



Week 2 Video Guide



Extra en Español Ep. 2 Sam va de compras

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=602&v=6v0Q-2lhqE)

The following words and phrases should help as you watch this week's episode of *Extra en Español*. Also, refer to the course vocabulary lists for additional words.

PALABRAS Y FRASES (En orden de aparición)

¡Tengo que irme!

¡Qué mono! ¡Qué tierno!

Tengo un resfriado

¡Vale!

¿Puedo ser sincero?

¡Guay!

¡Qué anticuado!

¡Lo sé!

¡Eso no te va!

una chaqueta

¡No te preocupes!

Me encargo de...

¡Ay, me olvidé!

Lo haré más tarde.

¡Pórtate bien! Si no, ten cuidado.

¿Adivina?

¡Pruébalo!

No, no hace falta.

Unos cuantos

Es fácil equivocarse, (pero) lo ha intentado.

¡Estamos listos!

¡Todos los trucos!

¡Esto, lo tengo que ver!

¡Es demasiado (muy) caro!

¡Buena suerte! (Lo vas a necesitar)

¡Qué extraño!

latas

¡No te lo pierdas!

I have to go!

How cute! How tender!

I have a cold

OK ("Bueno" in Mexico)

May I be frank?

Cool! ("padre" or "chido" in Mexico)

How antiquated! (Opposite of "de moda")

I know!

That's not going (working) for you!

a jacket ("chamarra" in Mexico)

Don't (you) worry!

I'll take care of...

Oh, I forgot!

I'll do it later

Behave yourself! If not, take care.

Guess what?

Try it on!

No, it's not necessary

A few

It's easy to make a mistake, (but) he tried.

We're ready!

All the tricks!

This I have to see!

That's too (very) expensive!

Good luck! (He's going to need it)

How strange!

cans

Don't miss it!

OTRAS NOTAS

¿Puedo ayudarlo? (Can I help you?) The verb *poder* is used in the first person singular (*I can*, or *can I?*), while the verb *ayudar* is used in its infinitive form (*to help*). Also, the sentence includes an object pronoun attached to the end of the infinitive to signify “you” as either masculine (“lo”) or feminine (“la”):

Puedo	+	ayudar	+	lo(la)
<i>¿Can I</i>	+	<i>help</i>	+	<i>you?</i>
		<i>or...</i>		
<i>I can</i>	+	<i>help</i>	+	<i>you.</i>

You will frequently encounter the use of an infinitive after a number of verbs, which are referred to as “Power Verbs” in the verb list for this course. In addition to “poder,” other power verbs in this week’s episode include:

- **Necesitar** (To need to): *Necesito comprar* = *I need to buy*
- **Ir a** (To go to): *Voy a buscar* = *I’m going to look for*
- **Querer** (To want to): *Quiero encontrar* = *I want to find*
- **Tener que** (To have to): *Tengo que irme* = *I have to go*

Asking Questions and Intonation. The voice is usually raised on the last syllable of a question. This is very important because typical sentence structure may not easily distinguish between a statement and a question. Ask your facilitator or other group members if they can hear the difference in intonation between statements and questions you make.

Me gusta (Gustar). Although this is frequently translated as, “I like,” it really means “It pleases me.” It is similar to a reflexive verb, but the verb conjugation is third person (it pleases), while the pronoun is first person (“me”). You will find other verbs like “gustar” in the episodes, including:

- Faltar (To lack). “Me falta” = “I lack” or “It is lacking to me”
- Interesar (To interest). “Me interesa” = “It interests me.”
- Importar (To be of importance). “No me importa” = “It isn’t important to me.”
- Encantar (To love, or be enchanted with). “Me encanta” = “I love it.”
- Fascinar (To fascinate). “Me fascina” = “It fascinates me.”
- Molestar (To be bothered or annoyed). “No me molesta” = “It doesn’t bother me.”
- Quedar (To fit). “El verde te queda mejor” = “The green (one) fits you best.”

Me gustaría. *Me gusta* means *I like* or *I’d like*, while *Me gustaría* means *I would like*, expressing a little more formality, or “cortesía.”