written on the computer) on THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL.

This assignment is centered on the IB Language Ab Initio theme of **Experiences**.

The guiding principle of this theme is for the IB Learner to explore and tell the stories of the events, experiences and journeys that shape our lives. The topic of this theme is the celebration of the **Quinceañera**.

As an IB Learner, consider these perspectives as you study the theme of Experiences with the topic of the Quinceañera:

- How your life may be different if you lived in another culture
- How customs and traditions are similar or different across cultures
- Does language describe our experience of the world, or does it actively shape our experience of the world (Theory of Knowledge)?

Parte I: El vocabulario

Before watching the video, match the Spanish vocabulary words to their English definitions. You will see and hear these vocabulary words used in the video. Fill in the words you know first, and then try to match the others. Many of these vocabulary words are cognates. Write the letter of the English definition next to the appropriate Spanish vocabulary word.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boda 2. Mujer 3. Invitados 4. Regalos 5. Bailar 6. Banquete 7. Pastel 8. Pueblo 9. Celebración 10. Invitación 11. Fiesta de cumpleaños 12. Comida 13. Decoraciones 14. Celebrar 15. Socializar 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Birthday party B. Cake C. Invited guests D. Town E. Wedding F. Presents G. Decorations H. To socialize I. Food J. Banquet K. Woman L. Celebration M. To dance N. Invitation O. To celebrate
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Parte II: La película: Rent the movie: Sweet Fifteen. Watch the movie. (\$1.99 Amazon)



Parte III: Las preguntas (Questions)

Responde las preguntas.

1. ¿Cómo se llama la quinceañera? _____

2. ¿Cómo se llama el padre de la quinceañera? _____

3. Los padres de la Quinceañera sugieren que (name) _____ sea su escort.

The quinceañera's parents suggest that (name) _____ be her scort.

4. ¿Qué programa desea el cura que colaboren las chicas? _____

The priest wants the girls to participate in a program. What is the name of the program?

5. ¿De dónde es Ramón? _____

6. ¿Cómo se llama el hombre que vende paquetes de Quinceañera? _____

Name of the person who sells Quinceañera's packets.

7. ¿Dónde trabaja Ramón? _____

8. ¿Por qué deciden los padres de la Quinceañera cancelar la fiesta? _____

Why Marta's parents decided to cancel the quinceañera's celebration?

9. ¿Cómo llama Ramón a Marta? _____

How Ramon calls Marta?

10. ¿Qué hace Marta para ayudar a su padre para no ser deportado?

What Marta does to help her father not be deported? _____

11. ¿Quién ayuda a Marta cuando decide ayudar a su padre? _____

Who helps Marta when she decides to help her father?

12. Ramón decide continuar _____

Ramon decides to continue ...

13. Finalmente, ¿Cómo celebra Marta sus quince años? _____

14. ¿Te gusto la película? ¿Por qué? _____

15. ¿Qué problemas encuentran los inmigrantes que no tienen permiso de estar en los Estdos Unidos?

What problems find the illegal immigrants in the USA?

16. What are some similarities and differences between a Quinceañera and a Sweet 16?

17. What do you think “La idea original de las quinceañeras era presentar a las chicas a la sociedad como mujeres” means?

18. As a tradition, with whom does the Quinceañera dance first?

Parte IV: Leer

Read the Lectura about la Quinceañera.

Para muchas jóvenes hispanas, el día de sus quince años es una ocasión muy especial. Una Quinceañera es una joven que cumple quince años. Se convierte de una niña a una mujer.



La tradición empezó con las civilizaciones aztecas y mayas, hace más que 600 años. Es una tradición especialmente importante en México, América Central y en los países hispanos del Caribe. También es importante entre muchos hispanohablantes en los Estados Unidos.



La quinceañera lleva un vestido muy elegante, una tiara, las joyas, y zapatos especiales.



Regalos tradicionales para la quinceañera son la Biblia y la última muñeca.



Se celebra la quinceañera con una recepción. ¡Toda la familia y los amigos vienen a la recepción! Hay mucha comida, decoraciones y música. Todas las personas comen y bailan. La Quinceañera baila primero con su padre y después con sus amigos.



Parte V: Las preguntas (Questions)

Respond to the following questions about the lectura, La Quinceañera. Write your answers in Spanish.

1. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de la lectura? What is the main idea of the reading?

2. ¿Cuáles son tres detalles en la lectura que apoyan la idea principal? What are three details in the reading that support the main idea.

Parte VI: Escribir

Observe the following photograph that related to the IB Theme of **Experiences**, the topic of the *Quinceañera*. In the space below, write 5 sentences in Spanish to describe the people and event in the photograph. Think about vocabulary and language structures that we studied this year to create your sentences (including family members, characteristics, expressing age, seasons, weather, dates, and Quinceañera vocabulary).



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Parte VII: The grammar

In Year 2 of the IB program, there is no time to review what was learned in Year 1; therefore, I assume that you have memorized the verbs covered during the first year. Please review and memorize the verbs and verb tenses—such as the present, the past, and the present progressive—using the verbs from the list.

Why are Spanish verbs important?

Spanish verbs are words that express actions, occurrences, or states of being in the Spanish language. They form the backbone of Spanish communication, allowing speakers to describe what they're doing, what happened in the past, and what will happen in the future.

Without verbs, you'd be limited to simple noun phrases with no way to express complete thoughts or actions. Learning the most common Spanish verbs first gives you immediate practical value in conversations, as these high-frequency verbs appear constantly in everyday speech, and understanding Spanish conjugations helps you use them correctly.

Communication foundation: Spanish sentences require verbs to be complete, making them essential for even the most basic conversations.

Daily routines and basic actions

These verbs help you talk about your everyday activities and basic needs:

1. Ser (to be) – Used for permanent characteristics, origin or to identify (“Soy alto” – I am tall, “Soy estudiante” – I am a student, “Soy mexicano” – I am Mexican)
2. Estar (to be) – Used for temporary conditions, location or state (“Estoy cansado” – I am tired, “Estoy en casa” – I am at home, “Estoy embarazada” – I am pregnant)
3. Tener (to have) – Expresses possession and used in common expressions
4. Hacer (to do/make) – Versatile for actions and activities
5. Ir (to go) – Essential for movement and future plans
6. Venir (to come) – Used for approaching movement
7. Comer (to eat) – Necessary for discussing meals
8. Beber (to drink) – Used for all drinking-related activities
9. Dormir (to sleep) – Used for daily routines
10. Despertar (to wake up) – Often used as reflexive despertarse

Communication and social interaction

These verbs help you connect with others:

11. Hablar (to speak/talk) – Essential for discussing language abilities
12. Decir (to say/tell) – Irregular verb for reporting speech
13. Preguntar (to ask) – Regular verb for forming questions
14. Responder (to answer) – Regular verb paired with preguntar
15. Escuchar (to listen) – Different from oír (to hear)
16. Llamar (to call) – Used for phone calls and naming things or people
17. Conocer (to know/first meet) – For knowing people or places
18. Saber (to know) – For knowing facts or how to do something
19. Entender (to understand) – Irregular stem-changing verb
20. Pensar (to think) Expresses opinion – Stem-changing verb (e→ie)

Movement and travel

These verbs help you navigate and discuss transportation:

21. Caminar (to walk) – Regular -ar verb for basic movement
22. Correr (to run) – Regular -er verb for faster movement
23. Conducir (to drive) – Irregular verb for operating vehicles
24. Viajar (to travel) – Regular -ar verb for journeys
25. Volar (to fly) – Stem-changing verb (o→ue)
26. Nadar (to swim) – Regular -ar verb for water activities
27. Montar (to ride) – Often used with “en bicicleta” or “a caballo”
28. Llegar (to arrive) – Regular -ar verb with irregular yo form. Refers to reaching the end of a journey
29. Salir (to leave/go out) – Irregular verb. Refers to going out and also dating
30. Entrar (to enter) – Regular -ar verb often used with “en”

Household and daily activities

These verbs cover common tasks around the home:

31. Limpiar (to clean) – Regular -ar verb for household chores
32. Cocinar (to cook) – Regular -ar verb for food preparation
33. Lavar (to wash) – Regular -ar verb for cleaning items
34. Planchar (to iron) – Regular -ar verb for clothing care
35. Barrer (to sweep) – Regular -er verb for floor cleaning
36. Arreglar (to fix/arrange) – Regular -ar verb. Refers to putting in order, or in good condition
37. Romper (to break) – Regular -er verb for damaged items
38. Abrir (to open) – Irregular past participle (abierto)
39. Cerrar (to close) – Stem-changing verb (e→ie)
40. Poner (to put/place) – Irregular verb with many uses. Also refers to setting (for example, “Poner una alarma” – To set an alarm)

Time and scheduling

These verbs help you discuss plans and time:

41. Empezar (to begin) – Stem-changing verb (e→ie)
42. Comenzar (to start) – Stem-changing verb (e→ie)
43. Terminar (to finish) – Regular -ar verb
44. Acabar (to end/finish) – Regular -ar verb
45. Continuar (to continue) – Regular -ar verb
46. Esperar (to wait/hope) – Regular -ar verb with dual meaning
47. Durar (to last) – Regular -ar verb for time periods
48. Tardar (to take time) – Regular -ar verb for duration
49. Planear (to plan) – Regular -ar verb for future events
50. Programar (to schedule) – Regular -ar verb for appointments

Emotional and mental states

These verbs express feelings and thoughts:

- 51. Amar (to love) – Regular -ar verb for deep affection
- 52. Odiar (to hate) – Regular -ar verb for strong dislike
- 53. Preferir (to prefer) – Stem-changing verb (e→ie)
- 54. Disfrutar (to enjoy) – Regular -ar verb often used with “de”
- 55. Desear (to desire/wish) – Regular -ar verb
- 56. Esperar (to hope) – Also means “to wait” and “to expect”
- 57. Temer (to fear) – Regular -er verb
- 58. Preocuparse (to worry) – Reflexive verb with “por” or “de”
- 59. Alegrarse (to be happy) – Reflexive verb with “de”
- 60. Enojarse (to get angry) – Reflexive verb with “con”

Work and study

These verbs relate to professional and academic environments:

- 61. Trabajar (to work) – Regular -ar verb for employment
- 62. Estudiar (to study) – Regular -ar verb for learning
- 63. Enseñar (to teach) – Regular -ar verb for education
- 64. Aprender (to learn) – Regular -er verb
- 65. Practicar (to practice) – Regular -ar verb
- 66. Leer (to read) – Irregular verb in some tenses
- 67. Escribir (to write) – Regular -ir verb
- 68. Explicar (to explain) – Regular -ar verb
- 69. Comprender (to understand/ to comprehend) – Different from entender (to understand) Comprender is used to highlight an understanding at a deeper level; to describe the comprehension of a concept, a situation, a purpose, or the importance of something. (“Comprendo tus sentimientos”- I understand your feelings)
- 70. Memorizar (to memorize) – Regular -ar verb

Modal and auxiliary verbs

These verbs help modify other verbs:

- 71. Poder (can/to be able to) – Irregular verb for ability
- 72. Deber (should/must) – Regular -er verb for obligation
- 73. Querer (to want) – Irregular verb for desires. Querer also means to love: “Todos me quieren” – Everyone loves me
- 74. Necesitar (to need) – Regular -ar verb for necessities
- 75. Soler (to usually do) – Irregular verb for habitual actions
- 76. Tratar de (to try to) – Regular -ar verb with “de” + infinitive (“Trato de mejorar” – I try to improve)
- 77. Intentar (to try to/ to attempt) – Regular -ar verb often with infinitive (no “de”)
- 78. Dejar de (to stop doing) – Regular -ar verb with “de” + infinitive
- 79. Seguir (to continue/ to keep) – Irregular verb often with gerund
- 80. Volver a (to do again) – Irregular verb with “a” + infinitive