**GUÍA DE ESTUDIO DE LA LECCIÓN 3**

**VOCABULARIO**

las afueras suburbs; outskirts

el alquiler rent payment

el ama de casa housekeeper,

caretaker

el barrio neighborhood

el edificio de apartamentos/ apartment departamentos building

el/la vecino/a neighbor

la vivienda housing

alquilar to rent

mudarse to move (from

one house to another)

el altillo/ático/desván attic

el balcón balcony

la cocina kitchen

el comedor dining room

el dormitorio/la recámara bedroom

el cuarto/aposento

la entrada entrance

la escalera stairs; stairway

el garage/la cochera garage

el jardín garden; yard

la oficina office

el pasillo hallway

el patio patio, yard

la sala living room

el sótano basement, cellar

la alfombra carpet, rug

la almohada pillow

el armario closet

el cartel poster

la cómoda chest of drawers

las cortinas curtains

el cuadro picture

el estante/el librero bookshelves;

bookcase

la lámpara lamp

la luz light; electricity

la manta/la cobija blanket

la mesita end table

la mesita de noche night stand

los muebles furniture

la pared wall

la pintura painting; picture

el sillón armchair

el sofa couch; sofa

la cafeteria coffee maker

la estufa stove

el congelador freezer

el electrodoméstico electric appliance

el horno oven

el horno de microondas microwave oven

la lavadora washing machine

el lavaplatos dishwasher

el refrigerador refrigerator

la secadora clothes dryer

la tostadora toaster

la copa wineglass; goblet

la cuchara spoon (table or large)

el cuchillo knife

el plato plate

la servilleta napkin

la taza cup

el tenedor fork

el vaso glass

arreglar to neaten; to straighten up

barrer el suelo to sweep the flor

cocinar to cook

ensuciar to get something dirty

hacer la cama to make the bed

hacer quehaceres domésticos to do household chores

lavar to wash

lavar el suelo to wash the floor

lavar/fregar los platos to wash the dishes

limpiar la casa to clean the house

pasar la aspiradora to vacuum

planchar to iron

poner la mesa to set the table

quitar la mesa to clear the table

quitar el polvo to dust

sacar la basura to take out the trash

sacudir los muebles to dust the furniture

aconsejar to advise

insister (en) to insist (on)

mandar to order

recomendar to recommend

rogar to beg; to plead

sugerir to suggest

es bueno que… it’s good that…

es importante que… it’s important that

es malo que… it’s bad that…

es mejor que… it’s better that…

es necesario que… it’s necessary

that…

es urgente que… it’s urgent that…

antes de que… before…

**PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS “QUE”:** Remember, pronouns are words that refer to a noun. Relative pronouns are called “relative” because they are “related” to a noun that has previously been stated.

One way to view relative pronouns is to recognize that they combine two sentences that share a common noun. In the following example, the common noun is “milk” or “leche.”

*¿Dónde está la leche? Compraste leche.  
Where is the milk? You bought milk.*

*¿Dónde está la leche que compraste?  
Where is the milk that you bought?*

Another way to view relative pronouns is to recognize that they are used to introduce a clause that modifies a noun. In the following example, the clause “I finished last night” modifies the noun “book.”

*Terminé el libro anoche. El libro es muy extensor.  
I finished the book last night. The book is very long.*

*El libro que terminé anoche es muy extenso.  
The book that I finished last night is very long.*

The most common relative pronoun, and the one used in the previous two examples is “que”. It can be used to refer to both persons and things, in either the subject or the object position. “Que” is the Spanish equivalent of the English words: who, whom, which, and that.

*El hombre que es pobre … (person, subject) Los libros que son extensos … (thing, subject)  
The man who is poor … The books which are long …*

*La señorita que conocí … (person, object) La carta que leíste … (thing, object)  
The young lady whom I met … The letter that you read …*

The relative pronoun is often omitted in English, but it is NEVER omitted in Spanish.

*La casa que compramos es nueva. El programa que miraba era cómico.  
The house (that) we bought is new.* *The show (that) I was watching was comical.*

**PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS “QUIEN”:** The relative pronoun “quien” is used only to refer to people, and has a plural form “quienes.” (There is no masculine/feminine distinction.)

***Mi tío, quien es profesor, viene a visitarme hoy día. La chica, con quien fui al cine, es mi novia.*** *My uncle, who is a professor, is coming to visit me today. The girl, with whom I went to the movies, is my girlfriend.*

***Quien estudia bastante, saca buenas notas.*** *He who studies hard earns good grades.*

When the relative pronoun refers to a person and is in the direct object position, either “que” or “a quien” may be used. Each is correct. Notice that the “personal a” is used with “quien” but is not used with “que.”

***La señorita que conocí anoche es la hermana de Raquel.*** */* ***La señorita a quien conocí anoche es la hermana de Raquel.*** *The young lady whom I met last night is Raquel’s sister.*

When the relative pronoun occurs after a preposition and refers to a person, “quien” **must** be used. After a preposition, “que” is **only** used to refer to things.

***Los chicos, con quienes fuimos a la playa, son nuestros amigos.*** *The boys, with whom we went to the beach, are our friends.*

***El libro en que pienso es extenso, no es corto.*** *The book I’m thinking of is long, not short.*

In English, although it is technically incorrect, common usage often finds a sentence ending in a preposition. Notice that this **NEVER** occurs in Spanish.

***Ella es la señorita en quien estoy pensando.*** *She is the young lady I’m thinking about. / She is the young lady about whom I’m thinking.*

***Mi padre es la persona a quien envío la carta.*** *My father is the person I’m sending the letter to. / My father is the person to whom I’m sending the letter.*

**PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS EL QUE, LA QUE, LOS QUE, LAS QUE, AND LO QUE:** The relative pronoun “el que” (and its related forms) is used to refer to both people and things. Note that there are four forms to accomodate singular and plural, masculine and feminine: el que, la que, los que, las que.

***Mi tía, la que es profesora, va a visitarme hoy.***  *My aunt, the one who is a professor, is going to visit me today.* ***Las mesas, las que son de plástico, son baratas.*** *The tables, the ones that are made of plastic, are cheap.* ***Mi tío, el que es taxista, llegará pronto.*** *My uncle, the one who is a taxi driver, will arrive soon.*

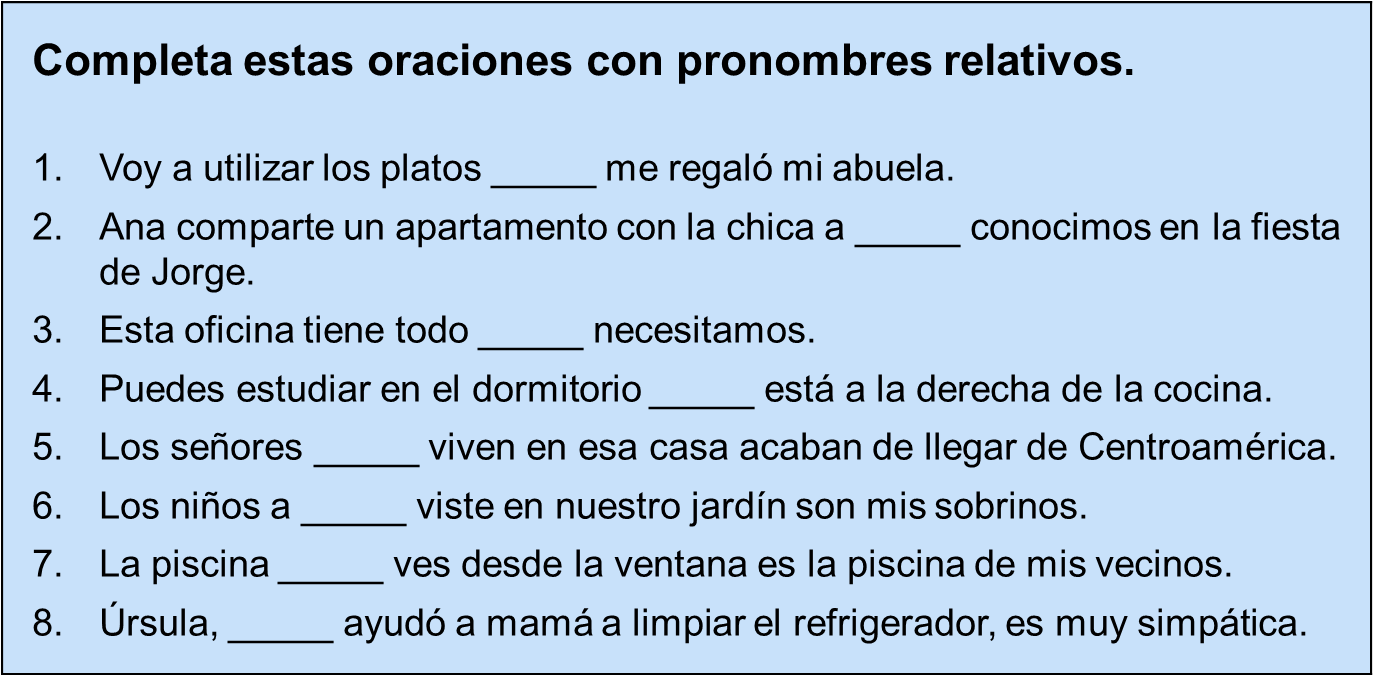
***Mis pantalones, los que son viejos, son muy cómodos.*** *My pants, the ones that are old, are very comfortable.*

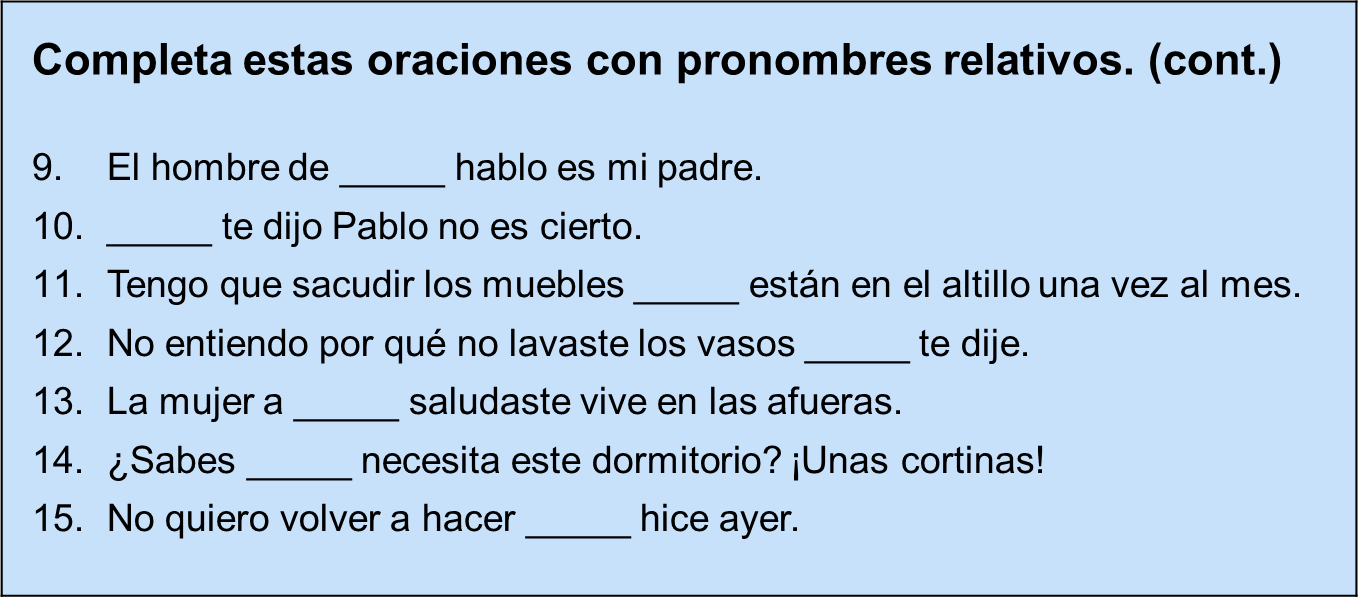
Another set of relative pronouns can be used in place of el que, la que, los que, and las que: *el cual, la cual, los cuales, las cuales*. These are not commonly used in everyday conversation, and are generally reserved for written Spanish or formal oratory.

When the relative pronoun refers to an abstract idea, use “lo que.”

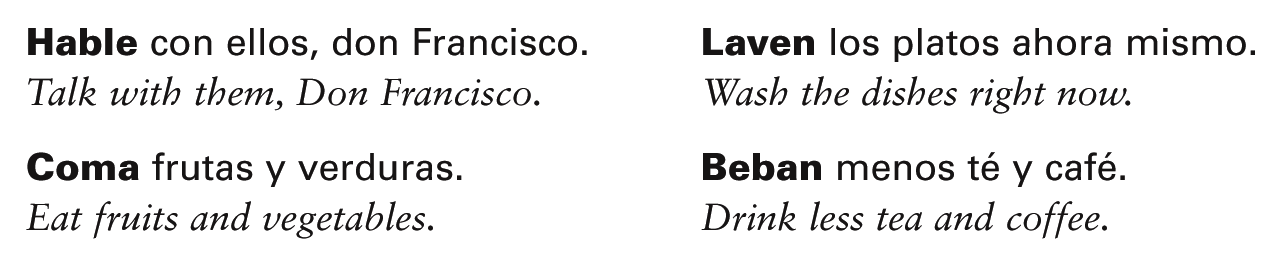
***Lo que quieres no existe.*** *That which you want does not exist.*

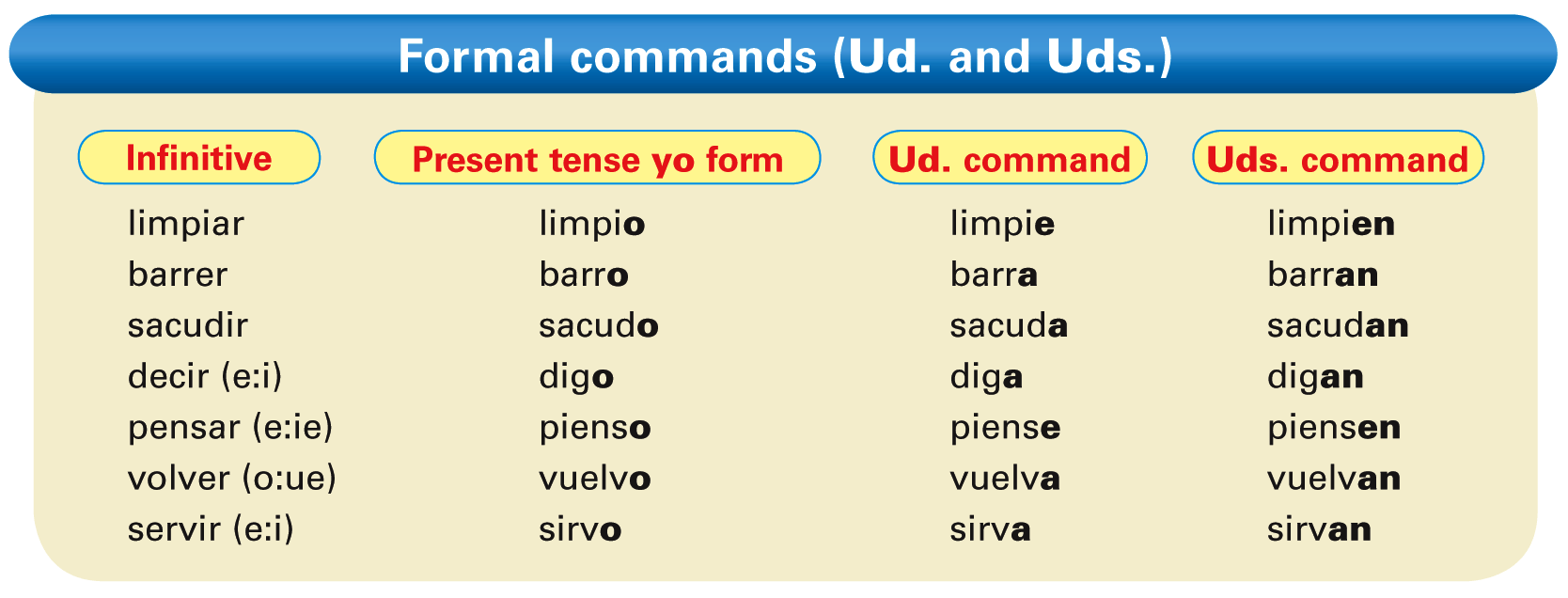
***No comprendo lo que ocurre.*** *I do not understand that which is happening.*





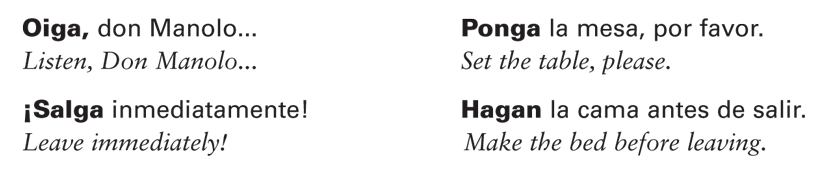
**FORMAL COMMANDS:** As you learned in **Lección 2**, the command forms are used to give orders or advice. Formal commands are used with people you address as **usted** or **ustedes**. Observe these examples, then study the chart.



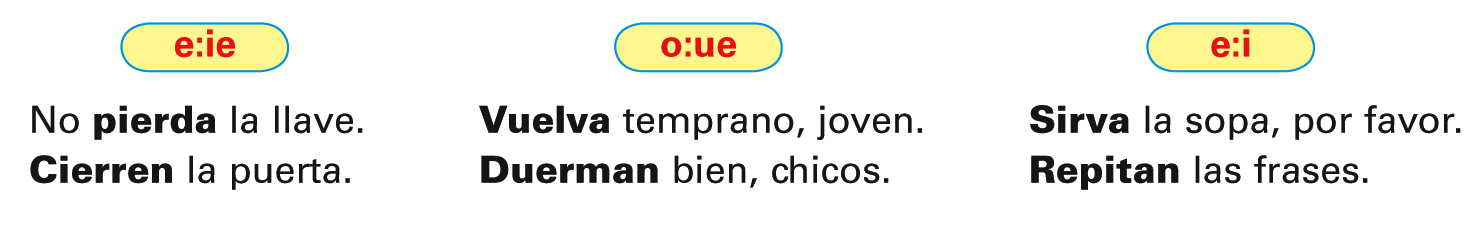


The **usted** and **ustedes** commands, like the negative **tú** commands, are formed by dropping the final **-o** of the **yo** form of the present tense. For **-ar** verbs, add **-e** or **-en**. For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, add **-a** or **-an**.

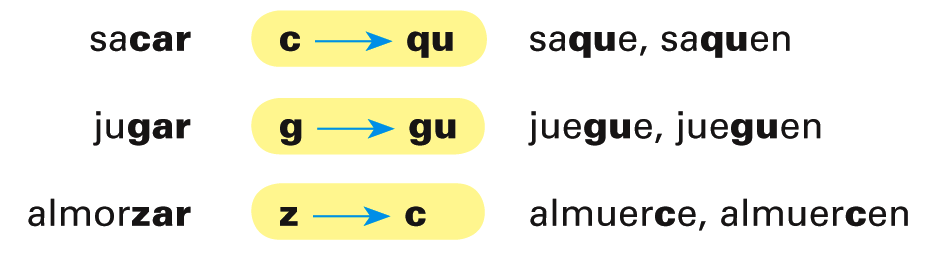
* Verbs with irregular **yo** forms maintain the same irregularity in their formal commands. These verbs include **conducir**, **conocer**, **decir**, **hacer**, **ofrecer**, **oír**, **poner**, **salir**, **tener**, **traducir**, **traer**, **venir**, and **ver**.



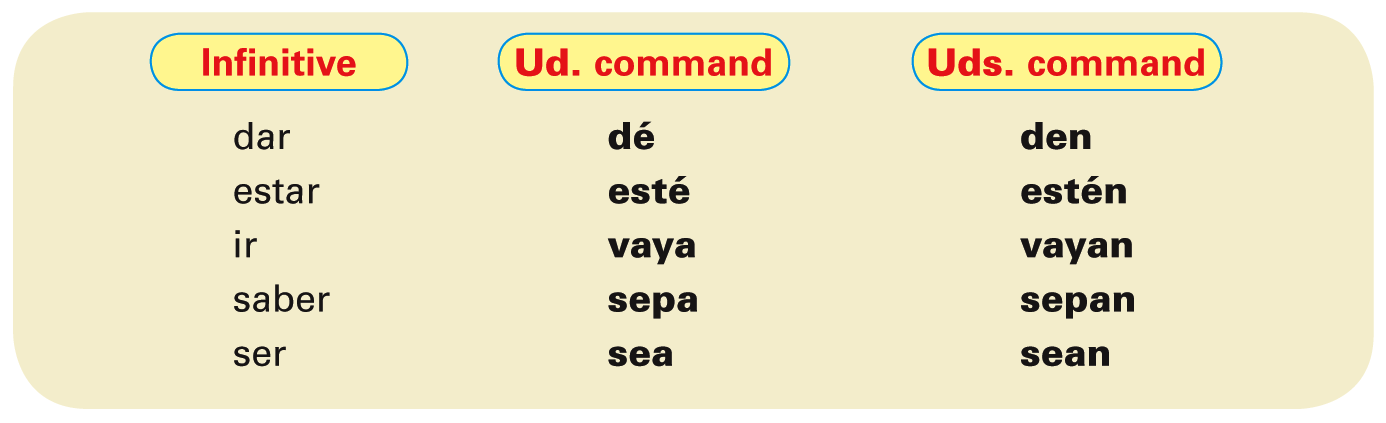
* Note also that verbs maintain their stem changes in **usted** and **ustedes** commands.



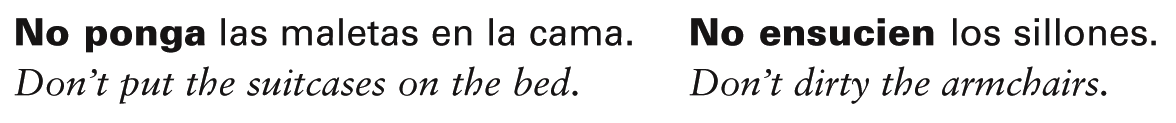
* Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the command forms.



* These verbs have irregular formal commands.



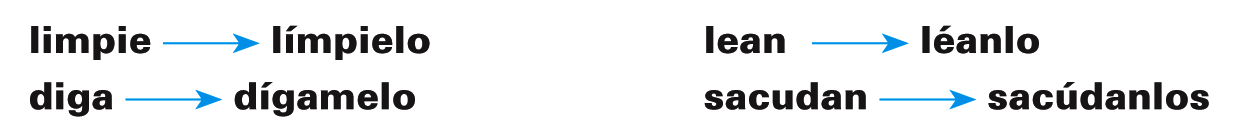
To make a formal command negative, simply place **no** before the verb.



* In affirmative commands, reflexive, indirect, and direct object pronouns are always attached to the end of the verb.



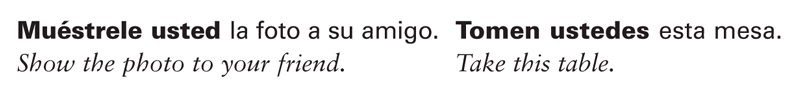
* **¡Atención!** When a pronoun is attached to an affirmative command that has two or more syllables, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress.

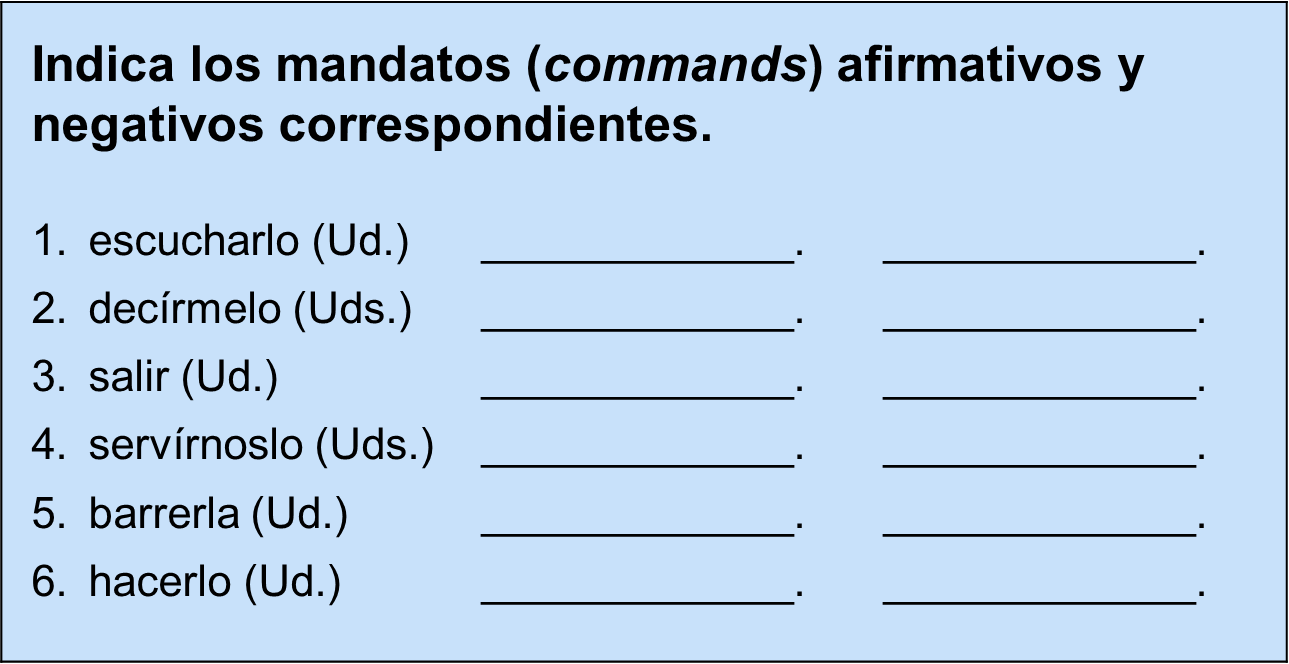


* In negative commands, these pronouns always precede the verb.



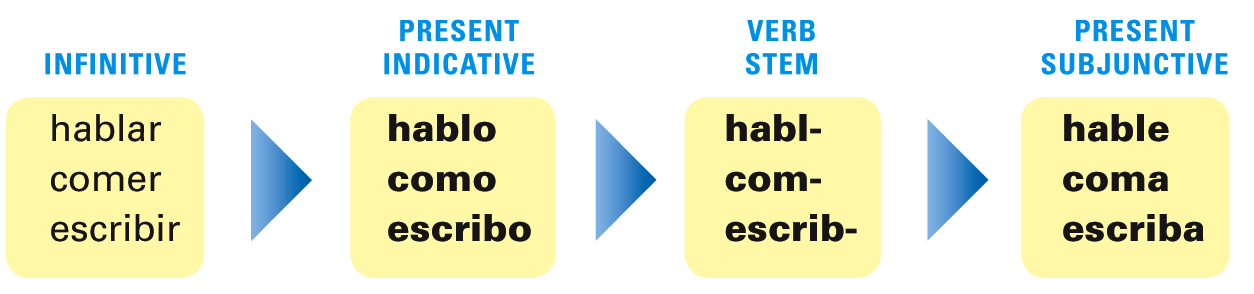
* **Usted** and **ustedes** can be used with the command forms to strike a more formal   
  tone. In such instances they follow the command form.



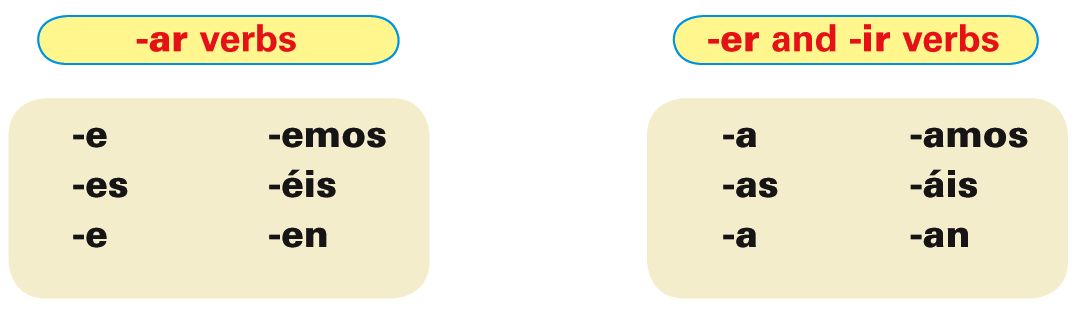


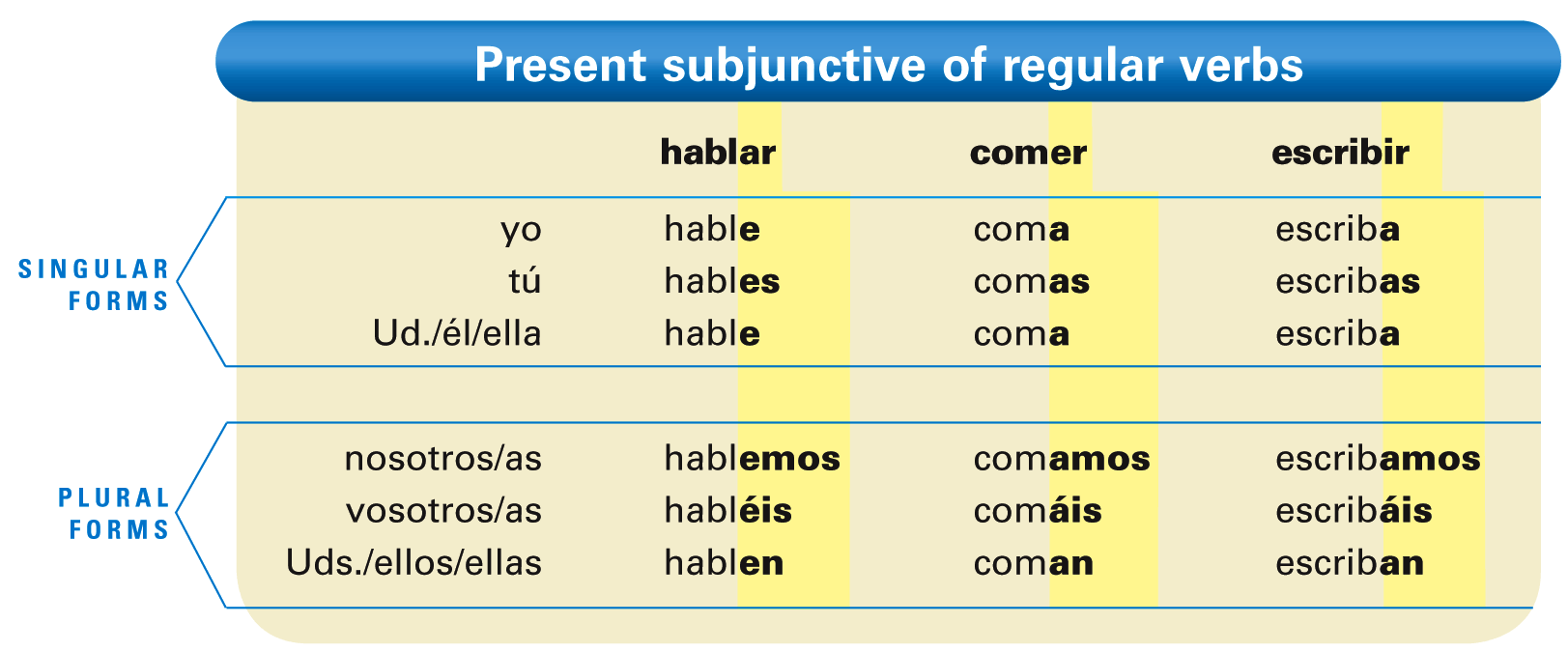
**THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE**

* **With the exception of commands, all the verb forms you have been using have been in the indicative mood. The indicative is used to state facts and to express actions or states that the speaker considers to be real and definite. In contrast, the subjunctive mood expresses the speaker’s attitudes toward events, as well as actions or states the speaker views as uncertain or hypothetical.**
* **The present subjunctive is formed very much like usted commands, ustedes commands, and *negative* tú commands. From the yo form of the present indicative, drop the -o ending, and replace it with the subjunctive endings.**

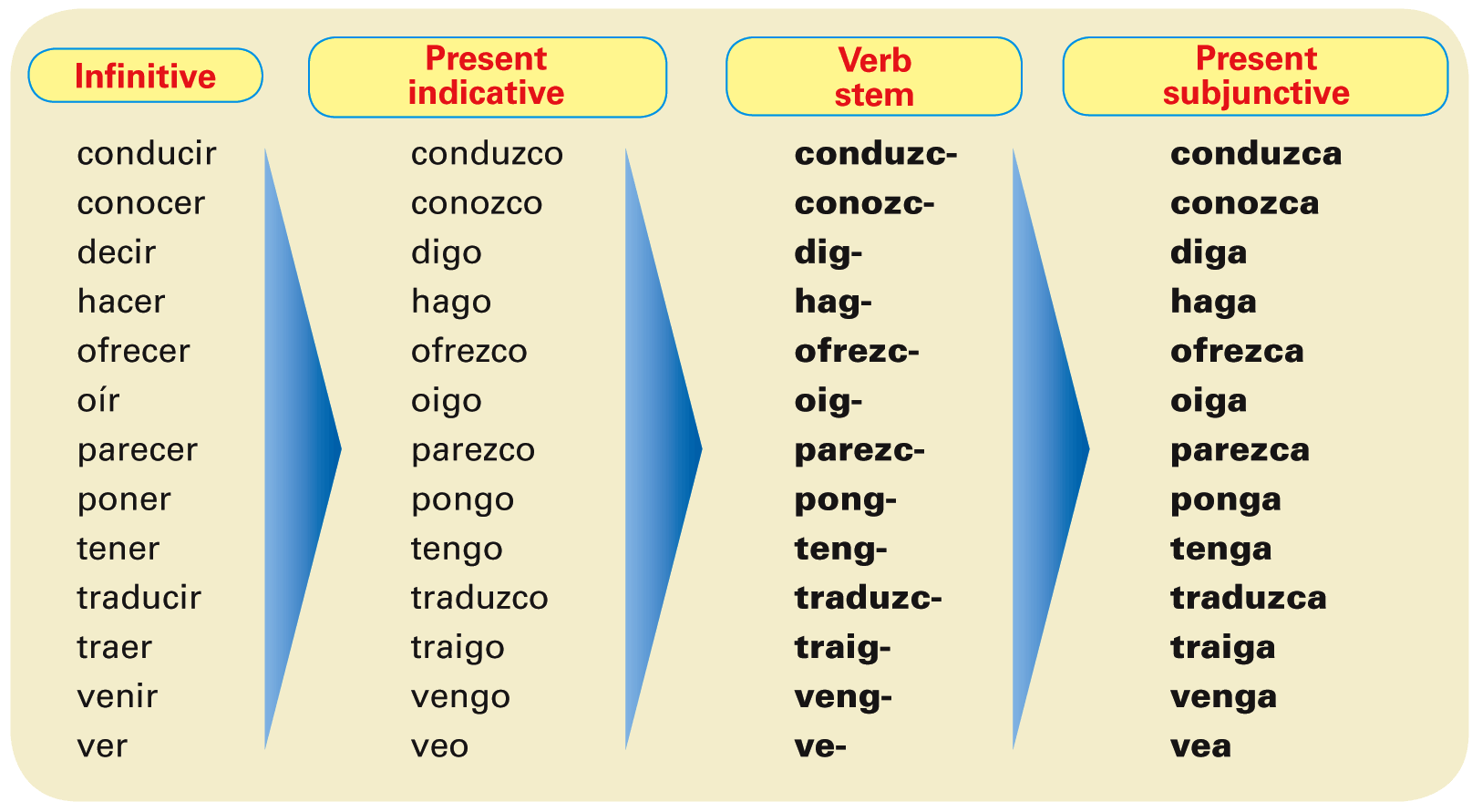


* **The present subjunctive endings are:**

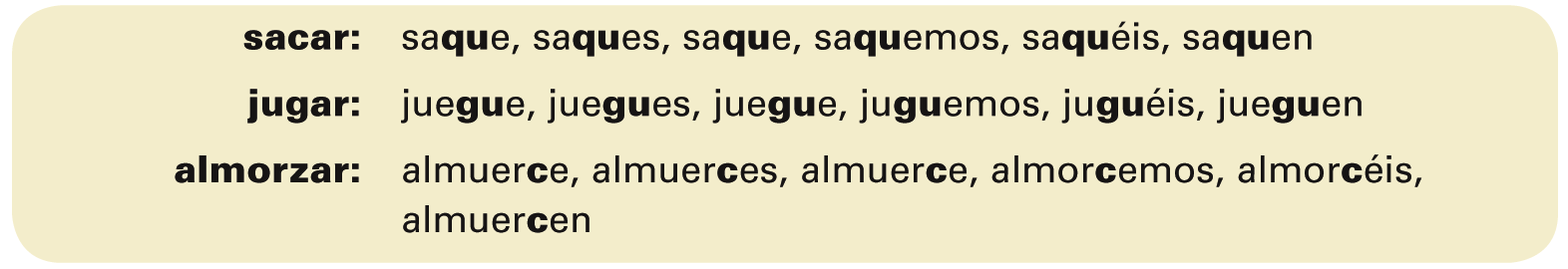




* **Verbs with irregular yo forms show the same irregularity in all forms of the present subjunctive.**

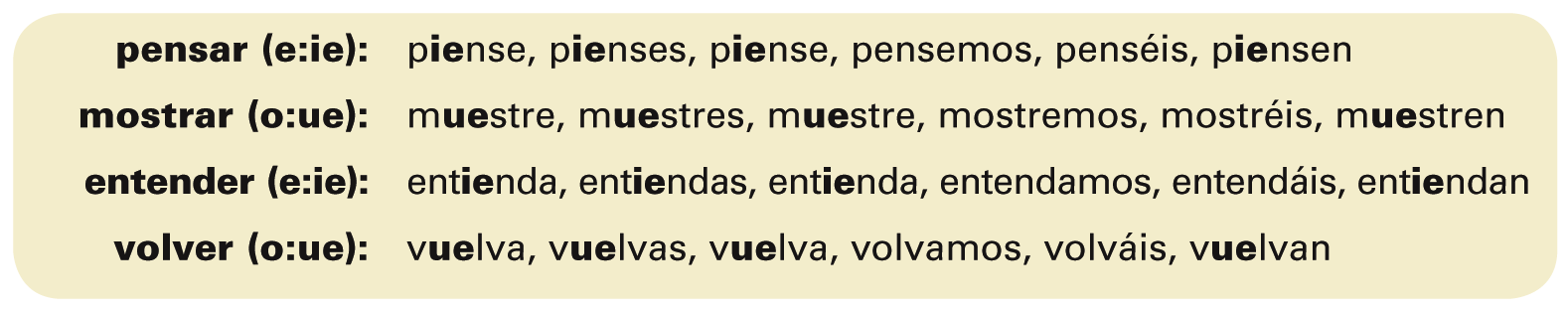


* **To maintain the c, g, and z sounds, verbs ending in -car, -gar, and -zar have a spelling change in all forms of the present subjunctive.**

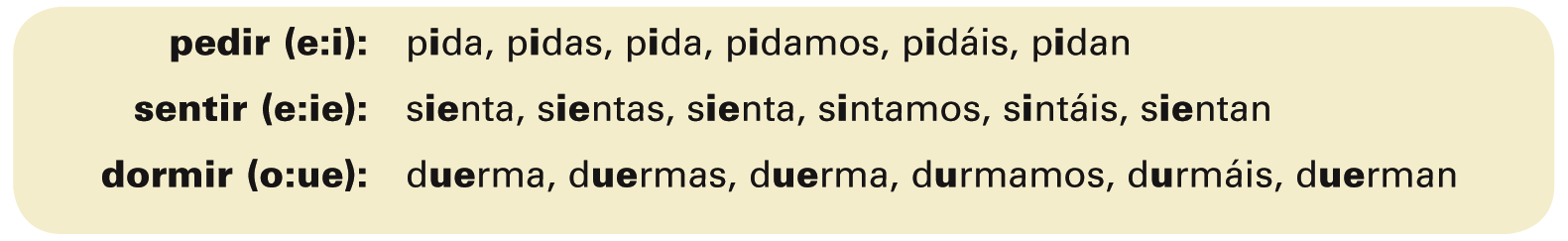


**Present subjunctive of stem-changing verbs**

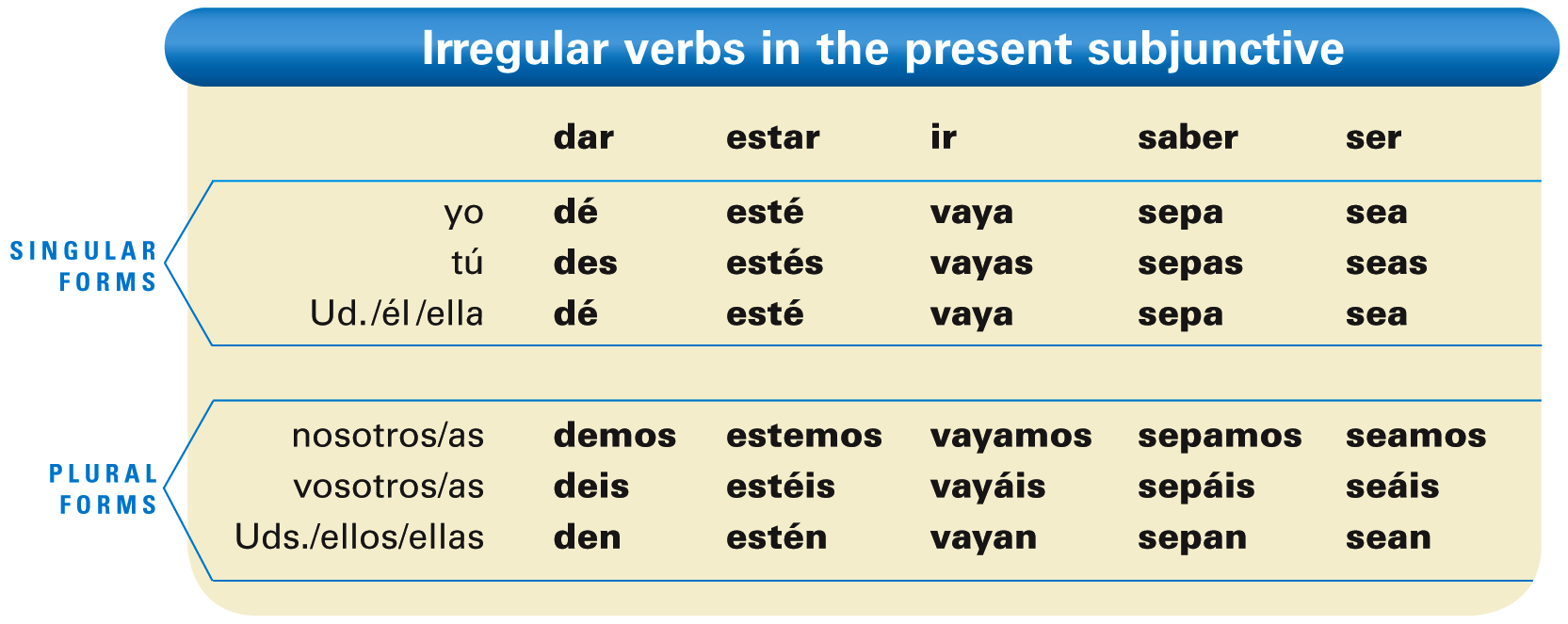
* **-Ar and -er stem-changing verbs have the same stem changes in the subjunctive as they do in the present indicative.**



* **-Ir stem-changing verbs have the same stem changes in the subjunctive as they do in the present indicative, but in addition, the nosotros/as and vosotros/as forms undergo a stem change. The unstressed e changes to i, while the unstressed o changes to u.**

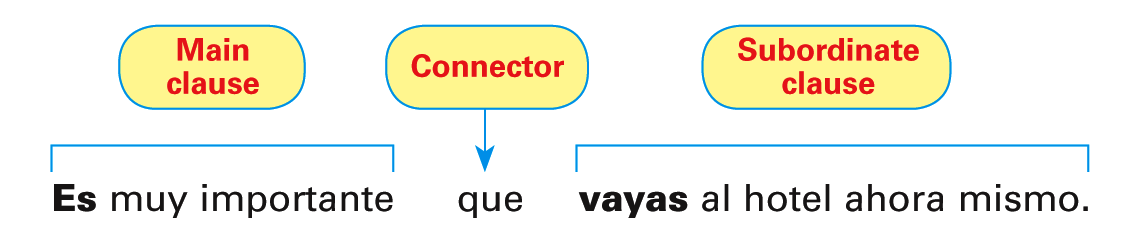


**Irregular verbs in the present subjunctive. These five verbs are irregular in the present subjunctive.**

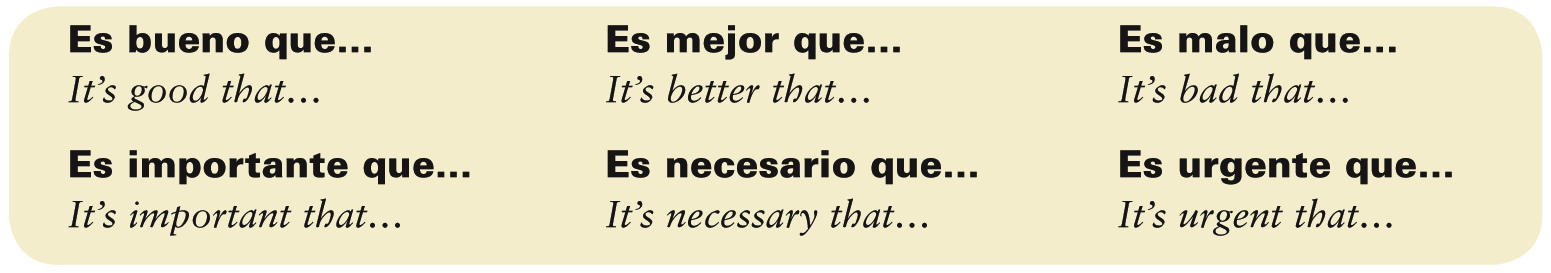


* **¡Atención! The subjunctive form of hay (*there is*, *there are*) is also irregular: haya.**

**General uses of the subjunctive: The subjunctive is mainly used to express: 1) will and influence, 2) emotion, 3) doubt, disbelief, and denial, and 4) indefiniteness and nonexistence. The subjunctive is most often used in sentences that consist of a main clause and a subordinate clause. The main clause contains a verb or expression that triggers the use of the subjunctive. The conjunction que connects the subordinate clause to the main clause.**

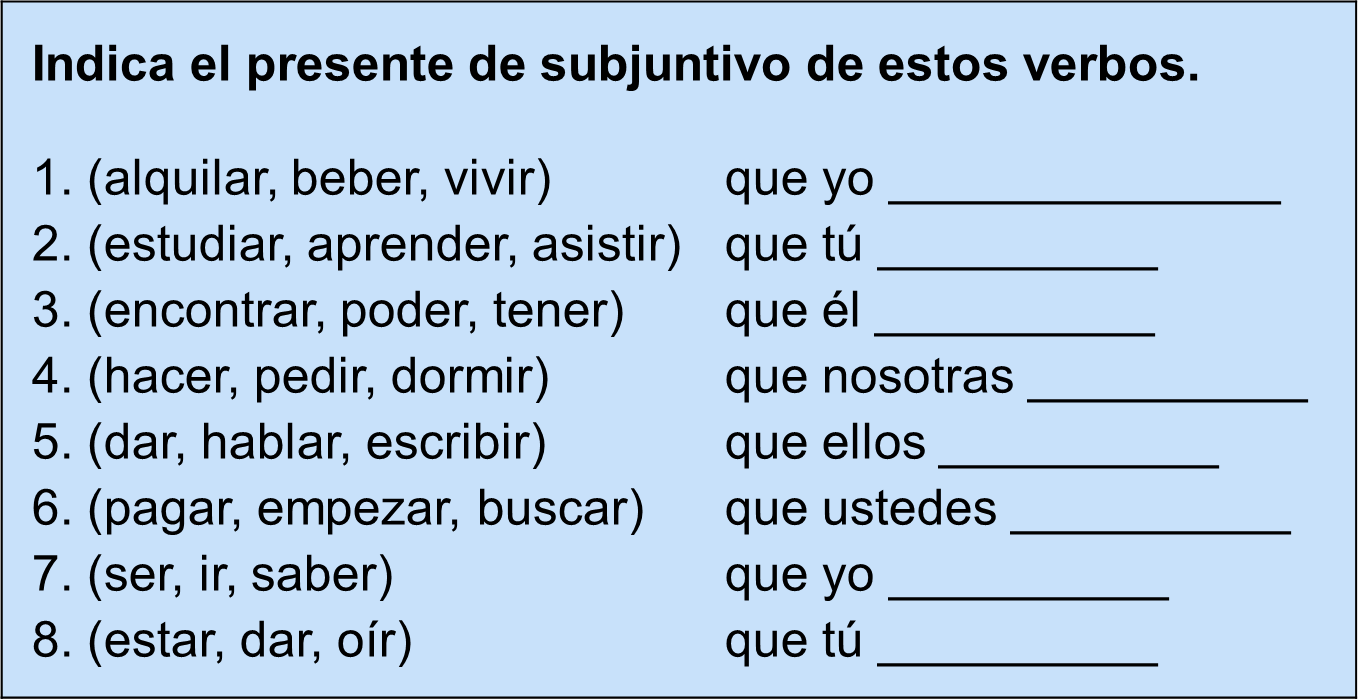


* **These impersonal expressions are always followed by clauses in the subjunctive:**



**Escribe oraciones usando el subjuntivo con expresiones impersonales.**

1. **Es necesario / yo / beber …**
2. **Es importante / tú / estudiar …**
3. **Es malo / él / dormir …**
4. **Es mejor / nosotras / hacer …**
5. **Es bueno / ellos / poder …**
6. **Es urgente / ustedes / pagar …**
7. **Es importante / yo / saber …**
8. **Es bueno / tú /ser …**

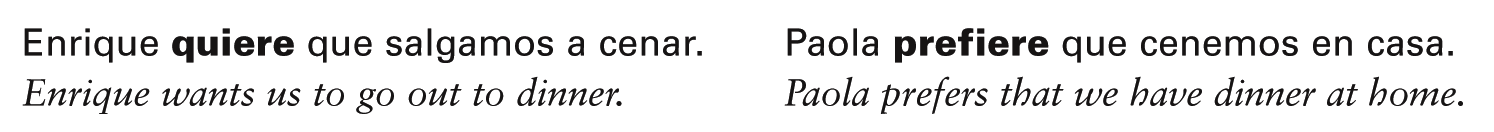


**SUBJUNCTIVE WITH VERBS OF WILL AND INFLUENCE**

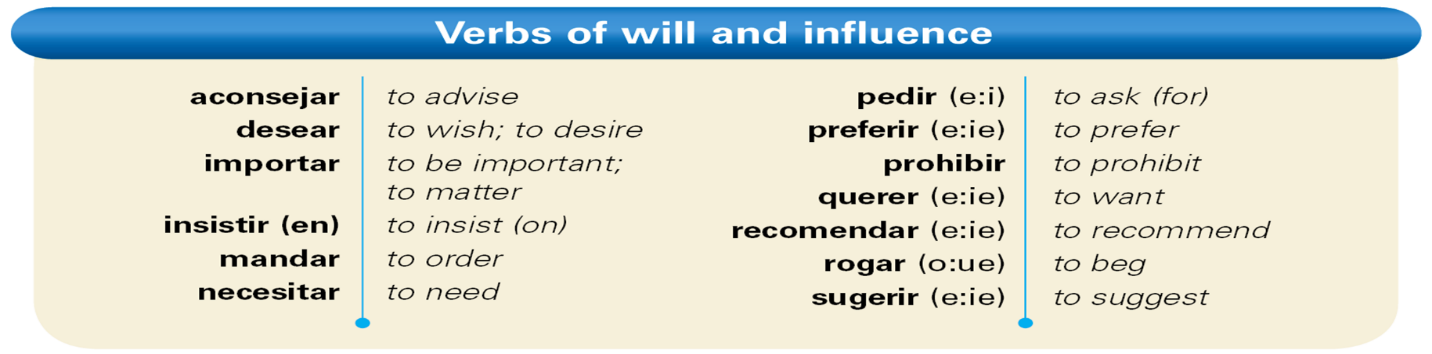
* **You will now learn how to use the subjunctive with verbs and expressions of will and influence.**



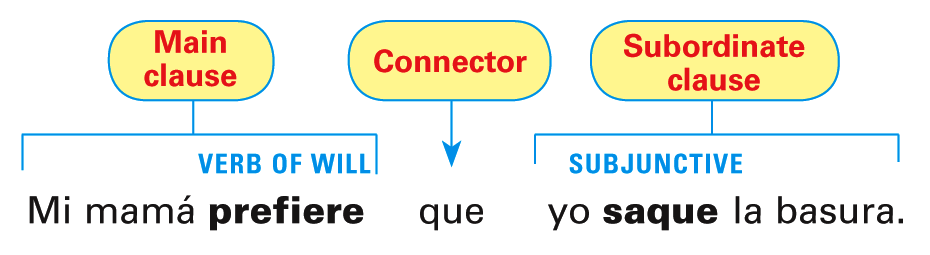
* **Verbs of will and influence are often used when someone wants to affect the actions or behavior of other people.**



* **¡Atención! In English, verbs or expressions of will and influence often use the infinitive, such as *I want you to go*. This is not the case in Spanish, where the subjunctive would be used in a subordinate clause. Here is a list of widely used verbs of will and influence.**



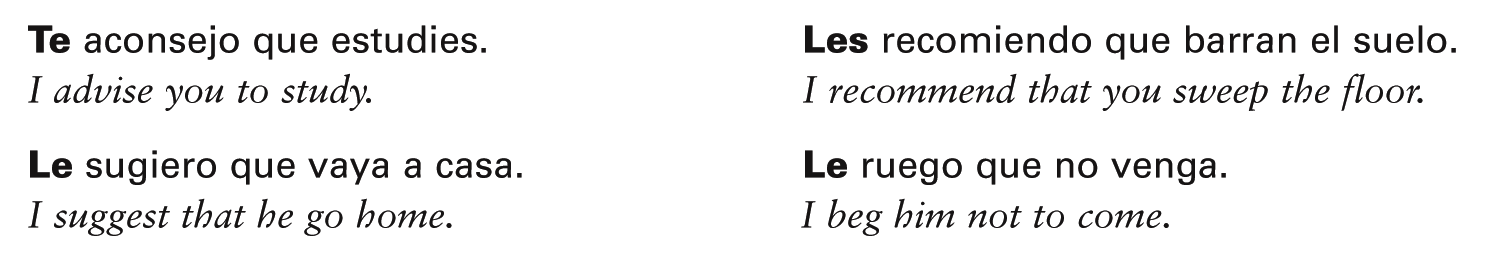
* **Some impersonal expressions, such as es necesario que, es importante que, es mejor que, and es urgente que, are considered expressions of will or influence.**
* **When the main clause contains an expression of will or influence, the subjunctive is required in the subordinate clause, provided that the two clauses have different subjects.**



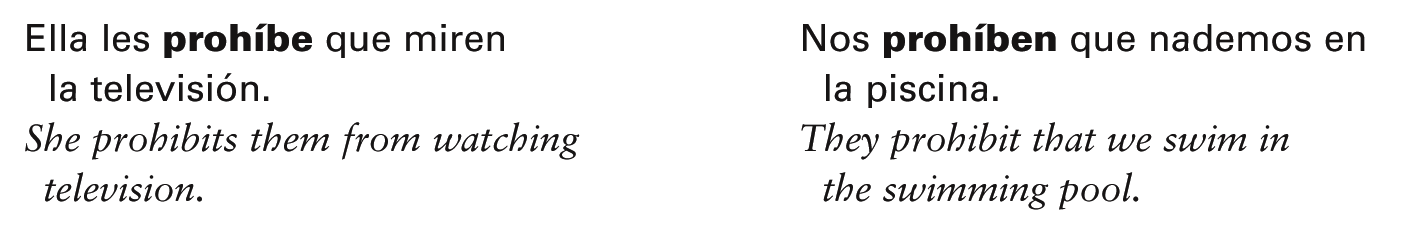
**Les sugiero que arreglen el apartamento.**

**Recomiendo que se organicen en equipos.**

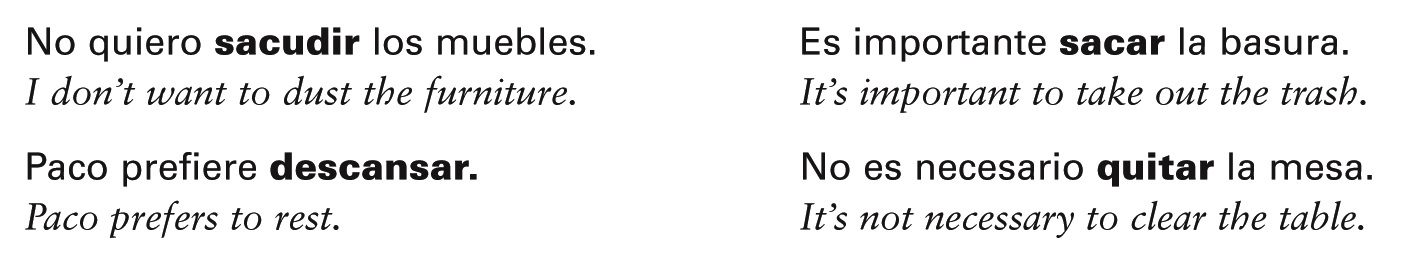
* **Indirect object pronouns are often used with the verbs aconsejar, importar, mandar, pedir, prohibir, recomendar, rogar, and sugerir.**



* **Note that all the forms of prohibir in the present tense carry a written accent, except for the nosotros/as form: prohíbo, prohíbes, prohíbe, prohibimos, prohibís, prohíben.**



* **The infinitive is used with words or expressions of will and influence if there is no change of subject in the sentence.**



**Escribe oraciones usando el subjuntivo con verbos para recomendar o sugerir.**

1. **Yo / sugerir / a ti / ir …**
2. **Tú / querer / yo / hacer …**
3. **Mis padres / insistir en / nosotros / limpiar …**
4. **Los estudiantes / pedir / a la maestro / no dar …**
5. **Mi madre / rogar / a mis hermanos / sacar …**

