

## Capítulo 2 - lo esencial 🙄 ¡OJO! Don't miss these building blocks!!

### I. Conjugating -ar verbs

The endings are:            yo ( ) \_\_\_\_\_            nosotros ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
   Tú ( ) \_\_\_\_\_            vosotros ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
   el/ella/Ud ( ) \_\_\_\_\_            ellos/ellas/Uds. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (tomar) ocho cursos diferentes.  
Tú \_\_\_\_\_ (hablar) inglés y español  
Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (tomar apuntes) en la clase de álgebra.  
Elena \_\_\_\_\_ (practicar) deportes después de clases.  
¡Ud. \_\_\_\_\_ (dar) mucha tarea!  
Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ (prestar) atención a la profesora.  
Bill y Elena \_\_\_\_\_ (estar) en la clase de álgebra juntos (*together*).  
Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ (escuchar) a la música latina.

### II. The verb gustar

**Not a regular -ar verb.** There are **only two forms**, either **-a** (singular) and **-an** (plural)  
The people are NOT the subjects. They are indirect objects so we **don't use subject pronouns** (like above). The people are either **me, te, le, nos, os, or les**.

With things you like/don't like that are singular, or a verb, use \_\_\_\_\_  
With things you like/don't like that are plural use \_\_\_\_\_

I like dogs. (perros) \_\_\_\_\_ Do you like dogs? \_\_\_\_\_  
I don't like cats (gatos) \_\_\_\_\_  
I like to study. \_\_\_\_\_ You don't like to study.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### III. Questions

¿**Cuándo** estudias? \_\_\_\_\_  
¿**Dónde** estudias? \_\_\_\_\_  
¿**Qué** estudias? \_\_\_\_\_  
¿**Por qué** estudias? \_\_\_\_\_  
¿**Cómo** estudias? \_\_\_\_\_  
¿Con **quién** estudias? \_\_\_\_\_

Several ways to make a question:

1. Invert subject and verb    ¿**Hablas**  **tú** francés?
2. Use a question word        ¿**Qué** hablas?



3. Say a statement, but pitch your voice

¿Tú hablas frances?

#### IV. The verb ESTAR

The verb "estar" is a heavy weight, we use it a lot!

Estar means \_\_\_\_\_.

We use it to talk about Temporary kinds of being: location, emotions, condition

Estar is conjugated like a regular -ar verb EXCEPT

a.) the "yo" form is irregular

b.) 4 forms carry accents

The forms are:

yo ( ) _____	nosotros ( ) _____
Tú ( ) _____	vosotros ( ) _____
él/ella/Ud ( ) _____	ellos/ellas/Uds. ( ) _____

Some common **emotions** to use with estar:

contento(a) \_\_\_\_\_ triste \_\_\_\_\_ bien \_\_\_\_\_ mal \_\_\_\_\_

Tranquilo (a) \_\_\_\_\_ estresado(a) \_\_\_\_\_ enojado(a) \_\_\_\_\_

Cansado (a) \_\_\_\_\_ emocionado(a) \_\_\_\_\_ enfermo(a) \_\_\_\_\_

Some common **location words** to use with estar:

En \_\_\_\_\_ sobre / encima de \_\_\_\_\_ debajo de \_\_\_\_\_

Enfrente de \_\_\_\_\_ detrás de \_\_\_\_\_ al lado de \_\_\_\_\_

A la izquierda de \_\_\_\_\_ a la derecha de \_\_\_\_\_ entre \_\_\_\_\_

Cerca de \_\_\_\_\_ lejos de \_\_\_\_\_ allí \_\_\_\_\_ allá \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\*\* **SER** also means "to be" but it is used for more intrinsic types of being such as: \*\*\*\*

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**Refresher: The form are:** yo ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ nosotros ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
Tú ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ vosotros ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
él/ella/Ud ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ ellos/ellas/Uds. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_