**Spanish I**

**Chapter 1.3**

**Useful websites:**

<https://quizlet.com/19723667/ven-conmigo-152a-verbs-ar-er-ir-flash-cards/>

https://quizlet.com/54955714/ven-conmigo-13-sports-music-food-with-pix-flash-cards/

<https://quizlet.com/6492906/sr-linn-ven-conmigo-level-2-chapter-13-and-sportspasttimes-from-r10-flash-cards/>

https://quizlet.com/35607280/ven-conmigo-chapter-4-ar-verbs-vocabulary-flash-cards/

<https://quizlet.com/35569955/spanish-ii-ven-conmigo-regular-ar-er-ir-verbs-2014-flash-cards/>

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| **LEARNING TARGET** Spanish I |
| **1. Intro to Spanish speaking world/Nombres en español**  **2. Descripciones**  **3. Origen**  **4. Los números (0-100)**  **5. Presentaciones**  **6. Gustar** |

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| **CORNELL NOTES**  **SHEET** | **Name: KattyaRomero**  **Class: Spanish I and II**  **Topic: Spanish**  **Date: Hoy es del dos mil quince**  **Period primero, tercero** |
| **PREGUNTAS** | **APUNTES** |
| **What are we studying?** | **Names of countries and nationalities** |
| **What is our focus?** | **How to use adjectives. Sentence structure** |
| **What are we reviewing?** | **Present tense verb conjugations** |
| **How do we use Gustar?**  **Y no Gustar?** | **See notes for the 5 steps on how to use gustar**  **Gustar doesn’t use Yo**  **Gustar has two forms Gusta and Gustan** |
| **What is the vocabulary we are reviewing?** | **Sports**  **Numbers**  **Food**  **Dislikes and likes** |
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| **SUMMARY: Write 4 or more sentences describing specific learning from these notes.**  **I can use likes and dislikes, introduce myself, talk about basic needs .I learned food, music and school vocabulary.** | |

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| **Food /COMIDA** | | | |
| **el limón** | the lemon | **el aperitivo** | the appetizer |
| **la lima** | the lime | **el aguacate** | the avocado |
| **los frijoles** | the beans | **la carnederes** | the beef |
| **el tomate** | the tomato | **el desayuno** | the breakfast |
| **la remolacha** | the beet | **la coliflor** | the cauliflower |
| **el rábano** | the radish | **el apio** | the celery |
| **la spalomitasdemaíz** | the popcorn | **el queso** | the cheese |
| **la mantequilla** | the butter | **el pollo** | the chicken |
| **la miel** | the honey | **el postre** | the dessert |
| **la nuez** | the nut | **la cena** | the dinner |
| **el maní** | the peanut | **el huevo** | the egg |
| **la mermelada** | the jam | **el pescado** | the fish (cooked) |
| **la jalea** | the jelly | **la hamburguesa** | the hamburger |
| **la mantequilla de maní** | the peanut butter | **el hotdog** | the hotdog |
| **el jugo** | the juice | **las papas fritas** | the french fries |
| **el dulce** | the candy | **el almuerzo** | the lunch |
| **la mayonesa** | the mayonnaise | **la lechuga** | the lettuce |
| **el kéchup** | the ketchup | **el plato principal** | the main dish |
| **la mostaza** | the mustard | **la leche** | the milk |
| **la piña** | the pineapple | **el puerco** | the pork |
| **la banana** | the banana | **las papas** | the potatoes |
| **el durazno** | the peach | **la ensalada** | the salad |
| **el albaricoque** | the apricot | **el sándwich** | the sandwich |
| **la pera** | the pear | **la sopa** | the soup |
| **la uva** | the grape | **el azúcar** | the sugar |
| **la pasa** | the raisin | **el pavo** | the turkey |
| **la harina** | the flour | **el agua** | the water |
| **la comida** | the food | **el helado** | ice-cream |

**Los útensilios**

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| **Los platos** | **the plates** |
| **El tenedor** | fork |
| **La cuchara** | spoon |
| **El cuchillo** | knife |
| **La servilleta** | napkin |
| **El vaso/la copa** | Glass/cup |

<http://www.spanish.cl/grammar-rules/gustar.htm>

jugation rules (the way you change the verb) are a little different from normal verbs.

In English you would say I LIKE but in Spanish you would NOT say *yo gusto* (incorrect).

In Spanish you would say ME GUSTA or ME GUSTAN.

* Me gusta la playa (I like the beach)
* Me gusta el perro (I like the dog)
* Me gustan los perros (I like dogs)
* Me gusta cantar (I like to sing)

Why is this? Because instead of directly meaning *like*, it actually means that something *is pleasing for you.*

**When do you use *Gusta* or *Gustan*?**

Knowing whether to use ***Gusta*** or ***Gustan*** depends on the words that come after it (the things that you like).

If you want to say that you like **doing something**, then you use **Gusta + Infinitive** (verb)

* A mí me gusta bailar (= I like to dance)
* A nosotros nos gusta cocinar (= We like to cook)
* A ellos les gusta ir al cine (= They like to go to the movies/cinema)

BUT when we talk about liking things, then we use **GUSTA** if that thing is in **singular form**

* A mí me gusta el fútbol (= I like football/soccer)
* A nosotros nos gusta la película (= We like the movie)
* A ellos les gusta la canción (= They like the song)

We use **GUSTAN** if we like something that is in **plural form**

* A mí me gustan los libros (= I like books)
* A nosotros nos gustan las películas de terror (= We like horror movies)
* A ellos les gustan las canciones (= They like the songs)

**A mí, A tí, A él...**

You will notice that many times we have the prepositional phrase **A + mí** (or tí etc.) before the **me gusta** (o te gusta etc.). This is sometimes used to give more emphasis about the person who is liking the thing but also to clarify when they may be a doubt about who that person is.

For example if we say ***Le gusta comer***, we don't know if the person who likes to eat is a man, a woman or even you. So to clarify we had the prepositional phrase **A + él** (or ella, usted). Compare the difference:

* A **él** le gusta comer (= **he** likes to eat)
* A **ella** le gusta comer (= **she** likes to eat)
* A **usted** le gusta comer (= **you** like to eat)

**Negative Sentences using GUSTAR**

Making a negative sentence with the verb gustar is simple. You just add NO between the prepositional phrase **A + mí**(or tí etc.) and the **Indirect Object Pronoun** (me, te, le etc.)

* Affirmative: A mí me gustan los gatos. (= I like cats)
* Negative: A mí **no** me gustan los gatos. (= I don't like cats)
* Affirmative: A ella le gusta cantar. (= She likes to sing)
* Negative: A ella **no** le gusta cantar. (= She doesn't like to sing)

**Gustar Summary chart**



Practice: Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the indirect object and gustar.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la comida china.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las ensaladas.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las bananas (los bananos)
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_os \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_los días de campo.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las frutas.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comer helado de vanilla.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_los frijoles.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comer pizza con cubiertos, servilleta, tenedor ni cuchara .
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_los vegetales/las legumbres/las verduras.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_os \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la carne/el pollo/el cerdo.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las cebolas.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beber refrescos/jugos/leche.

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| **Ven Conmigo 1: Chapter 1**  https://conjuguemos.com/print\_vocabulary\_list.php?id=134&source=public  The vocabulary in red is the one we are covering right now. Chapter 1.3 |

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| **ENGLISH** |  |  | **SPANISH** |
| 1. Goodbye | 1. Adiós |
| 2. Good night | 2. Buenas noches |
| 3. Good afternoon | 3. Buenas tardes |
| 4. Well, I have class now | 4. Bueno, tengo clase |
| 5. Good morning | 5. Buenos días |
| 6. 'bye | 6. Chao |
| 7. See you later | 7. Hasta luego |
| 8. See you tomorrow | 8. Hasta mañana |
| 9. Hello | 9. Hola |
| 10. sir, mr. | 10. señor |
| 11. ma'am, miss | 11. señorita |
| 12. I have to go | 12. Tengo que irme |
| 13. What's your name? | 13. ¿Cómo te llamas? |
| 14. Delighted to meet you (masc.) | 14. Encantado |
| 15. This is my friend (girl) | 15. Ésta es mi amiga |
| 16. This is my friend (boy) | 16. Éste es mi amigo |
| 17. same here | 17. igualmente |
| 18. My name is | 18. Me llamo |
| 19. Nice to meet you | 19. Mucho gusto |
| 20. His/Her name is | 20. Se llama |
| 21. I am | 21. Soy |
| 22. And you? | 22. ¿Y tú? |
| 23. How are you? | 23. ¿Cómo estás? |
| 24. I'm well, thanks | 24. Estoy bien, gracias |
| 25. Great | 25. Estupendo |
| 26. Excellent | 26. Excelente |
| 27. Thank you | 27. Gracias |
| 28. horrible | 28. horrible |
| 29. so-so | 29. más o menos |
| 30. very bad | 30. muy mal |
| 31. How's it going? | 31. ¿Qué tal? |
| 32. okay | 32. regular |
| 33. I | 33. yo |
| 34. me too | 34. yo también |
| 35. How old is he/she? | 35. ¿Cuántos años tiene? |
| 36. How old are you? | 36. ¿Cuántos años tienes? |
| 37. number | 37. el número |
| 38. I'm fourteen years old | 38. Tengo catorce años |
| 39. She/He is fifteen years old | 39. Tiene quince años |
| 40. Where are you from? | 40. ¿De dónde eres? |
| 41. Where is she/he from? | 41. ¿De dónde es? |
| 42. He/She is from | 42. Es de |
| 43. to be | 43. ser |
| 44. I'm from | 44. Soy de |
| 45. basketball | 45. el baloncesto |
| 46. baseball | 46. el béisbol |
| 47. cafeteria | 47. la cafetería |
| 48. chocolate | 48. el chocolate |
| 49. english class | 49. la clase de inglés |
| 50. mexican food | 50. la comida mexicana |
| 51. italian food | 51. la comida italiana |
| 52. chinese food | 52. la comida china |
| 53. the (masc.) | 53. el |
| 54. salad | 54. la ensalada |
| 55. Spanish | 55. el español |
| 56. fruit | 56. la fruta |
| 57. soccer | 57. el fútbol |
| 58. football | 58. el fútbol norteamericano |
| 59. jazz | 59. el jazz |
| 60. the (fem.) | 60. la |
| 61. more | 61. más |
| 62. I like | 62. Me gusta |
| 63. I like more | 63. Me gusta más |
| 64. a lot | 64. mucho |
| 65. classical music | 65. la música clásica |
| 66. pop music | 66. la música pop |
| 67. rock music | 67. la música rock |
| 68. music by | 68. la música de |
| 69. swimming | 69. la natación |
| 70. no | 70. no |
| 71. I don't like | 71. No me gusta |
| 72. but | 72. pero |
| 73. pizza | 73. la pizza |
| 74. What do you like? | 74. ¿Qué te gusta? |
| 75. yes | 75. sí |
| 76. homework | 76. la tarea |
| 77. Do you like? | 77. ¿Te gusta? |
| 78. tennis | 78. el tenis |
| 79. volleyball | 79. el voleibol |
| 80. Delighted to meet you (fem.) | 80. Encantada |

**Números**: http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/show/24

Videos: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrT2R9kJCdc

Song rap: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Ox8o8CbP9c

**Cardinal numbers (0-100)**

**Overview**

While you may not think about it, numbers are adjectives too! Cardinal numbers are adjectives that answer the question, "How many?" They indicate a specific number of a noun but don’t have to match that noun in gender or number except for a few cases (uno, ciento).

* Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco. (One, two, three, four, five.)
* Mi madre tiene seis hijos. (My mom has six kids.)
* Ahora son las doce y veinte. (Right now it is twelve twenty.)

**Basic Cardinal Number Forms 0-100**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | cero | 15 | quince |
| 1 | uno (un) / una | 16 | dieciséis |
| 2 | dos | 17 | diecisiete |
| 3 | tres | 18 | dieciocho |
| 4 | cuatro | 19 | diecinueve |
| 5 | cinco | 20 | veinte |
| 6 | seis | 30 | treinta |
| 7 | siete | 40 | cuarenta |
| 8 | ocho | 50 | cincuenta |
| 9 | nueve | 60 | sesenta |
| 10 | diez | 70 | setenta |
| 11 | once | 80 | ochenta |
| 12 | doce | 90 | noventa |
| 13 | trece | 100 | cien |
| 14 | catorce |  |  |

**Cardinal numbers do not change according to gender or number except for *uno*and *ciento* and any derivatives of *uno*.**  
*Uno* is only used when counting. It changes to *un* in front of singular masculine nouns and *una*in front of singular feminine nouns.

* **un** libro (one book)
* **una** casa (one house)
* **veintiún** mil (twenty-one thousand)
* **veintiuna** manzanas (twenty-one apples)

*Cien* changes to *ciento* in numbers above 100 and changes according to the gender of the noun (cientos, cientas).

* **cien** (one hundred)
* **ciento** y uno (one hundred one)
* Quiero trescientos libros. (I want three hundred books.)
* Hay doscientas casas en este barrio. (There are two hundred houses in this neighborhood.)

Irregular Verb Table   
estar, ser, ir,

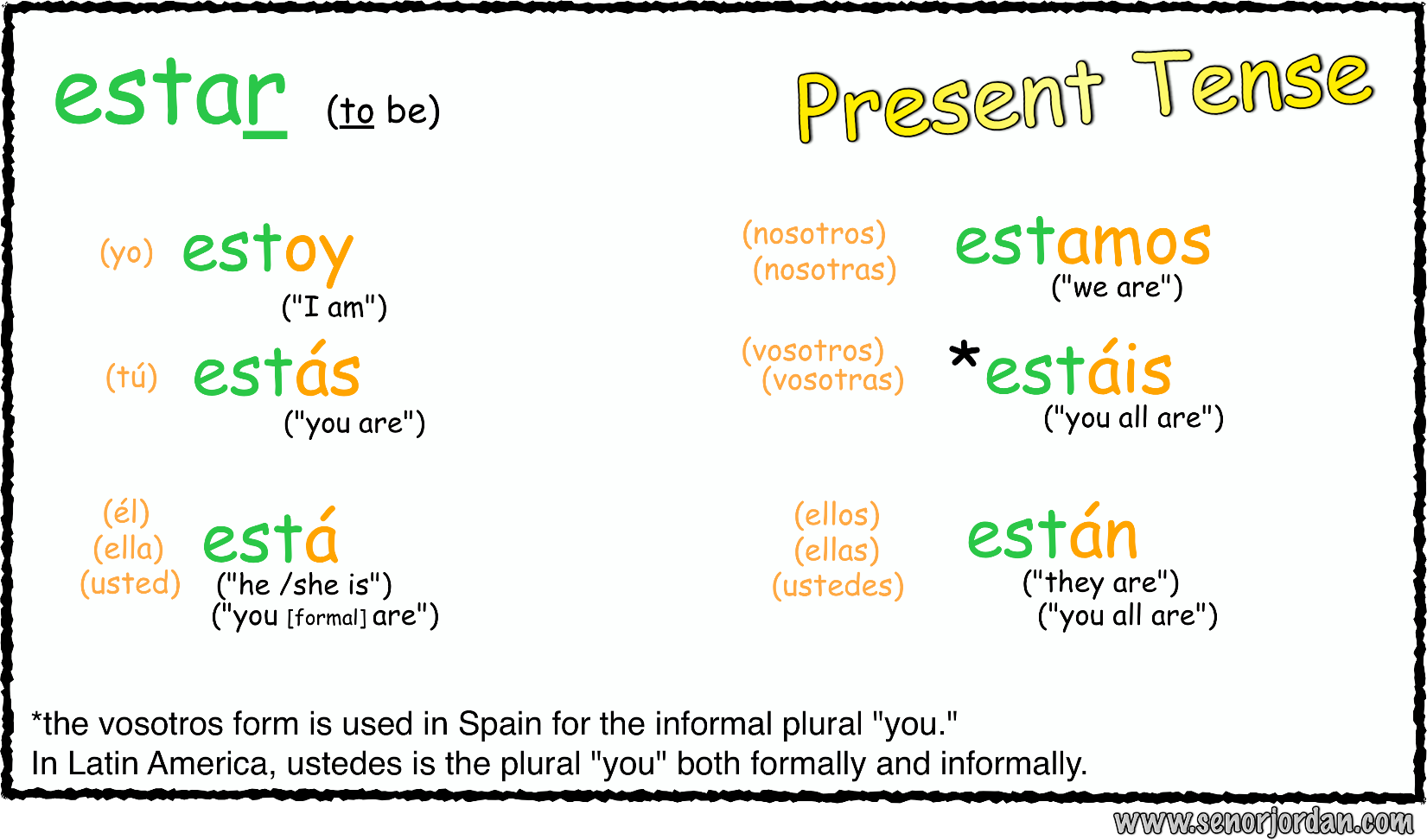
tenerhttps://app.oncoursesystems.com/school/webpage/354624/808709

This table gives you the subject pronouns in English and Spanish (I/yo, you/usted).

ESTAR TO BE RULES

CONDITION

AND LOCATION



TO BE SER RULES

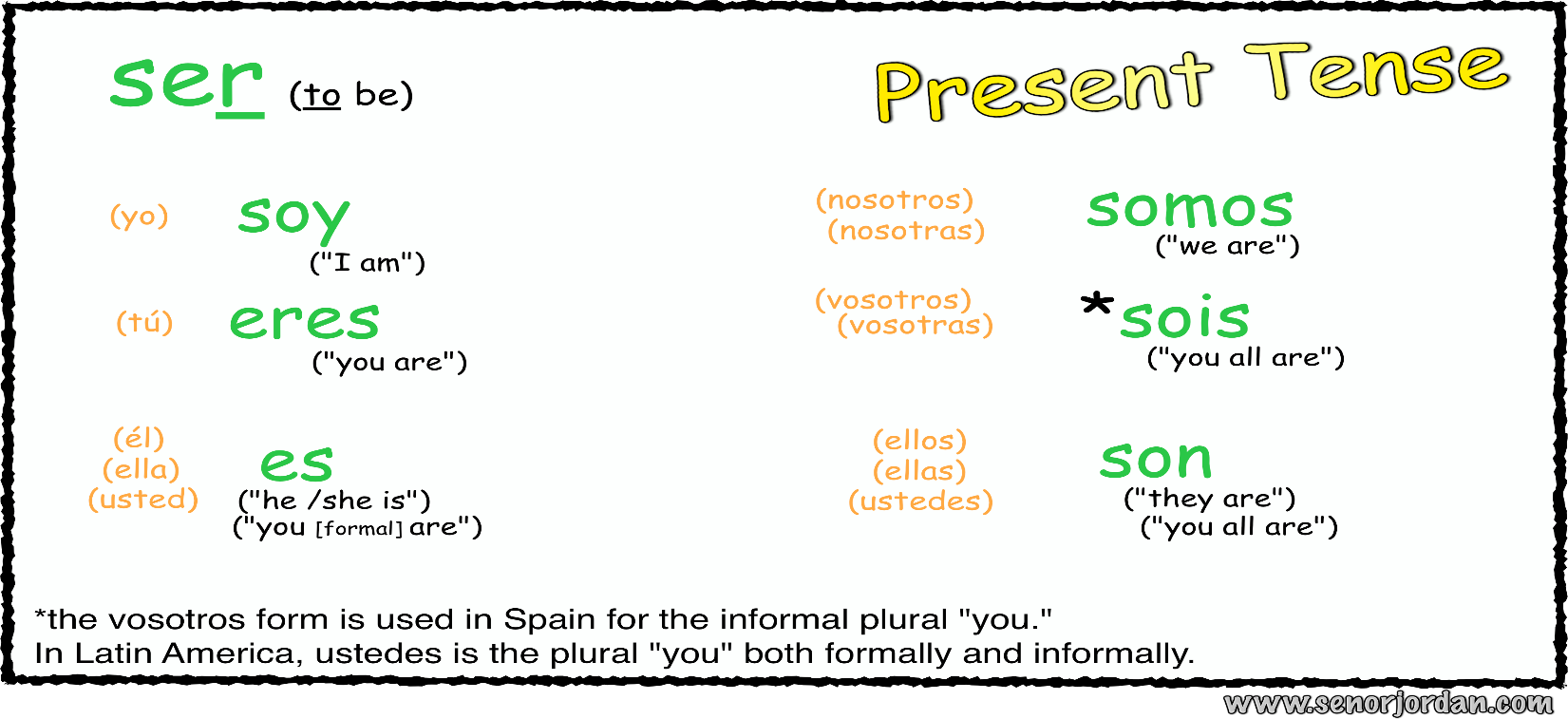
**CHARACTERISTICS TALL, SHORT, BAD, HANDSOME**

**NATIONALITY AMERICAN**

**ORIGIN I AM FROM COSTA RICA**

**TIME IT’S 3:00 p.m.**

**EVENT A party, a dance, etc.**



TENER FOR AGE

