

REPASO: Capítulo 1

ESP II
- VERBOS -

1. When we have 2 verbs together, the 1st verb is conjugated and the 2nd verb remains an infinitive. We **CANNOT HAVE** 2 verbs conjugated side by side!

Por ejemplo: (incorrecto) ; Yo quiero canto.
(correcto) Yo quiero cantar.

Completa:

a. (I want) (to eat) Quiero comer

b. She needs to study Necesita estudiar

c. They like to drink A ellos les gusta beber
(tomar)

2. **deber + infinitive = should, ought to do something**
- I should study. Yo debo estudiar
- You should eat. Tú debes comer.
- He should sleep. Él debe dormir.

Practica: a. (We should) (clean the kitchen.)
Debemos limpiar la cocina

b. (You (inform) should) (make the bed.)
Tú debes hacer la cama.

- tener ganas de + infinitive = to feel like doing something
3. **tener que + infinitive = to have to do something.**

I have to study.

Tengo que estudiar.

You have to run.

Tienes que correr.

We have to clean.

Tenemos que limpiar.

He feels like eating. Tiene ganas de comer.

Practica: a. She has to care for the children.

Ella tiene que cuidar

b. Mary and Bill feel like dusting.

Mary y Bill tienen ganas de polvar.

c. I feel like sleeping. Tengo ganas de dormir

4. Review: Simple Future tense

Ir + a + infinitive = going to do something

I am going to study. Voy a estudiar.

You are going to write. Vas a escribir.

They are going to be Van a estar en

in Cartagena for 2 days. Cartagena por dos días.

Practica: a. We are going to set the table.
Vamos a poner la mesa.

b. You (formal) are going to study every day.
Tú vas a estudiar todos los días.

c. I am going to write a book.
Voy a escribir un libro.

5.*The present progressive is formed with a conjugated form of estar followed by the present participle. The present participle is formed by adding -ando and -iendo to most -er and -ir verbs.

Subject + (estar) + present participle of verb = present progressive
conjugated (ando, iendo)

Estar = to be

1. <u>estoy</u>	4. <u>estamos</u>
2. <u>estás</u>	
3. <u>está</u>	5. <u>están</u>

I am making the bed.
Susie is eating dinner.
The boys are dusting
in the kitchen.

Estoy haciendo la cama.
Susie está comiendo la cena.
Los chicos están quitando el polvo en la cocina.

Practica: a. The group is writing a book. El grupo está escribiendo un libro
b. The teachers are reading. Los profesores están leyendo
c. You (informal) are taking care of the children. Tú estás cuidando a los niños.

6. GUSTAR

- Remember gustar can only be conjugated in the 3rd person. (It and they) and it means "to be pleasing" we use it to say "like". You must ALWAYS use an object pronoun – me, te, le, nos or les – before the verb gustar. WHAT we like determines if you use gusta or gustan

We like Spanish class.

A nosotros nos gusta la clase de español.

I like to eat pizza.

A mi me gusta comer pizza.

Elena likes dogs and cats.

A Elena le gustan los perros y gatos.

Practica:

a. You (informal) like magazines.

A ti te gustan las revistas

b. Maria and I like to vacuum.

A Maria y yo nos gusta pasar la

c. My parents like to read the newspaper.

A mis padres les gusta
leer el periódico.

d. Pedro likes cars.

A Pedro le gustan los carros.
las coches.

7. Reflexive Verbs- used for actions you do to yourself. The infinitive in Spanish ends in – arse, - erse or – irse. You MUST have a reflexive pronoun – me, te, se, nos or se - in front of the conjugated verb for it to be reflexive. The pronoun may also be attached to the infinitive.

I shave everyday.

Me afeito todos los días.

Pablo showers at night

Pablo se ducha de la noche.

The girls like to put on make-up

Las chicas le gusta maquillarse.

I have to wash my hands.

Tengo que lavarme los manos.

Practica:

a. I wake up early (temprano)

Me despierto temprano

b. Bill and Bob go to bed early.

Bill & Bob se acuestan temprano

c. Sara brushes her teeth every day.

Sara se cepilla los
dientes todos los días

d. You (informal) comb your hair in the mirror.

Tú te peinas el pelo
en el espejo

8 Idiom: Expression(s) used amongst people of a country or culture

Example of an idiom: She's on her cell phone 24/7

The verb tener is used in many common Spanish expressions, some of which are followed by an infinitive. Note: even though we translate as "is" or "are" in English we use "tener".

Tener prisa	to ^{be} have a hurry	Tener hambre	to ^{be} have hunger
Tener calor	to ^{be} have hot	Tener suerte	to ^{be} have luck/lucky
Tener frío	to ^{be} have cold	Tener ...# años	to have - years
Tener sed	to ^{be} have thirst		
Tener sueño	to ^{be} have sleepy		

Practica:

- a. I am in a hurry. Tengo prisa
- b. Susie is hot Susie tiene calor
- c. The boys are hungry. Los chicos tienen hambre
- d. Mrs. Giska is thirsty. La Sra. G. tiene sed.
- e. My friends and I are cold Mis amigos y yo tenemos frío.