**Unidad 5, Etapa 1 Study Guide**

* Study all the vocabulary on your 5.1 vocab page. Remember that there are extra words not in the book.
* **Reflexive Verbs**

* A reflexive verb is a verb used in Spanish to describe an action you are doing to yourself. It tends to be about morning or night time routines and hygiene: how you get ready for school/work or for going to sleep.
* A verb is used in the reflexive form, **ONLY** if you are doing it to yourself, not if you are doing it to someone or something else (Next year, you will learn about reciprocal reflexive verbs when you and someone else are doing something to each other).
* Reflexive verbs are conjugated like normal verbs or stem-changing verbs, but need to have a reflexive pronoun. The pronoun goes before the verb if there is only one verb. If there are two verbs, then it goes before the first conjugated verb, or attached to the second verb (which could be an infinitive or present progressive verb).

**Reflexive Pronouns:**

me nos Yo me lavo Nosostros nos lavamos

te os Tú te lavas Vosotros os laváis

se se Ella se lava Ellos se lavan

**Reflexive verbs Not reflexive verbs**

lavarse = to wash yourself lavar = to wash

bañarse = to take a bath bañar = to bathe someone or animal

levantarse = to get yourself up levantar = to get someone else up

**Examples**:

Yo me estoy perdiendo. Yo estoy perdiéndome

Yo me estoy lavando. OR Yo estoy lavándome. **BUT** Yo estoy lavando el carro.

Ella se está lavándo Ella está lavándose.

Yo me cepillo el pelo.

* **Negative Tú Commands**
* Last chapter we learned affirmative (positive) commands: telling something to do something**.** This chapter we learned negative commands: telling someone **NOT t**o do something.
* Remember that these are the tú commands that you would give to family and friends, or a teacher would use with her students. Later on you will learn the commands for the usted, ustedes, and nosotros forms.

**Regular verbs:**

For the affirmative command, you simply drop the **tú** and the **s** from the **tú** form:

**Tú hablas** becomes **¡Habla! = Speak!**

**Tú comes** becomes **¡Come! = Eat!**

**Tú escribes** becomes **¡Escribe! = Write!**

To form the negative command, the **s** comes back, and the **a** ending changes to **an e,** whereas the **e** ending changes to **an a.**

**+ Affirmative commands - Negative commands**

¡Habla! ¡No hables!

¡Come! ¡No comas!

¡Escribe! ¡No escribas!

**Irregular verbs:**

Still use the Vin Diesel sentence, but this time think of which of these are “**go**” verbs (The yo form ends in “go”). Then use the command “Go get gas”: and all the **go** verbs change to **gas.**

**+ Affirmative - Negative**

Ven No vengas

Di No digas

Sal No salgas

Haz No hagas

Ten No tengas

Ve No vayas

Pon No pongas

Sé No seas

* **Car/Gar/Zar verbs**
* Any verb that ends in **car, gar**, or **zar** has a spelling change in the negative tú command. This happens to keep the original sound.
* When the consonants **c** and **g** are followed by the vowels **a,o**, and **u**, the consonant has a hard sound.
* When the consonants **c** and **g** are followed by the vowels **e** and **i**, the consonants have a soft sound.
* To keep the original hard sound, you change the **c** in **car** verbs to a **qu** and you add a **u** to the **g** in gar verbs.

Examples:

**Car verbs:**

Tocar:

The affirmative command is **¡Toca!**

The negative command should have been **¡No toces!.**

But this changes the sound of the consonant, so it is changed to **¡No toques!**

**¡Toca! and ¡No toques!**

**Gar verbs:**

Llegar

The affirmative command is **¡Llega!**

The negative command should have been **¡No lleges!.**

But this changes the sound of the consonant, so it is changed to **¡No llegues!**

**¡Llega! and ¡No llegues!**

**Zar verbs:**

Cruzar

The affirmative command is **¡Cruza!**

The negative command should have been **¡No cruzes!.**

But this changes the sound of the consonant, so it is changed to **¡No cruces!**

**¡Cruza! and ¡No cruces!**

* **The verb doler**
* You use the verb **doler (to hurt)** just like **gustar** an**d encantar**. You will use the third person singular form for one body part, and the third person plural for more than one part.

**Doler = To hurt**

Me duele(n) Nos duele(n)

Te duele(n) Os duele(n)

Le duele(n) Les duele(n)

**Examples:**

Me duele la mano. = My hand hurts.

Me duelen los pies. = My feet hurt.