

CLASS NOTES and TEST REVIEW

SPANISH 1 UNIDAD 3 ETAPA 1

Expressing Feelings with **estar** and Adjectives

You have already learned that the verb **estar** is used to say where someone or something is **located**. **Estar** is also used with adjectives to describe how someone **feels** at a given moment.

ESTAR to express feelings	
I am sad = estoy triste	We are sad = estamos tristes
You (fam.) are sad = estás triste	You (fam.pl.) are sad = estáis tristes
He, she, You (formal) are sad = está triste	They,you (pl) are sad = están tristes

A Note About **ser** and **estar**

One of the hardest things to keep straight for new students of Spanish is when to use **ser** and when to use **estar**. They both mean "to be." One simple rule that will serve you in most situations is the following. Learn it and your life will be much simpler! **For location and temporary feelings or conditions, use **estar**. For everything else, use **ser**.** So for example, if you want to say "I am tired" or "I am at the Mall" you would use **estar**. But if you want to say "I am tall" or "I am a student" you would use **ser**.

Saying What Just Happened with **acabar de** + infinitive

ACABAR DE + infinitive	
I just ate = acabo de comer	We just ate = acabamos de comer
You (fam.) just ate = acabas de comer	You (fam.pl.) just ate = acabáis de comer
He, she, it, You (formal) just ate = acaba de comer	They,you (pl) just ate = acaban de comer

Saying Where You Are Coming From with **venir**

Venir is similar to a verb you already know: **tener**. The only difference is **venir** is an -IR verb and so has the letter **i** in the nosotros and vosotros forms. **Venir** also has the same (e-->ie) spelling change as **tener**.

VENIR - to come	
I come = vengo	We come = venimos
You (fam.) come = vienes	You (fam.pl.) come = venís
He, she, it, You (formal) come(s) = viene	They,you (pl) come = viene

Using **gustar** + Infinitive

You already learned how to use **gustar** to say I like, you like and he/she likes to do something. Now you can talk about what other people like to do:

IO Pronoun + GUSTAR + Infinitive	
I like = me gusta bailar	We like = nos gusta bailar
You (fam.) like = te gusta bailar	You (fam.pl.) like = os gusta bailar

He, she, it, You (formal) like(s) = le gusta bailar

They,you (pl) like = les gusta bailar

(The short words in red in the table above are called "indirect object pronouns." They are used to indicate "to whom" or "for whom" an action is performed. Remember that with **gustar** the action or thing you like is the subject of the sentence and controls how the verb is conjugated. So the sentence **me gusta bailar** translates literally as "to dance is pleasing to me.")

When you want to emphasize or identify the person that you are speaking about, use: **a + name/noun/pronoun** in front of the pattern in the table above:

A + person +IO pronoun + GUSTAR + Infinitive	
I like = A mi me gusta bailar	We like = A nosotros(as) nos gusta bailar
You (fam.) like = A ti te gusta bailar	You (fam.pl.) like = A vosotros(as) os gusta bailar
He, she, it, You (formal) like(s) = A él/ella/usted le gusta bailar	They,you (pl) like = A ellos(as)/ustedes les gusta bailar

VOCABULARY	Spanish 1 Unidad 3 Etapa 1
¿Quieres acompañarme a...? Would you like to come with me to...?	¿Quieres acompañarme a...? Would you like to come with me to...?
Te invito I'll treat you. I invite you.	Te invito I'll treat you. I invite you.
Te gustaría...? Would you like ...?	Te gustaría...? Would you like ...?
Created by: Elma Eagles	Created by: Elma Eagles
¡Claro que sí! Of course!	¡Claro que sí! Of course!
Me gustaría... I would like...	Me gustaría... I would like...
Sí, me encantaría Yes, I would love to	Sí, me encantaría Yes, I would love to
Gracias, pero no puedo Thanks, but I can't	Gracias, pero no puedo Thanks, but I can't
¡Qué lástima! What a shame! What a pity!	¡Qué lástima! What a shame! What a pity!
Tal vez otro día Maybe another day	Tal vez otro día Maybe another day
alquilar un video to rent a video	alquilar un video to rent a video
el concierto concert	el concierto concert
ir de compras to go shopping	ir de compras to go shopping
ir al cine to go to a movie theater	ir al cine to go to a movie theater
la película movie, film	la película movie, film
practicar deportes to play (practice) sports	practicar deportes to play (practice) sports
el tiempo libre free time	el tiempo libre free time
alegre happy	alegre happy
cansado(a) tired	cansado(a) tired
contento(a) content, happy, pleased	contento(a) content, happy, pleased
deprimido(a) depressed	deprimido(a) depressed
emocionado(a) excited	emocionado(a) excited
enfermo(a) sick	enfermo(a) sick
enojado(a) angry	enojado(a) angry
nervioso(a) nervous	nervioso(a) nervous
ocupado(a) busy	ocupado(a) busy
preocupado(a) worried	preocupado(a) worried
tranquilo(a) calm	tranquilo(a) calm
triste sad	triste sad
contestar to answer	contestar to answer
dejar un mensaje to leave a message	dejar un mensaje to leave a message
la guía telefónica phone book	la guía telefónica phone book

la llamada call	la llamada call
la máquina contestadora answering machine	la máquina contestadora answering machine
marcar to dial	marcar to dial
el teléfono telephone	el teléfono telephone
Deje/a un mensaje después del	Deje/a un mensaje después del
tono Leave a message after the tone	tono Leave a message after the tone
Dile/Digale que me llame Tell (familiar/formal) him/her to call	Dile/Digale que me llame Tell (familiar/formal) him/her to call
me	me
¿Puedo hablar con...? May I speak with...?	¿Puedo hablar con...? May I speak with...?
Quiero dejar un mensaje para... I want to leave a message for...	Quiero dejar un mensaje para... I want to leave a message for...
Regresa más tarde He/She will return later	Regresa más tarde He/She will return later
Un momento One moment	Un momento One moment
del (contraction of de + el) from the / of the	del (contraction of de + el) from the / of the
venir to come	venir to come
acabar de (+ infinitive verb) to have just (done something)	acabar de (+ infinitive verb) to have just (done something)
conmigo with me	conmigo with me
contigo with you	contigo with you
cuando when, whenever	cuando when, whenever
¡No te preocupes! Don't worry!	¡No te preocupes! Don't worry!
porque because	porque because
solo(a) alone	solo(a) alone
temprano early	temprano early
ya no no longer, not anymore	ya no no longer, not anymore

Using Estar with Adjectives to Describe Conditions and Emotions:

The verb “estar” and adjectives are used to describe emotional and physical conditions. Estar is conjugated according to the subject and the adjective must agree in number and gender.

Adjective Agreement in Gender

La casa está limpia. = The house is clean.
 El cuarto está limpio = The room is clean.
 El hombre está enojado = The man is angry.
 La mujer está enojada. = The woman is angry.

Adjective Agreement in Number

Las casas están limpias. = The houses are clean.
 Los cuartos están limpios. = The rooms are clean.
 Los hombres están enojados = The men are angry.
 Las mujeres están enojadas = The women are angry.

Common Adjectives Used with Estar for Emotions and Conditions:

abierto/a = open
 aburrido/a = bored
 cansado/a = tired
 cerrado/a = closed
 confundido/a = confused
 contento/a = happy

desordenado/a = messy

enamorado/a = in love

enojado/a = angry

limpio/a = clean

listo/a = ready

nervioso/a = nervous

ocupado/a = busy

preocupado/a = worried

sucio/a = dirty

triste = sad

ACABAR DE + INFINITIVE

Notes:

1. The written lesson is below.
2. Links to quizzes, tests, etc. are to the left.

In Spanish, many useful expressions are formed by combining two verbs. When this occurs, the first verb is **conjugated**, while the second verb remains in the infinitive form.

Yo **voy** a viajar a España.
I am going to travel to Spain.

Tú **acabas** de comer.
You have just eaten.

Juan **puede** nadar cada día.
Juan can swim every day.

María **vuelve** a leer el libro.
María reads the book again.

One such expression combines the verb acabar (conjugated) with an infinitive. The preposition “de” is always used. The formula is:
acabar de + infinitive = to have just done something (in the very recent past)

Acabo de llevar a mi hermana a su casa.
I **just took** my sister to her house.

Acabas de invitar a muchas muchachas.
You have **just invited** many girls.

Cristina **acaba de conversar** con mi mamá.
Christina has **just spoken** with my mom.

Nosotros **acabamos de leer** el libro.
We **just read** the book.

Vosotros **acabáis de escribir** unas cartas.
You-all have **just written** some letters.

Ellos **acaban de nadar** en el mar.
They have **just swum** in the ocean.

VERB VENIR

The Present Tense of Venir

Conjugation Translation

yo vengo I come

tú vienes You (informal) come

él/ella/ello/uno viene He/she/one comes

usted viene You (formal) come

nosotros venimos We come

vosotros venís You all (informal) come

ellos/ellas vienen They come

ustedes vienen You all (formal) come

- Rodolfo y Marisol vienen de la playa. (Rodolfo and Marisol are coming from the beach.)
- Yo vengo del auditorio. (I am coming from the auditorium.)

GUSTAR + INFINITIVE

In Spanish All infinitives have special endings. There are three types: those ending in –ar, those ending in –er, and those ending in –ir.

–ar infinitives –er infinitives –ir infinitives

bailar to dance correr to run vivir to live

Infinitives, like nouns, can be used after a verb like gustar to say what you and others like to do. Only infinitives can be used after this verb. Always use gusta (not gustan) with infinitives.

Me gusta el chocolate. I like chocolate

Te gusta bailar. You like to dance.

Nos gusta vivir aquí. We like living here.

Le gusta escribir cartas. He likes to write letters.