

Español 1
Guía de estudio Unidad 3, etapa 1
 ¡Me gusta le tiempo libre!
 7mo Grado
 Profe Mejía



INVITACIONES (3)	TO EXTEND AN INVITATION
¿Quieres acompañarme a...?	Would you like to come with me to...?
Te invito	I'll treat you. I invite you.
Te gustaría...?	Would you like ...?
¡Claro que sí!	Of course!
Me gustaría...	I would like...
Sí, me encantaría	Yes, I would love to
Gracias, pero no puedo	Thanks, but I can't
¡Qué lástima!	What a shame! What a pity!
Tal vez otro día	Maybe another day
Conmigo	With me
contigo	With you
cuando	When, whenever
¡No te preocupes!	Do not worry
porque	Because
Solo (a)	alone
temprano	early
Ya no	No longer
SENTIMIENTOS/EMOCIONES (2)	FEELINGS/EMOTIONS
alegre	happy
cansado(a)	tired
contento(a)	content, happy, pleased
deprimido(a)	depressed
emocionado(a)	excited
enfermo(a)	sick
enojado(a)	angry
nervioso(a)	nervous
ocupado(a)	busy
preocupado(a)	worried
tranquilo(a)	calm
triste	sad
Relajado (a)	relaxed
Asustado (a)	Scared, frightened

ACTIVIDADES EN EL TIEMPO LIBRE	LEISURE ACTIVITIES
alquilar un video	to rent a video
el concierto	concert
ir de compras	to go shopping
ir al cine	to go to a movie theater
la película	movie, film
practicar deportes	to play (practice) sports
el tiempo libre	free time
Escribir una carta	To write a letter
Leer una novela/un libro	To read a novel/a book
Ver la televisión	To watch television
Pasear/caminar al perro	To walk the dog
Pasar un rato con amigos	To spend time with friends
Hablar con amigos por Skype	To talk with friends on Skype
Textear a mis amigos	To text friends
Jugar videojuegos	To play videogames
Bajar fotos a facebook/instagram	To download pictures on facebook/instagram
Navegar en la red	To go online
ir al parque	To go to the park
EN EL TELÉFONO... (4)	ON THE PHONE...
contestar	to answer
dejar un mensaje	to leave a message
la guía telefónica	phone book
la llamada	call
la máquina contestadora	answering machine
Marcar	to dial
el teléfono	telephone
Deje/a un mensaje después del tono	Leave a message after the tone
Dile/Digale que me llame	Tell (familiar/formal) him/her to call me
¿Puedo hablar con...?	May I speak with...?
Quiero dejar un mensaje para...	I want to leave a message for...
Regresa más tarde	He/She will return later
Un momento	One moment
del (contraction of de + el)	from the / of the
venir	to come
acabar de (+ infinitive verb)	to have just (done something)

Unidad 3 - Etapa 1

Grammar Summary

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.

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** because they both mean “to be”.

To remember the difference between SER y ESTAR, one must memorize their uses:

E - estar

L - Location

F - feelings

S - ser

T - time

O - occupation/ origin

P - personality/

Physical descriptions

GRAMÁTICA Expressing Feelings with **estar** and Adjectives

¿RECUERDAS? p. 134 You 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.



Diana **está preocupada** por Ignacio.
Diana is worried about Ignacio.

Ignacio **está preocupado** por Roberto.
Ignacio is worried about Roberto.

agrees (between Diana and Ignacio)
agrees (between Ignacio and Roberto)

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Remember that **adjectives** must **agree** in gender and number with the nouns they describe.

PRACTICA: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb **ESTAR** and emotion/ temporary condition. Use the feeling in the vocabulary section.

1- I am sad: _____

2- You are happy: _____

3- We are tired: _____

4- You all are sick: _____

5- She is scared: _____

6- He is excited: _____

NOTA GRAMATICAL : WHEN & IF CLAUSES...

Like in English, Spanish also makes use of conditional clauses using “if”, “when”, etc.

As in the examples above, conditional clauses usually have two sentences where one of them depends on the other. [if= si / when= cuando]

When **cuando** is not used as a question word, it does not have an accent.

Ejemplo: ¿Cuándo estas nervioso? -- Estoy nervioso cuando tomo un examen importante.

1. **Cuando** vemos una película muy divertida, _____ .

2. **Cuando** haces mucho ejercicio, _____ .

3. **Si** mi amigo saca una mala nota, él _____ muy _____ .

Extending Invitations

To extend, accept, or decline an invitation it is necessary to know the lingo. Practice & memorize the phrases given in the vocabulary section.

Complete the following invitation and corresponding acceptance (or declining):

Ana: Hola Marta, te invito a caminar por el parque, ¿quieres acompañarme ?

Marta: ¡ Claro que sí, Anna!, ¿Cuándo?

Ana: ¡ Ahora mismo, chica. ¡ Vamos !

José: Hola Juan. ¿te gustaría venir conmigo a un concierto?

Juan: Caray José, me encantaría pero hoy no puedo porque tengo que estudiar mucho.

José: ¡que lástima ! Tal vez otro día entonces.

Write a response to these invitations:

1. ¿Te gustaría ir de compras? _____
2. Te invito al concierto mañana. _____
3. ¿Quieres acompañarme al cine? _____
4. ¿Quieres ver un video conmigo? _____

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

GRAMÁTICA

Saying What Just Happened with **acabar de**

When you want to say that something just happened, use the present tense of

acabar + **de** + *infinitive*

acabo de comer

I just ate

acabas de comer

you just ate

acaba de comer

he, she, you just ate

acabamos de comer

we just ate

acabáis de comer

you just ate

acaban de comer

they, you just ate



Diana says:

—**Acabo de comprar** unos zapatos.

I just bought some shoes.

PRACTICE IT:

- 1- I just bought a new dictionary - _____
- 2- My friend and I just came from school - _____
- 3- Joe and Alex just ate lunch at the cafeteria - _____
- 4- She just finished her homework: _____
- 5- You and Raul just rent a video from Red Box: _____
- 6- Our class just watched a video: _____

El verbo VENIR - to come (to, from)

Venir is similar to the verb **tener**.

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

To say where you are coming from use **VENIR + de + place** // To say where you coming to use **VENIR + a +**

GRAMÁTICA

Saying Where You Are Coming From with venir



¿RECUERDAS? p. 78 Do you remember the forms of the verb **tener**?

Venir (to come) is similar to **tener**, except that the **nosotros(as)** and **vosotros(as)** forms have **-ir** endings, while **tener** uses **-er** endings.

vengo	venimos
vienes	venís
viene	vienen

Ignacio says:

—Roberto y su familia **viene**n a Puerto Rico...

Roberto and his family are coming to Puerto Rico...

Later he says:

—Yo **vengo** del cine.

I'm coming from the movie theater.

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen



PRACTICE IT:

- 1- ¿de dónde _____ tú? -- yo _____ del cine.
- 2- Acabamos de alquilar una película. _____ de la tienda de videos.
- 3- Roberto _____ a Puerto Rico para vivir.
- 4- Diana acaba de comprar ropa. Ella _____ de la tienda.

REVIEW: 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:

GRAMÁTICA

Saying What Someone Likes to Do Using gustar + infinitive



¿RECUERDAS? p. 39 You learned to use **me gusta**, **te gusta**, and **le gusta** + **infinitive** to talk about the activities a person likes to do.

Here are more phrases to use to talk about what people like to do.

nos gusta correr	<i>we like to run</i>
os gusta correr	<i>you (familia plural) like to run</i>
les gusta correr	<i>they/you (plural) like to run</i>

me gusta correr
te gusta correr
le gusta correr

When you want to emphasize or identify the person that you are talking about, use:

a +

name
noun
pronoun

A Diana le gusta ir de compras.

Diana likes to shop.

A su hermana le gusta ir de compras.

His sister likes to shop.

A ella le gusta ir de compras.

She likes to shop.

These are the **pronouns** that follow **a**.

a mí → me gusta	a nosotros(as) → nos gusta
a ti → te gusta	a vosotros(as) → os gusta
a usted, él, ella → le gusta	a ustedes, ellos(as) → les gusta

NOTAS CULTURALES Y OTRAS COSAS



Nota cultural

The name **Puerto Rico** was given to the island by the Spanish. Its port is one of the world's busiest. Guess what **Puerto Rico** means in English.



EL MORRO is a fortress that the Spanish began in 1539 and finished in 1787. How could such a fortress protect the city of San Juan?



LOS TAÍNOS were the people living on the island when Columbus arrived in 1493. They left these glyphs. Their language survived in words like **huracán** (*hurricane*). What other Native American cultures can you name?

LA MUSICA: **La bomba y la plena** are traditional dances of Puerto Rico. Both have African roots. The instruments used to play this music are **tambores** (drums), **panderetas** (tambourines), **maracas**, and **el cuatro** (small Spanish guitar)



EL LORO PUERTORRIQUEÑO became an endangered species in 1971, when only twenty of these parrots were left. Their numbers have now increased. You might see one in El Yunque, the tropical rain forest. What other animals have been saved from extinction?

FOODS from Puerto Rico include **tostones**, **pernil** and **pasta de guayaba**. Tostones are sliced, pressed, and fried plantains. Pernil is a dish made with roast pork loin



También se dice

There are many ways to talk about **un buen amigo**. Diana uses one of them, **pana**.

- **colega:** Spain
- **cuadro:** Colombia
- **cuate:** Mexico
- **pana:** Puerto Rico, Ecuador, parts of Latin America
- **pata:** Peru
- **vale:** Venezuela

Ignacio uses the word **hermanita** when talking to Diana. The ending **-ito(a)** adds meaning to a word. It can mean *very small* or express a special relationship. **Hermanita** means *little sister*, but it also expresses Ignacio's close relationship with his sister. This ending is used in most Spanish-speaking countries.



También se dice

There are many ways to answer the phone.

- **Hola:** Puerto Rico
- **Aló:** Chile, Colombia, Venezuela
- **Bueno:** Mexico
- **Diga:** Spain
- **Hable:** Argentina
- **Oigo:** Uruguay



Nota cultural

Ricky Martin, already an international music star, catapulted to fame in the U.S. with his debut English single "Livin' la Vida Loca." Born in Puerto Rico in 1971, he began singing professionally at age twelve. His album *Vuelve*, "Come Back," won the 1998 Grammy Award for Latin pop. He has also acted on TV and on Broadway.

