

Exprésate Level II Cap 4 Apuntes

Irregular Preterites: ponerse and decir

- note they are irregular
- =>ponerse followed by adjective (which means to become with adj)
EX: Me puse muy nerviosa antes de la competencia
- =>ponerse + a + infinitive to say how someone reacted in past
EX: Después de perder el partido, te pusiste a practicar más.
- decir followed by que is used to tell what someone said
EX: Enrique dijo que el equipo de Costa Rica es mejor.
- use the expression =>darle ganas de + infinitive to say what someone felt like doing at a specific point in the past
EX: Cuando terminé el partido, me dieron ganas de gritar con felicidad.

Preterite of stem-changing "--ir" verbs

- only ir stem-changing verbs have a stem change in preterite
- "sole" verb irregular verbs in the preterite include: sentirse (to felt), dormirse (to fell asleep), morirse (to died), preferir, (to preferred), seguir (to followed, to kept going), divertirse (to had fun), pedir (to asked for), servir (to served), vestirse (to got dressed)
- ****NOTE: seguir followed by gerund means to keep on doing something
EX: Comenzó a llover, pero el equipo mejor siguió jugando.
- note: reirse (to laugh) uses accent marks in the preterite when the "i" is pronounced as a separate syllable

Preterite of ser + estar

- use preterite of "ser" to say where an event took place, how someone did, or to sum up what someone or something was like
EX: La competencia de debate fue todo un éxito.
- you can use preterite of estar to say where someone or something was or to say how someone felt for a certain period of time
EX: Estuvimos en Miami por ocho días.
- you can also use the preterite of estar to give your opinion on how something was
EX: ¿Qué tal estuvo la competencia de gimnasia?
Estuvo buenísima.

SER: (common adj used with ser)

antipático (mean) ~ *simpático (nice, pleasant, wonderful personality
which is demonstrated on the outside)

bronceado (tan)

gordo (fat)~ delgado (thin), flaco (skinny)

obediente (obedient)

mentiroso (liar)~ verdadero (truthful)

perfecto (perfect)

grande (big) ~ pequeño (small)

interesante (interesting)

fuerte (strong) ~ débil (weak)

digno (worthy, deserving)

honesto (honest), honrado (honest)

tímido (shy)

atlético (athletic)

caro (expensive)

paciente (patient)

musculoso (muscular)

alto (tall) ~ bajo (short)

guapo (handsome) ~ feo (ugly)

romántico (romantic) ~ aburrido (boring)

rico (rich) ~ pobre (poor)

***mango (fine! Mexican slang term)

divertido (fun, amusing), cómico/comical (funny, comical)

inteligente (smart/intelligent) ~ estúpido, tonto, idiota (stupid, idiot)

femenina ~ masculino

bonita (cute/pretty), ***linda (pretty, also a cultural term for pretty on
inside and out, high compliment for a woman), hermosa/hermosura
(beautiful)

calvo (bald)

desnudo (nude)

encantador (enchanted)

***caballero (gentleman, knight also a high compliment for a guy)

confidente (confident)

moreno (brunette), ~ rubio (blond) ~ pelirrojo (redhead)

maduro (thick, mature, ripe) more used for things not people

ESTAR (common adj used with verb)

feliz, contento, alegre (happy, content)

triste (sad)

cansado (tired)

casado (married)

frustrado (frustrated)

confundido (confused)

enojado (mad, angry)

enfermo (sick)

embarazada: (pregnant)

avergonzado (embarrassed)

TENER PHRASES:

tener calor: to be hot/warm

tener frío: to be cold

tener razón: to be right

no tener razón: to be wrong

tener miedo: to be afraid

tener suerte: to be lucky

tener sed: to be thirsty

tener hambre: to be hungry

tener sueño: to be sleepy

El cuerpo humano: (human body)

el pelo: hair	la cabeza: head
la frente: forehead	la cara: face
los ojos: eyes	la nariz: nose
los castaños: eyebrows	las mejillas: cheeks
la boca: mouth	los dientes: teeth
la lengua: tongue/language	
los labios: lips	las orejas: ears
el cuello: neck	la garganta: throat
el pecho: chest	el hombro: shoulder
la espalda: back	el brazo: arm
el abrazo: hug	el codo: elbow
la muñeca: wrist/doll	la mano: hand
los dedos: fingers	el estómago: stomach
la pierna: leg	la rodilla: knee
el tobillo: ankle	el pie: foot
los dedos del pie: toes	el muslo: thigh
los huesos: bones	la ceja: eyebrow
el cerebro: brain	el corazón: heart
el pulmón: lung	

Verbs with reflexive pronouns and direct objects:

- don't forget to check website for my list (and conjugations) of common reflexive verbs; remember to include the new ones given in this chapter
- remember that reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject
- you can also use a reflexive pronoun with a direct pronoun (this direct object pronoun is often a part of body or something you put on)
- where do the pronouns go? (BEFORE THE CONJUGATED VERB!!! unless you have a verb phrase in which case you can attach to the infinitive or the present participle)

- In ENGLISH, to talk about what a person did to himself/herself, you use either a reflexive pronoun or use a possessive adjective with a part of the body.
- In SPANISH, you ALWAYS use a reflexive pronoun either alone or in addition to a definite article with a part of the body and NOT a possessive adjective:
EX: Lávate las manos.

Past Participles used as adjectives

- can be used as an adjective
- to form a regular past participle AR= ado; ER/IR=ido
- don't forget that when used as adjectives, they need to agree number + gender
- Irregulars (this is not all but rather a start):
abrir: abierto romper: roto
- many used in this chapter: hinchar=hinchado (swollen); torcer=torcido (twisted, sprained), herir=herido (hurt), cortar=cortado (cut), infectar=infectado (infected), quemar=quemado (burned), vendar=vendado (bandaged, wrapped)
EX: Ella tiene las rodillas hinchadas.
Tengo el dedo hinchado.

Preterite of verbs like caer

- is irregular in the preterite
- other verbs similar: leer, construir

For which "formula" are these ejemplos?

1. Cherokee se puso enojada cuando otro gato apareció enfrente de la casa.
2. Scrappy se puso feliz cuando llegué a casa.
3. Sus padres se pusieron muy nerviosos cuando ellos manejaron por las montañas.
4. Después de perder el partido, nos pusimos a practicar más.
5. Después del año nuevo, me puse a comer más fruta y verduras.
6. Cuando Pablo vio la hamburguesa se puso a comerla.

7. Mi amiga me dijo que no hay perros aquí en el parque.
8. El profesor nos dijo que no hay un examen mañana.