

### Vocabulario y Gramática de Capítulo 1A

<p><i>to talk about activities</i></p> <p><b>bailar</b> to dance  <b>cantar</b> to sing  <b>correr</b> to run  <b>dibujar</b> to draw  <b>escribir cuentos</b> to write stories  <b>escuchar música</b> to listen to music  <b>esquiar</b> to ski  <b>estudiar</b> to study  <b>hablar por teléfono</b> to talk on the phone  <b>ir a la escuela</b> to go to school  <b>jugar videojuegos</b> to play videogames  <b>leer revistas</b> to read magazines  <b>montar en bicicleta</b> to ride a bicycle  <b>montar en monopatín</b> to (ride a) skateboard  <b>nadar</b> to swim  <b>pasar tiempo con amigos</b> to spend time with friends  <b>patinar</b> to skate  <b>practicar deportes</b> to play (practice) sports  <b>tocar la guitarra</b> to play the guitar  <b>trabajar</b> to work  <b>usar la computadora</b> to use the computer  <b>ver la tele</b> to watch television</p> <p><i>to ask others what they like to do</i></p> <p><b>¿Qué te gusta hacer?</b> What do you like to do?  <b>¿Qué te gusta más?</b> What do you like better? (What do you prefer?)  <b>¿Te gusta ____?</b> Do you like to ____?  <b>¿Y a ti?</b> And you?</p> <p><i>to say what you like to do</i></p> <p><b>(A mí) Me gusta ____.</b> I like to ____.  <b>(A mí) Me gusta más ____.</b>  I like to ____ more. (I prefer to ____.)  <b>(A mí) Me gusta mucho ____.</b>  I like to ____ a lot.  <b>A mí también.</b> I do also. (Me too.)</p> <p><i>to say what you don't like to do</i></p> <p><b>(A mí) No me gusta ____.</b> I don't like to ____.  <b>(A mí) No me gusta nada ____.</b>  I don't like to ____ at all.  <b>A mí tampoco.</b> I don't like to either. (Neither do I. Me neither.)</p>	<p><i>other useful words and expressions</i></p> <p><b>ni...ni</b> neither...nor, not...or  <b>o</b> or  <b>pues...</b> well...  <b>sí</b> yes  <b>no</b> no  <b>también</b> also, too  <b>y</b> and</p> <p><i>infinitives</i></p> <p>Verbs are words that are most often used to name actions. The most basic form of a verb is called the <i>infinitive</i>. In English, infinitives usually have the word "to" in front of them: <u>to</u> swim, <u>to</u> read, <u>to</u> write. Infinitives in Spanish are only one word, and always end in -ar, -er, or -ir: <b>nadar</b>, <b>leer</b>, <b>escribir</b>.</p> <p>Cognates (cognados) are words that look alike and have similar meanings in English and Spanish. Examples of cognates:  <b>usar</b> → to use, <b>guitarra</b> → guitar, <b>computadora</b> → computer, <b>teléfono</b> → telephone, <b>música</b> → music</p> <p><i>negatives</i></p> <p>To make a sentence negative in Spanish, you normally put the word "no" in front of the verb or expression. To answer a question negatively in Spanish, you often use "no" twice. The first "no" answers the question. The second "no" implies <i>I do not</i> or <i>I don't</i>.</p> <p>In Spanish, you might use one or more negatives after answering "no." Unlike in English, double and triple negatives are acceptable in Spanish. If you want to say that you do not like either of two (or more) choices, use the Spanish expression <b>ni...ni</b>.</p> <p><i>expressing agreement or disagreement</i></p> <p>To agree with what a person likes, use the expression <b>a mí también</b> (me too). To agree with someone who dislikes something, use the expression <b>a mí tampoco</b> (me neither, neither do I).</p>
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