

Español 3 / Capítulo 4 - Repaso de Gramática

1. Reflexive Verbs - Remember that you use reflexive verbs to describe a person doing something that involves **to or for themselves**. These verbs use reflexive pronouns (me, te, se, nos, os). The reflexive pronoun is placed before the conjugated verb OR after and attached to the infinitive. You will often use reflexive verbs to refer to **emotions, feelings, and reactions**. (to become encouraged, to apply oneself to something, to get discouraged, to get excited, to oppose something, to get nervous, to feel frustrated, etc.)

Reflexive verbs are also used to describe **reciprocal actions**. This is usually translated in English as "**each other**." (**Nos vimos ayer**. We saw each other yesterday.) Notice that reflexive verbs used reciprocally will always have a plural ending (**nosotros, vosotros, ellos, ustedes**) because the situation always involves more than one person). Here are some reflexive verbs that are often used reciprocally:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| apoyarse | |
| | to help each other |
| conocerse bien/mal | |
| | to tell each other secrets/gossip |
| llevarse bien/mal (con) | |
| | to hate each other |
| pelearse | |
| | to forgive each other |
| quejarse | |
| | to say hello (greet each other) |
| telefonarse | |

2. Impersonal Constructions with se - You can use the pronoun **se** in order to avoid specifying the person who is doing the action of the verb. For example, **se alquila apartamento** means "_____", as opposed to saying **alquilo un apartamento** "_____."

When you use this construction, the verb is always in the 3rd person. If the noun that follows the verb is singular, use the _____ form and if the noun is plural, use the _____ form.

Se habla español = _____

Se venden mapas a las casas de las estrellas. = _____

Videos rented = _____

Food cooked = _____