**Unidad 3, Etapa 3 Study Guide**

**Vocabulary:** You need to know all the vocabulary from this etapa, plus any vocabulary from Spanish I. (It is all on the blog, in flashcards or vocabulary sheets, or on conjuguemos.com)

1. **Weather words**

You need to know the various ways to discuss the weather.

* You start with either: Hace, Hay, or Está.
* These cannot be switched around at will, but follow specific patterns and rules.

¿Qué tiempo hace? = What is the weather like?

Hace/Hay sol. = It is sunny.

Hace calor. = It is hot.

Hace frío. = It is cold.

Hace fresco. = It is cool.

Hace/Hay viento.? = It is windy.

Hace buen tiempo. = It is nice out/It is nice weather.

Hace mal tiempo. = it is bad out/It is bad weather.

**You can only use "buen" and "mal" with "tiempo". You cannot say "Hace calor tiempo."**

Está nublado. = It is cloudy.

**Verb versus noun:**

* **Don’t confuse the following: one is a verb and one is a noun.**

Llover = To rain

Llueve = It rains la lluvia = the rain

Nevar = To snow

Nieva = It snows la nieve = the snow

Don't mix these up.

* **You would use the verbs when you are talking about the weather in general terms:**

eg. En el invierno, nieva mucho. = In the winter, it snows a lot.

En la primavera, llueve mucho. = In the spring, it rains a lot.

1. **Tener expressions**

* These expressions are used to talk about feelings you have.
* They use the verb "tener", which means "to have", but the sentence in English is translated using the verb "to be".
* You conjugate the verb "tener" and add the feeling:

**Eg. Yo tengo frío. = I am cold (you feel cold)**

* Don't confuse this with "Hace frío", which means "It is cold". (weather is cold)

tener cuidado = to be careful

tener razón = to be right

tener frío = to be cold

tener calor = to be hot

tener hambre = to be hungry

tener sed = to be thirsty

tener prisa = to be in a hurry

tener miedo = to be scared

tener sueño = to be sleepy

tener ... años = to be... years old

1. **Using direct object pronouns**

* A direct object is the object after the verb. It answers the question what? or who? It is almost always a thing, but it can be a person. It comes after the verb.

I buy a dress. I buy what? A dress. So dress is the direct object of the verb to buy

I see Mary. I see who? Mary. Mary is the direct object of the verb to see.

* A direct object pronoun takes the place of the direct object noun. It replaces it.

I buy a dress. (dress is the direct object), I buy it. (It is the direct object pronoun

replacing the direct object, dress).

* In Spanish, the direct object pronoun must agree with the noun it Is replacing, in both masculine/feminine and singular/plural.
* The direct object pronouns in Spanish are:

me = me nos = us

te = you os = you

lo/la = him/her/you (usted)/it los/las = them/you (ustedes)

* When you replace the direct object with a direct object pronoun, you place the direct object pronoun before the conjugated verb.

E.g. Yo compro **una blusa**. Yo **la** compro. = I buy a blouse. I buy it.

Tú compras **unos pantalones**. Tú **los** compras. = You buy pants. You buy them.

Nosotros vemos a **María**. Nosotros **la v**emos. = We see María. We see her.

Ellos venden **un carro**. Ellos **lo** venden. = They sell a car. They sell it.

Ella necesita **una camisa** nueva. = Ella **la** necesita. = She needs a new shirt. She needs it.

Yo veo **el perro**. Yo **lo** veo. = I see the dog. I see it.

Ella me ve = She sees me.

Yo te veo. = I see you.

Ellos nos ven. = They see us.

* The direct object pronoun goes before the conjugated verb, if there is only one verb. Or it can also be attached to the infinitive verb, the second verb. If there are two verbs, you can choose if it goes before the first conjugated verb or attached to the second verb that is not conjugated (the infinitive verb)

E.g Yo voy a comprar **una camisa**. Yo **la** voy a comprar **OR** Yo voy a comprar**la**.

= I am going to buy a shirt. I am going to buy it.

Yo quiero vender **mi coche**. Yo **lo** quiero vender **OR** Yo voy a vender**lo**.

= I want to sell my car. I want to sell it.

Yo voy a comprar **un coche**

Yo **lo** voy a comprar, OR Yo voy a comprar**lo**.

1. **Present progressive**

You use the present progressive to talk about an action you are doing right now. Since this is a temporary action, you use the verb “estar” . This is a new use of the verb “estar”.

Yo estoy Nosotros estamos

Tú estás Vosotros estáis

Él/Ella/Usted está

* In English, the present progressive is formed with the verb “to be” and a second verb ending in “ing”.

E.g. I am reading. She is writing, We are reading.

* In Spanish, you form the present progressive by using the present tense of “estar” and the following endings to ar,er, and ir verbs

ar verbs = take off the “ar” and add “ando”

hablar = hablando

er and ir verbs = take off the “er” and “ir” and add “iendo”

comer = comiendo

escribir = escribiendo

**Together the sentence would look like this:**

I am talking. = Yo estoy hablando.

You are eating. = Tú estás comiendo.

She is writing. = Ella está bebiendo.

* There are a few irregular verbs when forming the present progressive:

Leer = leyendo

Oír = oyendo

Creer = Creyendo

Using direct object pronouns with the present progressive. (This is not on your paper copy of the study guide. Please add it)

Since you have two verbs, you can choose to put the direct object pronoun before the first conjugated verb (estar), or attached to the second infinitive verb. Watch out: if you attach it to the infinitive verb, you MUST add an accent to the vowel right before the "n" in "ando" or "iendo"

Eg. Yo estoy leyendo **el libro**.

Yo **lo** estoy leyendo. OR Yo estoy leyéndo**lo**.

Tú estás escribiendo **una carta.**

Tú **la** estás escribiendo. OR Tú estás escribiédo**la**.

Yo estoy comiendo **la pizza**.

Yo **la** estoy comiendo. OR Yo estoy comiéndo**la**.

Yo estoy comprando **las camisas.**

Yo **las** estoy comprando. OR Yo estoy comprándo**las**.