

Vocabulario y Gramática de Capítulo 5B

<p><i>to talk about people</i> el hombre man la mujer woman el joven young man la joven young woman alto tall (masculine) alta tall (feminine) bajo short (height or stature) (masculine) baja short (height or stature) (feminine) corto short (length) (masculine) corta short (length) (feminine) feo ugly (masculine) fea ugly (feminine) flaco thin (masculine) flaca thin (feminine) gordo fat (masculine) gorda fat (feminine) guapo good-looking (masculine) guapa good-looking (feminine) joven young (masculine & feminine) largo long (masculine) larga long (feminine) viejo old (masculine) vieja old (feminine) el pelo hair el pelo canoso gray hair el pelo castaño brown (chestnut) hair el pelo negro black hair el pelo rubio blond hair pelirrojo red-haired (masculine) pelirroja red-haired (feminine)</p> <p><i>to describe how someone is feeling</i> tener calor to be warm ("hot") tener frío to be cold tener sueño to be sleepy</p> <p><i>to talk about food</i> delicioso(a) delicious rico(a) rich, tasty desear to want, to desire, to wish for pedir (e → i) to order, to request, to ask for el plato principal main dish de plato principal as a main dish el postre dessert de postre for dessert</p>	<p><i>to describe table settings</i> el azúcar sugar la sal salt la pimienta pepper la cuchara spoon el tenedor fork el cuchillo knife el plato plate, dish el tazón bowl la taza cup el vaso glass la servilleta napkin</p> <p><i>to talk about eating out</i> el camarero waiter la camarera waitress la cuenta bill, check el menú menu</p> <p><i>to express needs</i> Me falta... I need... I'm lacking... (singular object) Me faltan... I need... I'm lacking... (plural objects) Quisiera... I would like... traer to bring (irregular yo form) Le traigo... I will bring you... ¿Me trae...? Will you bring me...? Yo traigo... I (will) bring...</p> <p><i>other useful words</i> ahora now ¿Algo más? Anything else? Gracias. Thank you. De nada. You're welcome. otro other, another (masculine) otra other, another (feminine) ¡Qué + [adjetivo]! How [adjective]! ¡Qué rico! How tasty!</p>
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The verbs ser and estar

You know that both **ser** and **estar** mean “to be.” Their uses, however, are different.

ser - to be	
soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

Use **ser** to talk about characteristics that generally do not change.

For example:

- who a person is
- what a person is like
- what something is
- what something is like
- where a person or thing is from

Ser is used for descriptions that are not about conditions or location.

Teresa es mi prima. Es muy sociable.

Teresa is my cousin. She is very sociable.

Las fresas son mi comida favorita. ¡Son sabrosas!

Strawberries are my favorite food. They are tasty!

Mis tíos son de México. Son muy simpáticos.

My uncle and aunt are from Mexico. They are very nice.

estar - to be

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Use **estar** to talk about conditions that tend to change.

For example:

- how a person feels
- where a person or thing is located

¿Dónde está Mariana? No está aquí.

Where is Mariana? She is not here.

No puedo venir hoy porque estoy muy enferma.

I cannot come today because I am very sick.

the verb venir

venir (e → ie, irregular yo form) to come
(yo) vengo I (will) come

(tú) vienes you (will) come (familiar)

(Ud.) viene you (will) come (formal situation)

(él) viene he comes (he will come)

(ella) viene she comes (she will come)

(“it”) viene it comes (it will come)

(nosotros) venimos we (will) come

(nosotras) venimos we (will) come

(vosotros) venís you all (will) come

(vosotras) venís you all (will) come

(Uds.) vienen you all (will) come

(ellos) vienen they (will) come

(ellas) vienen they (will) come

(plural “it”) vienen they (will) come