

# 3RD LANGUAGE

## Y1 SPANISH

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### Notes

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### Situations/Places/Topics

Vocabulary to use in different scenarios you may find yourself in, or tested on in oral. Also random vocabulary topics.

### Holiday

- irse de vacaciones (to go on holiday)
  - ⇒ We use 'ir' to indicate going towards a place, and 'irse' to indicate leaving a place
  - ⇒ 'Voy a la piscina' means 'I'm going to the swimming pool'
  - ⇒ 'Me voy mañana' means 'I'm leaving tomorrow'
  - ⇒ Nos fuimos de vacaciones el mes pasado. (We went on holiday last month.)
- hacer la maleta (to pack)
  - ⇒ Hice la maleta anoche. (I packed last night.)
- el vuelo (the flight)
  - ⇒ ¿A qué hora sale el vuelo? (What time does the flight leave?)
- hacer una excursión (go on a day trip)
  - ⇒ Ayer hicimos una excursión en barco a las islas. (Yesterday we went on a day trip to the islands by boat)
- un viaje organizado (a package holiday)
  - ⇒ Es más barato si contratamos un viaje organizado. (It's cheaper if we book a package holiday)
- alquilar (hire/rent)
  - ⇒ Alquilamos un coche el fin de semana. (We rented a car for the weekend)
- hacer turismo (to go sightseeing)
  - ⇒ Hice turismo por el centro de la ciudad. (I went sightseeing in the city centre.)
- pasárselo bien (to have a good time)

- ⇒ Las vacaciones fueron cortas, pero me lo pasé muy bien. (The holiday was short, but I had a very good time.)
- ⇒ We use pasárselo bien/mal/genial etc. to describe if we had a good time or not (genial/bien is good and mal is bad)

## Shopping

- estoy buscando... (I'm looking for...)
  - ⇒ Estoy buscando un vestido para una fiesta. (I'm looking for a dress for a party.)
  - ⇒ You can also say 'quería...', which means the same thing as 'estoy buscando'
- ¿Qué talla usas? (What's your size?)
- te queda (it fits/suits you)
  - ⇒ El vestido te queda muy bien. (That dress really suits you.)
  - ⇒ 'quedar' is used to describe how someone looks in clothes/accessories or if the size is right.
- me queda (it fits/suits me)
  - ⇒ Esta falda es un poco estrecha y no me queda bien. (This skirt is a bit narrow and doesn't fit me well.)
- ¿Puedo probarme...? (Can I try on...?)
  - ⇒ ¿Puedo probarme estos zapatos? (Can I try on these shoes?)
- ¿Dónde están los probadores? (Where are the fitting rooms?)
- ¿Cuánto cuesta? (How much is it?)
  - ⇒ ¿Cuánto cuestan esos pantalones? (How much do these pants cost?)
- me llevo... (I'll take/have...)
  - ⇒ Me llevo los zapatos negros, son más cómodos que los azules. (I'll take the black shoes, they're much more comfortable than the blue ones.)

## Music

- ¿Qué tipo de música te gusta? (What kind of music are you into?)
- la música clásica (classical music)
  - ⇒ A mi hermano le gusta el jazz, pero yo prefiero la música clásica. (My brother likes jazz, but I prefer classical music.)
- la música rock (rock music)
  - ⇒ Anoche fui a un concierto buenísimo de música rock. (Last night I went to a really good rock concert.)
- la música pop (pop music)
  - ⇒ Hay demasiada música pop en las listas musicales en este momento. (There is too much pop music in the charts at the moment/these days.)
- la canción (the song)

- ⇒ Me encanta esta canción. ¿Conoces el grupo? (I love this song. Do you know the group?)
- el disco (the album)
  - ⇒ Su último disco ha sido un éxito total. (Their latest album has been a complete success.)
- el grupo (the band)
  - ⇒ Cuando el grupo salió al escenario todo el mundo se puso a gritar. (When the band appeared on stage everyone started shouting.)
- relajante (relaxing)
  - ⇒ Mi madre escucha música clásica, le parece relajante. (My mother listens to classical music, she finds it relaxing.)
- increíble (incredible)
  - ⇒ Su tercer disco es increíble.

## Films

- ¿Cuál es tu género favorito? (What's your favourite genre?)
- comedia romántica (romantic comedy)
  - ⇒ Me aburren las comedias románticas con final feliz. (I get bored of romantic comedies with happy endings.)
- suspense (thriller)
  - ⇒ Mañana estrenan esta película de suspense que ganó tantos premios. (Tomorrow they release that new thriller which won so many awards.)
- terror (horror)
  - ⇒ No suelo ver películas de terror porque me dan mucho miedo. (I don't usually watch horror films because I get scared.)
  - ⇒ That example up there is so Lorraine lmao
  - ⇒ Meanwhile I don't watch because I'm not scared so it's really boring
- ciencia ficción (science fiction)
  - ⇒ ¿En qué cine ponen la película de ciencia ficción que quiero ver? (Which cinema is showing that science fiction movie that I want to watch?)
- dibujos animados (cartoons)
  - ⇒ A mis hijos les encantan las películas de dibujos animados. (My children love cartoons.)
- la entrada (the ticket)
  - ⇒ Había una cola enorme en la taquilla para sacar la entrada. (There was a huge queue at the ticket office to buy the ticket.)
- sobrecogedor/sobrecogedora (startling)
  - ⇒ La película que vi ayer me pareció muy sobrecogedora. (That film that I watched yesterday was really startling.)

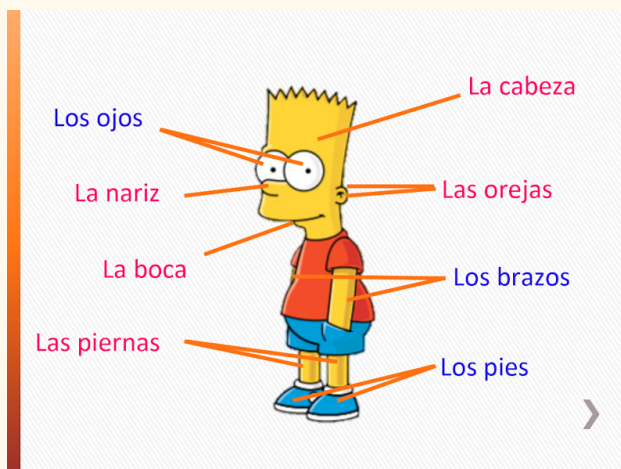
- emocionante (exciting)
  - ⇒ Es una película tan emocionante que te mantiene en vilo hasta el final. (It's such an exciting film that it keeps you at the edge of your seat.)
- poner los pelos de punta (to make [someone's] hair stand on end)
  - ⇒ A mí esa escena me puso los pelos de punta.

## Healthy Lifestyle

- relajarse (to relax)
  - ⇒ Un paseo por el parque te ayudaría a relajarte. (A walk in the park will help you relax.)
- hacer ejercicio regularmente (to do exercise regularly)
  - ⇒ Hago ejercicio regularmente para estar en forma. (I do exercise regularly to stay in good shape.)

## Body

- Different parts of the body



- ¿Estás bien? Tienes mala cara. (Are you alright? You don't look good.)
- doler (to hurt/ache)
  - ⇒ How to conjugate 'doler'

o → ue	depends on number
me	duele(n)
te	duele(n)
le	duele(n)
nos	duele(n)

os	duele(n)
les	duele(n)

- ⇒ Me duele la pierna izquierda. (My left leg hurts.)
- ⇒ Me duele la mano. (My hand hurts.)
- ⇒ Me duele el brazo porque juego mucho al balonmano. (My arm hurts because I play a lot of handball.)
- To describe your sickness
  - ⇒ Tengo fiebre (I have a fever)
  - ⇒ Tengo tos (I have a cough)
  - ⇒ Tengo gripe (I have a flu)
  - ⇒ Tengo dolor de cabeza (I have a headache; same as 'Me duele la cabeza')

## School

- el colegio (the school)
  - ⇒ De pequeño iba a un colegio público. (I've gone to a public school ever since I was young.)
- la asignatura (the subject)
  - ⇒ La asignatura que más me gustaba era matemáticas. (My favourite subject was mathematics.)
- el examen (the exam)
  - ⇒ Siempre suspendía el examen de ciencias. (I always failed the science exam.)  
[MOOOOOOOOOOOOOOD OMG I'M ACTUALLY GOING TO FAIL SCIENCE]
- los resultados (the results 😱😱)
  - ⇒ Nadie esperaba los resultados del examen. (Nobody expected the results of the exam.)
- la clase (the class)
  - ⇒ Había diez alumnos en mi clase de alemán. (There were ten students in my German class.) [What a small class eeyer spanish >>> german]
  - ⇒ Can refer to classroom or lesson. Classroom can also be said as 'la aula'
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## Grammar

A complete guide to Spanish grammar. We do not take responsibility for marks you lost in the exam by following our advice. Kindly do not sue us. We are, for lack of a better word, broke asses.

## Present Continuous/-ing

- Estar + gerund
- Examples
  - ⇒ Estoy escribiendo una frase. (I am writing a sentence)
  - ⇒ Mark está hablando con su madre. (Mark was speaking to his mother)
  - ⇒ No estamos haciendo lo que tú nos has dicho. (We are not doing what you told us to do)

### Formation

→ see table below

estar	+	gerund
conjugated in present/past/future tense or any other tense	<u>infinitive</u>  hablar → comer → vivir →	the gerund does not change according to gender or number <b>hablando</b> <b>comiendo</b> <b>viviendo</b>

### Use

- The estar + gerund construction is used to give extra emphasis about something that is happening at a very specific time. It is used to describe actions which take place “now” or which develop. It is very similar to the present continuous tense in English, where verbs are formed with -ing.

### The gerund (regular verbs)

→ see table below

	estar	trabajar <i>to work</i>	comer <i>to eat</i>	vivir <i>to live</i>
yo	estoy	<b>trabajando</b>	<b>comiendo</b>	<b>viviendo</b>
tú	estás	<b>trabajando</b>	<b>comiendo</b>	<b>viviendo</b>
él/ella/usted	está	<b>trabajando</b>	<b>comiendo</b>	<b>viviendo</b>
nosotros	estamos	<b>trabajando</b>	<b>comiendo</b>	<b>viviendo</b>
vosotros	estáis	<b>trabajando</b>	<b>comiendo</b>	<b>viviendo</b>
ellos/ellas/ ustedes	están	<b>trabajando</b>	<b>comiendo</b>	<b>viviendo</b>

\* note that the gerund **does not change** with gender or number

### The gerund (irregular verbs)

→ see table below

<b>decir</b> <i>to say</i>	<b>diciendo</b>	<b>repetir</b> <i>to repeat</i>	<b>repetiendo</b>
<b>pedir</b> <i>to ask</i>	<b>pidiendo</b>	<b>venir</b> <i>to come</i>	<b>viniendo</b>
<b>preferir</b> <i>to prefer</i>	<b>prefiriendo</b>	<b>dormir</b> <i>to sleep</i>	<b>durmiendo</b>
<b>divertirse</b> <i>to enjoy oneself</i>	<b>divirtiéndose</b>	<b>morir</b> <i>to die</i>	<b>muriendo</b>
<b>reír</b> <b>reírse</b> <i>to laugh</i>	<b>riendo</b> <b>riéndose</b>	<b>creer</b> <i>to believe</i>	<b>creyendo</b>
<b>servir</b> <i>to serve</i>	<b>sirviendo</b>	<b>leer</b> <i>to read</i>	<b>leyendo</b>
<b>vestir</b> <b>vestirse</b> <i>to dress</i>	<b>vistiendo</b> <b>vistiéndose</b>	<b>traer</b> <i>to bring</i>	<b>trayendo</b>
<b>seguir</b> <i>to follow</i>	<b>siguiendo</b>	<b>oír</b> <i>to hear</i>	<b>oyendo</b>

### Other uses

- The gerund can also be used in other verbal periphrasis (verb combinations that work together to form a whole meaning)
- E.g. with verbs like *ir* (to go), *continuar* (to continue) and *seguir* (to follow/continue.)

### Pretérito Indefinido

Préterito indefinido is the most frequently used past tense in Spanish. We use it to talk about completed actions in the past period of time that has already ended. Most of the verbs that are irregular in the present tense are also irregular in the past tense.

- El fin de semana pasado visité a mi hermana. (Last weekend I visited my sister.)
- El sábado paseamos por el centro de la ciudad. (On Saturday we took a walk in the city centre.)

### Expressions of Time (Past)

- ayer (yesterday)
- la semana pasada (last week)
- el fin de semana pasado (last weekend)
- el mes pasado (last month)
- el año pasado (last year)
- anoche (last night)
- hace + [time expression] ([xx] ago)
- hace un par de días (a couple of days ago)

### Forming (Regular Verbs)

*vs my diamonds i don't need no light to shine. iced up both my wrists now i can barely see the time. i just made a million and i'm still not satisfied cos i need a bag on the regular, i spend a bag on the regular brrrrah WE MAKE THE WORLD GO*

pronoun	visitar (-ar) <i>to visit</i>	volver (-er) <i>to return</i>	salir (-ir) <i>to go out</i>
yo	visité	volví	salí
tú	visitaste	volviste	saliste
él/ella/usted	visitó	volvió	salió
nosotros	visitamos	volvimos	salimos
vosotros	visitasteis	volvisteis	salisteis
ellos/ellas/ustedes	visitaron	volvieron	salieron

### Estar VS Ser

Both 'estar' and 'ser' mean 'to be'.

#### Estar

- We use this verb to describe our mood and how we feel (changing)
  - ⇒ ¿Cómo estás? (How are you?)
  - ⇒ Estoy cansado. (I'm tired.)
  - ⇒ Estoy un poco nervioso. (I'm a bit nervous.)
- Some adjectives are **only** used with 'estar'
  - ⇒ **enferma** (sick)
  - ⇒ Tzuyu no puede ir a la fiesta porque está **enferma**. (Tzuyu cannot go to the party because she is ill.)
  - ⇒ **embarazada** (pregnant)
  - ⇒ Su novia está **embarazada**. (His girlfriend is pregnant.)



- ⇒ **enfadados** (angry)
- ⇒ Estamos muy **enfadados**. (We are very angry.)
- ⇒ **acostumbrada** (accustomed to)
- ⇒ No estoy **acostumbrada** a esta ciudad. (I'm not used to this city.)

### *Ser*

- We use this verb to describe the appearance and personality of a person (unchanging)
  - ⇒ ¿Cómo es Yuna? (What does Yuna look like?)
  - ⇒ Joy es rubia y alta. (Joy is blonde and tall.)
  - ⇒ Irene es muy simpática y abierta. (Irene is very nice and open.)
- Some adjectives are **only** used with 'ser'.
  - ⇒ **importante** (important)
  - ⇒ Hablar idiomas es **importante**. (Speaking languages is important.)

### *Exceptions*

Some adjectives can be used with both verbs, 'ser' and 'estar'.

- Example: guapa.
  - ⇒ ¡Estás muy guapa hoy con ese vestido! (You are very pretty today in this dress!)
  - ⇒ Temporary; you look pretty at this **very moment**
  - ⇒ Jisoo es guapa. (Jisoo is pretty.)
  - ⇒ Permanent attribute; Jisoo is **always** pretty.

### **Verbos Reflexivos**

Verbos reflexivos are verbs that have -se at the end. They refer to verbs (actions) that only affect the person doing the action.

- Example: despertarse
  - ⇒ Me despierto a las cinco de la mañana. (I wake up at five in the morning.)

You should always conjugate the "se" at the end. There are two places to put the "se". One is before the verb with a space in between, and another is after the verb, with no space in between.

- Example: vestirse
  - ⇒ Tengo que vestirme en diez minutos. (I have to dress [myself] in ten minutes.)
  - ⇒ Me visto todos los días. (I dress myself every day.)

But beware! If I am not wrong, you can only put the conjugated "se" after the verb when the verb itself is not conjugated. In the first example sentence, the "vestir" is not conjugated as it comes after "tengo que". Therefore, you can put "se" behind it. In the second sentence, it is more natural to put "me visto" because vistome doesn't exist (I think). (yeah it doesn't)

## Table of pronouns

YO	me (a mi)
TÚ	te (a ti)
ÉL/ELLA/USTED	le (a él/ella/usted)
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS	nos (a nosotros/nosotras)
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS	os (a vosotros/vosotras)
ELLOS/ELLAS/USTEDES	les (a ellos/ellas/ustedes)

## Proposiciones para dar indicaciones

### Desde

- refers to the start of a route
- means “from”
- can be used with *hasta* to indicate a complete route
- Example:
  - ⇒ Voy desde mi casa. (I go from my home [literal])
  - ⇒ Mi tío viene desde Manizales. (My uncle [came] from Manizales.)

### Para

- refers to a destination
- means “to”
- Examples:
  - ⇒ Voy para Madrid. (I go to Madrid.)
  - ⇒ Mariana va para su casa. (Mariana goes to her house.)

### Hasta

- refers to the end of a route
- means “until”
- can be used with *desde* to indicate a complete route
- Example:
  - ⇒ Voy hasta tu casa. (I go until your house [literal])
  - ⇒ Mi tío viene hasta Bogotá. (My uncle comes until Bogotá [literal].)

*Por*

- refers to the place you pass by
- means “by”
- Example:
  - ⇒ Voy por el parque. (I go by the park.)
  - ⇒ Tienes que cruzar por la esquina. (You have to cross by the corner [literal].)

## El Futuro Simple

The simple future tense is, contrary to what its name suggests, not very simple *at all*. (Actually it is quite simple, and its equivalent my favourite tense in French.) Happy conjugating. It'll be the last simple tense you learn. The simple past is a bitch and an abomination and should be killed off **at all costs**.

### Forming (Regular Verbs)

pronoun	hablar <i>to speak</i>	comer <i>to eat</i>	vivir <i>to live</i>
yo	hablaré	comeré	viviré
tú	hablarás	comerás	vivirás
él/ella/usted	hablará	comerá	vivirá
nosotros	hablaremos	comeremos	viviremos
vosotros	hablaréis	comeréis	viviréis
ellos/ellas/ustedes	hablarán	comerán	vivirán

### Forming (Irregular Verbs)

This shall only cover the **beginning** of the conjugated verb, where the infinitive should be.

poder → podré <i>to be able</i>	poner → pondré <i>to put</i>	decir → diré <i>to say</i>
hacer → haré <i>to do/make</i>	venir → vendré <i>to come</i>	valer → valdré <i>to be worth</i>
querer → querré <i>to want</i>	haber → habré <i>to have/be</i>	saber → sabré <i>to know</i>
salir → saldré <i>to go out</i>	tener → tendré <i>to have</i>	

*Use*

The future tense is used to convey:

- A future action
  - ➔ ¿Cuándo visitarás Cuba? (When will you visit Cuba?)
  - ➔ Viajaré allí en enero del año próximo. (I will travel there in January next year.)
- Probability
  - ➔ ¿Por qué no está Mónica aquí, estará enferma? [Probablemente está enferma] (Why isn't Monica here, is she ill? [She is probably ill.]
- Historical future
  - ➔ Esta será la última vez que Colón viaja a América. (This would be the last time that Columbus travelled to America.)
- An order
  - ➔ Terminaréis el trabajo antes de ir a jugar. (You will finish the work before going out to play.)
- Surprise in an exclamatory sentence
  - ➔ ¡Será posible que no recuerde el cumpleaños de su novia! (I can't believe that he doesn't remember his girlfriend's birthday!)
  - ➔ Ngl that's gonna be me @ my future boyfriend I'm sorry in advance I have bad memory for birthdays okay I can't even remember my ult's.

## Vocabulary

A full list of all the Spanish vocabulary you would ever need. We do not take responsibility for marks you lost in the exam by following our advice. Kindly refrain from suing us as we will not be able to afford it. We are merely thirteen-year-old girls trying not to murder ourselves in school. We ask for your kind understanding and pity. Thank you. Help and contributions to our charity would also be greatly appreciated.

## Verbs

### Regular Verbs

- -ar verbs

comunicar <i>to communicate</i>	redactar <i>to write</i>	probar <i>to try</i>
esperar <i>to wait</i>	facturar <i>to check</i>	clasificar <i>to classify</i>
pasear <i>to take a walk/walk</i>	comentar <i>to comment</i>	informar <i>to inform</i>

<b>apropiar</b> <i>to tuck in</i>	<b>arreglar</b> <i>to fix</i>	<b>crear</b> <i>to create</i>
<b>echar</b> <i>to cast</i>		

→ -ir verbs

<b>venir</b> <i>to come</i>	<b>reír</b> <i>to laugh</i>	

→ -er verbs

<b>desobedecer</b> <i>to disobey</i>	<b>discutir</b> <i>to discuss</i>	<b>creer</b> <i>to b honr</i>
<b>crear</b>		

*Reflexive Verbs*

These verbs are conjugated with “me/te/le/nos/os/les” before the verb stem itself. They can be identified by the ‘se’ that normally comes in at the very end of the word.

→ regular (*ICED UP BOTH MY WRISTS NOW I CAN BARELY SEE THE TIME i’m sorry hi*)

<b>morirse</b> <i>to die</i>	<b>ponerse</b> <i>to put on</i>	<b>pintarse</b> <i>to paint yourself/put on makeup</i>

*Irregular Verbs*

→ o → ue

⇒ acordarse de (to remember)

⇒ recordar (to remember)

## Nouns

→ Someone help organize this I have no idea what I'm doing

peluca <i>wig</i>		

## Exam Topics

A list of exam topics that were brought up in class.

### Oral

- Holidays
- Description
- House/Family

\*rmb to credit christina for like, three paragraphs