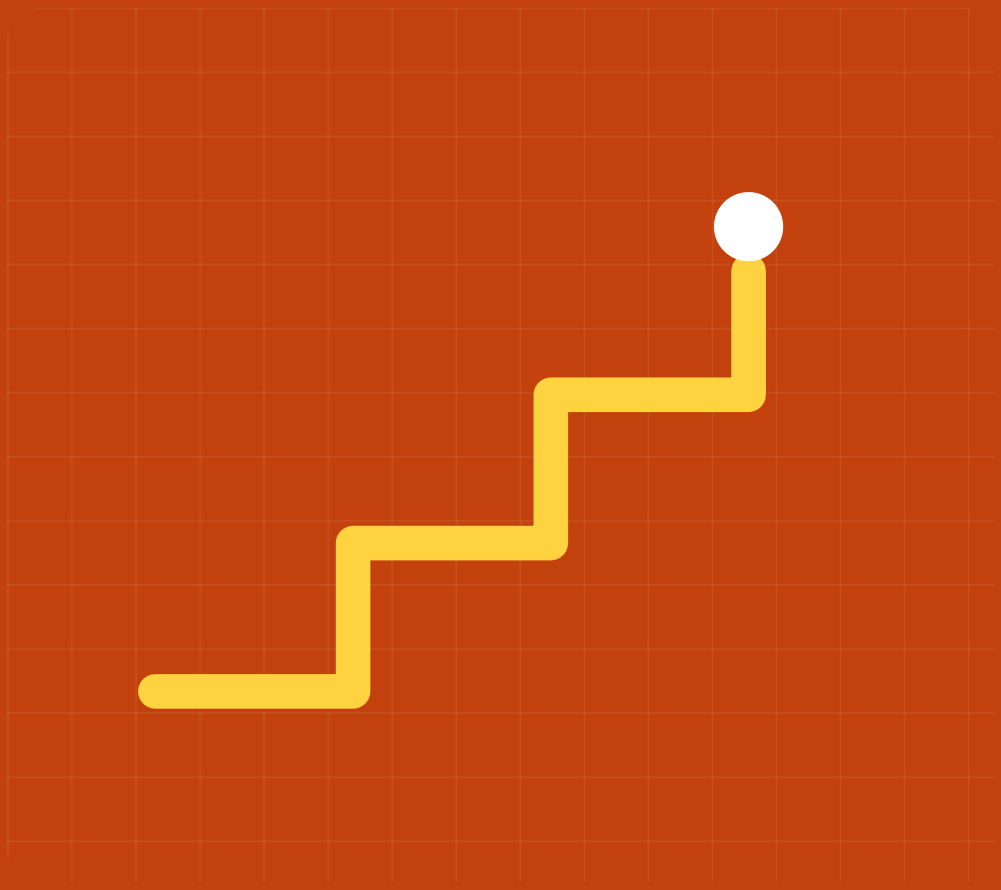
UpOnly Learning



LEVEL 7 · ADULTS

FREE SAMPLE WORKBOOK

Learn Spanish Level 7 · Adults

One step at a time. · Ages 18+ · Free sample: 1 of 12 topics

UO-SPKIDS-L7

OUR STORY

One step at a time

I'm Dr. Evan J. Hasson. I've run a specific chiropractic practice for over twelve years, and I'm a dad of three. My work is about alignment: get the structure right, and everything else works better.

At home, nothing was aligned. I was spending thousands a month on tutors, extracurriculars and programs, and when I asked about enrolling a second or third child the answer was always the same: that'll be double, that'll be triple. The charter school had a waiting list. The good public school had a waiting list. The private schools had the kind of list where it helps to know someone, or to give generously first.

And underneath all of it, the same quiet threat: if you don't pay for this, your child will fall behind. Not sold with evidence. Sold with fear.

So I did my own research, and here is what I found: none of it is secret. The standards are published. The order a child should learn in is written down and freely available. It is just scattered. Nobody had done the work of pulling it together, putting it in order and handing it over. So I did.

When every step has its place, confusion has nowhere to hide.

I built this for my own kids. I'm giving it to yours.

Dr. Evan J. Hasson, DC
Founder and dad of three

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No guaranteed results, and mistakes happen. Every student learns differently. We write and review every question and answer key carefully, and we still get things wrong. An answer key can be wrong, and a question can be worded badly or have two defensible answers. Check the answer key before you hand it over, and trust your own judgment over ours. Found a problem? **Photograph the page and email it to support@uponlylearning.com**. The picture tells us more than a description, and we fix it for every family.

Safety. Some activities use household items such as scissors, coins or food. An adult should supervise and skip anything unsafe for the student.

Not professional advice. This workbook does not replace an evaluation by a qualified educator or specialist. The founder is a Doctor of Chiropractic; UpOnly Learning does not provide medical or health advice.

Full terms: uponlylearning.com/legal

INTRODUCTION

How to use this workbook

Each topic follows the same steps, so your student always knows what comes next.

① **Quick Check.** 10 questions before you teach. Read them aloud for younger students. A high score means you can move faster.

② **Learn It.** Key words, step-by-step teaching with lines you can read aloud, worked examples and the mistakes to watch for.

③ **We Do It Together.** 10 questions you do side by side. The answer and the "why" are printed right after each question, so you can talk it through.

④ **You Try.** 10 questions your student does alone.

Answers with short explanations for every question are in the **Answer Key** at the end of each topic, so students can work without peeking. Go over each wrong answer together using the explanation.

This workbook is printed in full color. To save ink, choose "Black and white" or "Grayscale" in your printer settings; every page still works in black and white.

Want online checks that score themselves and track each student's progress? Visit uponlylearning.com.

LEVEL 7 · ADULTS

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Learn Spanish: Level 7 · Adults

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Topic 1 · Spanish introductions for adults: ser, tener, tú and usted **6**

Greet people and introduce yourself and others, choose usted with customers, patients and new coworkers and tú with friends and family, use ser for origin and job, tener for age and llamarse for names, spell a name, say phone numbers and dates, and fill out a personal information form. ACTFL Novice Low: Interpersonal Communication

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Spanish introductions for adults: ser, tener, tú and usted

You will greet people and introduce yourself and others, choose usted with customers, patients, new coworkers and older adults and tú with friends and family, use ser for origin, nationality and job, tener for age and llamarse for names, ask and answer ¿Cómo se llama?, ¿De dónde es? and ¿Cuál es su número de teléfono?, spell a name, say phone numbers and dates in day/month order, and complete a personal information form (nombre, apellidos, fecha de nacimiento, dirección).

① Quick Check

Do this before the lesson. It shows what your student already knows. Score: ____ / 10

1. Choose the missing word: ¿___ es usted? Soy de Ecuador.

A Cuál **B** Cómo **C** De dónde **D** Dónde

2. How do you say 30 in Spanish?

A treinta **B** tres **C** trescientos **D** trece

3. Choose the form of llamarse: Disculpe, ¿cómo se ___ usted?

A llaman **B** llama **C** llamas **D** llamo

4. How do you say the letter h in Spanish?

A equis **B** ge **C** jota **D** hache

5. Fix the mistake: Yo llamo Pedro.

A Se llamo Pedro. **B** Mi llamo Pedro. **C** Yo llama Pedro. **D** Me llamo Pedro.

6. Listen and choose: Le presento a mi esposa, Carmen. Who is Carmen?

A A customer **B** The speaker's wife **C** The speaker's sister **D** The speaker's boss

7. Look at the picture. Choose: La señora Díaz ___ maestra.



A tiene **B** está **C** es **D** son

3. Read: Hola, me llamo Teresa. Soy de Bolivia, pero vivo en Denver. Tengo cuarenta y dos años. Soy enfermera en una clínica. Tengo dos hijos. How old is Teresa?

   A 40 **B** 42 **C** 52 **D** 24

4. What does this mean? Le presento al señor Gómez, nuestro nuevo cliente.

   A Mr. Gómez introduces our new client. **B** I am giving Mr. Gómez a present.

   C Let me introduce Mr. Gómez, our new client. **D** Mr. Gómez is our new supervisor.

5. Choose the missing word: ¿___ años tiene su hija?

   A Cuál **B** Cuántas **C** Cuántos **D** Cómo

② Learn It

Key words

- **Buenos días, buenas tardes, buenas noches (BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs, BWEH-nahs TAHR-dehs, BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs)**: good morning, good afternoon, good evening or good night
- **Me llamo... (meh YAH-moh)**: My name is...
- **¿Cómo se llama usted? (KOH-moh seh YAH-mah oos-TEHD)**: What is your name? (formal)
- **¿De dónde es usted? (deh DOHN-deh ehs oos-TEHD)**: Where are you from? (formal)
- **Mucho gusto (MOO-choh GOOS-toh)**: Nice to meet you
- **encantado, encantada (ehn-kahn-TAH-doh, ehn-kahn-TAH-dah)**: pleased to meet you (said by a man, by a woman)
- **el nombre (ehl NOHM-breh)**: the first name
- **el apellido (ehl ah-peh-YEE-doh)**: the last name
- **la dirección (lah dee-rehk-SYOHN)**: the address
- **el correo electrónico (ehl koh-RREH-oh eh-lehk-TROH-nee-koh)**: the email address
- **la fecha de nacimiento (lah FEH-chah deh nah-see-MYEHN-toh)**: the date of birth
- **la nacionalidad (lah nah-syoh-nah-lee-DAHD)**: the nationality
- **la profesión (lah proh-feh-SYOHN)**: the occupation
- **Tengo treinta años. (TEHN-goh TRAYN-tah AH-nyohs)**: I am thirty years old.

Warm-up

1. Listen to the greeting and say it aloud with your own name: Buenos días. Me llamo... Mucho gusto.
2. Think of three people you might greet this week in Spanish: a customer, a coworker and a friend. Would you speak to each one in the same way? Spanish makes that choice visible with tú and usted.

> *Buenos días. Me llamo Ana Torres. Mucho gusto.*

Teach

1. Ser (to be) tells who someone is: origin, nationality and job. Yo soy, tú eres, usted, él, ella es, nosotros somos, ustedes, ellos, ellas son. Soy de Colombia. Ella es enfermera.

	usted (formal)	tú (informal)
who	customers, patients, new coworkers, a supervisor, older adults	friends, family, children, coworkers who invite you to use tú
name	¿Cómo se llama?	¿Cómo te llamas?
origin	¿De dónde es?	¿De dónde eres?
age	¿Cuántos años tiene?	¿Cuántos años tienes?

2. Tener (to have) tells age: Tengo treinta años. Spanish says I have thirty years, never Soy treinta años. Yo tengo, tú tienes, usted, él, ella tiene, nosotros tenemos, ustedes, ellos tienen.
3. Llamarse gives a name: me llamo, te llamas, se llama, nos llamamos, se llaman. Mi nombre es... also works.
4. Usted uses the same verb form as él and ella (usted es, usted tiene, usted se llama). Use it with people you do not know well and in service jobs. When someone says Puede tutearme or Háblame de tú, you can switch to tú.
5. Question words: ¿cómo? (how), ¿de dónde? (from where), ¿cuál? (which, used for a number or an address: ¿Cuál es su número de teléfono?) and ¿cuántos? (how many: ¿Cuántos años tiene?).

> *¿Cómo se llama usted? ¿Cómo te llamas? Soy de Colombia y tengo treinta años.*

Guided practice

1. Look at each picture and decide: tú or usted? Say the phrase aloud.



Te presento a mis amigos.



Le presento al señor Díaz.



¿Cuál es su número?



¿Cuál es su dirección?

2. Introduce two people you know in Spanish: name, where they are from, their job and, if it is polite, their age. Use Le presento a... for formal introductions and Te presento a... with friends.
3. Spell your first and last name with the Spanish alphabet (a, be, ce, de, e, efe, ge, hache, i, jota...). Say your phone number one digit at a time: cinco, cinco, cinco, cero, uno...

> *Le presento a mi compañera Rosa. Rosa es de Guatemala y es maestra.*

Worked examples

Complete: Mi compañero ___ de Honduras y ___ cuarenta años.



es, tiene. Origin uses ser (es de Honduras) and age uses tener (tiene cuarenta años).

A Spanish form shows the date of birth 05/09/1988. What date is it?
The 5th of September, 1988. Spanish-speaking countries write the day first, then the month: 5 de septiembre de 1988.

Watch for these mistakes

Mistake: Using ser for age: Soy treinta años.
Fix: Age uses tener: Tengo treinta años. Think of it as I have thirty years.

Mistake: Using tú with a new customer, a patient or an older person you do not know.
Fix: Start with usted (¿Cómo se llama usted?) and switch to tú only when the other person invites you or uses tú with you in a friendly setting.

③ We Do It Together: 10 questions

> *Do these side by side. Read each question together, let your student answer, then read the answer and the "why" right below it and talk it through.*

1. Read: Hola, me llamo Teresa. Soy de Bolivia, pero vivo en Denver. Tengo cuarenta y dos años. Soy enfermera en una clínica. Tengo dos hijos. Where is Teresa from?

A Peru **B** Bolivia **C** Denver **D** Colombia

> **Answer: B** Bolivia
> **Why:** Soy de Bolivia: she is from Bolivia. She lives in Denver.

2. Choose the form of llamarse: Yo me ___ Ana Torres.

A llamo **B** llamas **C** llama **D** llaman

> **Answer: A** llamo
> **Why:** With yo, llamarse is me llamo.

3. Look at the picture. Choose the polite question for this older man: ¿Cómo ___?



A me llamo **B** se llama **C** se llaman **D** te llamas

> **Answer: B** se llama
> **Why:** An older man you do not know gets usted: ¿Cómo se llama?

4. On a form, what does el correo electrónico ask for?

A Your mailing address **B** Your phone number **C** Your ZIP code **D** Your email address

> **Answer: D** Your email address
> **Why:** Correo electrónico is email. Your mailing address is la dirección.

5. A clerk says ¿Me puede deletrear su apellido? What does she want?

A For you to write your address **B** For you to repeat your first name

C For you to spell your last name **D** For you to sign the form

> **Answer: C** For you to spell your last name
> **Why:** Deletrear means to spell, and el apellido is the last name.

5. Choose the form of llamarse: Hola, soy Marta. ¿Y tú, cómo te ___?

A llamas **B** llaman **C** llama **D** llamo

> **Answer: A** llamas
> **Why:** Marta uses tú, so the question is ¿cómo te llamas?

6. What does Le presento a mi esposa mean?

A I want to meet your wife. **B** I give my wife a present. **C** Let me introduce my wife to you.

D My wife introduces you.

> **Answer: C** Let me introduce my wife to you.
> **Why:** Le presento a... is the formal way to introduce someone.

7. How do you say this in Spanish? She is a teacher.

A Está maestra. **B** Es una maestras. **C** Tiene maestra. **D** Es maestra.

> **Answer: D** Es maestra.
> **Why:** A job uses ser, usually with no article: es maestra.

8. What does this mean? Mis apellidos son Ruiz Pérez.

A My last names are Ruiz Pérez. **B** My first names are Ruiz Pérez. **C** My parents are Ruiz and Pérez.

D My address is Ruiz Pérez.

> **Answer: A** My last names are Ruiz Pérez.
> **Why:** Apellidos are last names; many Spanish speakers have two.

9. Listen and choose: Mis apellidos son Castro Molina. Castro con c. What does the speaker make clear?

A When Castro was born **B** Where Castro lives **C** Who Castro works for **D** How Castro is spelled

> **Answer: D** How Castro is spelled
> **Why:** Castro con c: Castro is written with c.

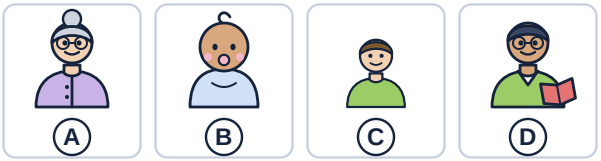
④ You Try: 10 questions

Now your student works alone. Check answers in the Answer Key at the end of this topic. Score: ____ / 10

1. Read: Formulario. Nombre: Daniel. Apellidos: Vega Ruiz. Fecha de nacimiento: 14/06/1982. Dirección: 2210 Pine Street, Apt. 4. Teléfono: 555-0119. Profesión: mecánico. What is Daniel's job?

A Nurse **B** Driver **C** Mechanic **D** Teacher

2. Listen: Le presento a mi abuela, Elena. Who is the speaker introducing? Choose A, B, C or D.



A **B** **C** **D**

3. It is 9 p.m. Which greeting fits?

A Buenas tardes. **B** Buenas noches. **C** Buenos noches. **D** Buenos días.

4. Read: Buenos días, señora Lima. Le presento a Jorge, el nuevo técnico. Jorge es de Chile. Jorge, la señora Lima es la gerente. Who is the new employee?

A Señora Lima **B** The manager **C** The speaker **D** Jorge

5. How do you write 12 de octubre de 1985 with numbers, in the Spanish order?

A 10/12/1985 **B** 1985/12/01 **C** 12/1985/10 **D** 12/10/1985

6. Fix the mistake: Soy treinta años.

A Estoy treinta años. **B** Tengo treinta año. **C** Soy treinta año. **D** Tengo treinta años.

7. Lucía meets her partner's parents. Which word does Lucía say?

A Encantadas. **B** Encantado. **C** Encanto. **D** Encantada.

8. Usted takes the same verb form as which other pronoun?

A yo **B** él or ella **C** tú **D** nosotros

9. Look at the picture. Choose: Mis padres ___ de Ecuador y ___ sesenta años.



A son, son **B** son, tienen **C** están, tienen **D** tienen, son

10. Choose: ¿Cuántos hijos ___ ustedes?

A son **B** tiene **C** tienen **D** tenemos

Spanish introductions for adults: ser, tener, tú and usted: Answers and explanations

① Quick Check

1. Choose the missing word: ¿___ es usted? Soy de Ecuador.
   C De dónde
   The answer is a place of origin (Soy de...), so the question is ¿De dónde es?

2. How do you say 30 in Spanish?
   A treinta
   Treinta is 30. Trece is 13.

3. Choose the form of llamarse: Disculpe, ¿cómo se ___ usted?
   B llama
   Usted takes se llama.

4. How do you say the letter h in Spanish?
   D hache
   H is hache, and it is silent in words: hola is OH-lah.

5. Fix the mistake: Yo llamo Pedro.
   D Me llamo Pedro.
   Llamarse needs me before llamo: me llamo.

6. Listen and choose: Le presento a mi esposa, Carmen. Who is Carmen?
   B The speaker's wife
   Mi esposa is my wife.

7. Look at the picture. Choose: La señora Díaz ___ maestra.
   C es
   A job uses ser: es maestra.

8. Read: Hola, me llamo Teresa. Soy de Bolivia, pero vivo en Denver. Tengo cuarenta y dos años. Soy enfermera en una clínica. Tengo dos hijos. How old is Teresa?
   B 42
   Cuarenta y dos is 42.

9. What does this mean? Le presento al señor Gómez, nuestro nuevo cliente.
   C Let me introduce Mr. Gómez, our new client.
   Le presento al señor Gómez: let me introduce Mr. Gómez to you. A + el becomes al.

10. Choose the missing word: ¿___ años tiene su hija?
    C Cuántos
    Años is masculine plural, so how many is cuántos.

④ You Try

1. Read: Formulario. Nombre: Daniel. Apellidos: Vega Ruiz. Fecha de nacimiento: 14/06/1982. Dirección: 2210 Pine Street, Apt. 4. Teléfono: 555-0119. Profesión: mecánico. What is Daniel's job?
   C Mechanic
   Profesión: mecánico.

2. Listen: Le presento a mi abuela, Elena. Who is the speaker introducing? Choose A, B, C or D.
   A
   It is picture A. The speaker says mi abuela.

3. It is 9 p.m. Which greeting fits?
   B Buenas noches.
   Buenas noches is for the evening and night. Noches is feminine, so buenas.

4. Read: Buenos días, señora Lima. Le presento a Jorge, el nuevo técnico. Jorge es de Chile. Jorge, la señora Lima es la gerente. Who is the new employee?
   D Jorge
   Le presento a Jorge, el nuevo técnico.

5. How do you write 12 de octubre de 1985 with numbers, in the Spanish order?
   D 12/10/1985
   Day, then month (octubre is 10), then year.

6. Fix the mistake: Soy treinta años.
   D Tengo treinta años.
   Age uses tener, and años is plural.

7. Lucía meets her partner's parents. Which word does Lucía say?
   D Encantada.
   A woman says encantada.

8. Usted takes the same verb form as which other pronoun?
   B él or ella
   Usted es, él es, ella es: usted uses the third person form.

9. Look at the picture. Choose: Mis padres ___ de Ecuador y ___ sesenta años.
   B son, tienen
   Origin uses ser (son de) and age uses tener (tienen sesenta años).

10. Choose: ¿Cuántos hijos ___ ustedes?
    C tienen
    Ustedes takes the ellos form: tienen.

THE FULL WORKBOOK

Keep going with the full Learn Spanish workbook

You just tried one topic. The full Level 7 · Adults workbook has every topic below, each with a Quick Check, a lesson, We Do It Together, up to 90 You Try questions, Show What You Know and a full answer key.

1. Spanish introductions for adults: ser, tener, tú and usted — ACTFL Novice Low: Interpersonal Communication
2. Spanish for jobs and work schedules: the present tense — ACTFL Novice Mid: Interpersonal Communication
3. Spanish directions and transportation: ir, estar, hay and usted commands — ACTFL Novice Mid: Interpretive Listening
4. Shopping in Spanish: prices, returns and stem-changing verbs — ACTFL Novice High: Interpersonal Communication
5. Spanish at the doctor and pharmacy: me duele, tengo fiebre and usted commands — ACTFL Novice High: Interpretive Listening
6. Spanish for housing: renting, repairs and the preterite — ACTFL Novice High: Presentational Speaking
7. Spanish for family and school: parents, teachers, ir a and the future — ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
8. Spanish workplace safety: tener que, hay que, deber and signs — ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpretive Reading
9. Spanish for banks, bills and phone plans: comparisons — ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
10. Travel Spanish for adults: the present perfect, hotels and problems — ACTFL Intermediate Low: Interpersonal Communication
11. Spanish for emergencies: calling 911 and telling what happened — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Presentational Speaking
12. Spanish news and community: opinions, connectors and creo que — ACTFL Intermediate Mid: Interpretive Reading

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One step at a time.

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