Errores comunes

1. Read the explanations.
2. Correct or translate the sentences below. (letters)
* “Es no”
	+ *Many students use this to translate “is not”. The word “not” doesn’t exist in Spanish. The correct order should be “No es.”*
		1. La clase de ciencia es no divertida.
		2. Mi mamá es no perezosa. Mi mamá no es perezosa.
		3. Yo soy no deportista. Yo no soy deportista.
* “Yo tiene/Ella tengo/Él tienes”
	+ *Students forget to conjugate the verb, “to have”. Remember have isn’t the same for everybody, you change the verb depending on the* ***who****.*
		1. Yo tiene pelo rubio.
		2. Ella tengo catorce años. Ella tiene
		3. Él tienes un diccionario. Él tiene
* “Tú es/Yo es/Ella soy/Yo eres”
	+ *Even in English the “to be” verb changes. Conjugate ser correctly—don’t just spit it back in the same form*.
		1. Yo es muy baja. Yo soy
		2. Nosotras son artístico. Nosotras somos artísticas
		3. Ella soy mi hermana. Ella es mi hermana.
		4. Tú es estúpido. Tú eres tonto.
* Double conjugating
	+ *A verb that ends in “r” is an infinitive; e.g. bailar, vivir, comer. It means “to” do that thing. It can also represent the verb as a noun “dancing, living, eating”.*
	+ *When you say, “Me gusta hablo por teléfono,” you are saying “I like I talk on the phone.” Use the inifintive after gustar verbs (“Me gusta habl****ar*** *por teléfono”) to mean you like to talk on the phone or you like talking on the phone.*
		1. Me gusta paso tiempo con amigos. Me gusta pasar
		2. Le gusta canta por las mañanas. Le gusta cantar
		3. Te gusta corres en el parque. Te gusta correr
		4. Nos gusta comemos la cena a las seis. Nos gusta comer
		5. A mí me gusta bailo en el gimnasio. A mí me gusta bailar…
* Using the plural for family
	+ *Yes there is more than one person in a typical family, but the word “familia” is singular so conjugate it for the 3rd person singular.*
		1. Mi familia viven en Provo. Mi familia vive …
		2. Mi familia comemos a las seis. Mi familia come…
		3. Su familia corren al parque. Su familia corre al parque.
* Question word: do
	+ *We have interrogatives in Spanish just like in English, but for asking yes-no questions we do not start using the words: Do you, Are you, Will, Does, etc. So don’t ask me out of context.*
	+ *Are you skinny? 🡪 ¿Eres delgado? Literally, “You are skinny?”*
		1. Are you funny? ¿Eres gracioso? You are
		2. Do you like pizza? ¿Te gusta la pizza?
		3. Are they daring? ¿Ellos son atrevidos?
		4. Do we run to the park? ¿Corremos al parque?
		5. Am I good-looking? ¿Soy guapo?
		6. Does she play soccer? ¿Juega fútbol (ella)?
* Gustar verbs
	+ *Gustar does not mean “like”!!! It means “to please”. See the following translations and then translate the sentences below literally.*
	+ *A mí me gusta cantar. 🡪 Singing is pleasing to me.*
	+ *A mí me gustan las hamburguesas. 🡪 Hamburgers are pleasing to me.*
	+ *Los refrescos me gustan. 🡪 Soft drinks please me.*
	+ *Me gusta estudiar. 🡪 Studying pleases me.*
	+ *Te gusta correr. 🡪 Running pleases you.*
	+ *Dibujar le gusta a ella. 🡪 Drawing is pleasing to her.*
	+ *A ella le gusta pintar. 🡪 Paining to pleasing to her.*
	+ *A él le gusta esquiar. 🡪 Skiing is pleasing to him.*
	+ *A él le gusta la limonada. 🡪 To him, lemonade is pleasing.*
	+ *No le gustan las ensaladas a ella. 🡪 Salads are not pleasing to her.*
	+ *A ellos no les gusta hablar. 🡪 Talking is not pleasing to them.*
	+ *Practicar deportes no te gusta. 🡪 Practicing sports does not please you.*
		1. Reading pleases me. Leer me gusta.
		2. Playing tennis pleases you. Jugar al tenís te gusta.
		3. To her, apples are pleasing. A ella, las manzanas le gustan.
		4. Going to school pleases them. Les gusta ir a la escuela.
* Gustar with people
	+ *Since gustar means “to please,” it’s better to use “caerse bien” when talking about people you like.*
	+ *~~Me gustas = You please me (I like you)~~*
	+ *~~Le gusto = I please him (He likes me)~~*
	+ *~~¿Te gusto? = Do I please you? (Do you like me?)~~*
	+ *Ella me cae bien. = She falls well upon me (I like her).*
	+ *Ellos me caen bien. = They fall well upon me (I like them).*
	+ *Caese bien is complicated verb structure. For now just stick to “Es una buena persona.”*
* Overuse of gustar
	+ *You like everything! There is no word I have to read more on any test than “me gusta”. Switch it up.*
	+ *Me encanta(n) = I love (literally, “it enchants me”)*
	+ *Me gusta(n) mucho = I really like*
	+ *Me disgusta(n) = It disgusts me*
	+ *Me fascina(n) = It fascinates me*
	+ *Me interesa(n) = It interests me*
	+ *Me molesta(n) = It bugs me*
		- Try out some of the verbs above:

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common errors (es no, tiene, soy, adjectives, gustar?), review/leftovers, connectors

mi familia vivimos/viven

prefiere + connectors

me gusta hablo por teléfono/me gusta paso

Do you have

Are you

Will

Does

Changing every adjective to gender based on subject (dora tiene ojos largas)

Omission on subject pronouns

guided notes gustar verbs (literally, common errors)

Infinitives and gerunds

Teach gerunds and past participle (3rd quarter), after simple past

Quiero

Prefiero

Me gustaría

For I like

Te gustas

Me gusto

Nos gustamos

Yo me gusta

Tu te gusta

Me gusta pescando