

★ Remember to use **estar** for temporary states and feelings.

Estoy enfermo. I am ill.

Use **tener** to say that you have something, but also for certain expressions where English uses the verb 'to be'.

Tengo un resfriado. I **have** a cold.
Mi madre **tiene** sueño. My Mum **is** sleepy.

Use the verb **estar** (to be) to describe a temporary state.

El plato **está** sucio. The plate **is** dirty.
La carne **estaba** fría. The meat **was** cold.

In the present tense, all 'we' form verbs end in **-mos**. All 'they' form verbs end in **-n**.

| | we | they |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| -ar verbs | -amos | -an |
| -er verbs | -emos | -en |
| -ir verbs | -imos | -en |

Lanz**amos**... y **vemos**... **We** throw... and **we** watch...
Lanz**an**... y **ven**... **They** throw... and **they** watch...

Take care with irregular verbs.
E.g. **somos** (we are) → **son** (they are)

★ In Spanish there are different verbs for each meal:

desayunar to have breakfast / to have... for breakfast
comer to have lunch / to have... for lunch
merendar to have tea / to have... for tea
cenar to have dinner / to have... for dinner

You can also use the word **tomar**, which means 'to have' (food / drink).

To enhance your writing, use these phrases which are followed by the **infinitive**:

antes de + infinitive before (doing)
después de + infinitive after (doing)

Después de llegar al festival...
After arriving at the festival...

★ To say that something hurts use **tengo dolor de**.

Tengo dolor de cabeza. I've got a headache.

You can also use the stem-changing verb **doler** (to hurt). It works like **gustar**.

Me duele la espalda. My back hurts.

Remember, many daily routine verbs are reflexive in Spanish.

Levantarse (to get up) is a reflexive **-ar** verb.

me levanto I get up
te levantas you get up
se levanta he/she gets up
nos levantamos we get up
os levantáis you (plural) get up
se levantan they get up

Remember that lots of daily routine verbs are also stem-changing.

Me acuesto temprano. I go to bed early.

Reflexive verbs follow the same pattern as other verbs in the preterite tense, but need a reflexive pronoun in front of the verb.

me acosté **nos** acostamos
te acostaste **os** acostasteis
se acostó **se** acostaron

★ Adjectives ending in **-ísimo** suggest that something is *really/* *extremely* (nice/cheap, etc). Like all adjectives, they agree with the noun.

Las gambas están buenísimas. The prawns are **extremely** good.

- **es más** divertido / emocionante / animado
- **es una fiesta para** niños / familias / todos

it's more fun / exciting / lively
it's a festival for children / families / everyone