

# STUDY GUIDE FOR UNIT 1- ETAPA 2: Mis Buenos Amigos

Profe Mejía

7mo Grado- Español 1



## VOCABULARIO

Describiendo a otros	Describing others	DESCRIBIENDO LA ROPA	DESCRIBING CLOTHING
<b>¿Cómo es?</b>	What is he/she like?	<b>¿De qué color --?</b>	What color --?
<b>APARIENCIA</b>	<b>APPEARANCE</b>	<b>Llevo...</b>	I wear...
<b>bonito(a)</b>	pretty	<b>Lleva...</b>	He/she wears...
<b>alto(a)</b>	tall	<b>¿Qué lleva? ¿Qué lleva puesto?</b>	What is he/she wearing?
<b>bajo(a)</b>	short in height		
<b>corto(a)</b>	short in length	<b>LA ROPA</b>	<b>CLOTHING</b>
<b>delgado(a)</b>	thin	<b>la blusa</b>	blouse
<b>feo(a)</b>	ugly	<b>el calcetín</b>	sock
<b>fuerte</b>	strong	<b>la camisa</b>	shirt
<b>gordo(a)</b>	fat	<b>la camiseta</b>	t-shirt
<b>grande</b>	big, large; great	<b>la chaqueta</b>	jacket
<b>guapo(a)</b>	good-looking	<b>la falda</b>	skirt
<b>largo(a)</b>	long	<b>los jeans</b>	jeans
<b>Castaño (a)</b>	brown hair	<b>los pantalones</b>	pants
<b>pelirrojo(a)</b>	red-haired	<b>la ropa</b>	clothing
<b>pequeño(a)</b>	small	<b>el sombrero</b>	hat
<b>moreno(a)</b>	dark hair and skin	<b>el suéter</b>	sweater
<b>rubio(a)</b>	blond	<b>el vestido</b>	dress
<b>FACCIONES</b>	<b>FEATURES</b>	<b>COLORES</b>	<b>COLORS</b>
<b>Tiene...</b>	He/she has...	<b>Amarillo(a)</b>	yellow
<b>los ojos</b>	The eyes	<b>anaranjado(a)</b>	orange
<b>(verdes, azules)</b>	(green, blue)	<b>azul</b>	blue
<b>el pelo ...</b>	The hair	<b>blanco(a)</b>	white
<b>(rubio, castaño)</b>	(blond, brown)	<b>marrón</b>	brown
<b>(El pelo) crespo/rulo</b>	<b>curly hair</b>	<b>morado(a)</b>	purple
<b>(El pelo) liso</b>	<b>Straight hair</b>	<b>negro(a)</b>	black
<b>PERSONALIDAD</b>	<b>PERSONALITY</b>	<b>rojo(a)</b>	red
<b>aburrido(a)</b>	Boring	<b>rosado(a)</b>	pink
<b>bueno(a)</b>	good	<b>OTRAS PALABRAS Y FRASES</b>	<b>OTHER WORDS &amp; PHRASES</b>
<b>cómico(a)</b>	funny, comical	<b>Los zapatos</b>	shoes
<b>divertido(a)</b>	enjoyable, fun	<b>la bolsa</b>	bag
<b>inteligente</b>	intelligent	<b>el (la) gato(a)</b>	cat
<b>interesante</b>	interesting	<b>el (la) perro(a)</b>	dog
<b>malo(a)</b>	bad	<b>nuevo(a)</b>	new
<b>paciente</b>	patient	<b>otro(a)</b>	other, another
<b>perezoso(a)</b>	lazy	<b>pues...</b>	well...
<b>serio(a)</b>	serious	<b>No digas eso!</b>	Don't say that!
<b>simpático(a)</b>	nice	<b>¡Que divertido!</b>	How fun!
<b>trabajador(a)</b>	hard-working	<b>Es verdad</b>	It's true

## Unidad 1-- Etapa 2 -- Grammar Summary

### Gender of Spanish Nouns and the Words that Modify Them

All nouns in Spanish have gender, either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

Remember, nouns name \_\_\_\_\_, places, animals, or \_\_\_\_\_. Also, nouns in Spanish must be accompanied by a matching article.

The gender of a noun must be learned but usually:

→Nouns ending in \_\_\_\_\_ are masculine and nouns ending in \_\_\_\_\_ are feminine.

Nouns that end in another vowel or consonant have to be memorized / learned. An easier way to determine the gender of a noun is by learning the gender of the article that must accompany the noun.

#### **HOW to pluralize a noun:**

- If a noun ends in a vowel, add an \_\_\_\_\_ Ex. \_\_\_\_\_
- If a noun ends in a consonant add \_\_\_\_\_ Ex. \_\_\_\_\_
- If it ends in a Z change the "z" to a "c" and add \_\_\_\_\_ Ex. \_\_\_\_\_

**ARTICLES:** As with English, there are two types of articles. In Spanish however, all articles have number and gender as well.

a) \_\_\_\_\_ (the word "the" in English). These are used to name specific things such as a person, thing, place or concept

b) \_\_\_\_\_ (the words "a" or "an" or "some" in English). They indicate unspecific things.

#### **DEFINITIVE ARTICLES: "the"**

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural

#### **INDEFINITE ARTICLES: a, an, some**

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
a, an	some	a, an	some

#### **NOTES & more vocabulary:**

## GENDER & Number of Adjectives

An adjective is a word that \_\_\_\_\_ a noun. In Spanish, adjectives have gender and number. Number refers to how many and gender to masculine or feminine.

**RULE:** Spanish adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun they describe.

This means that a masculine singular noun must have a masculine singular adjective. A plural feminine noun must have a plural feminine adjective, and so on.

### **GENDER & NUMBER:**

Most adjectives are made masculine by the ending **o**, and are made feminine by the ending **a**.

Some adjectives end in **e** or a consonant (such as the letter "l" in "fenomenal") and can describe either a masculine or feminine noun. To make an adjective plural, just add an **s** if it ends with a vowel and **es** if it ends with a consonant.

Below are some examples.

<b>Masculine Adjectives</b>	<b>Feminine Adjectives</b>	<b>"e" or consonant Adjectives</b>
Singular: el carro rojo	la blusa roja	Singular: la blusa verde
Plural: los carros rojos	las blusas rojas	Plural: los carros verdes
		los chicos fenomenales

### Asking What Someone or Something is Like

(physical description or personality description with SER + adjectives)

To ask what someone is like, use: ¿Cómo + ser + noun/name/ subject pronoun?

¿Cómo es Paco?    ¿Cómo es Ana?

Answer: Él es guapo y ella es bonita.

¿Cómo son los chicos?

Answer: Ellos son cómicos.

¿Cómo eres?

Answer: Tu eres muy inteligente.

**PRACTICA:** ¿Cómo son los amigos de Ana? Describe Ana's Friends using the given information and the correct form of the verb SER-- match the gender and number of noun-adjective.

1. Marta/ simpatico (a) : \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jaime y Carlos / malo (a): \_\_\_\_\_
3. Felipe y yo / inteligente : \_\_\_\_\_

### **NOTES:**

## DESCRIBING CLOTHING

To ask what someone is wearing, you need to use the verb LLEVAR. This verb has several meanings:

**LLEVAR** = to wear (have on), to carry, to hold

<b>LLEVAR :</b>		<i>to wear (have on) / to carry</i>	
<b>yo:</b>	Llevo	<b>nosotros:</b>	llevamos
<b>tú:</b>	Llevas	<b>vosotros:</b>	lleváis
<b>Usted :</b>	Lleva	<b>Ustedes:</b>	Llevan
<b>Él/Ella :</b>	Lleva	<b>Ellos/Ellas :</b>	Llevan

To ask what you someone is wearing use:

¿Que llevas [tú]? -----

Answer: Yo llevo .... + clothing

¿Que lleva la chica? -----

Answer: Ella (la chica) lleva ... + clothing

To say what you wear use **Yo llevo ...**

## DESCRIBING FEATURES A PERSON HAS:

Use a conjugated form of TENER to talk about the feature a person has.

TENER is an irregular verb like SER, and needs to be memorized.

<b>TENER :</b>		<i>to have</i>	
<b>yo:</b>	Tengo	<b>nosotros:</b>	Tenemos
<b>tú:</b>	Tienes	<b>vosotros:</b>	Tenéis
<b>Usted :</b>	Tiene	<b>Ustedes:</b>	Tienen
<b>Él/Ella :</b>	Tiene	<b>Ellos/Ellas :</b>	tienen

Example:

La chica tiene el pelo corto y rubio. También ella tiene los ojos verdes.

Practica: ¿Cómo son tu pelo y tus ojos? Yo tengo \_\_\_\_\_

### **NOTA:**

Sometimes and adjective may precede a noun. When the words *bueno o malo* precede a masculine singular noun, they are shortened to *buen and mal*. When *grande* precedes any singular noun, it becomes *gran* and its meaning changes to great.

We think it is helpful to start our students conjugating verbs as early as possible, so we begin the very first day. To "conjugate" a verb means to change its endings to indicate what person is doing the action.

The basic form of a verb is called "the infinitive." In this preliminary chapter you are learning 4 verbs. Their infinitive forms are listed just above in the vocab list ([escribir](#), [escuchar](#), [hablar](#), [leer](#)). Notice that they all end in either "ar," "er" or "ir." These endings are very important, as they determine how the verb will be conjugated in all the different tenses of Spanish (present, past, future and so on.)

To conjugate a "regular" verb in the Present Indicative Tense, you replace the endings "ar," "er" or "ir" with a different ending that indicates the person doing the action:

<b>-AR Verb</b>	
Yo habl <b>o</b>	Nosotros(as) habl <b>amos</b>
Tú habl <b>as</b>	Vosotros(as) habl <b>áis</b>
Él, ella, usted habl <b>a</b>	Ellos(as), ustedes habl <b>an</b>
<b>-ER Verb</b>	
Yo le <b>o</b>	Nosotros(as) le <b>emos</b>
Tú le <b>es</b>	Vosotros(as) le <b>éis</b>
Él, ella, usted le <b>e</b>	Ellos(as), ustedes le <b>en</b>
<b>-IR Verb</b>	
Yo escrib <b>o</b>	Nosotros(as) escrib <b>imos</b>
Tú escrib <b>es</b>	Vosotros(as) escrib <b>is</b>
Él, ella, usted escrib <b>e</b>	Ellos(as), ustedes escrib <b>en</b>