

Repaso (Review)

- Tú vs Usted
- Masculino vs femenino
- To be or to be
- To have vs to be
- Degrees of likes
- The verb “to go”
- To know vs to know
- Verb tenses

Tú vs Usted

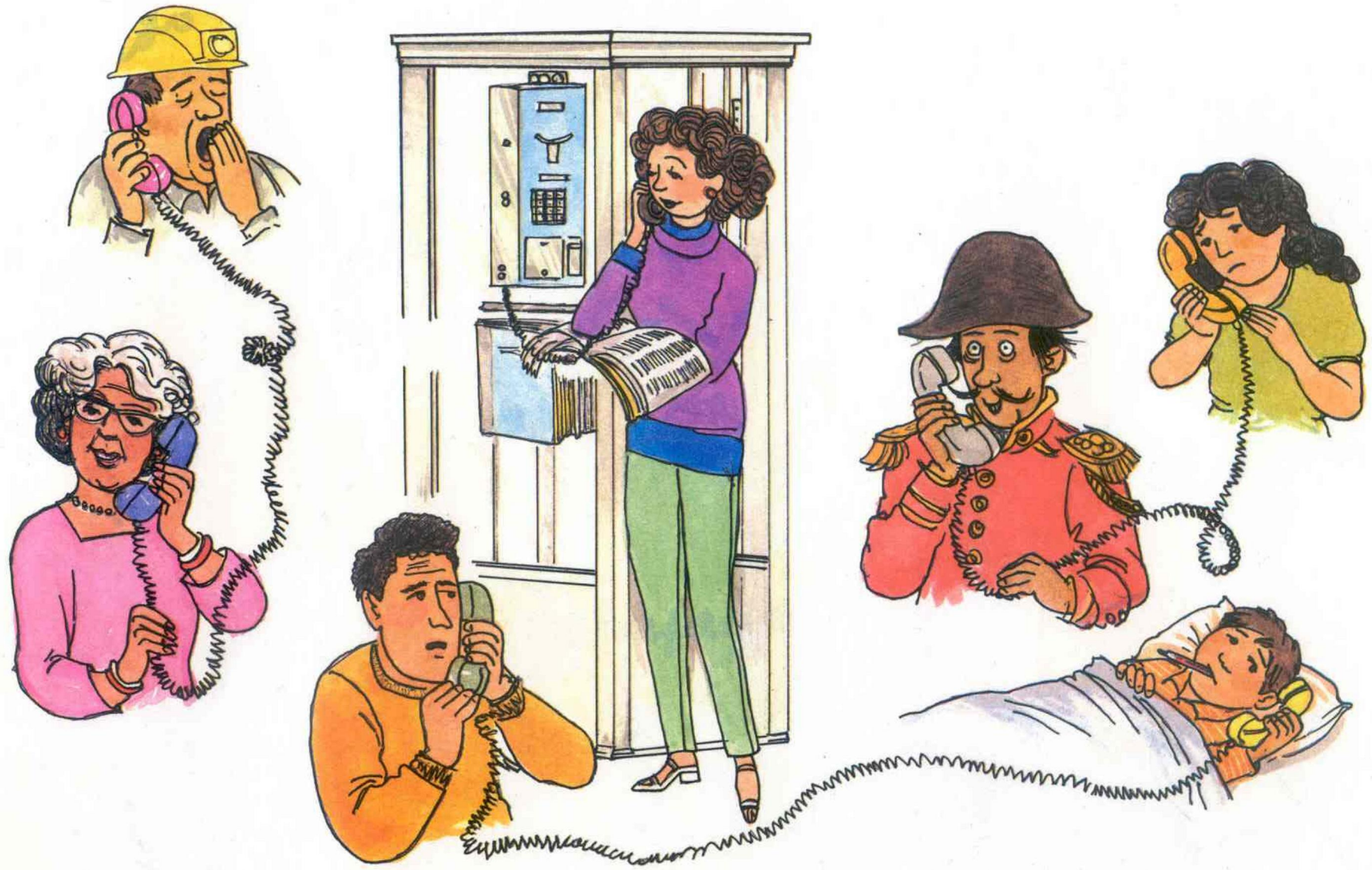
- Usted: sign of respect and non-familiar
- Tú: more familiar, more intimate
- Usted: safer
- Tú: more acceptable depending on the country
- You can ask which is more comfortable and no problem

Masculino vs Femenino

- The = el, la, los, las
- A = un, una, unos, unas
- No problem, it comes with practice

To be or To be

- Permanent vs temporary
- When to use
- Don't think too much about it



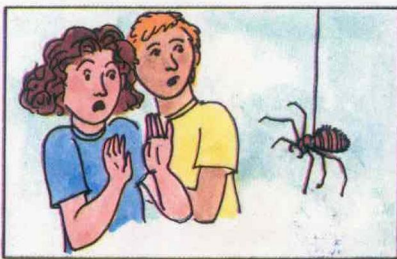
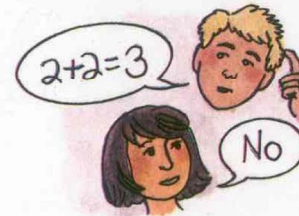
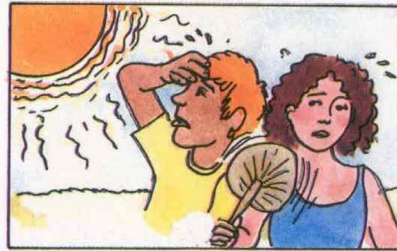
Location expressions

- Dónde está ...?
- Está ...
- a la derecha (de)....
- a la izquierda (de)
- al lado (de)
- detras (de)....
- enfrente (de).....
- encima (de)
- cerca (de)....
- lejos (de)

To have

- Possession – tengo un perro, pero no tengo un gato
- Obligation – tengo que dormir
tener + que + verb
- Confusing for English speakers:
tengo hambre = I have hunger
I am hungry = English uses the verb “to be”

Idiomatic expressions



Other verbs like “gustar”

- Encantar = to love Me encanta comer.
- Fascinar = to fascinate Te fascina bailar.
- Molestar = to bother Le molesta el calor.
- Importar = it matters Les importa el dinero.
- Interesar = to be interested
 Nos interesa aprender español.
- Quedarle bien o mal = to fit fine or not fit
 Me quedan bien las botas

El Presente del Verbo IR

The verb *ir* is generally followed by the preposition a (or the contraction al):

Yo	voy		
Tú	vas		
Usted, él, ella	va		
Nosotros, nosotras	vamos	+	<i>a</i>
Vosotros, vosotras	vais		
Ustedes, ellos, ellas	van		
			+
			<i>al</i>
			+
			<i>la fiesta</i> femenine noun
			<i>parque</i> masculine noun

¡Qué dolor!

- Verb tenses
- Present
- Past
- Future
- If you conquer these you are ok