**CAPÍTULO 6**

Mike has had a bad day. You’re going to need to know some negative words to understand what he has to say about it.

Palabras indefinidas y negativas

Algo

Alguien

Algun/a(s), algún

Jamás

Nadie

Ni…ni

Ninguno/a, ningún

Nunca

o…o

siempre

también

tampoco



Mike: No vas a creerlo.

Mary: ¿Qué?

Mike: Fui a mi clase, y no había nadie en la clase.

Mary: ¿Por qué?

Mike: Porque fui ayer.

Mary: ¡Ayer fue domingo!

Mike: Sí. Y cuando salí del campus, fui a American Pie, pero no encontré ningún dinero en mi

cartera (wallet).

Mary: ¡Qué mala suerte!

Mike: Nunca salgo de la casa sin dinero. No sé qué me pasó.



Answer the following questions about the dialogue.

1. ¿Adónde fue Mike ayer?
2. ¿Por qué no había nadie en la clase de Mike?
3. ¿Qué comida compró Mike? ¿Por qué?
4. ¿Qué tiene Mike siempre cuando sale de clase?

**6.1 Negatives and Indefinites**

You should have at some point in your education learned that double negatives are incorrect in English:

We don’t have no money.

Incorrect!!! It should be

We don’t have any money.

or

We have no money.

In Spanish, however, it’s perfectly fine to have double, triple, quadruple negatives. In fact, sometimes it’s incorrect if you don’t have a double negative.

First, let’s look at the negative words and their opposites:

nunca never siempre always

nadie no one alguien someone

nada nothing algo something

ni . . . ni neither…nor o . . . o e either… or

ninguno none (adj.) alguno some (adj.)

también too, also tampoco either, neither

A note about some of these words: “ni . . . ni” and “o . . . o” may confuse you, but you use them just like you do in English:

**O** mi padre **o** mi madre sabe.

Either my father or my mother knows.

**Ni** mi padre **ni** mi madre sabe.

Neither my father nor my mother knows.

Another thing: “alguno” and “ninguno” lose the “o” and gain an accent mark if you put them in front of a masculine noun:

**Algún** hombre tiene el libro.

Algunos hombres tienen el libro.

**Alguna** mujer tiene el libro.

**Algunas** mujeres tienen el libro.

**Ningún** hombre tiene el libro.

Ninguna mujer tiene el libro.

Notice that there are no plural examples with “ninguno.” Consider this:

I have no book. vs. I have no books.

What’s the difference? None. We actually prefer to say, “I don’t have any books.”

Spanish prefers the singular:

**Ningún** hombre tiene el libro. rather than ~~Ningunos~~ hombres tienen el libro.

So when exactly do you use “alguno” and “ninguno” with the “o,” you may be asking yourself. The answer is whenever they’re standing alone in place of the noun:

**Alguno** tiene el libro. -- Someone (some man) has the book.

**Ninguno** tiene el libro. – None (no man) has the book.

Now for the meat of the lesson:

No one has the book. -- **Nadie** tiene el libro.

Nothing is new. -- **Nada** es nuevo.

He never runs. -- **Nunca** corre.

All of the above sentences have just one negative. They could have more, but they don’t have to have more.

But the following sentences MUST have at least two negatives:

I don’t know anyone here. -- **No** conozco a **nadie** aquí.

I don’t have anything. – **No** tengo nada.

He never runs. – **No** corre nunca.

Here’s the rule: if you have a negative AFTER the verb, you MUST have a negative BEFORE the verb.

Now, look at these sentences:

**Nunca** hacemos nada. We never do anything.

**Nadie** lee el libro tampoco. No one is reading the book either.

Notice that I didn’t put “no” in front of the verb, in spite of the fact that there is a negative after the verb. Here’s the other part of the rule: if there’s already a negative before the verb, don’t put “no” there.

So to sum up, here are the rules:

1. If there’s a negative after the verb, there MUST be a negative before the verb.
2. If there’s a negative already before the verb, don’t put “n” there.
3. As long as you follow these two rules, you can have as many negatives as you want:

Juan nunca quiere darle nada a nadie tampoco. -- Juan never wants to give anything to anybody, either.

Literally, Juan never wants to give nothing to nobody neither.

There’s not a word for “anything,” “anybody,” etc. So you have no choice but to use “nothing,” “nobody,” etc.

**Ex. 1** Let’s make sure you have all these new words in your head. Write the OPPOSITE (in

Spanish) of each word below. (E.g., the opposite of “always” would be “never.”)

1. Alguno
2. Nada
3. También
4. Nadie
5. Siempre
6. O…o
7. Algo
8. Tampoco
9. Alguien
10. ninguno

**Ex. 2** Make these statements negative.

Model: Siempre come algo. -- **Nunca come nada**.

1. Hay algo interesante en el menú.

2. Tienen algunos platos típicos.

3. El profesor cena allí también.

4. Mis amigos siempre almuerzan allí.

5. Preparan algo especial para grupos.

6. Alguien come algo delicioso.

7. Siempre hacen platos nuevos.

8. Y también sirven paella.

9. Siempre ceno con alguien.

10. Mi hermano come con alguien también.

**Ex. 3**. Select the appropriate negative or indefinite word that completes the sentence.

1. ¿Encontraste mis lentes? No los encuentro por lado.

a ) algún b) alguno c) ningún

1. Tengo que decirte.
   1. nada b) algo c) algunas
2. me robó mi libro.
   1. alguien b) nadie c) alguna
3. Tengo que comprarme un abrigo pero no me gusta .
   1. alguno b) ninguno c) ninguna
4. No hay razón para actuar así.
   1. ninguna b) alguna c) algunas
5. No digas este secreto a .
   1. alguien b) nadie c) algunos
6. El niño dijo a la profesora que no había hecho .
   1. nadie b) ningún c) nada
7. No tienes derecho a hablarme así.
   1. nada b) algo c) ningún
8. Dejé las llaves en lugar pero no sé dónde.
   1. algo b) algún c) ningún
9. niños están jugando en el parque.
   1. nada b) algo c) algunos

**Ex. 4** Complete the dialogue using nadie, nada, alguien or algo.

1. ¿Quieres comer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
2. No, gracias, no quiero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. ¿Hay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en casa?
4. No, no veo a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en casa.
5. ¿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sabe el subjuntivo en esta clase?
6. No, todavía (still) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Vamos a estudiarlo más adelante.

**Ex. 5** Complete the dialogue with algo, nada, alguien or nadie.

1. En el tercer piso de ese edifcio no vive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. ¿Quieres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de beber?
3. No, gracias, no tengo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de sed.
4. ¿Oíste a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gritar?
5. No, no oí a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gritar.
6. ¿Quieres comprar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de esos departamentos?
7. No, no quiero comprar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de esos.

***¡A escribir!*** Correct the errors in the sentences. The errors pertain to negative and indefinite words.

1. No tomo algunos día de vacaciones este año.

2. ¿Estudiasted ninguna vez en Europa?

3. ¿Algo quiere tomar alguien antes de cenar?

4. Ningunas de mis amigas tienen hijos.

5. ¿Algo puede explicarme qué está pasando aquí?

6. No tengo algo que decirte.

7. Algunos no quieren estar aquí.

8. No quiero alguno de esos perritos.

9. No estudié ninguno para el examen de mañana.

10. Yo no creo en alguien.

***¡A conversar!*** Answer the questions in the affirmative and in the negative.

Model: ¿Tienes algunas preguntas? **Sí, tengo algunas. No, no tengo ninguna.**

1. ¿Quieres comer algo?
2. ¿Puedes hacer algo por mí?
3. ¿Ve usted a alguien?
4. ¿Hay alguien en el jardín?
5. ¿Quiere usted decir algo?
6. ¿Tienen alguna sugerencia?
7. ¿Hay aquí algún hotel barato?
8. ¿Tienen ustedes algunos amigos en esta ciudad? \_-------------------------------------------

**Preterite**

In the last chapter, we learned to conjugate verbs in the preterite. Before we go on, let’s review the regular endings:

-ar -er/-ir

-é -amos -í -imos

-aste -asteis -iste -isteis

-ó -aron -ió -ieron

**Ex. 6** Change these REGULAR verbs to the preterite. Remember that you need to go back to the

infinitive, drop the -ar/-er/-ir, and then add the ending. Pienso **pensé**

1. Vuelves
2. Pensamos
3. Abre
4. Compro
5. Entendemos
6. Tocáis
7. Escribo
8. Necesitan
9. Vivís
10. Pierden
11. Vendéis
12. Nadas
13. Baila
14. Escriben
15. Aprendo

**6.2 Preterite of -ir Stem-Changing Verbs**

As was mentioned before, -ar and –er verbs don’t stem change.

Present Preterite

**pensar**

pienso pensamos pensé pensamos

piensas pensáis pensaste pensasteis

piensa piensan pensó pensaron

**volver**

vuelvo volvemos volví volvimos

vuelves volvéis volviste volvisteis

vuelve vuelven volvió volvieron

However, -*ir* verbs DO stem change. Unfortunately, the way they change in the preterite is a little different from the way they stem change in the present.

Present Preterite

**pedir**

p**i**do pedimos pedí pedimos

p**i**des pedís pediste pedisteis

p**i**de p**i**den p**i**dió p**i**dieron

In the preterite, -ir verbs stem change in the ***third person*** singular and plural ONLY.

And that’s not the end of the story. Not only do –*ir* verbs stem change in the preterite where –*er* and –*ar* verbs don’t; they change to just an “i” (never “ie”) or just a “u” (never “ue”).

Present Preterite

**sentir**

siento sentimos sentí sentimos

sientes sentís sentiste sentisteis

siente sienten s**i**ntió s**i**ntieron

**dormir**

duermo dormimos dormí dormimos

duermes dormís dormiste dormisteis

duerme duermen durmió durmieron

Here are the -ir stem-changing verbs you need to know:

Conseguir (i)

Despedirse (i)

Divertirse (i)

Dormir(se) (u)

Mentir (ie)

Morir (u)

Pedir (i)

Preferir (i)

Repetir (i)

Reírse (i)

Seguir (i)

Sentirse (i)

Servir (i)

Sonreirse (i)

Sugerir (i)

**Ex. 7** This is like a drill to get you accustomed to conjugating -ir stem-changing verbs. All of the

following verbs are -ir stem-changing verbs, and you will conjugate them in all 6 persons

in the preterite.

Sentir – Yo nosotros

Tú vosotros

Él ellos

Pedir – Yo nosotros

Tú vosotros

Él ellos

Servir – Yo nosotros

Tú vosotros

Él ellos

Dormir – Yo nosotros

Tú vosotros

Él ellos

**Ex. 8** Now you have regular verbs mixed in with stem-changing, as well as *ir* & *ser*. Also,

remember to watch out for -gar/-car/-zar verbs in the *yo* form.

1. escribe

2. leen

3. piensa

4. vuelves

5. oigo

6. saco

7. tocas

8. servimos

9. duermen

10. vamos

**Ex. 8** Change to the preterite.

1. Mueren
2. Repites
3. Piensa
4. Oigo
5. Pedís
6. Leen
7. Servimos
8. Duermes
9. Vamos
10. pierde

**Ex. 9** Change to the preterite again.

1. Siente
2. Aprenden
3. Entienden
4. Somos
5. Muero
6. Almuerza
7. Prefieren
8. Sigues
9. Vuelves
10. Divierten

**Ex. 10** Warmed up? Now let’s do another practice just like the previous one.

1. llego

2. debemos

3. repetís

4. cree

5. pide

6. horneamos

7. almuerzo

8. pierden

9. sueñas

10. sienten

**Ex. 11** Conjugate the verbs in the preterite.

1. El mesero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el postre antes del plato fuerte (servir).
2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enchiladas (pedir).
3. El bebé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solamentes dos horas (dormir)
4. La profesora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la pregunta (repetir).
5. Mi abuela \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el año pasado (morir).

**6.3 Gustar**

Remember “gustar” from Chapter 2?

**Me gusta el libro**. – I like the book.

**Me gustan los libros**. – I like the books.

**Te gusta el libro**. – You like the book.

**Te gustan los libros**. – You like the books.

**Le gusta el libro**. – He/she likes / you like the book.

**Le gustan los libros**. – He/she likes / you like the books.

**Nos gusta el libro**. – We like the book.

**Nos gustan los libros**. – We like the books.

**Os gusta el libro**. -- Y'all like the book.

**Os gustan los libros**. -- Y'all like the books.

**Les gusta el libro**. – They/Y'all like the book.

**Les gustan los libros**. – They/Y'all like the books.

Now you know that the pronouns we were using were indirect object pronouns.

me nos

te os

les les

The secret to “me gusta el chocolate” is that it doesn’t LITERALLY mean “I like chocolate.” Literally, it means “chocolate is pleasing to me.” But that’s not good English, and the actual meaning, as opposed to the literal meaning, is “I like chocolate.”

Likewise, “te gusta el chocolate” means, literally, “chocolate is pleasing to you.” So if we talk about chocolates, plural, we say, “te gustan los chocolates,” because that means literally, “chocolates ARE pleasing to you.”

To sum up: “I like” will always start with “me.”

“You like” will always start with “te.”

“He likes” will always start with “le.”

And when we have

Someone likes SINGULAR, the verb is **gusta**.

Someone likes PLURAL, the verb is **gustan**.

**Ex. 12** Translate these simple sentences. Model: I like the book. **Me gusta el libro**.

1. You like the book.
2. We like the class.
3. He likes the coats.
4. Y’all like the bracelet.
5. They like the watch.
6. I like the shoes.
7. You like the pants.
8. We like the gloves.
9. She likes the purse
10. They like the rings.

There are other verbs like “gustar,” where the person involved is actually the indirect object. Most notable is the verb “encantar”:

**No me gusta el chocolate**; **me *encanta* el chocolate**.

I don’t like chocolate; I *love* chocolate.

Literally, chocolate isn’t pleasing to me; chocolate is *enchanting* to me.

So “encantar” works exactly like “gustar.”

Let’s look at some similar verbs:

Aburrir

Agradar

Doler

Encantar

Faltar

Fascinar

Importar

Interesar

Molestar

Parecer

Quedar

All of these verbs will almost always get an indirect object pronoun with them; however, some do in English too.

**El programa me aburre**. The program bores me.

**Me duele la cabeza**.\* My head hurts (me).

**Me falta un dólar**. I’m short a dollar. (Literally, a dollar is lacking to me.)

**El arte me fascina**. Art fascinates me.

**Me importa tu opinión**. Your opinion matters to me.

**Me interesa el arte**. Art interests me.

**Los mosquitos me molestan**. The mosquitos are bothering me.

**Me quedan dos semanas**. I have two weeks left. (Literally, two weeks are

remaining to me.)

As you can see, except for “faltar” and “quedar,” all these verbs translate literally. You just have to remember that you will need to use an indirect object pronoun with these verbs.

Also, you can change the order in the sentences where the “me” doesn’t come first. With most of these verbs, the tendency is to put the indirect object and the verb first and then the subject.

\*With parts of the body, we avoid using possessive adjectives. That is, no “mi cabeza,” “tus manos,” etc. We say literally, “the head hurts me.” If a head hurts you, presumably it’s your head. (There’s a different verb if you’re doing a head butt to hurt someone else.)

**Ex. 13** We’re going to change some sentences so that you can grasp the idea that, with these verbs

we’ve just studied, what you think is the subject really isn’t. You need to change the

verb to make it go with the subject; the person who is involved (i.e., the indirect object)

doesn’t change at all.

Example: Me gusta la película. (las películas)

Answer: **Me gustan las películas**.

2. Te interesa la clase. (las clases)
3. Les encantan las mesas. (la mesa)
4. Nos aburren los perros. (el perro)
5. Le gusta el restaurante. (los restaurantes)
6. Os falta un día. (dos días)
7. Me quedan dos lápices. (un lápiz)
8. Te encanta la estrella. (las estrellas)
9. Nos gustan tus ideas. (tu idea)
10. Le gustan los viajes. (el viaje)
11. Me gusta la maleta. (las maletas)

**Ex. 14** This time we will change the person who likes/loves/is missing/etc. an object/some objects.

So we’ll be changing the indirect object pronoun, and that does not affect the verb.

Example: Me gusta la película. (a ellos)

Answer: **Les gusta la película**.

1. Te interesa la clase. (a nosotros)

2. Les encantan las mesas. (a Ud.)

3. Nos aburren los perros. (a mí)

4. Le gusta el restaurante. (a vosotros)

5. Os falta un día. (a ti)

6. Me quedan dos lápices. (a Uds.)

7. Te encanta la estrella. (a vosotros)

8. Nos gustan tus ideas. (a ella)

9. Le gustan los viajes. (a ti)

10. Me gusta la maleta. (a nosotros)

Let’s add one more already-learned element to these verbs that need an indirect object pronoun. Read the dialogue between Mike and Mary.

Mike: No me gustó la película.

Mary: A mí tampoco. Me aburrió.

Mike: Creo que no les interesó a los chicos delante de nosotros tampoco. Hablaron mucho.

Mary: No los noté. ¿A ti te molestaron?

Mike: Un poco. Ahora me duele la cabeza.

Mary: Lo siento. Vamos a mi casa. Compré ibuprofenio la semana pasada, y me quedan muchas

tabletas.

Now answer these questions before we look at the grammar in question.

1. ¿Le gustó la película a Mary?
2. ¿Cómo sabe Mike que a los chicos no les interesó la película?
3. ¿A Mary le molestaron los chicos?
4. ¿Por qué mencionó Mary el ibuprofenio?
5. ¿Cuántas tabletas de ibuprofenio le quedan a Mary?

Remember the prepositional pronouns?

mí nosotros

ti vosotros

él,ella, Ud. ellos, Uds.

These are useful when we’re using indirect object pronouns.

In English, we slow down & raise our voices when we want to emphasize a word

I love beef. – Well, ***I*** love fish.

Spanish speakers tend not to do that. Instead, they rearrange words or add words.

Me encanta la carne de res. – Bueno, **a mí** me gusta el pescado.

Adding **“a mí”** to the sentence has the same effect in Spanish that punching up the word “I” does in English.

Also, think abut sentences like the following:

Mary loves chocolate.

We know that “she loves chocolate” is “le encanta el chocolate.” So to say “Mary loves chocolate,” do we just add in the word “Mary”? No. Because “Mary” is the object. (Chocolate is enchanting to Mary.) So

Mary loves chocolate.

is

**A** Mary le encanta el chocolate.

**Ex. 15** Let’s review. Fill in the blank (and note that all blanks are preceded by a preposition)

with the correct pronoun.

1. Creo en \_\_\_\_\_\_ (you, singular, familiar).
2. El chocolate es para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her).
3. Juan vive cerca de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (me).
4. Los vecinos trabajan con \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(us).
5. Los chicos tienen algo para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (y’all, formal).
6. Vamos a preparar comida para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (him).
7. Tengo planes de vivir lejos de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (them).
8. Si Ud. No viene, voy a hacer el trabajo por \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you, singular, formal).
9. El hombre está enamorado de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (her).
10. Sabemos que los nietos viven con \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (y’all, familiar).

**Ex. 16** Fill in the blank with the correct indirect object pronoun.

1. A Mike \_\_\_\_\_ aburre la clase de matemáticas.
2. No \_\_\_\_\_\_ gustan las manzanas verdes a mí.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fascina la película a Mary y Mike.
4. A ti \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesan los libros de arquitectura.
5. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ importa tu opinión a Tony ni a mí.

Now fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb.

1. A Mike no le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (molestar) los insectos.
2. Compraron 10 manzanas, pero les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quedar) sólo una.
3. Caminé mucho, y ahora me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (doler) los pies.
4. ¿Os \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (aburrir) la conversación?
5. Te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (encantar) los animales.

**Ex. 17** Fill in the blank with the logical verb and pronoun.

1. A María muy horrible comer insectos.
   1. le parece b) les parece c) le parecen
2. Me las discusiones que no tienen sentido
   1. molesta b) molestan c) relaja
3. A mis padres mucho ir al cine.
   1. les gusta b) les encantan c) les molestan
4. A tus amigos cómico cuando tú bailas borracho en una fiesta.
   1. le gusta b) le agrada c) les parece
5. A muchas personas los músculos después de hacer ejercicio.
   1. les duelen b) les duele c) le preocupa
6. Al presidente de mi país tener buena imagen, por eso hace muchas obras altruistas.
   1. le gustan b) le interesa c) les interesan
7. A los gatos no les gusta dormir de día, pero hacer paseos nocturnos.
   1. le molesta b) les fascina c) les gustan
8. A todos los ciudadanos saber los problemas de su país.
   1. les gustan b) les importa c) nos interesa
9. Creo que no los niños.
   1. te agradan b) te agrada c) te molesta
10. Hoy tanto la cabeza, que no puedo dormir.
    1. me duele b) me duelen c) duelen

**Ex. 18** Provide the correct verb conjugation as well as the appropriate indirect object pronoun. All verbs will be in the present tense.

Model: A mí **me gusta** ir al cine (gustar).

1. A Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la contaminación del medio ambiente (molestar).
2. A Mary y a Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reciclar (gustar).
3. A la mujer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la caja (faltar).
4. A mi familia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mucho las tradiciones de nuestro país (importar)
5. A ti \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mal estos pantalones (quedar)
6. A los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muy difícil el examen (parecer).

***¡A conversar!***

1. ¿Te gustan los grupos de rock?
2. ¿A tu papa le encanta el teatro?
3. ¿Te aburre leer literature?
4. ¿Te molesta la gente conservadora?
5. ¿A tu hermano le interesan las matemáticas?
6. ¿Te duele la cabeza?
7. ¿A tu madre le fascina cocinar?
8. ¿Cuántos cursos te quedan para terninar tu título universitario?

**Reflexive**

It’s very important to talk about our daily lives, but until now, we haven’t been able to do so, because it requires a special set of pronouns. We’ll take a look at the verbs we’ll be using momentarily, but let’s talk about what reflexive pronouns are in English.

Reflexive pronouns in English are actually pretty easy to identify; they always end with -*self*.

myself ourselves

yourself yourselves

himself, herself, itself themselves

We use these words as direct objects or indirect objects:

I saw *myself* in the mirror. – direct object

She gave *herself* a manicure. – indirect object

Warning: sometimes in English, we understand that we mean “myself,” “yourself,” etc.

I shaved this morning.

We understand that the sentence means “I shaved myself,” but we don’t have to say “myself.” In Spanish, “-self” is never understood; you actually have to say it. This will become clearer to you when we take a close look at reflexive verbs.

Below is a list of verbs that we will need. Don’t be confused by the “se” at the end of all of them. That’s just to tell you that we’re going to need a reflexive pronoun. Reflexive verbs end with -*ar, -er*, or -*ir* just like all other verbs, and they are conjugated like all other verbs.

Acordarse (de)

Acostarse (ue)

Afeitarse

Arreglarse el pelo

Bañarse

Cepillarse

Cuidarse

Despertarse

Dormirse (ue)

Ducharse

Enojarse

Irse

Lavarse

Maquillarse

Pintarse

Ponerse la ropa

preocuparse

probarse

Quedarse

Quejarse

Quitarse la ropa

Rasurarse

Secarse

Sentarse

Sentirse bien/mal

Vestirse (i)

Reflexive verbs have to have a reflexive pronoun. “Se” is the third person reflexive pronoun.

He shaves = (El) se afeita.

As was mentioned above, you can’t simply say “afeita.” That doesn’t mean anything. If you were to say that to a speaker of Spanish, he’d think, “He shaves what?” You have to specify “He shaves HIMSELF.”

What you do is take “se” off the end of the verb, put it in front of the verb, and then conjugate the verb:

sentarse (ie) – (Ella) **se sienta**. – She sits down. – Literally, “she seats herself.”



bañarse – (Ellos) **se bañan**. -- They bathe. – Literally, “they bathe themselves.”



vestirse (i) – (El) **se viste**. – He dresses. – Literally, “he dresses himself.”

Refer to the three sentences above & see if you can do the three sentences below:

ducharse -- He takes a shower. -- (El) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

acostarse (ue) -- They go to bed. -- (Ellos) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

despertarse (ie) -- She wakes up. -- (Ella) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“Se” only works for third person. You can’t use it to say “I bathe” or “You wake up.” You need first and second person pronouns.

Here are the reflexive pronouns:

me nos myself ourselves

te os yourself yourselves

se se himself, themselves,

herself, yourselves (formal)

itself,

yourself (formal)

Notice that four of the pronouns are identical to the direct object pronouns and the indirect object pronouns:

REFLEXIVE DIRECT OBJECT INDIRECT OBJECT

me nos me nos me nos

te os te os te os

se se lo, la los, las le les

So . . .

bañarse – I bathe. – (Yo) me baño. – Literally, “I bathe myself.”

te

me



secarse – You dry off. – (Tú) te secas. – Literally, “You dry yourself.”



nos

levantarse – We get up. – (Nosotros) nos levantamos. – Literally, “We raise ourselves

os

up.”

ducharse– Y’all take a shower. – (Vosotros) os ducháis. – Literally, “Y’all shower

yourselves.”

So how do you say “you shave”? Te afeitas.

How about “he shaves”? Se afeita.

And “we shave”? Nos afeitamos.

“Y’all shave”? Os afeitáis.

“They shave”? Se afeitan.

Don’t make the mistake of thinking that “me,” “te,” etc., are substitutes for subject pronouns. I can say

**me afeito** and **te afeitas**

but I can also say

**YO me afeito** and **TÚ te afeitas**

Now, looking at the sentences above, translate these sentences:

**?**



afeitarse -- I shave. -- (Yo) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**?**

peinarse -- You comb your hair. -- (Tú) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**?**

despertarse (ie) -- We wake up. -- (Nosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**?**



cepillarse -- Y'all brush your hair. -- (Vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ducharse -- He takes a shower. -- (El) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**?**

**?**



levantarse -- They get up. -- (Ellos) \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This is IMPORTANT:

Most reflexive verbs have to have an object, but it doesn’t have to be a reflexive pronoun. It can also be a direct object noun or pronoun.

In other words, if they’re not reflexive, you have to be doing the action to someone else

I shave (myself). Me afeito.

Afeito al hombre. I shave the man.

I sit down (seat myself). Me siento.

Siento a mis amigos. I seat my friends.

I wake up (myself). Me despierto.

Despierto a mi hija. I wake my daughter up.

I go to bed. Me acuesto.

Acuesto a mis hijas. I put my daughters to bed.

The first one of each pair has “me” as a reflexive pronoun. The second doesn’t have a reflexive pronoun because it has a direct object.

Now look again at the sentences above. What if, instead of “I shave the man,” you want to say, “I shave him”?

I shave (myself). Me afeito.

Afeito al hombre. I shave the man.

Lo afeito. I shave him.

Don’t make the mistake that a lot of students do: if you tried to say, “\*Se afeito,” you’d be saying, “\*I shave himself.” “Se” is a reflexive pronoun and is used only if a person is talking about himself. What you need when one person is doing something to another person is a DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN, which we learned in Chapter 4.

More examples with direct object pronouns:

So how do you say “I seat them” instead of “I seat my friends”?

I sit down (seat myself). Me siento.

 Siento a mis amigos. I seat my friends.

Los siento. I seat them.

And “I wake her up” instead of “I wake my daughter up”?

I wake up (myself). Me despierto.

Despierto a mi hija. I wake my daughter up.

 La despierto. I wake her up.

Finally, “I put them to bed” instead of “I put my daughers to bed”?

I go to bed. Me acuesto.

Acuesto a mis hijas. I put my daughters to bed.

 Las acuesto. I put them to bed.

**Ex. 19** Before we practice the grammar, let’s make sure you know the vocabulary. Write the

Spanish word for each word below; all will have ***se*** on the end.

1. To put on makeup
2. To get dressed
3. To shave
4. To get up
5. To bathe
6. To sit down
7. To wash (oneself)
8. To wake up
9. To take a shower
10. To comb one’s hair

**Ex. 20** Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the present tense and put it in the blank, along with the correct reflexive

pronoun. (See <https://www.stbarnabashigh.com/ourpages/auto/2015/4/1/59396981/Reflexive_Verb_Conjugation.pdf>)

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ por la mañana. (acostarse)

2. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a la medianoche. (dormirse)

3. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en el baño. (lavarse la cara)

4. Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (maquillarse)

5. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las seis y media de la mañana. (despertarse)

6. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las siete. (levantarse)

7. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (afeitarse y ducharse)

8. Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ al salón de belleza. (pintarse las uñas)

9. Maria y Miguel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ para la escuela. (prepararse)

10. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tres veces al día. (cepillarse los dientes)

11 Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cada verano. (cortarse el pelo)

12. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la mañana. (vestirse)

13. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ después de ducharse. (secarse).

14. María y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ antes de la escuela. (arreglarse el pelo)

15. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ por la noche. (bañarse)

**Ex. 21** None of the verbs in the previous exercise HAS to be reflexive. Remember, if it’s an action you’re doing to/for someone else, it’s NOT reflexive. So read carefully to decide if each blank gets the reflexive pronoun with the verb or not and fill in the blank with the conjugated verb and the reflexive pronoun IF NECESSARY. (spanishgrammarlessons.com)

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (despierto/me despierto) a mis hijas a las ocho de la mañana. = I wake my daughters up at 8:00 AM.
2. Mi padre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (despierta/se despierta) a las cinco de la mañana cada día. = My dad wakes up at 5:00 AM everyday.
3. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lavamos/nos lavamos) el coche. = My friends and I wash the car.
4. Silvia y Sandra \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ponen/se ponen) la ropa en la maleta. = Silvia and Sandra put the clothing in the suitcase.
5. Mis amigos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lavan/se lavan) las manos en el baño. = My friends wash their hands in the bathroom.
6. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pongo/me pongo) una gorra cuando hace sol. = I put on a hat when it is sunny.
7. Yo sé que tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (te levantas/levantas) muy tarde los sábados. = I know that you get up late on Saturdays.
8. Los trabajadores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (levantan/se levantan) el sofá. = The workers lift the sofa.
9. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cepillamos/nos cepillamos) los dientes de nuestros niños. = We brush our children's teeth.
10. A veces no recuerdo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cepillar/cepillarme) los dientes. = Sometimes I forget to brush my teeth.

**Ex. 22** Translate. Every sentence will have two words (unless you include the subject pronoun).

1. I go to bed.

2. I put him to bed.

3. We wake up.

4. They shave.

5. You (familiar) seat them.

6. Y'all (familiar) get up.

7. We dress you (familiar).

8. You (formal) bathe.

9. I comb my hair.

10.You (familiar) shave him.

So far, every time we’ve had a reflexive verb, the reflexive pronoun was the direct object in the sentence. Now let’s look at when it’s the INDIRECT object.

Remember how we said that speakers of Spanish avoid using the possessive pronoun with parts of the body in sentences like

Me duele **la** cabeza.

That’s true of articles of clothing as well as parts of the body. So how would you say “I take my coat off”?

(Yo) me quito **el** abrigo.

What you literally say is “I take the coat off myself.” “Coat” is the direct object, so the reflexive pronoun is the INDIRECT object..

Another example is

(Tú) te lavas **las** manos. – You wash your hands. – Literally, “you wash the hands on yourself.”

The verbs you’ve had that you would use with parts of the body are

cepillarse

lavarse

pintarse

arreglarse

The verbs that you would use with clothing are

ponerse

quitarse

probarse

There are just three more points to the reflexive.

1. Sometimes the way to translate a reflexive verb is “to get \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

Me enojo. = I get angry.

You should be able to figure out by now what “Lo enojo” means.

Other verbs like “enojarse” are

Aburrirse

Cansarse

Enfermarse

1. Some verbs change meaning when you make them reflexive. “Dormirse” is a good example:

Duermo. -- I sleep.

Me duermo. – I fall asleep.

Two other words from your vocabulary list that fall into this category:

Irse

Acordarse

sentirse

1. Some verbs just always have to be reflexive. The one word in your vocabulary that falls into this category is “quejarse.”

**Ex. 23** Translate the following sentences into Spanish. Each sentence will have 4 words (five if you include subject).

1. You (familiar singular) brush your hair.
2. We put on our shoes.
3. They wash their hands.
4. I take off my jacket.
5. She paints her fingernails (uñas).
6. Y’all fix your hair.
7. You (familiar singular) put on your pants.
8. I wash my face.
9. He takes his shirt.
10. She tries on the shirt.

**Ex. 24** Now let’s sort out all our reflexive verbs. Identify to which category each verb belongs: 1.

Must always be reflexive; 2. Changes meaning if reflexive; 3. Requires a direct object if not

reflexive

1. Enojarse
2. Despertarse
3. Quejarse
4. Dormirse
5. Vestirse
6. Irse
7. Aburrirse
8. Sentarse
9. Sentirse
10. lavarse

**Ex. 25** Underline the reflexive verbs in the dialogue below. Remember, some verbs can be used

with a reflexive pronoun or not, so be sure you identify only those that are used with

reflexive pronouns.

Then answer the questions that follow.

Mike: Llegué a clase tarde hoy.

Mary: ¿Por qué?

Mike: Porque, aunque me acosté temprano, no pude dormirme inmediatamente, y no oí mi despertador. Me levanté muy tarde.

Mary: No te despertó tu madre?

Mike: No estuvo en casa. Tuve que despertar a mi hermano y prepararle el desayuno. No lavé los platos Me vestí y conduje a la universidad.

Mary: ¿No te duchaste?

Mike: ¡No! Por falta de tiempo. Llegué tarde a mi primera clase, y el profesor se enojó cuando entré.

Mary: ¿Qué tal la clase?

Mike: Me aburrí. Y luego, ¡me dormí!

1. ¿Por qué llegó Mike tarde a su clase?
2. ¿Por qué no despertó a Mike su madre?
3. ¿Qué hizo Mike antes de conducir a la universidad?
4. ¿Cuál era la reacción del profesor cuando Mike llegó?
5. ¿Le interesó la clase a Mike? ¿Cómo lo sabes?

**Ex. 26** Complete the sentences with appropriate reflexive pronoun.

Model: **Nos** levantamos a las siete.

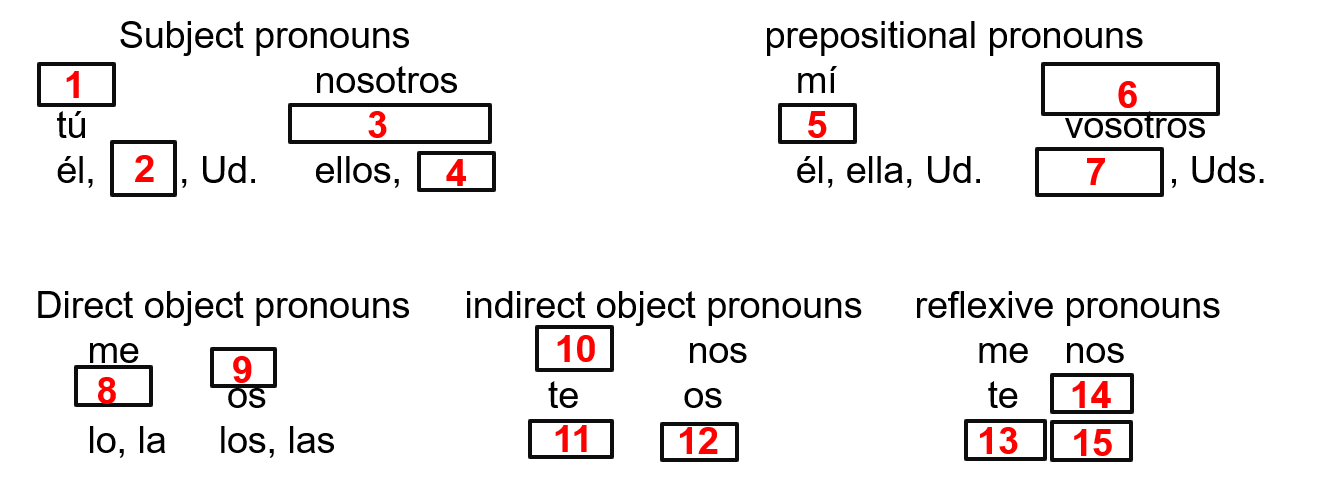
1. Entre semana \_ voy a dormir temprano.
2. Pero los fines de semana siempre duermo más tarde.
3. Todos los días mi amiga y yo maquillamos para ir a la escuela.
4. Pero los fines de semana arreglamos para ir a bailar.
5. Generalmente mis hermanos mayores no afeitan,
6. Pero sí ellos afeitan cuando van a ver a sus novias.
7. Todas las noches acuesto a la misma hora
8. Pero los jueves y viernes duermo más tarde porque siempre voy al antro.
9. Usualmente mi abuelo baña en la regadera
10. Pero los domingos él\_ baña en la tina.

**Ex. 27** Select the appropriate verb and conjugate in the present tense. All verbs will be reflexive, except for two.

1. Mi padre generalmente por la mañana. (*afeitarse*, *quitarse*)
2. Las mujeres no todos los días. (*afeitarse*, *vestirse*)
3. Yo los dientes después de comer.(*peinarse*, *cepillarse*)
4. Los niños siempre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las manos antes de comer. (*maquillarse*, *lavarse*)
5. Los lunes, nosotros temprano. (*ponerse*, *levantarse*)
6. Sara y tú temprano, ¿no? (*levantar*, *levantarse*)
7. Los fines de semana, yo tarde. (*levantarse*, *ponerse*)
8. -¿Puedes ir a la tienda ahora? -Ahora no, estoy (*peinarse*, *bañarse*).
9. El cabello de Pedro está muy chino (curly). No sé por qué él no . (*levantarse*, *peinarse*)
10. ¿Qué vas a para ir a la fiesta? (*poner*, *ponerse*)
11. Tengo que la ropa hoy. (*lavar*, *lavarse*)
12. Cada noche, yo a mi bebé. (*bañar*, *bañarse*)
13. Yo los zapatos antes de dormir. (*quitarse*, *desvestirse*)

**Ex. 28** You’ve learned a lot of pronouns: subject, direct object, indirect object, reflexive, and

prepositional! Look at the chart below, and fill in the missing pronouns.



You’ve learned a lot of verbs that will allow you to talk about your daily routine. Here are some more words to use in your conversations:

Baño

Champú

Crema de afeitar

Despertador

Ducha

Espejo

Inodoro

Jabón

Lavabo

Maquillaje

Pasta de dientes

Toalla

Vocabulary for Sequence

Let’s kick your writing and conversational styles up a notch. When we talk about our daily routine, we don’t say, “I showered. I put on my makeup. I got dressed. I ate breakfast.” We say, “I showered and put on my makeup. Then I got dressed. Finally, I ate breakfast.” The following words will help you discuss your daily

Antes (de)

Después (de)

Durante

Entonces

Finalmente

Luego

Más tarde

Por fin

Por la mañana

Por la noche

Conversation

With a classmate, discuss your daily routine – what time you get up, whether you bathe or shower & whether you do it at night or in the morning, what time you get to school, etc., through bedtime. See what activities you have in common – the time you go to bed, whether you bathe or shower & at night or in the morning, etc.

**Ex. 29** You should have been able to use your new words in your conversation. Let’s practice

them before you go on to your writing assignment. For each word below, write the Spanish

equivalent:

1. During
2. Towel
3. Sink
4. Mirror
5. Soap
6. Before
7. Then
8. Finally
9. Shampoo
10. After
11. Shower
12. Later
13. Alarm clock
14. Commode, toilet
15. makeup

**Ex. 30** Conjugate the verbs in the preterite.

1. Yo (sugerir)
2. Nosotros (preferir)
3. Ella (mentir)
4. Yo (conseguir)
5. Mary (dormir)
6. Usted (pedir)
7. Ellos (morir)
8. Tú (sentir)
9. Los meseros (servir)
10. Mike y yo (repetir)

**Ex. 31** Provide the correct form of the verbs in the present tense. Be sure to include reflexive pronouns.

1. Todos los días \_\_\_\_\_temprano (acostarse)
2. El señor siempre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_con agua fría (bañarse)
3. Mi papá diariamente (afeitarse).
4. Mi mamá para ir al trabajo (maquillarse).
5. Miguel nunca \_\_\_ (peinarse)
6. Cada mañana desayuno después de \_\_\_ . (levantarse).
7. Normalmente después de comer, duermo.(dormirse).
8. Las muchachas el pelo todas las noches (cepillarse).
9. Siempre tenemos que \_\_\_\_\_los dientes tres veces al día (cepillarse)
10. Los fines de semana en el hostal nosotros \_\_\_\_ muy tarde (dormirse).

Writing

Mary’s sister takes forever to get ready in the morning, because she spends a lot of time on her hair and makeup. Tell how long it takes you to get in ready and why it takes you so long or why you’re able to be so fast. Minimum of five sentences.

**Santiago de Compostela**



[www.caminodesantiago.me](http://www.caminodesantiago.me)

From <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/347/>:

Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) is located in Galicia, situated in the far north-west of Spain.

In the beginning of the 9th century, a hermit called Pelagius saw a mysterious light shining over a Roman tomb forgotten in the middle of a forest. Very soon, the incredible news spread all over the Christian world: the tomb of St. James the Greater, the beloved apostle of Jesus Christ, had been discovered in a far site near the *finis terrae*, the end of the known Earth, in the northwest of Iberian Peninsula. A few years later, this site became a famous pilgrimage town, one of the most important of Christianity. Pilgrims came from all over Europe following the *Camino de Santiago*to reach the city born around the Holy Tomb, exercising a great influence on the surrounding area. This is evidenced in the small towns, churches, hospitals, and monasteries that were built near the *Camino*to attend to the thousands of pilgrims who came to visit the tomb. This influence in the local architecture and art was especially strong and long-lasting in the north-west of Spain, but the fame and the reputation of the sanctuary of Santiago de Compostela went well beyond; Galicia was even known in the Nordic sagas as Jakobsland.

This famous pilgrimage site also became a symbol in the Spanish Christians' struggle against Islam. Destroyed by the Muslims at the end of the 10th century, it was completely rebuilt in the following century.

The Old Town of Santiago de Compostela, together with the outlying Santa Maria de Conxo Monastery, constitutes an extraordinary ensemble of distinguished monuments. The squares and narrow streets of the Old Town contain Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, and Neoclassicist buildings. This town is not only a harmonious and very well preserved historical city, but also a place deeply imbued with faith. The cathedral, considered as a masterpiece of Romanesque architecture, keeps the remarkable Pórtico de la Gloria, a jewel of the medieval sculpture. However, the authentic symbol of the city is the Baroque western façade of the cathedral, which forms one of the sides of the square of Obradoiro, one of the world´s most beautiful urban areas.

From <https://www.redmonkeywalkingtravel.com/>:

There are a number of different Camino de Santiago routes. The main route that crosses Spain from St. Jean Pied de Port to Santiago de Compostela is known as the Camino Frances, because it starts in France. (Yes, this does make it confusing :).  Besides being historically accurate and used since Roman times, this route is fascinating, filled with the most important cathedrals, art, ancient Roman roads and beautiful scenery.

From <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/botafumeiro>, regarding the famous *Botafumeiro* in the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela:

Traditionally, a handheld censer is used during Catholic Mass to burn incense as an “oration to God” and as part of rituals in the Orthodox religion. Historically, the incense also served to mask the smell of tired and unwashed pilgrims who crowded into the pews. It was also believed to have a preventative effect against plague.



But when a cathedral is the size of the [Santiago de Compostela](https://www.atlasobscura.com/things-to-do/santiago-de-compostela-spain) Cathedral in [Spain](https://www.atlasobscura.com/things-to-do/spain)—which has a capacity of 1,200 people—an altar boy swinging a mere incense burner won’t cut it. That’s where the Botafumeiro comes in. At 5.25 feet tall and with a reported weight of between 110 to 352 pounds, this thurible is one of the largest in the world.

The cathedral has used a swinging censer since the 11th century. Its size necessitates the use of a rope and pulley system, its current one having been installed in 1604. At a cost of about 450 euros per “performance,” the Botafumeiro isn’t swung at every mass. When it’s brought out for special occasions, it requires eight red-robed men called *tiraboleiros* to swing it. It can reach heights of 69 feet at the top of its 213-foot arc between the ends of the cathedral. It can reach its maximum height after about 17 cycles, which requires roughly 80 seconds of swinging.

A massive swinging piece of metal is, of course, not without its accidents. The most notable occurred when Princess Catherine of Aragon visited in 1499 on her journey to marry Arthur, Prince of [Wales](https://www.atlasobscura.com/things-to-do/wales) and son of King Henry VII. While it was being swung, the Botafumeiro became disconnected from its rope and flew out of the cathedral through a high window. Luckily, no one is believed to have been injured by the rogue, man-sized incense burner.

More recently, the cords holding the Botafumeiro failed in July 1937 and hot coals toppled onto the floor. But modern-day pilgrims and tourists can rest assured: the current procedure is to attach the rope to the Botafumeiro with sturdy sailor’s knots.

Questions

1. Who is the apostle to whom homage is paid at Santiago de Compostela?
2. The Santiago Cathedral is made in what style of architecture?
3. There are several “caminos,” or pilgrim routes to Santiago de Compostela. What is the main route?
4. What are the dual purposes of the censers used during mass? And perhaps a third?
5. Why is the famous Botafumeiro at the Santiago de Compostela Cathedral not used during every mass?

VOCABULARIO: CAPÍTULO SEIS

Verbos de la rutina diaria y personal

Acordarse (de)

Acostarse (ue)

Afeitarse

Arreglarse el pelo

Bañarse

Cepillarse

Cuidarse

Despertarse

Dormirse (ue)

Ducharse

Enojarse

Irse

Lavarse

Maquillarse

Pintarse

Ponerse la ropa

preocuparse

probarse

Respirar

Quedarse

Quejarse

Quitarse la ropa

Rasurarse

Secarse

Sentarse

Sentirse bien/mal

Vestirse (i)

Palabras indefinidas y negativas

Algo

Alguien

Algun/a(s), algún

Jamás

Nadie

Ni…ni

Ninguno/a, ningún

Nunca

o…o

siempre

también

tampoco

En el baño

Baño

Champú

Crema de afeitar

Despertardor

Ducha

Espejo

Inodoro

Jabón

Lavabo

Maquillaje

Pantuflas

Pasta de dientes

Toalla

Palabras de secuencia

Antes (de)

Después (de)

Durante

Entonces

Finalmente

Luego

Más tarde

Por fin

Por la mañana

Por la noche

Por la tarde

Por último

Verbos como gustar

Aburrir

Doler

Encantar

Faltar

Fascinar

Importer

Interesar

Molestar

Quedar

Cambio de raíz en el pretérito

Conseguir (i)

Despedirse (i)

Divertirse (i)

Dormir(se) (u)

Mentir

Morir (u)

Pedir (i)

Preferer (i)

Repetir (i)

Reírse (i)

Seguir (i)

Sentirse (i)

Servir (i)

Sonreirse (i)

Sugerir (i)