

## **Introduction**

**"Hola; a word of introduction. This Spanish I packet is a synthesis of material that has been compiled to aid Spanish I students. Because this synthesis is all encompassing starting with the preliminary chapters and continuing from chapters 1 through and including chapter 9, it might appear to be intimidating, as we start chapter 1. However, remember that this is a Cliff Notes Version of the entire year in Spanish 1, and the material will be presented in a much more easily digestible, specific sequential manner."**

**Its format is simplistic.**

- First, the students take notes in their manila folders starting with day one of the school year, but these folders with the notes stay in the room on a permanent basis to preclude their being lost. Therefore, this first part is pretty much what they have now or will have by the final exam, in their folders on the four sides, but now it's typed out for them.**
- Secondly, there is a list of chapter vocabulary starting with the preliminary chapters up to and including chapter 9. They are given this page whenever we start a new chapter.**
- Thirdly, after each chapter's vocabulary page, there are some typed grammatical explanations and exercises corresponding to that chapter.**

**We hope that this packet supplements the text, their notes, their homework exercises, their in class work, and will help them to achieve success in the target language: Spanish**

**Buena suerte,**

**Señor Musket      Señor Patel**

## Notebook notes from your 'Carpetas.'

### General Notes.(side one)

**Direct Cognates:** words in two languages that are very similar.

i.e. telephone, teléfono, and president and presidente are direct cognates.

**Indirect cognates** are like mano meaning hand and a cognate is manual

Ocho means eight and a cognate is octagon or octopus

Día is day and a diary is something you write in daily.

**Mantra:** todos los días en todas las maneras: hablando, escuchando, escribiendo, leyendo, yo seré mejor y mejor.

Mantra: Every day in every way: speaking, listening, writing, reading, I will be better and better.

### SEES approach or 4 step approach to answering questions:

Question in Spanish-¿Cómo está usted?

Question in English-How are you?

Answer in English-I am fine (or I feel fine).

Answer in Spanish-Yo estoy bien.

### Personal pronouns in the singular: Subject pronouns

Yo=I, tú=you, él=he, ella=she

### Personal pronouns in the plural: Subject pronouns

Nosotros (as)=we; Vosotros (as) y'all familiar Ellos=they masculine/Ellas=they feminine; Uds.=You formal.

Hay-there is, there are

If hay is in the question, hay will be in the answer.

i.e. ¿Cuántos alumnos hay en la clase?

Answer: Hay treinta alumnos en la clase.

## Verbs. (Regular Verbs-Side 2)

### Regular AR verb endings=o, as, a, amos,áis, an

compro	compramos
compras	compraís
compra	compran

Translations of verbs:

I buy, I do buy, I am buying

You buy, you do buy, you are buying

He, she buys; he, she does buy; he, she is buying

You need the three translations in order to do negatives and questions.

i.e.

Yo no compro=I don't buy or I am not buying

¿Compras tú?-Do you buy, or are you buying?

### 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation endings.

2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation-ER infinitives =

o	emos	como	comemos
es	éis	comes	coméis
e	en	come	comen

Just as in the AR translations, there are three translations; need for questions and negatives:

I eat, I do eat, I am eating

Do I eat or am I eating? Eat I is not a good English translation.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation-IR infinitives and verb endings

o	imos	vivo	vivimos
es	ís	vives	vivís
e	en	vive	viven

I live, I do live, I am living

## Preterite Tenses of Ar verbs; endings are é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, aron

### Hablar

hablé	hablamos
hablaste	hablasteis
habló	hablaron

I spoke, I did speak

You need the helping verb did for negative and interrogative

i.e. ¿Habló él? Did he speak

i.e. él no habló. He didn't speak

## Preterite tense of ER and IR verbs. Endings are í, iste, ió, imos, isteis, ieron

### Comer

comí	comimos
comiste	comisteis
comió	comieron

### Vivir

viví	vivimos
viviste	vivisteis
vivió	vivieron

### future tense = Form of Ir + a + an infinitive

Yo voy a hablar = I am going to speak Ellos van a aprender=They are going to learn.

Yo voy a comer = I am going to eat

Yo voy a vivir = I am going to live

Present Progressive. Form of estar plus a present participle (present participles of AR verbs end in ando; of ER and IR verbs end in iendo)

Yo estoy hablando – I am speaking

Tú estás hablando – you are speaking

Él, ella, He, she is speaking

Ditty for learning present participles (sung to BINGO, Bingo is his namo)

Ah, ah, en, d, o; ah, ah, en, d, oh; ah, ah, en, d, oh; present participle (ar verbs)

I, e, en, d, oh; I, e, en, d, oh; I, e, en, d, oh, present participle (er, and ir verbs)

## Irregular verbs (Side 3)

Dar-doy, das, da, damos, dais, dan

Ir-voy, vas, va, vamos, vaís, van

Estar-estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están

Ser-soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son

Tener-tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen

Tener que + an infinitive means to have to or must  
i.e. Yo tengo que ir. I have to go or I must go

## Stem changing verbs or Boot verbs (called boot because if you draw a boot around all the singular forms, and 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural form, it looks like a boot.

e>ie as in empezar

empiezo      empezamos

empiezas      empezáis

empieza      empiezan

o>ue as in poder

Puedo      podemos

Puedes      podéis

Puede      pueden

u>ue as in jugar

juego      jugamos

juegas      jugáis

juega      juegan

## Expressing what pleases you, interests you, bores you, or hurts you

Te aburre – something bores you

Te interesa = something interests you

Te gusta = something pleases you

Te duele = something hurts you

Me aburre = something bores me

Me interesa = something interests me

Me gusta = something pleases me

Me duele = something hurts me

\*\*Notice the te and me precede the verb

## Irregular Preterites

Ir	Ser
fui	fui
fuiste	fuiste
fue	fue
fuimos	fuimos
fuisteis	fuisteis
fueron	fueron

verbs that end in -car, -gar, and -zar have a spelling change in the 'YO' form  
c>qué; g>gué, and z>cé

¿Marcaste un tanto?	Sí, marqué un tanto.
¿Jugaste (al) baloncesto?	Sí, jugué (al) baloncesto.
¿Empezaste a jugar?	Sí, empecé a jugar.

## Difference between Ser and Estar. (sung to Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star)

How you feel and where you are  
That is when you use estar.  
ONCE is the use of ser,  
Know the difference tween the pair.

F=Feel like Yo estoy enfermo-I am sick or I feel sick  
W=Where like Yo estoy en la clase-I am in the class  
O=Origen-yo soy de Cuba-I am from Cuba (origin)  
N=Nationality-yo soy Cubano- I am Cuban (nationality)  
C=Characteristics.Ella es alta-She is tall (characteristic)  
E=Events-hoy es lunes-Today is Monday (event)

## **Grammar section. (Side 4)**

Every noun in Spanish has gender: either masculine or feminine

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender and number.

Number: singular or plural.

Definite articles. The. In Spanish: el, la, los, las.

Indefinite articles. A or an in Spanish. Un, una, Plural is some: unos, unas.

Contractions in Spanish; only two: a + el=al, de + el=del

**Interrogatives.** They are questions words; all interrogatives have accents and ¿...?

¿Qué? What?

¿Cuál? What or which?

¿Quién? Who?

¿Cómo? How, or what's something like, ¿Cómo eres tú? What are you like?

¿Dónde? Where?

¿Quiénes? Who? (plural)

¿Cuántos (as)? How many?

¿Cuándo? When?

¿Adónde? Where? (literally to where) i.e. ¿A dónde vas? (to) Where are you going?

¿Cuánto? How much?

**Three ways of asking questions:**

1. Use an interrogative word, as in the list above.
2. Use inversion. i.e. instead of él habla; he speaks, it's ¿Habla él-Does he speak?
3. Make a statement and follow it with ¿No? or ¿Verdad?.  
i.e. El hombre es alto, ¿Verdad? The man is tall, right?

**Personal pronouns**= yo, tú, él, ella, Ud. Nosotros, vosotros, Ellos, ellas, Uds.

**Possessive pronouns** = mi(s), tu(s), su(s), nuestro (a)(os,as), vuestro (a)(os,as), su(s)

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, you can clarify with de él, de ella, de Ud. de ellos, de ellas, de Uds.

**Objective pronouns:** Direct objects: me, te, lo, la  
nos os los, las

**Pronunciation.** Spanish is 99% phonetic, so these vowels always sound the same.

AH, A, EE, OH, OO

A E I O U

El burro sabe más que tú

The donkey knows more than you.

## introduction

Hola; a word of introduction. This Spanish I packet is a synthesis of material that has been compiled to aid Spanish I students. In the future, it will be presented the first week of school, and delivered both to students and to parents at Back To School Night. However, this year, it is being introduced with the teaching of our last chapter, chapter 9, and should serve as a most appropriate final exam review packet.

Its format is simplistic.

First, the students take notes in their folders starting with day one of the school year, but these folders with the notes stay in the room on a permanent basis to preclude their being lost. Therefore, this first part is pretty much what they have in their folders on the four sides, but now it's typed out for them.

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# Vocabulario

## ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

## V BV.1

### Lecciones preliminares (page 11)

¡Hola!	<i>Hi!</i>	sábado	<i>Saturday</i>
Buenos días.	<i>Hello, Good morning.</i>	domingo	<i>Sunday</i>
Buenas tardes.	<i>Good afternoon.</i>	hoy	<i>today</i>
Buenas noches.	<i>Good evening.</i>	mañana	<i>tomorrow</i>
¿Qué tal?	<i>How are you?</i>	el fin de semana	<i>weekend</i>
Muy bien.	<i>Very well.</i>	enero	<i>January</i>
señor	<i>sir, Mr., gentleman</i>	febrero	<i>February</i>
señora	<i>Ms., Mrs., madam</i>	marzo	<i>March</i>
señorita	<i>Miss, Ms.</i>	abril	<i>April</i>
¡Adiós!	<i>Good-bye!</i>	mayo	<i>May</i>
¡Chao!	<i>Good-bye!</i>	junio	<i>June</i>
¡Hasta luego!	<i>See you later!</i>	julio	<i>July</i>
¡Hasta pronto!	<i>See you soon!</i>	agosto	<i>August</i>
¡Hasta mañana!	<i>See you tomorrow!</i>	septiembre	<i>September</i>
Por favor.	<i>Please.</i>	octubre	<i>October</i>
Gracias.	<i>Thank you.</i>	noviembre	<i>November</i>
De (Por) nada.	<i>You're welcome.</i>	diciembre	<i>December</i>
No hay de qué.	<i>You're welcome.</i>	la primavera	<i>spring</i>
lunes	<i>Monday</i>	el verano	<i>summer</i>
martes	<i>Tuesday</i>	el otoño	<i>fall</i>
miércoles	<i>Wednesday</i>	el invierno	<i>winter</i>
jueves	<i>Thursday</i>	¿Qué día es hoy?	<i>What day is it?</i>
viernes	<i>Friday</i>	¿Cuál es la fecha?	<i>What is today's date?</i>

## Subject Pronouns

In English, a subject pronoun replaces a noun that is doing the action of a verb.

For example: Mr. Breden talks to students. Mr. Breden sees them in the hall. Mr. Breden cares about students. Mr. Breden disciplines students.

In these sentences we can replace “Mr. Breden” with “He” since we know who we are talking about and who is doing the action. “He” is a subject pronoun.

English subject pronouns are:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Spanish pronouns work the same way. In Spanish, they are:

Yo, tú, él, ella, usted (Ud), nosotros, nosotras, vosotros, vosotras, ellos, ellas,  
Ustedes (UDS.)

You can organize these pronouns in a simple chart to help understand them better.

**MEMORIZE THIS CHART!**

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	Yo = I	Nosotros = we (all male or mixed group) Nosotras = we (all female)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	Tú = you (familiar)	Vosotros = all of you (familiar, male or mixed) Vosotras = all of you (familiar, all female)
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	Él = he Ella = she Usted (Ud.) = you (formal)	Ellos = They (all male or mixed) Ellas = They ( all female) Ustedes (Uds.) = all of you

Vosotros and Vosotras are only used in parts of Spain. You will not be tested on these, but you need to know that they exist.

Notice that there are 5 ways to say “you” in Spanish. We will use 3.

Tú - this is used informally, meaning with your friends, family, kids, pets, etc.

Usted – This is used formally, with adults, strangers, people in authority, to show Respect. It’s often abbreviated to Ud.

Ustedes – This is used to address a group of “you”s or y’all, all of you.  
Abbreviated to Uds.

With plural subject pronouns, remember that if there is one guy in the group, no matter how many women, use the masculine form.

Some times you will see multiple nouns and subject pronouns together. Any time that “yo” is included, use the nosotros,as form. If you see tú or Ud. Or Uds., and “yo” is not included, use the Uds. Form. This will become more important later with verbs.

Here is another chart to help you determine when to use each subject pronoun.

	<b>Singular 1 person</b>	<b>Plural Two or more people</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	<p><i>Yo = I</i></p> <p>To Talk <b>about</b> oneself</p>	<p><i>Nosotros = we (all male or mixed group)</i> <i>Nosotras = we (all female)</i></p> <p>To talk <b>about</b> a group of two or more people that <b>includes “yo”</b></p> <p>Ex: tú y yo Rosa y yo Los alumnos, tú, y yo</p>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	<p><i>Tú = you (familiar)</i></p> <p>To talk <b>to</b> a friend, kid, etc. To someone with whom you are on a first name basis. Ex: Maria, ¿Eres (tú) de Roxana?</p>	
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	<p><i>Él = he</i> To talk <b>about</b> a guy Ex: Jorge el amigo El alumno El profesor</p> <p><i>Ella = she</i> To talk <b>about</b> a Girl Ex: Juanita la amiga la alumna la profesora</p> <p><i>Usted (Ud.) = you (formal)</i> To talk <b>to</b> an adult, stranger, a person in authority, some one you are NOT on a first name basis with, etc. EX: (to) Mr. Breden (to) Mr. Hacke (to) a police officer (to) a stranger Sr. Martínez, ¿De donde es Ud.?</p>	<p><i>Ellos = They (all male or mixed)</i> To talk <b>about</b> a group of people Ex: Juan, Paco, y José Carlos y Rosa Él y ella Los alumnos</p> <p><i>Ellas = They (all female)</i> To talk <b>about</b> a group of girls Elena, Margarita, y Esperanza Lupe y Rosa Carla y ella Las alumnas</p> <p><i>Ustedes (Uds.) = all of you</i> To talk <b>to</b> a group of people that <b>doesn't include “yo”</b>. EX: (to) Mr. Breden y Mr. Hacke (to) los amigos (to) las alumnas y tú (to) Javier, Lina, y tú</p>

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1 Capítulo 1 (page 41)

el muchacho	<i>boy</i>
la muchacha	<i>girl</i>
el amigo/la amiga	<i>friend</i>
el alumno/la alumna	<i>student</i>
la persona	<i>person</i>
el colegio/la escuela	<i>school</i>
alto(a)	<i>tall</i>
bajo(a)	<i>short</i>
guapo(a)	<i>handsome</i>
bonito(a)	<i>pretty</i>
lindo(a)	<i>pretty</i>
feo(a)	<i>ugly</i>
moreno(a)	<i>dark, brunette</i>
rubio(a)	<i>blond</i>
pelirrojo(a)	<i>redhead</i>
flaco(a)	<i>thin</i>
gordo(a)	<i>fat</i>
gracioso(a)	<i>funny</i>
cómico(a)	<i>funny</i>
serio(a)	<i>serious</i>
ambicioso(a)	<i>hardworking</i>
perezoso(a)	<i>lazy</i>
bueno(a)	<i>good</i>
fantástico(a)	<i>fantastic</i>

tímido(a)	<i>timid, shy</i>
sincero(a)	<i>sincere</i>
honesto(a)	<i>honest</i>
generoso(a)	<i>generous</i>
simpático(a)	<i>nice</i>
ser	<i>to be</i>
americano(a)	<i>American</i>
chileno(a)	<i>Chilean</i>
colombiano(a)	<i>Colombian</i>
cubano(a)	<i>Cuban</i>
mexicano(a)	<i>Mexican</i>
puertorriqueño(a)	<i>Puerto Rican</i>
venezolano(a)	<i>Venezuelan</i>
¿quién?	<i>who?</i>
¿qué?	<i>what?</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how?</i>
¿de dónde?	<i>from where?</i>
¿de qué nacionalidad?	<i>what nationality?</i>
bastante	<i>enough, rather, quite</i>
muy	<i>very</i>
no, de ninguna manera	<i>no, by no means</i>
secundario(a)	<i>secondary</i>

## ESPAÑOL I - CAPÍTULO 1 - BUEN VIAJE P. 22

### ESTRUCTURA - DESCRIBING ONE PERSON OR THING

- The name of a person, place or thing is a noun.
- In Spanish, every noun has a gender, either masculine or feminine.
- Almost all nouns that end in **-O** are masculine.
- Almost all nouns that end in **-A** are feminine.

When we wish to refer to a definite or specific person or thing we use the **DEFINITE ARTICLE** "THE" in English. In Spanish, there are two definite articles to refer to one thing or person. The definite article **EL** is used with masculine words to mean "the". The definite article **LA** is used with feminine words to mean "the". Look at the examples below:

<u>el</u> muchacho	<u>la</u> muchacha
<u>el</u> alumno	<u>la</u> alumna
<u>el</u> colegio	<u>la</u> escuela

When we wish to refer to any person or thing, not a specific one, we use an **INDEFINITE ARTICLE** "A or An" in English. In Spanish, there are two indefinite articles to refer to non-specific people or things. **UN** is used with masculine nouns to mean "A or An". **UNA** is used with feminine nouns to mean "A or An". Look at the examples below:

<u>un</u> muchacho	<u>una</u> muchacha
<u>un</u> amigo	<u>una</u> amiga
<u>un</u> libro	<u>una</u> pluma

## ESPAÑOL I - CAPÍTULO 1 - BUEN VIAJE P. 23

### ESTRUCTURA-ADJETIVOS DESCRIBING A PERSON OR THING

- A word that describes a noun is an adjective.
- In Spanish, an adjective **must agree with the noun it describes.**
- If the **noun is masculine,** then the adjective must be in the masculine form.
- If the **noun is feminine,** then the adjective must be in the feminine form.
- In Spanish, many singular masculine adjectives end in **-O.**
- In Spanish, many singular feminine adjectives end in **-A.**

When we wish to refer to a definite or specific person or thing we use the **DEFINITE ARTICLE "THE"** in English. In Spanish, there are two definite articles to refer to one thing or person. The definite article **EL** is used with **masculine** words to mean "the". The definite article **LA** is used with **feminine** words to mean "the". Look at the examples below:

**el** muchacho guapo

**un** amigo bueno

**el** colegio mexicano

**un** alumno ambicioso

**la** muchacha guapa

**una** amiga buena

**la** escuela americana

**una** alumna ambiciosa

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

#### Capítulo 2 (page 73)

el profesor, la profesora	teacher	la economía doméstica	home economics
la clase	class (school)	la informática	computer science
el curso	course, class	inteligente	intelligent
las ciencias	sciences	interesante	interesting
la biología	biology	aburrido(a)	boring
la química	chemistry	pequeño(a)	small
la física	physics	grande	big
las matemáticas	mathematics	fácil	easy
la aritmética	arithmetic	difícil, duro(a)	difficult, hard
el álgebra	algebra	popular	popular
la geometría	geometry	obligatorio(a)	required
el cálculo	calculus	argentino(a)	Argentinian
las ciencias sociales	social sciences	dominicano(a)	Dominican
la historia	history	ecuatoriano(a)	Ecuadorian
la geografía	geography	panameño(a)	Panamanian
las lenguas	languages	¿quiénes?	who?
el inglés	English	¿cuántos(as)?	how many?
el español	Spanish	sí, también	also
el francés	French	no, de ninguna manera	no, by no means
el alemán	German	hay	there is, there are
el latín	Latin	mucho	a lot, many
otras asignaturas o disciplinas	other subjects or disciplines	poco	little, few
la educación física	physical education	mismo(a)	same
la música	music	todos(as)	everybody; everything, all
el arte	art		

ESPAÑOL I - CAPÍTULO 2 - p52

DESCRIBING MORE THAN ONE - PARTE I :  
EL PLURAL DE SUSANTIVOS Y ARTÍCULOS

- A. Plural means more than one. In Spanish, the plural of nouns which end in a vowel (-o, -a, -e) are formed by adding an **-S**.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
el colegio	los colegios
un muchacho	unos muchachos
la escuela	las escuelas
una amiga	unas amigas
el pupitre	los pupitres
la clase	las clases

- B. In Spanish, the plural of nouns which end in a consonant (-l, -d, -r, etc.) are formed by adding **-ES**.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
el papel	los papeles
la pared	las paredes
el borrador	los borradores

There is one exception to this rule. If the noun ends in a **-Z**, then you must first change the **-Z** to a **-C** before adding the **-ES**.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
el lápiz	los lápices
la luz	las luces

- C. The plural forms of the definite articles **el/la** are **los/las**.  
The plural forms of the indefinite articles **un/una** are **unos/unas**.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
el curso	los cursos
la alumna	las alumnas
un amigo	unos amigos
una amiga	unas amigas

**I. Complete the blanks with a definite article: (El, La, Los, or Las)**

_____ plumas	_____ amigos	_____ sillas
_____ cuadernos	_____ libro	_____ techo
_____ pizarra	_____ tiza	_____ chicos
_____ hermano	_____ puertas	_____ mesa
_____ ventanas	_____ hermanos	_____ chicas

**II. Complete the blanks with an indefinite article: (Un, Una, Unos, or Unas)**

_____ muchachas	_____ escritorios	_____ bandera
_____ cuerpo	_____ mochila	_____ primos
_____ goma de borrar	_____ objetos	_____ reglas
_____ pisos	_____ carpetas	_____ carro
_____ perro	_____ calculadora	_____ libros

**III. Change the nouns to the plural. Example: la casa >>> las casas**

1. el muchacho >>> \_\_\_\_\_
2. la bandera >>> \_\_\_\_\_
3. un pupitre >>> \_\_\_\_\_
4. la estudiante >>> \_\_\_\_\_
5. el papel >>> \_\_\_\_\_
6. el profesor >>> \_\_\_\_\_
7. una clase >>> \_\_\_\_\_
8. la luz >>> \_\_\_\_\_
9. un borrador >>> \_\_\_\_\_
10. el colegio >>> \_\_\_\_\_
11. una mochila >>> \_\_\_\_\_
12. la pared >>> \_\_\_\_\_

ESPAÑOL I - CAPÍTULO 2 - p52

DESCRIBING MORE THAN ONE - PARTE II :  
EL PLURAL DE ADJETIVOS

- A. Just like nouns, adjectives that end in a vowel (-o, -a, -e) form the plural by adding an -S to the end.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
El alumno es serio.	Los alumnos son <u>serios</u> .
La alumna es seria.	Las alumnas son <u>serias</u> .
La lengua es interesante.	Las lenguas son <u>interesantes</u> .

- B. Also just like nouns, adjectives which end in a consonant (-l, -n, -r, etc.) are formed by adding -ES.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
El curso es fácil.	Los cursos son fáciles.
La blusa es azul.	Las blusas son azules.
El actor es popular.	Los actores son populares.
La mesa es marrón.	Las mesas son marrones.

There is one exception to this rule. If the adjective ends in a -Z , then you must first change the -Z to a -C before adding the -ES.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
La chica es feliz.	Las chicas son felices.

- C. Remember, adjectives in Spanish come AFTER the nouns that they describe. Adjectives must AGREE/MATCH the nouns that they describe in:

- NUMBER (singular/plural)
- GENDER (masculine/feminine)

La casa blanca está en Washington, D.C.  
Ella es una persona simpática y generosa.  
Ellos son alumnos inteligentes y estudiosos.

**ESPAÑOL I - CAPÍTULO 2 - p54**

**TALKING ABOUT MORE THAN ONE PRESENTE DE SER EN EL PLURAL**

A. You have already learned the singular forms of the verb *ser*. Now study the plural forms of *ser*.

SER = TO BE (am, is, are)			
FORMAS INGULARES		FORMAS PLURALES	
Yo	soy	Nosotros	somos
Tú	eres	Vosotros	sois
Él	es	Ellos	son
Ella	es	Ellas	son
Usted	es	Ustedes	son

Nosotros somos amigos.



When you talk about *yourself and another person* or other people, you use the nosotros or nosotras form.

Ellos son americanos.



You use ellos when talking about *two or more males* or a *mixed group of males and females*.



Ellas son simpáticas.

You use ellas when talking about *two or more females*.

¿Son uds. amigos?

Sí, somos amigos.



When talking to *more than one person*, you use ustedes, the plural form for tú. Ustedes is commonly abbreviated Uds. In Spain, the vosotros form is used instead of ustedes.

vosotros form is used instead of ustedes.

## Telling Time Notes

Telling time in Spanish is easy, when you take it step by step. Let's get started!

To ask "What time is it?", we say **¿Qué hora es?** (literally "what hour is it?")

To answer we might respond with a variety of answers. Look at the examples:

Es la una.	It's one o'clock
Es la una y media	It's 1:30
Son las dos y diez	it's 2:10
Son las tres menos diez	It's 10 'till three
Es mediodía.	It's noon
Es medianoche.	It's midnight.

In Spanish "**Ser**" is used to express time. Use "**es**" for one o'clock, noon, and midnight. Use "**son**" for any other time.

<b>Es</b> la una.	It's one o'clock
<b>Es</b> mediodía.	It's noon
<b>Es</b> medianoche.	It's midnight.
<b>Son</b> las cinco.	It's five o'clock
<b>Son</b> las once.	It's eleven o'clock.
<b>Son</b> las nueve.	It's nine o'clock

The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "la hora."

Es <b>la</b> una.	It's one o'clock.
Son <b>las</b> dos.	It's two o'clock.

Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and).

Es la una <b>y</b> cinco.	It's five minutes past one. (it's 1:05)
Son las tres <b>y</b> doce.	It's twelve minutes past three. (It's 3:12)

Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word **menos** (less).

Es la una <b>menos</b> cinco.	It's five minutes <b>till</b> one. (12:55)
Son las tres <b>menos</b> doce.	It's twelve minutes <b>till</b> three. (2:48)

You can also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).

Es la una <b>y media</b> .	It's <b>half past</b> one or 1:30.
Son las dos <b>y cuarto</b> .	It's <b>quarter past</b> two or 2:15.
Son las tres <b>menos cuarto</b> .	It's <b>quarter till</b> three or 2:45.

To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions **de la mañana**, **de la tarde** and **de la noche**.

Son las dos <b>de la tarde</b> .	It's two <b>in the afternoon</b> .
Son las dos <b>de la mañana</b> .	It's two <b>in the morning</b> .
Son las diez <b>de la noche</b> .	It's ten <b>in the evening</b> .

So, a formula for time might look like this:

**(Es/son) + (la/las) + (hour) + (y/menos) + (minutes) + (time of day)**

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

#### Capítulo 3 (page 101)

los materiales escolares	<i>school supplies</i>	negro(a)	<i>black</i>
la mochila	<i>backpack, knapsack</i>	gris	<i>gray</i>
el lápiz, los lápices	<i>pencil, pencils</i>	azul	<i>blue</i>
el bolígrafo, la pluma	<i>ballpoint pen</i>	amarillo(a)	<i>yellow</i>
el marcador	<i>marker</i>	anaranjado(a)	<i>orange</i>
la goma de borrar	<i>eraser</i>	rojo(a)	<i>red</i>
el cuaderno, el bloc	<i>notebook, writing pad</i>	rosado(a)	<i>pink</i>
la carpeta	<i>folder</i>	verde	<i>green</i>
el libro	<i>book</i>	de color marrón	<i>brown</i>
la hoja de papel	<i>sheet of paper</i>	la papelería	<i>stationery store</i>
la calculadora	<i>calculator</i>	la tienda de ropa	<i>clothing store</i>
el disquete	<i>diskette</i>	el/la dependiente(a)	<i>employee</i>
la ropa	<i>clothes</i>	el/la empleado(a)	<i>employee</i>
el pantalón	<i>pants</i>	la caja	<i>cash register</i>
la camisa	<i>shirt</i>	la talla, el tamaño	<i>size</i>
la corbata	<i>tie</i>	el número	<i>number; size (shoes)</i>
el T-shirt, la camiseta	<i>T-shirt, undershirt</i>	barato(a)	<i>cheap</i>
el blue jean, los blue jeans	<i>blue jeans</i>	caro(a)	<i>expensive</i>
la falda	<i>skirt</i>	mucho	<i>a lot</i>
la blusa	<i>blouse</i>	poco	<i>little</i>
la chaqueta	<i>jacket</i>	necesitar	<i>to need</i>
el traje	<i>suit</i>	buscar	<i>to look for</i>
la gorra	<i>cap, hat</i>	mirar	<i>to look</i>
los calcetines	<i>socks</i>	comprar	<i>to buy</i>
los zapatos	<i>shoes</i>	pagar	<i>to pay</i>
los tenis, un par de tenis	<i>tennis shoes, sneakers</i>	usar, calzar	<i>to take, wear (shoe size)</i>
largo(a)	<i>long</i>	llevar	<i>to carry; to wear; to bring</i>
corto(a)	<i>short</i>	hablar	<i>to talk</i>
¿De qué color es?	<i>What color is it?</i>	trabajar	<i>to work</i>
blanco(a)	<i>white</i>	¿Qué desea Ud.?	<i>May I help you?</i>
		¿Cuánto es?	<i>How much is it?</i>
		¿Cuánto cuesta?	<i>How much does it cost?</i>

<b>llegar</b>	<i>to arrive</i>	<b>el Club de español</b>	<i>Spanish Club</i>
<b>ir a pie</b>	<i>to go on foot, to walk</i>	<b>el miembro</b>	<i>member</i>
<b>en el bus escolar</b>	<i>by school bus</i>	<b>la fiesta</b>	<i>party</i>
<b>en carro, en coche</b>	<i>by car</i>	<b>la música</b>	<i>music</i>
<b>entrar en la escuela</b>	<i>to go into school</i>	<b>un CD</b>	<i>CD</i>
<b>la sala (el salón) de clase</b>	<i>classroom</i>	<b>la merienda</b>	<i>snack</i>
<b>la pizarra, el pizarrón</b>	<i>chalkboard</i>	<b>bailar</b>	<i>to dance</i>
<b>estar en clase</b>	<i>to be in class</i>	<b>cantar</b>	<i>to sing</i>
<b>estudiar</b>	<i>to study</i>	<b>preparar</b>	<i>to prepare</i>
<b>enseñar</b>	<i>to show</i>	<b>dar una fiesta</b>	<i>to give (throw) a party</i>
<b>mirar</b>	<i>to look (at)</i>	<b>¿a qué hora?</b>	<i>at what time?</i>
<b>escuchar</b>	<i>to listen (to)</i>	<b>¿cuándo?</b>	<i>when?</i>
<b>prestar atención</b>	<i>to pay attention</i>	<b>¿adónde?</b>	<i>where?</i>
<b>tomar apuntes</b>	<i>to take notes</i>	<b>a eso de</b>	<i>at about</i>
<b>dar un examen</b>	<i>to give a test</i>	<b>en punto</b>	<i>on the dot, sharp</i>
<b>sacar notas buenas (altas)</b>	<i>to get good grades</i>	<b>otros(as)</b>	<i>others</i>
<b>sacar notas malas (bajas)</b>	<i>to get bad grades</i>	<b>algunos(as)</b>	<i>some</i>
		<b>ahora</b>	<i>now</i>
		<b>también</b>	<i>also</i>

# Contractions

When **a** or **de** precedes the definite article **el**, the two words combine to form a contraction. That is, two words become one.

a + el = al  
de + el = del

**A + el** is always contracted.

Incorrect: ..... ¿Llevas a el hermano de Raúl?  
Correct: ..... ¿Llevas al hermano de Raúl?

**De + el** is always contracted.

Incorrect: ..... ¿El libro es de el profesor?  
Correct: ..... ¿El libro es del profesor?

**De + la, de + las, de + los, a + la, a + las, and a + los** are **never** contracted.

¿Llevas al hermano de Raúl? ..... Are you taking Raul's brother?  
No, llevo a las hermanas de Pilar ..... No, I'm taking Pilar's sisters.  
¿El libro es del profesor? ..... Is the book the professor's?  
No, el libro es de la profesora ..... No, the book is the professor's (fem).

Remember the difference between **el** and **él**. The pronoun (**él**) does have a written accent and means "he." The definite article (**el**) does not have a written accent and means "the."

el libro / the book ..... él come / he eats

Only the definite article (**el**) is contracted. The pronoun (**él**) is not.

La Casa Blanca es la casa del presidente ..... The White House is the president's house.  
Es la casa de él ..... It's his house.  
A él no le gusta fumar ..... He doesn't like to smoke.

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1 Capítulo 5 (page 167)

el café	<i>café</i>	un paquete	<i>package</i>
la mesa	<i>table</i>	una bolsa	<i>bag</i>
el/la mesero(a), el/la camarero(a)	<i>waiter</i>	un kilo	<i>kilogram</i>
el menú	<i>menu</i>	congelado(a)	<i>frozen</i>
la orden	<i>order</i>	vender	<i>to sell</i>
la cuenta	<i>bill</i>	¿A cuánto está(n)... ?	<i>How much are . . . ?</i>
libre	<i>free</i>	algo más	<i>something else</i>
ocupado(a)	<i>occupied</i>	nada más	<i>nothing else</i>
ver	<i>to see</i>	los vegetales	<i>vegetables</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>	los guisantes	<i>peas</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>	las habichuelas, los frijoles	<i>beans</i>
beber	<i>to drink</i>	las judías verdes	<i>green beans</i>
¿Qué desean Uds.?	<i>What would you like?</i>	las zanahorias	<i>carrots</i>
¿Está incluido el servicio?	<i>Is the tip included?</i>	las papas	<i>potatoes</i>
los refrescos	<i>drinks</i>	la lechuga	<i>lettuce</i>
una cola	<i>cola</i>	las frutas	<i>fruits</i>
un café solo, con leche	<i>black coffee, coffee with milk</i>	las naranjas	<i>oranges</i>
un té helado	<i>iced tea</i>	las manzanas	<i>apples</i>
una limonada	<i>lemonade</i>	los plátanos	<i>bananas</i>
el cereal	<i>cereal</i>	los tomates	<i>tomatoes</i>
el pan tostado	<i>toast</i>	la carne	<i>meat</i>
un yogur	<i>yogurt</i>	el biftec	<i>steak</i>
una sopa	<i>soup</i>	los mariscos	<i>shellfish</i>
un bocadillo, un sándwich	<i>sandwich</i>	el pescado	<i>fish</i>
el jamón	<i>ham</i>	el pollo	<i>chicken</i>
el queso	<i>cheese</i>	el huevo	<i>egg</i>
una hamburguesa	<i>hamburger</i>	el atún	<i>tunafish</i>
papas fritas	<i>French fries</i>	el arroz	<i>rice</i>
una tortilla	<i>tortilla</i>	las comidas	<i>meals</i>
una ensalada	<i>salad</i>	el desayuno	<i>breakfast</i>
el postre	<i>dessert</i>	el almuerzo	<i>lunch</i>
un helado de vainilla (de chocolate)	<i>vanilla ice cream (chocolate ice cream)</i>	la cena	<i>dinner</i>
un pan dulce	<i>sweet roll</i>	juntos(as)	<i>together</i>
el mercado	<i>market</i>	antes de	<i>before</i>
el supermercado	<i>supermarket</i>	después de	<i>after</i>
un bote, una lata	<i>can</i>	enseguida	<i>at once</i>
		comprender	<i>to understand</i>
		aprender	<i>to learn</i>
		escribir	<i>to write</i>
		recibir	<i>to receive</i>
		vivir	<i>to live</i>

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

#### Capítulo 6 (page 199)

la familia	<i>family</i>	el cuarto, el dormitorio, la recámara	<i>bedroom</i>
los parientes	<i>relatives</i>	el cuarto de baño	<i>bathroom</i>
el padre	<i>father</i>	la casa	<i>house</i>
la madre	<i>mother</i>	el apartamento, el departamento	<i>apartment</i>
el esposo, el marido	<i>husband</i>	la calle	<i>street</i>
la esposa, la mujer	<i>wife</i>	el jardín	<i>garden</i>
el/la hijo(a)	<i>son/daughter</i>	el garaje	<i>garage</i>
el/la hermano(a)	<i>brother/sister</i>	el carro	<i>car</i>
el/la abuelo(a)	<i>grandfather/ grandmother</i>	la planta baja	<i>ground floor</i>
el/la nieto(a)	<i>grandson/ granddaughter</i>	el piso	<i>floor</i>
el/la tío(a)	<i>uncle/aunt</i>	el ascensor	<i>elevator</i>
el/la sobrino(a)	<i>nephew/niece</i>	la escalera	<i>stairway</i>
el/la primo(a)	<i>cousin</i>	privado(a), particular	<i>private</i>
el gato	<i>cat</i>	alrededor de	<i>around</i>
el perro	<i>dog</i>	cerca de	<i>near</i>
joven	<i>young</i>	subir	<i>to go up</i>
viejo(a), anciano(a)	<i>old</i>	el periódico	<i>newspaper</i>
el cumpleaños	<i>birthday</i>	la revista	<i>magazine</i>
el regalo	<i>gift</i>	el libro	<i>book</i>
la celebración	<i>celebration</i>	la película	<i>movie</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>	la emisión deportiva	<i>sportscast; sports program</i>
cumplir... años	<i>to be . . . years old</i>	las noticias	<i>news</i>
invitar	<i>to invite</i>	ver la televisión	<i>to watch television</i>
la sala	<i>living room</i>	escribir una carta	<i>to write a letter</i>
el comedor	<i>dining room</i>		
la cocina	<i>kitchen</i>		

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES - ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

- Possessive adjectives tell to whom something or someone belongs.  
Example:           Es **mi** libro.                   It is **my** book.  
                          Soy **su** hermana.           I am **her** sister.
- In Spanish possessive adjectives have two forms - one coming before the noun (short form) and one following the noun (long form). We will focus here on the short form.
- Like regular adjectives in Spanish, possessive adjectives have to agree with the noun they modify. In other words, they have to be singular or plural, masculine or feminine.  
Example:           Es su primo.                   He is her cousin.  
                          Son **sus** primos.           They are her cousins.  
                          Es nuestra tía.           She is our aunt.  
                          Son **nuestros** tíos.       They are our aunt and uncle.

### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – SHORT FORM

Owner	Poss. adj.	Owners	Poss. adj.
yo	<b>(my)</b> mi mis	nosotros (as)	<b>(our)</b> nuestro, nuestra nuestros, nuestras
tú	<b>(your)</b> tu tus	vosotros (as)	<b>(your)</b> vuestro, vuestra vuestros, vuestras
usted él ella	<b>(your, his, her, its)</b> su sus	ustedes ellos ellas	<b>(your, their)</b> su sus

#### EXAMPLES:

OWNER	THING OWNED	POSS. ADJ. w/ NOUN	ENGLISH MEANING
ella	casa	su casa	her house
yo	tacos	mis tacos	my tacos
nosotros	restaurante	nuestro restaurante	our restaurant
ustedes	primas	sus primas	your cousins
ellos	fiesta	su fiesta	their party
tú	helado	tu helado	your ice cream

- Since the form **su** can mean 7 different things [his, her, its, your, their (masc/fem) your (pl)], there is a possibility for confusion. In actual speaking, the meaning is usually apparent from the context. When there is confusion, the owner can be further identified.

--Es su carro.      --¿De quién?      --De Juan

- If you want to name the owner, put the object or person + de + owner's name.  
Example:           Es **el libro de David**. It's David's book.  
                          Soy **la prima de Ana**. I am Ana's cousin.

## El verbo *tener*

The verb **tener** means to have. The forms of tener are a bit irregular, so study the chart below carefully. Note that a **g** is added before the **o** in the *yo* form. In the *tú, el/ella/Ud.* and *ellos/ellas/Uds.* forms, the **e** of the stem changes to **ie**. The *nosotros* and *vosotros* forms are formed regularly.

subject	tener	meaning
yo	tengo	I have
tú	tienes	you have (familiar, sing.)
él ella usted	tiene	he has she has you have (formal, sing.)
nosotros nosotras	tenemos	we have
vosotros vosotras	tenéis	you have (familiar, plural)
ellos ellas ustedes	tienen	they have you have (plural)

*Tener* is used in various expressions in Spanish. Two of these uses are (1) to express age and (2) to express a sense of obligation.

### 1. **Tener** to express age.

In English we use the verb "to be" to express age. For example we say: "I am thirty years old"; "He is eight years old"; "You are fifty years old."

In Spanish the verb *tener* (to have) is used. Note how the above examples would be expressed in Spanish.

I <u>am</u> thirty years old.	(Yo) <b>Tengo</b> treinta años.
He <u>is</u> eight years old.	(Él) <b>Tiene</b> ocho años.
You <u>are</u> fifty years old.	(Tú) <b>Tienes</b> cincuenta años. <b>or</b>
	(Ud.) <b>Tiene</b> cincuenta años.

### 2. **Tener que + infinitive** to express a sense of obligation.

To express the phrase "to have to ...", Spanish uses the verb *tener* followed by *que* and then the infinitive of the verb. For example: I have to write the homework; She has to prepare the meal; We have to take notes.

In Spanish, these would be expressed as follows:

I <u>have to write</u> the homework.	(Yo) <b>Tengo que escribir</b> la tarea
She <u>has to prepare</u> the meal.	Ella <b>tiene que preparar</b> la comida.
We <u>have to take</u> notes.	(Nosotros) <b>Tenemos que tomar</b> apuntes.

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

#### Capítulo 7 (page 231)

el fútbol	soccer	el jardinero	outfielder
el béisbol	baseball	el guante	glove
el básquetbol, el baloncesto	basketball	el platillo	home plate
el estadio	stadium	el jonrón	homerun
el/la espectador(a)	spectator, fan	la base	base
el campo	field	la entrada	inning
la cancha	court	la pelota	ball
el partido	game	el bate	bat
el/la jugador(a)	player	batear	to bat
el equipo	team	correr	to run
el tablero indicador	scoreboard	atrapar	to catch
el tanto	point	devolver	to return
empatado(a)	tied	el cesto, la canasta	net
empezar, comenzar	to begin	driblar	to dribble
tirar, lanzar	to throw	pasar	to pass
perder	to lose	encestar	to put in (make) a basket
ganar	to win	meter	to put, place
entre	between	gustar	to like, be pleasing
contra	against	interesar	to interest
el fútbol	soccer	aburrir	to bore
el balón	ball	el pie	foot
el tiempo	half (game)	la pierna	leg
el/la portero(a)	goalie	la rodilla	knee
la portería	goal	la mano	hand
jugar	to play	el brazo	arm
bloquear	to block	la cabeza	head
parar	to stop	poder	to be able
marcar un tanto	to score a point	querer	to want, wish
meter un gol	to score a goal	volver	to return
el/la bateador(a)	batter	preferir	to prefer
el pícher, el lanzador	pitcher	a veces	sometimes
el cátcher, el receptor	catcher	siempre	always
		izquierdo(a)	left
		derecho(a)	right

## Verbos con cambios radicales - Stem-changing Verbs

Certain verbs in Spanish have a change in the stressed vowel in the root (stem) of the verb. This change affects the yo, tú, él, ella Ud., ellos, ellas and Uds. forms. There is **no stem change** in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms.

These verbs, called stem-changing (or radical changing), are mainly two types: **e -> ie** and **o -> ue**.

### 1. Verbs with e -> ie stem change

subject	empezar - to begin*	querer - to like; to want**	preferir - to prefer***
yo	empiezo	quiero	prefiero
tú	empiezas	quieres	prefieres
él ella usted	empieza	quiere	prefiere
nosotros nosotras	empezamos	queremos	preferimos
vosotros vosotras	empezáis	queréis	preferís
ellos ellas ustedes	empiezan	quieren	prefieren

**Note:** *Tener* is conjugated like *querer* and *Venir* is conjugated like *preferir* - except their yo forms are irregular (*yo tengo; yo vengo*).

\**Comenzar* -(to begin) and *cerrar* (to close) are conjugated like *empezar*.

\*\**perder* - (to lose) is conjugated like *querer*.

\*\*\**sentir* - (to be sorry) is conjugated like *preferir*.

### 2. Verbs with o -> ue stem change

subject	colgar - to hang up (phone) *	jugar - to play	volver - to return**	dormir - to sleep***
yo	cuelgo	juego	vuelvo	duermo
tú	cuelgas	juegas	vuelves	duermes
él ella usted	cuelga	juega	vuelve	duerme
nosotros nosotras	colgamos	jugamos	volvemos	dormimos
vosotros vosotras	colgáis	jugáis	volvéis	dormís
ellos ellas ustedes	cuelgan	juegan	vuelven	duermen

**Note:** Rather than an **o**, the verb **jugar** has a **u** in the stem which changes to **ue**.

\**costar* (to cost) and *recordar* (to remember) are conjugated like *colgar*.

\*\**devolver* - (to return something) and *poder* (to be able; can) are conjugated like *volver*.

\*\*\**morir* - (to die) is conjugated like *dormir*.



### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

#### Capítulo 8 (page 271)

la salud	<i>health</i>	examinar	<i>to examine</i>
la fiebre	<i>fever</i>	abrir la boca	<i>to open (one's) mouth</i>
los escalofríos	<i>chills</i>	guardar cama	<i>to stay in bed</i>
la gripe	<i>flu</i>	recetar	<i>to prescribe</i>
el catarro	<i>cold (illness)</i>	contento(a)	<i>happy</i>
la tos	<i>cough</i>	triste	<i>sad</i>
la energía	<i>energy</i>	de buen (mal) humor	<i>to be in a good (bad) mood</i>
el dolor	<i>pain</i>	nervioso(a)	<i>nervous</i>
enfermo(a)	<i>sick</i>	tranquilo(a)	<i>peaceful, calm, quiet</i>
cansado(a)	<i>tired</i>	la garganta	<i>throat</i>
estornudar	<i>to sneeze</i>	los ojos	<i>eyes</i>
estar resfriado(a)	<i>to have a cold</i>	la boca	<i>mouth</i>
toser	<i>to cough</i>	el estómago	<i>stomach</i>
¿Qué te pasa?	<i>What's the matter (with you)?</i>	la farmacia	<i>pharmacy</i>
la consulta, el consultorio	<i>doctor's office</i>	el/la farmacéutico(a)	<i>pharmacist</i>
el/la médico(a)	<i>doctor</i>	la receta	<i>prescription</i>
el hospital	<i>hospital</i>	el medicamento, la medicina	<i>medicine (drugs)</i>
el síntoma	<i>symptom</i>	la aspirina	<i>aspirin</i>
la diagnosis	<i>diagnosis</i>	el antibiótico	<i>antibiotic</i>
la alergia	<i>allergy</i>	la pastilla, la píldora, la tableta	<i>pill</i>
la inyección	<i>injection</i>	la dosis	<i>dose</i>
Me duele...	<i>My . . . hurts me</i>	despachar, vender	<i>to sell</i>
Tengo dolor de...	<i>I have a pain in my . . .</i>		
creer	<i>to believe</i>		

**¿Ser o Estar? Así es el dilema. Ser or Estar? That is the Question.**

In Spanish there are two verbs that mean **to be**. Those verbs are **ser** and **estar**. We have studied the present tense of both, so you should be familiar with them. Since there are two (2) **to be** verbs, does it matter which one you use? ¡Claro qué sí! Of course it does! In most cases, they cannot be interchanged. In cases where either could be used, the meaning is different depending on which verb you choose.

<b>Uses of ser</b>	<b>Uses of estar</b>
<b>To tell time / Give complete date</b> ¿Qué hora <b>es</b> ? <b>Son</b> las dos. <b>Es</b> el primero de agosto.	<b>With the present progressive tense</b> <b>Estoy</b> estudiando. <b>Está</b> lloviendo. Ellos <b>están</b> saliendo.
<b>Origin</b> ¿ <u>De dónde</u> <b>eres</b> ? <b>Soy</b> de Arkansas.	<b>Location</b> ¿ <u>Dónde</u> <b>está</b> Ana? <b>Está</b> en clase.
<b>Impersonal Expressions</b> <b>Es</b> posible. <b>Es</b> imposible. <b>Es</b> necesario. <b>Es</b> evidente.	
<b>Profession</b> - Srta. Gómez <b>es</b> profesora. Yo <b>soy</b> médico. Uds. <b>son</b> alumnos.	
<b>Possession</b> El lápiz <b>es</b> de Juan.	
<i>In general, <b>ser</b> tells who the subject is or what it is in its essence</i> <b>¿Cómo es?</b> [How is he?] has the meaning "What is he like?" Young - old; tall - short; thin - fat; rich - poor;?	<i>In general, <b>estar</b> usually relates where or in what condition or position the subject is.</i> <b>¿Cómo está?</b> How is he? Has the meaning What is his condition? Fine, sick?
<b>To express traits and characteristics that normally do not change</b> <b>Nationality</b> - Las muchachas <b>son</b> españolas. <b>Religion</b> - <b>Somos</b> católicos. <b>Political Affiliation</b> - Jorge <b>es</b> republicano. <b>Material composition</b> - El bolígrafo <b>es</b> de Oro	

**Ser** is usually used with the adjectives **joven, viejo, rico and pobre** [young, old, rich and poor.]

**[REMEMBER: The verb tener translates as am, is and are in certain expressions.]**

Tengo 15 años. I am 15 years old.  
Tenemos hambre. We are hungry.  
Ana tiene sed. Ana is thirsty.  
Tienen frío. They are cold.

**[REMEMBER: The verb hacer translates as is in weather expressions.]**

Hace frío. It is cold.  
Hace calor. It is hot.

### ¡Buen viaje! Level 1

#### Capítulo 9 (page 303)

el balneario	<i>beach resort</i>		
la playa	<i>beach</i>		
la arena	<i>sand</i>		
la ola	<i>wave</i>		
el mar	<i>sea</i>		
la piscina, la alberca	<i>pool</i>		
el verano	<i>summer</i>		
la nube	<i>cloud</i>		
estar nublado	<i>to be cloudy</i>		
el cielo	<i>sky</i>		
Hace (Hay) sol.	<i>It's sunny.</i>		
Hace calor.	<i>It's hot.</i>		
Hace buen (mal) tiempo.	<i>The weather is good (bad).</i>		
Llueve.	<i>It's raining.</i>		
El sol brilla.	<i>The sun is shining.</i>		
el traje de baño, el bañador	<i>bathing suit</i>		
la loción bronceadora	<i>suntan lotion</i>		
la crema protectora	<i>sunscreen</i>		
los anteojos (las gafas) de sol	<i>sunglasses</i>		
la toalla playera	<i>beach towel</i>		
el esquí acuático	<i>waterskiing</i>		
la plancha de vela	<i>sailboard</i>		
la tabla hawaiana	<i>surfboard</i>		
la natación	<i>swimming</i>		
el buceo	<i>diving, underwater swimming</i>		
nadar	<i>to swim</i>		
tomar el sol	<i>to sunbathe</i>		
esquiar en el agua	<i>to waterski</i>		
bucear	<i>to dive, swim underwater</i>		
pasar el fin de semana	<i>to spend the weekend</i>		
practicar el surfing	<i>to surf</i>		
el tenis	<i>tennis</i>		
		la cancha de tenis (al aire libre, cubierta)	<i>tennis court (outdoor, enclosed)</i>
		el/la tenista	<i>tennis player</i>
		la raqueta	<i>racket</i>
		la pelota	<i>ball</i>
		la red	<i>net</i>
		singles	<i>singles</i>
		dobles	<i>doubles</i>
		jugar (al) tenis	<i>to play tennis</i>
		golpear la pelota	<i>to hit the ball</i>
		la estación de esquí	<i>ski resort</i>
		la ventanilla, la boletería	<i>ticket window</i>
		el ticket, el boleto	<i>ticket</i>
		el/la esquiador(a)	<i>skier</i>
		la montaña	<i>mountain</i>
		la pista	<i>(ski) slope</i>
		el telesquí, el telesilla	<i>ski lift, chairlift</i>
		el/la experto(a)	<i>expert</i>
		el/la principiante	<i>beginner</i>
		el esquí	<i>skiing, ski</i>
		la bota	<i>boot</i>
		el bastón	<i>ski pole</i>
		el anorak	<i>parka</i>
		el guante	<i>glove</i>
		esquiar	<i>to ski</i>
		tomar (subir en) el telesilla	<i>to take the chairlift</i>
		bajar la pista	<i>to go down the (ski) trail</i>
		el invierno	<i>winter</i>
		la nieve	<i>snow</i>
		la temperatura	<i>temperature</i>
		el grado	<i>degree (temperature)</i>
		bajo cero	<i>below zero</i>
		Hace frío.	<i>It's cold.</i>
		Nieva.	<i>It's snowing.</i>
		ayer	<i>yesterday</i>
		por encima de	<i>above</i>

CAPÍTULO: 9

**EL PRETÉRITO REGULAR**

A. Review the forms of the preterite of regular verbs.

INFINITIVE	NADAR	COMER	SUBIR
yo	nadé	comí	subí
tú	nadaste	comiste	subiste
él, ella, Ud.	nadó	comió	subió
nosotros	nadamos	comimos	subimos
vosotros	nadasteis	comisteis	subisteis
ellos, ellas, Uds.	nadaron	comieron	subieron

B. The forms of the verbs SER and IR are the same in the preterite.

The meaning is made clear by the context of the sentence.

SER = TO BE		and		IR = TO GO	
Yo	fui	Nosotros		fuimos	
Tú	fuiste	Vosotros		fuisteis	
Él	fue	Ellos		fueron	
Ella	fue	Ellas		fueron	
Usted	fue	Ustedes		fueron	

C. Verbs which end in **-GAR**, **-CAR**, and **-ZAR** are only irregular in the YO form of the preterite tense.

the **G** changes to **GU** then you add the yo **-é** ending  
 jugar                      yo **jugué**

the **C** changes to **QU** then you add the yo **-é** ending  
 tocar                      yo **toqué**

the **Z** changes to **C** then you add the yo **-é** ending  
 empezar                      yo **empecé**

## CAPÍTULO 8: LOS PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO DIRECTO

A. A direct object of a sentence is the noun that takes the action of the verb. A direct object answers the question:

Who/What is being \_\_\_\_\_?  
(verb from sentence)

Take a look at these examples:

- Mary reads the book.  
(direct object)

María lee el libro.  
(direct object)

What is being read? =  
the book = the direct object

- I invite Ana and Paco.  
(direct objects)

Yo invito a Ana y Paco.  
(direct objects)

Who is being invited? =  
Ana and Paco = the direct objects

B. In Spanish and in English we often replace direct objects with a pronoun. We do this because it is awkward to continue repeating the direct objects.

Take a look at these examples:

- Did Mary read the book? Yes, she read it.  
¿Leyó María el libro? Sí, lo leyó.

Notice that the direct object "the book" has been replaced with the pronoun "it" in English and "lo" in Spanish. Notice that the direct object pronoun "lo" goes in **front** of the verb!

- Did you invite Ana and Paco? Yes, I invited them.  
¿Invitaste a Ana y Paco? Sí, los invité.

Notice that the direct objects "Ana and Paco" have been replaced with the pronoun "them" in English and "los" in Spanish. Also notice that the preposition "a" was dropped in Spanish.

C. In Spanish, a direct object can only be replaced with a direct object pronoun. Take a look at the direct object pronouns below:

## LOS PRONOMBRES DE OBJETOS DIRECTOS

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
me	me	us	nos
you	te	you (all)	os
he she (it) you	lo, la	them, you (all)	los, las