

Español III—U1E3 Vocabulario

Talk about household chores—Tasks

conectar	<i>to connect</i>
desarmar	<i>to take apart</i>
desconectar	<i>to turn off/disconnect</i>
desenchufar	<i>to unplug</i>
encender (e->ie)	<i>to turn on</i>
desyerbar	<i>to weed</i>
enchufar	<i>to plug in</i>
escondarse	<i>to hide</i>
regar (e->ie)	<i>to water</i>
reparar	<i>to repair</i>
vaciar	<i>to empty</i>

Talk about household chores—Objects

el basurero	<i>trashcan, wastebasket</i>
la bombilla, el foco	<i>lightbulb</i>
el cortacésped	<i>lawnmower</i>
desorganizado	<i>disorganized</i>
el desván	<i>attic</i>
el gabinete	<i>cabinet</i>
las malas hierbas	<i>weeds</i>
el sótano	<i>basement</i>

Express feelings

animarse	<i>to get encouraged, interested</i>
dedicarse a	<i>to apply yourself to something</i>
desanimarse	<i>to get discouraged</i>
entusiasmarse	<i>to get excited</i>
oponerse a	<i>to oppose</i>
ponerse nervioso	<i>to get nervous</i>
sentirse (e->ie) frustrado	<i>to feel frustrated</i>

Ya sabes—In the home

la cocina	<i>kitchen</i>
la sala	<i>living room</i>
el comedor	<i>dining room</i>
el baño	<i>bathroom</i>
el frigorífico, el	<i>refrigerator</i>

refrigerador	
la nevera	<i>freezer</i>
la mesa	<i>table</i>
la silla	<i>chair</i>
el sillón	<i>stuffed chair</i>
el sofá	<i>sofa, couch</i>
la puerta	<i>door</i>
la ventana	<i>window</i>
el lavaplatos	<i>dishwasher</i>
el lavamanos	<i>sink</i>
la llave, el grifo	<i>faucet</i>
la habitación, el dormitorio	<i>bedroom</i>
el cuarto	<i>room</i>
la pared	<i>wall</i>
la cama	<i>bed</i>
el estante	<i>shelf</i>
el horno	<i>oven</i>
la estufa	<i>stove</i>
el (horno) microondas	<i>microwave</i>

Say what friends do

apoyarse	<i>to support each other</i>
ayudarse	<i>to help each other</i>
conocerse bien/mal	<i>to know each other well</i>
contarse (o->ue)	<i>to tell each other gossip</i>
chismes	
contarse secretos	<i>to tell each other secrets</i>
llevarse bien/mal	<i>to get along well/badly with each other</i>
odiarse	<i>to hate each other</i>
pelearse	<i>to fight with each other</i>
perdonarse	<i>to forgive each other</i>
quejarse	<i>to complain</i>
saludarse	<i>to greet each other</i>
telefonearse	<i>to phone each other</i>

Impersonal se (passive voice)

Se habla español.	<i>Spanish is spoken.</i>
Se venden libros.	<i>Books are sold.</i>

También se dice

These things would be good to know for an IB test.

- Hay varios nombres para una **bombilla** – sólo depende en qué país estás: **foco**, **bombillo**, **bombita**, **lamparita**, **bujía**
- Además de la palabra **césped**, hay muchas otras palabras que significan la misma cosa. Puedes usar también **hierba**, **pasto**, **zacate**, o **grama** en otras partes del mundo hispanohablante.

REPASO—Reflexive Verbs

- Remember that you use **reflexive verbs** to describe a person doing something that involves himself or herself. These verbs use **reflexive pronouns** that refer to the person doing the action. Reflexive pronouns are: **me**, **te**, **se**, **nos** and **os**.

Andrés **se lastimó**.

Andrés hurt himself.

Lucía **se despertó**.

Lucia woke up.

- You can also use most of these verbs nonreflexively.

NONREFLEXIVE

Desperté a mi hermanito
a las siete y media.

I woke my little brother up at seven thirty.

REFLEXIVE

Me desperté a las siete y media.

I woke up at seven thirty.

- Remember that the **reflexive pronoun** and the **verb** always match.
- You will often use reflexive verbs to refer to: **emotions**, **feelings**, **reactions**.
- When using a **reflexive verb**, put the **reflexive pronoun** before the **conjugated verb**.

¿Cuándo **se levantó** Marcos?

When did Marcos get up?

Todavía no **se ha levantado**.

He hasn't gotten up yet.

- When you use a reflexive verb in the infinitive, you can put the reflexive pronoun either:

before the conjugated verb

No **te debes** preocupar.

You shouldn't worry.

or attach it to the end of the infinitive

No debes **preocuparte**.

You shouldn't worry.

GRAMATICA—Reflexive Verbs Used Reciprocally

- You can also use **reflexive verbs** to express the idea of **each other**.
Alicia y yo **nos conocemos** muy bien. *Alicia and I **know each other** very well.*
Mis hermanitos **se pelean** mucho. *My little brothers **fight with each other** a lot.*
Ustedes deben **ayudarse**. *You ought to **help each other**.*
- You can also add the phrase **el uno al otro (la una a la otra)** to emphasize the reciprocal meaning. **To each other** is implied, but not stated.
 - Sra's note:** you could also use **entre sí**, which means “between/among themselves.”
EJ: **Se quejaron entre sí.** *They **complained among themselves**.*
Mauricio y Sara **se saludaron**. *Mauricio and Sara **said hello**.*
Mauricio y Sara **se saludaron el uno a la otra.** *Mauricio and Sara **said hello to each other**.*
- Reflexive verbs used reciprocally will always have a **plural ending** (-amos, -áis, -an) because they're always referring to more than one person.

REPASO—Impersonal constructions with **se** (passive voice)

- You can use the pronoun **se** in order to avoid specifying the person who is doing the action of the **verb**. For example, when you say:
Se aquila apartamento. *Apartment **for rent**.*
you are indicating that *someone* is renting an apartment, but that you either don't know who that person is or don't choose to identify him or her.
- When you use **se**, the verb is always in the third person.
 - If the **noun** that follows the verb is singular, the verb is in the **él/ella** form.
Aquí **se habla español.** *Spanish **is spoken** here.*
¿Cómo **se apaga la aspiradora?** *How **do you** (do we, does one) **turn off** the vacuum?*
 - If the noun that follows the verb is plural, you use the ellos/ellas form of the verb.
Aquí **se reparan carros.** *Cars **are repaired** here.*
- You can use this construction with **se** in all tenses.
Se hizo mucho. *A lot **was done**.*
Se había hecho mucho. *A lot **had been done**.*
Se hará mucho. *A lot **will be done**.*