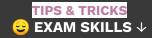




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Families and Societies Influence of Language on Culture **Influence of Beauty and Art %**Unit 3 ↓ Mexico → Has one of the biggest influences on Latin media. Every Hispanic knows shows like El Chavo del Ocho Colombia → No final tests in schools. Families are mostly Cuba → Annual carnivals that last a week in every state, or El Chapulin Colorado. Mexico also produces much of made up of parents and grandparents. It is typical for men the Spanish music that is popular in Latin America. culture is promoted. Music and attractions. No Christmas. Not to stay with their parents until they are old adults. Career The U.S. → One of the biggest cinematic industries. (e.g) paths are determined by s specific score, which allows you Hollywood, Netflix. People watch lots of shows, and it to go to universities. influences ppl. Very creative. The U.S. → Celebrates national holidays such as Christmas, U.S. → Families are small and composed of kids and Mostly → The biggest influence of art from Latin American parents only. Various job opportunities for both genders. country comes from Mexico. Almost all influential music. Mostly → Families are the same (families are super big and ty shows, and movies are from Mexico. However, the U.S. live together) They are highly agricultural and there are has a strong influence on many Hispanics. Many see many farms. Most of the urban activities are grouped in traditions, but some that are shared amongst many are Navidad, Americans as the standard for beauty and try to one area (including shops, supermarkets, and restaurants.) El Dia de Los Reyes, and Semana Santa. Americanize their selves as much as possible. Environmental, Political, and Societal Science and Technology **Quality of Live Challenges** ⊕Unit 5 ↓ & Unit 4 ↓ ■ 🕨 Unit 6 🗸 👩 Guatemala → Very little access to technology. Since so Spain → People in Spain tend to live comfortable lives with Venezuela → Venezuela is currently facing an economic many people live in mountains or very in isolated villages, access to education, food, and financial security. They have a good quality of life. caused many Venezuelans to suffer hunger and financial U.S. → Since many Hispanic people are illegal in the U.S., many don't have access to a lot of things and can live poor-quality lives, however, Hispanics with legal status, tend to live good being there illegally. They are always in danger of deportation or being banned from entering the country. and used sometimes for economic gain. Mostly → It really depends. Poor people may have little, but Mostly → The biggest issue all Latinos face is racism. Many darker Hispanics are mistreated and discriminated make the best of what they have. Rich people can have a lot communicate with far relatives. The U.S. uses it for but live miserable lives. against for their appearance. entertainment and kinda for everything.



Speaking parts

- Take notes on what you have to say and create an outline with information about the Hispanic country you are talking, and your
- Always specify where you are talking about and connect the two examples. (Explain how your response addresses the prompt.)
- Speak for the entire time.
- No one is going to fact check you, but try to make your presentation as truthful as possible.

Email

- Answer what you are being asked as soon as you can.
- Use idioms (this is part of the grade).
- Ask at least three questions in your response.
- Use an appropriate greeting and closing.

Persuasive Essav

- Read and listen carefully.
- TAKE NOTES of the audio, you won't
- Clearly indicate your own viewpoint and
- Make sure to use ALL your sources to make your viewpoint clear.
- taken off, you just get points added.
- Use idioms (this is part of the grade).

- To extend the conversation: me parece bien, estoy de acuerdo, eime más sobre (El evento)
- To react: no puede ser!, vaya..es increible!, que pena!, vale! De acuerdo
- To close a conversation: Bueno, hasta pronto, hasta mañana, nos vemos mañana entonces?, Gracias por llamarme
- Introduce ideas ?: como punto de partida, para empezar.
- To add ideas: ademas, en segundo
- To explain an idea: por eiemplo, para
- To contrast: por otro lado, sin embargo, no obstante.