



**Families and Societies**



Unit 1 ↓

- Colombia → No final tests in schools. Families are mostly made up of parents and grandparents. It is typical for men to stay with their parents until they are old adults. Career paths are determined by a specific score, which allows you to go to universities.
- U.S. → Families are small and composed of kids and parents only. Various job opportunities for both genders.
- Mostly → Families are the same (families are super big and live together) They are highly agricultural and there are many farms. Most of the urban activities are grouped in one area (including shops, supermarkets, and restaurants.)

**Influence of Language on Culture**



Unit 2 ↓

- Cuba → Annual carnivals that last a week in every state, showing historical developments such as slavery and black culture is promoted. Music and attractions. No Christmas. Not many musical festivals (1-2/yr) Lots of stress on historical figures. No learning other languages.
- The U.S. → Celebrates national holidays such as Christmas, Halloween, Valent. Day, etc. Lots of music festivals and Mayo, art is a big part of their history (e.g Frida Kahlo)
- Mostly → Every single country and family have their own traditions, but some that are shared amongst many are Navidad, El Dia de Los Reyes, and Semana Santa.

**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 or El Chapulin Colorado. Mexico also produces much of the Spanish music that is popular in Latin America.
- The U.S. → One of the biggest cinematic industries. (e.g) Hollywood, Netflix. People watch lots of shows, and it influences ppl. Very creative.
- Mostly → The biggest influence of art from Latin American country comes from Mexico. Almost all influential music, tv shows, and movies are from Mexico. However, the U.S. has a strong influence on many Hispanics. Many see Americans as the standard for beauty and try to Americanize their selves as much as possible.

**Science and Technology**



Unit 4 ↓

- Guatemala → Very little access to technology. Since so many people live in mountains or very in isolated villages, access to good internet and technology is hard. Many schools rely on books to teach. However, in big cities like the capital, technology is pretty accessible.
- U.S. → Lots of tech. Ppl encourage its advance over the planet. Lots of factories. Global warming is controversial and used sometimes for economic gain.
- Mostly → People with access to the internet use it to communicate with far relatives. The U.S. uses it for entertainment and kinda for everything.

**Quality of Life**



Unit 5 ↓

- Spain → People in Spain tend to live comfortable lives with access to education, food, and financial security. They have a good quality of life.
- 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 lives.
- Mostly → It really depends. Poor people may have little, but make the best of what they have. Rich people can have a lot but live miserable lives.

**Environmental, Political, and Societal Challenges**



Unit 6 ↓

- Venezuela → Venezuela is currently facing an economic crisis. This is because oil prices have dropped. This has caused many Venezuelans to suffer hunger and financial insecurity.
- The U.S. → The biggest issue Latinos face in the U.S. is being there illegally. They are always in danger of deportation or being banned from entering the country.
- Mostly → The biggest issue all Latinos face is racism. Many darker Hispanics are mistreated and discriminated against for their appearance.

**TIPS & TRICKS**



EXAM SKILLS ↓

**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 own community.
- 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 Essay**

- Read and listen carefully.
- TAKE NOTES of the audio, you won't get to hear it again, so make sure you get what you need.
- Clearly indicate your own viewpoint and defend it thoroughly.
- Make sure to use ALL your sources to make your viewpoint clear.
- Never stop writing, you don't get points 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 increíble!, que penal!, 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 lugar.
- **To explain an idea:** por ejemplo, para ilustrar.
- **To contrast:** por otro lado, sin embargo, no obstante.