

**Vocabulario y Gramática de Capítulo 6B**

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| <p><i>to talk about where someone lives</i><br/> <b>cerca (de)</b> close (to), near<br/> <b>lejos (de)</b> far (from)<br/> <b>vivir</b> to live</p> <p><i>to talk about houses or apartments</i><br/> <b>el apartamento</b> apartment<br/> <b>el baño</b> bathroom<br/> <b>la cocina</b> kitchen<br/> <b>el comedor</b> dining room<br/> <b>el cuarto</b> room<br/> <b>el despacho</b> home office<br/> <b>la escalera</b> stairs, stairway<br/> <b>el garaje</b> garage<br/> <b>el piso</b> story, floor<br/> <b>la planta baja</b> ground floor<br/> <b>el primer piso</b> second floor<br/> <b>el segundo piso</b> third floor<br/> <b>la sala</b> living room<br/> <b>el sótano</b> basement</p> <p><i>to name household chores</i><br/> <b>arreglar el cuarto</b> to straighten up the room<br/> <b>ayudar</b> to help<br/> <b>cocinar</b> to cook<br/> <b>cortar el césped</b> to cut the lawn<br/> <b>dar</b> to give (irregular <b>yo</b> form)<br/>             <b>yo doy</b> I give<br/>             <b>tú das</b> you give<br/> <b>dar de comer al perro</b> to feed the dog<br/> <b>hacer la cama</b> to make the bed<br/> <b>lavar el coche</b> to wash the car<br/> <b>lavar los platos</b> to wash the dishes<br/> <b>lavar la ropa</b> to wash the clothes<br/> <b>limpiar el baño</b> to clean the bathroom<br/> <b>pasar la aspiradora</b> to vacuum<br/> <b>poner</b> to put, to place (irregular <b>yo</b> form)<br/>             <b>yo pongo</b> I put, I place<br/>             <b>tú pones</b> you put, you place<br/> <b>poner la mesa</b> to set the table<br/> <b>los quehaceres</b> chores<br/> <b>quitar el polvo</b> to dust<br/> <b>sacar la basura</b> to take out the trash</p> <p><i>to describe household items</i><br/> <b>limpio (-a)</b> clean<br/> <b>sucio (-a)</b> dirty</p> | <p><i>other useful words</i><br/> <b>bastante</b> enough, rather<br/> <b>el dinero</b> money<br/> <b>un momento</b> a moment<br/> <b>recibir</b> to receive<br/> <b>si</b> if, whether<br/> <b>¿Cuáles?</b> Which (ones)?<br/> <b>¿Qué estás haciendo?</b> What are you doing?</p> |
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*affirmative tú commands*

When you tell friends, family members, or young people to do something, you use an *affirmative tú command*. To give these commands, use the same present tense forms that you use for usted (Ud.), él and ella.

For regular verbs, use the present tense third person singular form to give the command:

- ar verbs → **habla, saca, lava**
- er verbs → **lee, pone**
- ir verbs → **escribe, comparte**

**Lava los platos.** Wash the dishes.  
**Saca la basura.** Take out the trash.

The verbs **poner** and **hacer** have irregular command forms:

- hacer → **haz**
- poner → **pon**

**Haz la cama.** Make the bed.  
**Pon la mesa.** Set the table.

*the present progressive tense*

When you want to emphasize that an action is happening *right now*, you use the *present progressive tense*.

To form the present progressive tense, use the present tense forms of **estar + the present participle**. The present participle is formed by dropping the ending of the infinitive (-ar, -er, -ir) and adding **-ando** (for -ar verbs) and **-iendo** (for -er and -ir verbs):

- ar verbs: verb stem + -ando → **lavando**
- er verbs: verb stem + -iendo → **comiendo**
- ir verbs: verb stem + -iendo → **escribiendo**

\***Leer** has an irregular spelling in the present participle: **leyendo**.

| estar        |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| <b>estoy</b> | <b>estamos</b> |
| <b>estás</b> | <b>estáis</b>  |
| <b>está</b>  | <b>están</b>   |

**Yo estoy leyendo.**

I am reading. (right now)

**Uds. están comiendo.**

You all are eating. (right now)

**Nosotros estamos escribiendo.**

We are writing. (right now)