

CAPITULO 1A

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

to talk about activities

bailar- to dance
cantar -to sing
correr- to run
dibujar- to draw
escribir cuentos- to write stories
escuchar música -to listen to music
esquiar- to ski
hablar por teléfono- to talk on the phone
ir a la escuela -to go to school
jugar videojuegos -to play video games
leer revistas- to read magazines
montar en bicicleta -to ride a bicycle
montar en monopatín- to skateboard
nadar -to swim
pasar tiempo con (mis) amigos- to spend
time with (my) friends
practicar deportes- to practice sports
tocar la guitarra- to play the guitar
trabajar -to work
usar la computadora- to use the computer
ver la tele- to watch television
patinar- to skate
viajar- to travel
dormir- to sleep
comer- to eat
ver películas- to watch movies
ir al cine- to go to the movies
quedar en casa- to stay home
ir de compras- to go shopping
cocinar- to cook

to say what you like to do

(A mí) me gusta ____ -I like to ____ .
(A mí) me gusta más ____ -I like to better ____
(I prefer to ____ .)
(A mí) me gusta mucho ____ - I like a lot ____ .
(A mí) me encanta- I love
A mí también. _ I do too.

to say what you don't like to do

(A mí) no me gusta ____ .- I don't like
to ____ .
(A mí) no me gusta nada ____ .- I don't
like to ____ at all.
A mí tampoco.- I don't (like to) either.

to ask others what they like to do

¿Qué te gusta hacer? -
What do you like to do?

¿Qué te gusta más? -
What do you like (prefer) better?

¿Te gusta ____?
Do you like to ____?

¿Y a ti?-
And you?

¿Cuántos años tienes?
How old are you?

Yo tengo ____ años.
I am ____ years old

¿De dónde eres?
Where are you from?

Yo soy de ____ .
I am from ____ .

other useful words and expressions

ni . . . ni -neither . . . nor, not . . .or
o- or
pues . . . -well ...
sí -yes
también -also, too
y -and

INFINITIVES

- ❖ A verb is an action
- ❖ In English, an infinitive is "to (verb)"
- ❖ In Spanish, there are three kinds of infinitives
 - ar: cantar, bailar,
 - er: comer, beber,
 - ir: escribir, vivir

VERBO GUSTAR (To like)

- ❖ You need to put this in front of **gustar** to know who is talking or who we are talking about

Me (to me)

Te (to you)

Le (to him, to her, to you formal)

Nos (to us)

Os (to you plural)

Les (to them, to you plural formal)

Me gusta bailar

¿Te gusta la pizza?

- ❖ If you put the name of the person you need to put an "a" before.

A María le gusta correr.

A mis hermanos les gusta escribir

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

QUESTION

¿Qué te gusta hacer?

What do you like to do?

ANSWER

Me gusta _____.

I like _____.

¿Te gusta _____?

Do you like _____?

1) Sí, me gusta _____ (mucho)

Yes, I like _____ (a lot)

2) No, no me gusta _____ (nada)

No, I don't like _____ (at all)

¿Te gusta más, _____ o _____?

Do you like more _____ or _____?

1) Me gusta más _____

I like more _____


2) No me gusta ni _____ ni _____


I don't like neither _____ or _____


NEGATIVE WORDS


- ❖ To make a sentence negative in Spanish, you usually put the **NO** in front of the verb or expression.
No me gusta bailar. *I don't like to dance.*
- ❖ To answer a question negatively in Spanish you often use **NO** twice. The first **NO** answers the question, the second **NO** says, "I do not..." This is similar to the way you answer a question in English.
¿Te gusta escribir cuentos? *Do you like to write stories?*
No, no me gusta *No, I don't*
- ❖ In Spanish, you may use one or more negatives after answering "no", "nada".
No me gusta **nada** bailar *I don't like to dance at all.*
- ❖ If you want to say that you do not like either of two choices, use **NI...NI**
No me gusta **ni** cantar **ni** bailar *I don't like neither sign nor dancing*


STATEMENTS TO DISAGREE OR DISAGREE WITH PEOPLE


A. Me gusta _____. 
I like _____.

1) A mí también. 
Me too.

2) A mí no me gusta (nada). 
I do not like it (at all).

B. No me gusta _____. 
I don't like _____.

1) A mí tampoco. 
Me either

2) A mí sí me gusta (mucho). 
I like it (at all).

ARTICLES AND NOUNS

- ❖ Articles: "THE", "A/ AN", "SOME"
- ❖ The article go BEFORE the noun
- ❖ The article matches in gender and number with the nouns

DEFINITE ARTICLES (the)

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
el	los	la	las

INDEFINITE ARTICLES (a/an, some)

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
un	unos	una	unas

- ❖ A noun is a "thing", an object
- ❖ In Spanish, objects are masculine or feminine

el lápiz

la silla

los niños

las niñas