

Vocabulario y Gramática de Capítulo 5A

<p><i>to talk about family members</i> los abuelos grandparents (grandfathers) las abuelas grandmothers el abuelo grandfather la abuela grandmother el esposo husband la esposa wife los hermanos brothers; brother(s) & sister(s) las hermanas sisters el hermano brother la hermana sister el hermanastro stepbrother la hermanastra stepsister el hijo son la hija daughter los hijos children; sons las hijas daughters el padre (el papá) father la madre (la mamá) mother los padres (los papás) parents, fathers las madres (las mamás) mothers el padrastro stepfather la madrastra stepmother el primo male cousin la prima female cousin los primos cousins (male or mixed group) las primas cousins (female) el tío uncle la tía aunt los tíos uncles; aunt(s) & uncle(s) las tías aunts</p> <p><i>to discuss and compare ages</i> ¿Cuántos años tiene...? How old is...? ¿Cuántos años tienen...? How old are...? (Él/Ella) Tiene ____ años. He/She is ____ (years old). Tienen ____ años. They are ____ (years old). mayor older (singular) mayores older (plural) menor younger (singular) menores younger (plural)</p> <p><i>to talk about people and pets</i> la persona person las personas people el gato cat</p>	<p>el perro dog el pájaro bird la mascota pet</p> <p><i>to discuss what someone likes</i> (A + persona) Le gusta _____. He/She likes _____. (singular) (A + persona) Le gustan _____. He/She likes _____. (plural) (A + persona) Le encanta _____. He/She loves _____. (singular) (A + persona) Le encantan _____. He/She loves _____. (plural)</p> <p><i>to describe activities at parties</i> abrir to open celebrar to celebrate la celebración celebration decorar to decorate las decoraciones decorations hacer un video to make a video, to videotape el video video preparar to prepare romper to break sacar fotos to take photos or pictures la foto photo, picture las fotos photos, pictures la cámara camera</p> <p><i>to discuss celebrations</i> el cumpleaños birthday ¡Feliz cumpleaños! Happy birthday! los dulces candy la flor flower las flores flowers el globo balloon los globos balloons la luz light las luces lights el papel picado cut-paper decorations el pastel cake la piñata piñata romper la piñata to break the piñata el regalo gift, present los regalos gifts, presents</p>
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<p><i>other useful words</i> que who, that sólo only</p> <p><i>the stem-changing verb tener</i> tener (e → ie, irregular yo form) to have (yo) tengo I have (tú) tienes you have (familiar) (Ud.) tiene you have (formal situation) (él) tiene he has (ella) tiene she has (“it”) tiene it has (nosotros) tenemos we have (nosotras) tenemos we have (vosotros) tenéis you all have (vosotras) tenéis you all have (Uds.) tienen you all have (ellos) tienen they have (ellas) tienen they have (plural “it”) tienen they have</p> <p>The verb tener is used to show relationship or possession.</p> <p>Tengo un regalo para Miguel. <u>I have</u> a gift for Miguel.</p> <p>Some expressions in Spanish use tener where English uses “to be.”</p> <p>Mi madre tiene cincuenta años. My mother is 50 years old.</p> <p>Tengo hambre y sed. I am hungry and thirsty.</p>	<p><i>possessive adjectives</i> You use possessive adjectives to tell what belongs to someone or to show relationships. In English, the possessive adjectives are <i>my, your, his, her, its, our, and their.</i></p> <p>Here are the Spanish possessive adjectives: mi my (singular object) mis my (plural objects)</p> <p>tu your (singular object) tus your (plural objects)</p> <p>su your (formal, singular object) su your his, her, its (singular object) sus your (formal, plural objects) sus your his, her, its (plural objects)</p> <p>nuestro our (singular object, masculine) nuestra our (singular object, feminine) nuestros our (plural objects, masculine) nuestras our (plural objects, feminine)</p> <p>vuestro your (singular object, masculine) vuestra your (singular object, feminine) vuestros your (plural objects, masculine) vuestras your (plural objects, feminine)</p> <p>su your, their (singular object) sus your, their (plural objects)</p> <p>Like other adjectives, possessive adjectives agree in number with the nouns that follow them. Only <i>nuestro</i> and <i>vuestro</i> have different masculine and feminine endings.</p> <p>mi gato my cat mis perros my dogs nuestro primo our cousin nuestros primos our cousins vuestra mascota your pet vuestras mascotas your pets</p> <p><i>Su</i> and <i>sus</i> can have many different meanings: <i>his, her, its, your, or their.</i> To be more specific, you can use de + a noun or pronoun. <i>sus globos</i> → los globos de Linda y Sara</p>
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