

## Spanish for Beginners 2

Topics covered in Class #3 on 2/13/25:

- Took turns reading the Palabras Nuevas on pp. 99-100 and the story **Una excursión ciudad** on Page 99
- Read and discussed Estructuras de la lengua on pp. 101-103

### Plan for Class #4 on 2/20/25:

- We will focus on the material presented in **Work Unit #10 Uses of the Preposition DE**, to include:
  - Read and discuss the section **Estructuras de la lengua** on pp. 111-113
  - Read the **Palabras Nuevas** and the story **¿De quién es este hueso?** on pp. 107-108
- Introduce Mega Verbs and their conjugations in the Present Indicative Tense

### (Optional, but highly recommended) Homework:

- Read out loud (en voz alta) the **Palabras Nuevas** and the story **¿De quién es este hueso?** on pp. 107-108
- Do Ejercicios I,II & III on pp. 108-109 (Answer Key for these ejercicios is on pp. 414-415)

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### Regarding our discussion about el marido and mujer:

In Spanish, both "marido" and "esposo" mean "husband," while "mujer" and "esposa" mean "wife." The choice between them often comes down to regional preferences and personal nuances in meaning.

- **"Marido" and "mujer"** are more commonly used in everyday speech, especially in Spain. They can carry a more traditional or even colloquial feel.
- **"Esposo" and "esposa"** are more formal and are often used in legal or official contexts. These terms emphasize the marital bond in a more official manner.

Essentially, while both pairs of words are correct, "marido/mujer" might come off as more casual and familiar, while "esposo/esposa" sounds more formal. Context and personal preference usually dictate which terms people use.

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### A mini-lesson from Copilot to address the question about beber & tomar:

*Please explain the difference between "tomar" and "beber" in Spanish and give some examples of when to use "tomar"*

In Spanish, both "tomar" and "beber" can mean "to drink," but they are used in slightly different contexts and have additional meanings.

- **"Tomar"** is more versatile. It can mean "to take" or "to consume" in a broader sense. It's commonly used when talking about drinking, eating, or even taking medicine.
- **"Beber"** specifically means "to drink." It's used exclusively for liquids.

Here are some examples to illustrate when to use "tomar":

- **To drink:** *Voy a tomar un café.* (I am going to have a coffee.)
- **To take:** *Tengo que tomar el autobús.* (I have to take the bus.)
- **To consume medicine:** *Debes tomar la medicina dos veces al día.* (You should take the medicine twice a day.)
- **To eat:** *Vamos a tomar algo de comer.* (Let's get something to eat.)

And here are examples for "beber":

- **To drink:** *Me gusta beber agua.* (I like to drink water.)
- **To drink alcohol:** *¿Te gusta beber vino?* (Do you like to drink wine?)

So, "tomar" is more general and can cover various forms of consumption, while "beber" is specifically for drinking liquids.

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### Here are some YouTube videos you might find helpful:

This is from the YouTube Channel "This Means That" with color coded translations (Thanks for finding this one, Lois):

Calle 13 "Latinoamérica" (lyrics in Spanish/English)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JmXDwq67\\_h0&list=PPSV](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JmXDwq67_h0&list=PPSV)

12 Essential Spanish Verbs for Beginners

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QN03bIu4kY8>

When to use "de" with adjectives in Spanish

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Lxt5X1or\\_8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Lxt5X1or_8)

... and here is a versatile Chunk of Spanish for you to memorize:

**"Me gusta [infinitive verb] porque [reason]."**

Translation: "I like to [verb] because [reason]."

Let's break it down:

- **"Me gusta"** means "I like."
- **[Infinitive verb]** can be any action verb, like "comer" (to eat), "leer" (to read), or "nadar" (to swim).
- **"porque"** means "because."
- **[Reason]** can be any simple explanation, like "es divertido" (it's fun), "es interesante" (it's interesting), or "me relaja" (it relaxes me).

Examples:

- **"Me gusta leer porque es interesante."** (I like to read because it's interesting.)
- **"Me gusta nadar porque me relaja."** (I like to swim because it relaxes me.)