

Saludos Amigos



SALUDOS	GREETINGS	PROFESIONES	PROFESSIONS
¿Cómo está usted?	How are you? (formal)	el (la) doctor(a)	doctor
¿Cómo estás?	How are you? (familiar)	el (la) estudiante	student
¿Qué tal?	How is it going?	el (la) maestro(a)	teacher
¿Qué pasa?	What's up	el (la) policía	police officer
¿Qué más?	What's up	LUGARES	PLACES
Hola	Hi	la comunidad	community
Estoy...	I am	el vecindario/el barrio	neighborhood
(No muy) Bien, ¿y tú/usted?	(Not very) Well, and you (familiar/formal)?	el mundo	world
Regular/más o menos	so-so	el país	country
Terrible	awful, terrible		
chévere	Fine/very well	OTRAS FRASES / PREGUNTAS	OTHER PHRASES/ QUESTIONS
Gracias	Thank you	¿De dónde + ser...?	Where is...from?
De nada	You're welcome	ser de...	to be from...
		el apartamento	apartment
LA GENTE/ LAS PERSONAS	PEOPLE	la casa	house
el (la) amigo(a)	friend	bienvenido(a)	welcome
la chica	girl	el concurso	contest
el chico	boy	el lugar	place
la familia	family	mucho(os/a/as)	much, many
el hombre	man	no	not
la muchacha	girl	o	or
el muchacho	boy	pero	but
la mujer	woman	también	also
el señor	Mr.	y	and
el joven	Young man		
la señora	Mrs.		
la señorita	Miss/young girl		

ACTIVIDADES	ACTIVITIES	Palabras nuevas	New words
bailar	to dance		
cantar	to sing		
comer	to eat		
correr	to run		
escribir	to write		
leer	to read		
nadar	to swim		
patinar	to skate		
trabajar	to work		

Grammar Summary -- Unidad 1 -- Etapa 1

Familiar and Formal Greetings

There are different ways to say "how are you?" in Spanish:

	is a "familiar" greeting, used with friends, family members, or someone younger than you (and your pets!). It uses the "tú" form of the verb <i>estar</i> . "Tú" is the familiar or informal way to say "you."
	is a formal greeting, used with a person you don't know, someone older than you, or someone for whom you want to show respect. It uses the "usted" form of the verb <i>estar</i> . "Usted" is the formal way to say "you."

INTRODUCTIONS

When you want to introduce somebody, you need to use either the formal or familiar forms, depending on who you are talking to...

Use the formal **"le presento a"** If you also would use a formal greeting

Example: Sr. Estrada, le presento a mi amigo Raúl.

Use the familiar (or informal) introduction **"te presento a"**... if you are talking to someone that you would greet in a familiar way, as above.

Example: Hola Marta (a friend), te presento al Sr. Estrada.










Practice it: Hola Profe Mejia, _____ presento a Lucy, una nueva estudiante.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS & VERB SER

To discuss people in Spanish, you will often use "Subject Pronouns," which are words like "I, you, he, she."

To describe a person or explain who they are, use the verb **ser**. This verb is what is called an "irregular verb," because it does not follow the pattern of conjugation used for regular verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| S --- SER | or | T -- |
| T -- Time | | O -- |
| O -- Occupation/origin | | P -- |
| P -- Personality/profession | | I -- |
| | | C -- |

	Pronombres:	En Español	En Ingles	VERB SER –	Example using the verb
Singular					
					
					
					
Plural					
					
					
					

NOTE:

If you were to say that someone is a neighbor, you would say: **Él es un vecino** ("un/una" means "a" or "an"). But if you were to say that someone is a policeman, you would say: **Él es policía**. (The word "un/una" does not appear before a profession)

The VERB VIVIR

To live in – vivir en- to say where you live, such a building, apartment, a city, a house, etc. Use the conjugate verb + the preposition “en”.

Pronombre	Vivir- conjugate	Write an example
Yo		
Tu		
Él/ Ella		
Usted		
Nosotros		
Vosotros		
Ellos/ellas		
Ustedes		

Expressing likes & dislikes, using IOP + 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 using the

indirect object pronoun (IOP) + GUSTA + infinitive verb

If person is:	USE this IOP	Add GUSTA + another verb	Example (using bailar)	
	Me	Gusta + verb	me gusta bailar	I like to ...
	Te	Gusta + verb	te gusta bailar	You like to (fam.) ...
	Le	↓	le gusta bailar	He, she, it, You (formal) like(s) to...
	Nos		nos gusta bailar	We like to...
	Os		os gusta bailar	You (fam.pl.) like to...
	Les		les gusta bailar	They, you (pl) like to...

Indirect object pronouns 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 + GUSTA + 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

Write a couple of examples below:

1. _____
2. _____