Español II Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unidad 4-2

To Talk About Getting Hurt

What happened to you? - ¿Qué te pasó?

What's the matter with you? - ¿Qué tienes?

Now it's infected - Ahora lo tengo infectado.

eyebrows - las cejas

elbow - el codo

brain - el cerebro

heart - el corazón

toe - el dedo de pie

bone - el hueso

lips - los labios

cheek - la mejilla

wrist - la muñeca

thigh – el muslo

ear - la oreja

skin - la piel

lungs - los pulmones

knee - la rodilla

fingernail, toenail - la uña

ankle - el tobillo

to fall down - caerse

to cut oneself - cortarse

for someone to get a cramp - darle una calambre

to bump one's... - darse un golpe en...

to get sick - enfermarse

to be sick - estar mal

to have a cold - estar resfriado

to sneeze - estornudar

to injure oneself - lastimarse

to get a sunburn, to get burned - quemarse

to catch a cold - resfriarse

to have a cramp - tener un calambre

to have a cough - tener tos

to break (a body part) - romperse / quebrarse [un parte del cuerpo]

to sprain (a body part) - torcerse (o-ue) [un parte del cuerpo]

swollen - hinchado

To Ask For and Give Advice

to hurt - dolerle (o-ue)

to stay in bed - quedarse en cama

to go away - quitarse

to take some pills - tomarse unas pastillas

to warm up - calentarse (e-ie)

to put on - ponerse

to be careful - tener cuidado

to bandage, wrap - vendarse

to give advice - dar consejos

pain of .... - dolor de...

cough syrup - jarabe

poor thing - pobrecito

aspirin - las aspirinas

an adhesive bandage - una curita

ice - el hielo

ointment - el ungüento

Gramática

 **Verbs with Reflexive Pronouns and Direct Objects (see p.142)**

 1. You know that reflexive pronouns refer back to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can use a reflexive pronoun with a verb to talk about someone doing something to himself or herself.

 Ex. El cocinero *se cortó.*

 2. The reflexive pronoun can go just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the conjugated verb or it can be attached to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a present participle or infinitive.

 Ex. El cocinero *se va a cortar*. / El cocinero *va a cortarse.*

 3. The reflexive pronoun is attached to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the verb in affirmative commands. It is placed just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the verb in negative commands.

 Ex. ¡Córtate! / ¡No te cortes!

 **Past Participles Used as Adjectives (see p.144)**

 1. Verbs have a form called the past participle, which can be used as an adjective. You can use it to describe a condition or an injury to a part of the body.

 Ex. *Me quemé la mano*. - I burnt my hand. / *Mi mano está quemada.* - My hand is burnt.

 2. To form the past participles of regular verbs, drop the infinitive ending and add **-ado** to **-ar** verbs and **-ido** to **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -AR | -ER/-IR |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **hinchar**  | **→** | **hinchado** |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **torcer**  | **→** | **torcido** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **cortar** | **→** | **cortado** |

 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **herir**  | **→** | **herido** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **infectar** | **→** | **infectado** |

 |  |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **quemar**  | **→** | **quemado** |

 |  |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **vendar** | **→** | **vendado** |

 |  |

 3. Some past participles are irregular.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **romper** | **→** | **roto** |

 |
|

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **abrir** | **→** | **abierto** |

 |

 4. When used as adjectives, participles must agree with nouns in number and gender.

 Ex. Tengo un *ojo infectado*. / Tengo una *pierna cortada*.

 **Preterite of Verba Like "caer"**

 1. When **-er** or **-ir** verbs like **caerse** have a stem that ends in a vowel, the **i** of third-person preterite endings changes to **y:** **-ió** **→** **-yó** and **-ieron** **→** **-yeron**. In all other forms the **i** has a written accent mark (**í**) to show that the **í** is pronounced as a separate syllable.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| me caí | nos caímos |
| te caíste | os caísteis |
| se cayó | se cayeron |

 2. The **-er**, **-ir** verbs **leer** and **construir** also have a stem that ends in a vowel and follow the same pattern as **caerse**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| leí | leímos |
| leíste | leísteis |
| leyó | leyeron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| construí | construímos |
| construíste | construísteis |
| construyó | construyeron |

**Otros Apuntes:**