



¡Bienvenidos a español!

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

.....Spanish is spoken on three continents – North America, South America and Europe

.....Spanish is spoken by over 300 million people

.....Spanish is spoken by more than 20 different countries

.....Spanish is one of four official languages of the United Nations

.....Mexico has the largest Spanish-speaking population in the world

.....the United States has the fourth largest Spanish-speaking population in the world

.....there are over 20 million Spanish-speaking people in the United States

.....there are four US cities with over 1 million Spanish-speaking residents

(New York, Los Angeles, Miami and Chicago)



“Helps” for Compositions

1. **Personal a** - Use the “personal a” when the direct object is a person.
Elena invitó a Juan a la fiesta. Elaine invited John to the party. John is the D.O.
2. **Definite Article** - Use “el” or “la” with a title.
(señor, Sr., señora, Sra., señorita, Srta., doctor, Dr. doctora, Dra. etc).
3. **Definite Article** - Use definite articles generally with nouns.
Voy a la escuela. I’m going to school.
Salgo del país. I’m leaving the country.
***Exception: When translating quantities of foods, leave out the article after “de”.
un vaso de leche a glass of milk
4. **Professions** - Omit the indefinite article (un, una) after “ser” with professions, unless modified.
Mi madre es profesora. But...Mi madre es una profesora buena.
5. **Ser / Estar** - Use “ser” for qualities, characteristics, time, dates, identifications, nationalities, & origins.
- Use “estar” for location, temporary state/condition, emotions etc.
El Carmelito es grande y está en México.
Juan es un hombre fuerte pero está enfermo hoy.
6. **Llevar / Sacar / Tomar**
- Use “llevar” when you take a person somewhere.
Yo llevo a mi hermano al colegio. I take my brother to school.
- Use “sacar” with “getting grades” and “taking pictures”.
Ana saca buenas notas. Ann gets good grades.
- Use “tomar” with taking transportation and taking medicine.
Tomo un avión a Chicago. I’m taking a plane to Chicago.
7. **Gustar** - TO PLEASE! - It’s better to think of “gustar” as “to be pleasing to”. But, if you think of it as “to like”...remember that the “liker” is always the indirect object.
A Juan le gusta correr. Running is pleasing to John. ie, John likes to run.
8. **Gustar** - Do NOT try to use “gustar” to like a specific person.
*“I like John” - “Juan me cae bien”.
“I love John” - “Yo quiero a Juan”.*
9. **Numbers** - Don’t use “y” except between 21 and 99.
201 = doscientos uno
10. **Ser + bueno** - Use “bueno” to say “good” as an adjective.
Tu composición es muy buena. - Your composition is very good.
¡Buen trabajo! - Good work!
11. **Estar + bien** - Use “bien” to say “well” as an adverb.
Mi abuela está bien. My grandfather is well.
¡Bien hecho! Well done
12. **Subject / Verb agreement**
La familia come el desayuno. The family eats breakfast.
Las familias comen el desayuno. The families eat breakfast.

13. Noun / Adjective Agreement

- Adjectives must agree with the noun in number and gender.

Los chicos son altos.

The boys are tall.

Las chicas son altas.

The girls are tall.

14. Days of the Week

- Use “el, los” with days (not “en”) to say “on...”.

Voy el lunes. I'm going ON Monday.

Estudio mucho los domingos. I study a lot ON Sundays.

15. The Date

- (el) + (number) + (de) + (month)

April 20th = el veinte de abril

4/20/10 Spanish abbreviates: 20.4.10

16. Time

- With time expressions

son las/es la - “it is”

Son las cuatro. **Es** la una.

IT IS four o'clock. **IT IS** one o'clock.

a las/a la - “at”

Voy **a** las cuatro. Voy **a** la una.

I'm going **AT** four o'clock. I'm going **AT** one o'clock.

-Don't forget to use “la una” or “las (plural time)”. **Es la** una. **Son las** dos.

DE la mañana/tarde/noche IF THE TIME WAS MENTIONED. (specific time)

Son las diez de la mañana. - It's 10:00 in the morning.

POR la mañana/tarde/noche IF THE TIME WAS NOT MENTIONED. (general time)

Me gusta caminar por la noche. I like to walk in the evening.

Note: “en” is also used instead of “por” to say “in”, but only when time is not mentioned.

17. To Have a Good Time

- *pasarlo bien* *Lo paso bien. I have a good time*

- divertirse *Me divierto. I have a good time.*

NEVER USE “TENER” for “to HAVE fun or “to HAVE a good time”!

18. Included Prepositions

- Some verbs include the English preposition.

Mirar - to look AT

Buscar - to look FOR

Pedir - to ask FOR

Esperar - to wait FOR

Escuchar - to listen TO

19. Contractions - In Spanish you MUST combine and form the following contractions:

a + el = al

de + el = del

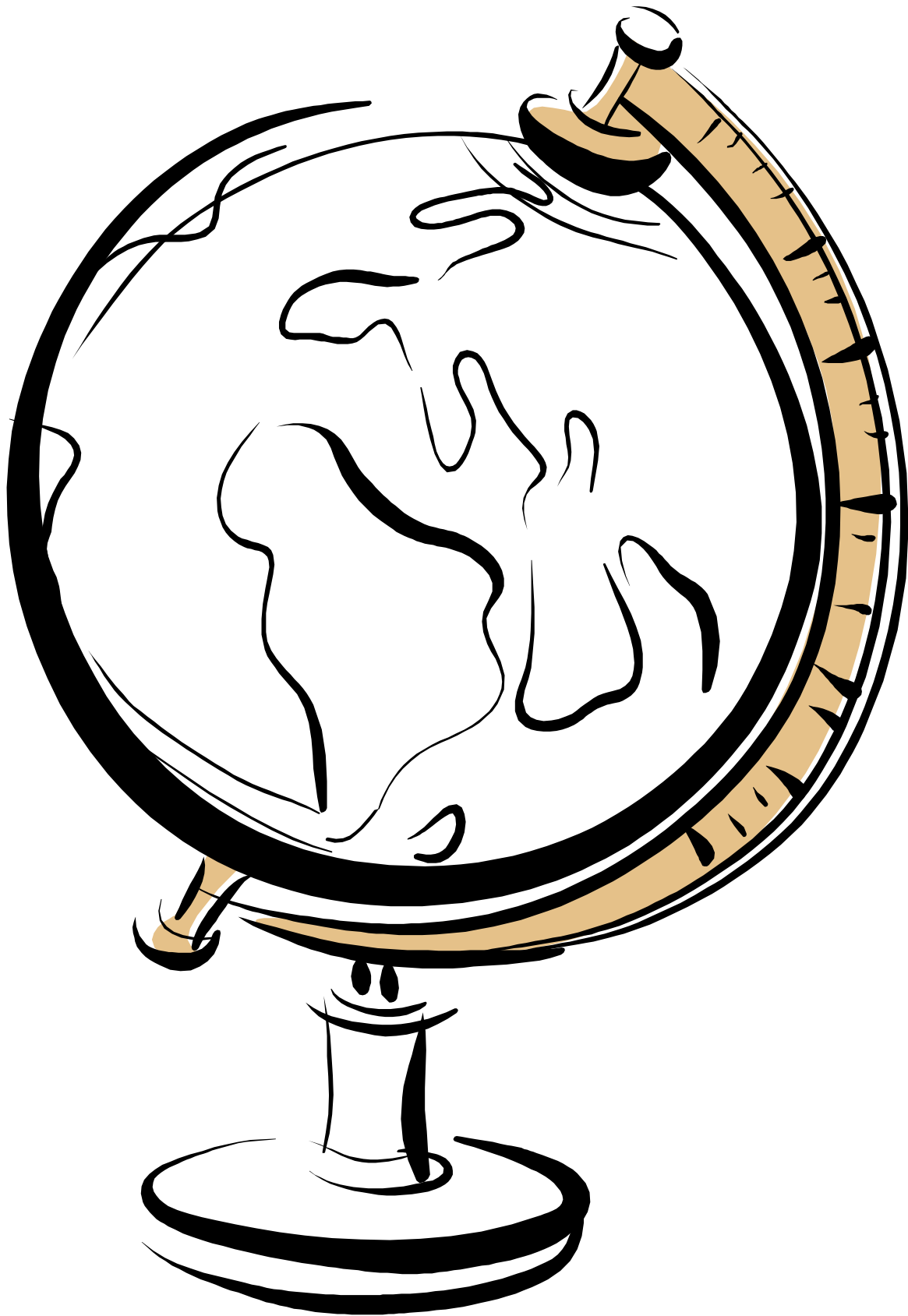
20. “Y/O-and/or” spelling change: to protect the sound of the language—don't follow “y” with “i or y” or “o” with a second “o”.

Tengo una patente e invenciones nuevas para la conferencia. (and inventions)

Quiero viajar en septiembre u octubre. (or October)

América del sur





México, América Central y La América del Sur

El País	La Capital	La Nacionalidad
Argentina	Buenos Aires	argentino (a)(os)(as)
Bolivia	La Paz, Sucre	boliviano (a)(os)(as)
Colombia	Bogotá	colombiano (a)(os)(as)
Costa Rica	San José	costarricense (s)
Cuba	La Habana	cubano (a)(os)(as)
Chile	Santiago	chileno (a)(os)(as)
Ecuador	Quito	ecuatoriano (a)(os)(as)
Guatemala	Guatemala	guatemalteco(a)(os)(as)
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	hondureño (a)(os)(as)
México	México D.F	mexicano (a)(os)(as)
Nicaragua	Managua	nicaragüense (s)
Panamá	Panamá	panameño (a)(os)(as)
Paraguay	Asunción	paraguayo (a)(os)(as)
Perú	Lima	peruano (a)(os)(as)
Puerto Rico	San Juan	puertorriqueño(a)(os)(as)
República Dominicana	Santo Domingo	dominicano (a)(os)(as)
El Salvador	San Salvador	salvadoreño (a)(os)(as)
Uruguay	Montevideo	uruguayo (a)(os)(as)
Venezuela	Caracas	venezolano (a)(os)(as)

Otros Países

El país	El país en inglés	La nacionalidad
Alemania	Germany	alemán/alemana alemanes/alemanas
Canadá	Canada	canadiense (s)
China	China	chino (a)(os)(as)
España	Spain	español (a)(es)(as)
Estados Unidos	United States	estadounidense (s)
Francia	France	francés (a)(es)(as)
Inglaterra	England	inglés (a)(es)(as)
Italia	Italy	italiano (a)(os)(as)
Japón	Japan	japonés (a)(es)(as)
Rusia	Russia	ruso (a)(os)(as)
Suecia	Sweden	sueco (a)(os)(as)

EL ALFABETO

a (a)	h (hache)	ñ (eñe)	t (te)
b (be)	i (i)	o (o)	u (u)
c (ce)	j (jota)	p (pe)	v (ve)
d (de)	k (ka)	q (cu)	w (doble ve)
e (e)	l (ele)	r (ere)	x (equis)
f (efe)	m (eme)	rr (erre)	y (i griega)
g (ge)	n (ene)	s (ese)	z (zeta)

PRONUNCIATION:

Each Spanish vowel has **ONLY ONE** pronunciation.

A	like the A in father
E	like the E in egg
I	like the I in pizza
O	like the O in so
U	like the U in tuba

B and V sound alike; they are soft sounds.

CA
CO
CU

HARD SOUND (K)



CE

CI

SOFT SOUND (S)

GA
GO **HARD SOUND (G)**
GU

GE
SOFT SOUND (H)
GI



H is always silent.

J is like the (H) in horse.

LL is like (Y) in yellow.

Ñ is similar to (NY) or (NI) in canyon or onion.

QU is like (K) as in kite; not (KW) as in quilt. 

X is like the “ks” in socks before a vowel and like the “s” before a consonant.

Z is like (S).

K and W are used in foreign words that have been borrowed. ej. sandwich, música rock

Double consonants such as TT, MM, NN, FF are NOT used! You will see CC if you need both the hard and soft sounds. ej. lección, acción

PH does not exist in Spanish!!! Use F instead! ej. teléfono, fotógrafo

NO “SS” ever.

In April 1994, the letters CH and LL were eliminated from the Spanish alphabet. This was done to help computer standardization. No spelling or pronunciation has changed. All that happens is that the words will be found in a different spot in the Spanish dictionary. Instead of a separate CH category found after all of the words starting with C, the CH words will be put in alphabetical order within the C words. It is the same for the words that begin with LL. They will be found in the L category. The Spanish alphabet still recognizes the RR and Ñ as separate letters.



STRESS, DIPHTHONGS, & ACCENTS

I. Rules of Stress: In pronouncing all Spanish words, one syllable is always stressed or accented. These are the categories into which the word stress can fall.

- a. If a word has an accent mark, that is where the stress falls.

número teléfono ladrón papá

- b. When a word ends in a “vowel, n or s” the stress falls naturally on the second to the last syllable (vowel sound).

libro gusta viajan hablamos

- c. When a word ends in any other consonant than “n or s” the stress falls on the last syllable (vowel sound) of the word.

papel trabajar reloj ciudad

II. Diphthongs: Spanish has “strong” vowels (a, e, o) and “weak” vowels (i, u and sometimes y). When there is a strong and weak vowel together or two weak vowels together, they form ONE syllable and are thought of as ONE sound. This vowel pattern is called a diphthong (diptongo). When locating the syllable (vowel sound) to stress, applying the rules above, be sure to consider the diphthong. ☺

baile estudiamos cuatro cuidado farmacia (Locate the diphthongs and placement of stress.)

Note: When a strong and weak vowel are together, the strong vowel will be stressed.

When two weak vowels are together, the second of the weak vowels gets stressed.

ex. construimos destruíste

But...when two strong vowels come together, remember to count each as a separate syllable. ex.

canoa (Since “o” and “a” are both strong vowels, this word has no diphthong.

The stress would fall on the “o”, the next to last syllable.)

III. Uses of written accents:

- a. Can also distinguish between two words that are spelled the same but pronounced differently and have different meanings.

papá = Dad papa = potato

hablo = I speak habló = he/she spoke

- b. Indicates that the word breaks the normal rule of stress.

- c. Indicates that two vowels DO NOT form a diphthong but are each pronounced separately.

día estación escribía región

BASIC CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES



I. GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

<i>hola</i>	-hello
<i>buenos días</i>	-good morning
<i>buenas tardes</i>	-good morning
<i>buenas noches</i>	-good evening, good night
<i>adiós</i>	-good-bye
<i>hasta luego</i>	-see you later
<i>hasta la vista</i>	-see you later
<i>hasta mañana</i>	-see you tomorrow
<i>chao</i>	-good-bye
<i>bienvenido</i>	-welcome

II. POLITE EXPRESSIONS

<i>con permiso</i>	- <i>excuse me</i> (to get someone's attention)
<i>encantado(a)</i>	- <i>it's a pleasure</i>
<i>perdón</i>	- <i>excuse me; I'm sorry</i> (in apologizing)
<i>lo siento</i>	- <i>I'm sorry</i> (when you've heard sad news)
<i>por favor</i>	- <i>please</i>
<i>gracias</i>	- <i>thanks</i>
<i>de nada</i>	- <i>you're welcome</i>
<i>no hay de que</i>	- <i>you're welcome</i>
<i>salud</i>	- <i>bless you! Or cheers!</i>
<i>Jesús</i>	- <i>bless you</i> (after a sneeze)

III. INTRODUCTIONS

Informal (people involved are all of same age):

Pedro: Juan, te presento a mi amigo José.

José: Mucho gusto, Juan.

Juan: Encantado, José.

Formal (showing respect to those being introduced – Pedro Ortega introduces Mr. Gómez to his father.):

Pedro: Señor Gómez, le presento a mi padre, Juan.

Sr. Gómez: Mucho gusto en conocerlo. ("conocerla" if talking about a girl).

Sr. Ortega: El gusto es mío.

UNDERSTANDING SPANISH NAMES

Arturo Guzmán Echeverría
(padre) (madre)

María Cristina Blanco Robles
(padre) (madre)

....her married name becomes:
María Cristina Blanco de Guzmán

Note: (sometimes the "de" is dropped. She may shorten her name to María Cristina (de) Guzmán

Their children are:
Alicia Guzmán Blanco
(padre) (madre)

Juan Guzmán Blanco
(padre) (madre)

Note: both may shorten names to -----Guzmán



Los días de la semana

el lunes	Monday
el martes	Tuesday
el miércoles	Wednesday
el jueves	Thursday
el viernes	Friday
el sábado	Saturday
el domingo	Sunday

Los meses del año

enero	January	julio	July
febrero	February	agosto	August
marzo	March	septiembre	September
abril	April	octubre	October
mayo	May	noviembre	November
junio	June	diciembre	December

Hoy es el (number) de (month) de (year). *Hoy es el 5 de julio de dos mil diez.*

***For the **first** of the month, do **not** use uno. Instead, use **primero**.

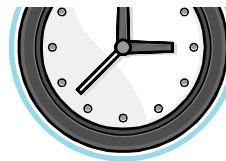
Hoy es el primero de agosto. – Today is the first of August.

pasado = last *el lunes pasado, el mayo pasado, el año pasado*
 próximo = next *el próximo jueves*
el lunes = on Monday *los martes = on Tuesdays*

Los números		
0 cero	23 veintitrés	900 - novecientos
1 uno	24 veinticuatro	1000 – mil
2 dos	25 veinticinco	mil novecientos noventa y tres – 1993
3 tres	26 veintiséis	dos mil nueve - 2009
4 cuatro	27 veintisiete	Math Expressions ADDITION: y = and SUBTRACTION: menos = minus MULTIPLICATION: por = by DIVISION: dividido por = divided by es = equal (if answer is 1) son = equals (plural answer)
5 cinco	28 veintiocho	
6 seis	29 veintinueve	
7 siete	30 treinta	
8 ocho	31 treinta y uno	
9 nueve	40 cuarenta	
10 diez	50 cincuenta	
11 once	60 sesenta	
12 doce	70 setenta	
13 trece	80 ochenta	
14 catorce	90 noventa	
15 quince	100 ciento (use cien before a noun) ex. cien dólares	
16 dieciséis	200 doscientos	
17 diecisiete	300 trescientos	
18 dieciocho	400 cuatrocientos	
19 diecinueve	500 quinientos	
20 veinte	600 seiscientos	
21 veintiuno	700 setecientos	
22 veintidós	800 ochocientos	



¿Qué hora es?



¿A que hora...? - At what time ...?

a la una - **at** 1:00

a las dos - **at** 2:00

¿Qué hora es? - What time is it?

Es la una. - It's 1:00. (Use **ES** with 1:00 phrases because it is a single hour.)

Son las dos. - It's 2:00. (Use **SON** with plural hours.)

Es mediodía. - It's noon.

Es medianoche. - It's midnight.

de la mañana - in the morning (time mentioned)

La clase empieza a las 10:00 de la mañana.

de la tarde – in the afternoon (time mentioned)

Vuelvo de la escuela a las tres de la tarde.

de la noche – in the evening; at night (time mentioned)

Voy a la película a las ocho de la noche.



en / por la mañana – in the morning (no time mentioned)

La clase empieza por la mañana.

en / por la tarde – in the afternoon (no time mentioned)

Vuelvo de la escuela por la tarde.

en /por la noche – in the evening; at night (no time mentioned)

Voy a la película por la noche.



Es temprano. – It's early

Es tarde. - It's late

a tiempo – on time

Es la una y cinco.

- It is 1:05.

Son las dos y diez.

- It is 2:10.

Es la una y cuarto.

- It is 1:15.

Son las dos y cuarto.

- It is 2:15.

Es la una y media.

- It is 1:30.

Son las dos y media.

- It is 2:30.

Es la una menos cuarto.

- It is 12:45.

Son las dos menos cinco.

- It is 1:55.

Es la una menos diez.

- It is 12:50.

Son las doce menos veinte.

- It is 11:40.

"Hacer" with Expressions of Time

- I. **How long has something been going on?** use the formula:

Cuánto tiempo + hace + que + present tense

- **How long** have you been studying Spanish?
¿Cuánto tiempo hace que estudias español?
- **How many years** has Elena been singing?
¿Cuántos años hace que canta Elena?

- II. **Telling how long you've been doing something**: use the formula:

Hace + period of time + que + present tense

- I've been studying Spanish **for** one hour.
Hace una hora que yo estudio español.
- Ramón has been talking **for** a long time.
Hace mucho tiempo que Ramón habla.

- III. **"Ago"** If you are talking about the past, use the **preterite** and **hace** to say "ago."

Hace + period of time + que + preterite

- I studied 20 minutes **ago**.
Hace veinte minutos que yo estudié.
- You left an hour **ago**.
Hace una hora que saliste.

EL TIEMPO - WEATHER

Weather expressions with HACER:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. ¿Qué tiempo hace? | What is the weather like? How is the weather? |
| 2. Hace buen tiempo. | It is nice weather. (The weather is nice.) |
| 3. Hace mal tiempo. | It is bad weather. (The weather is bad.) |
| 4. Hace sol. | It is sunny.  |
| 5. Hace calor. | It is hot. |
| 6. Hace mucho calor. | It is very hot.  |
| 7. Hace frío. | It is cold. |
| 8. Hace mucho frío. | It is very cold. |
| 9. Hace viento. | It is windy.  |
| 10. Hace fresco. | It is cool. |

Other weather expressions

1. Está nublado.

It is cloudy.

2. Nieva.

It is snowing.

3. Llueve.

It is raining.

4. El sol brilla.

The sun is shining.



Las estaciones - Seasons

1. el invierno winter

2. el otoño fall

3. la primavera spring

4. el verano summer



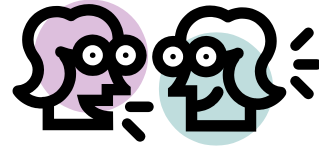
España
España

en la clase

These are commands. (These will “look” different from the normal present tense you have learned.)

Commands

abran –	open	miren –	look at
adivinen –	guess	pasen –	pass
busquen –	look for	pongan –	put
cierren –	close	pónganse Uds. los receptores –	put on the headphones
completen –	complete	practiquen –	practice
contesten –	answer	pregunten –	ask
decidan –	decide	preparen –	prepare
den –	give	quiten Uds. los receptores -	take off the headphones
digan –	tell	escojan –	choose
escriban –	write	repitan -	repeat
escuchen –	listen	saquen –	take out
expliquen –	explain	siéntense –	sit down
formen –	form	sigan -	follow
hablen –	speak	trabajen en equipo –	work as a team
hablen en voz alta –	speak loudly	trabajen en grupos –	work as a group
hablen en voz baja –	speak softly	túrnense –	take turns
identifiquen –	identify	vayan –	go
lean –	read	doblen -	turn
levanten la mano –	raise your hand.		



Questions and phrases you may use or hear in Spanish class.

¿Cómo se dice...?	– How do you say...?
¿Cómo se escribe...?	– How do you spell...?
¿Cuál es la tarea para mañana?	– What is the homework for tomorrow?
¿Cómo? ¿Mande?	– What? (implying you did not hear something)
¿Comprenden Uds.?	– Do you all understand?
¿Hay preguntas?	– Are there questions?
¿Listos?	– Ready?
¡Jesús!	– Bless you (after a sneeze)
¡Salud!	– Bless you (after a sneeze)
¿Puedo ir a mi armario?	– May I go to my locker?
¿Puedo ir al baño?	– May I go to the restroom?
¿Qué quiere decir (ex. English word)?	– What does.... mean?
Con permiso.	– Excuse me (to get someone's attention).
De nada.	– You're welcome.
Es su turno.	– It's your turn.
Estoy confundido(a).	– I am confused.
Gracias.	– Thank you
Lo siento.	– I am sorry.
No comprendo/entiendo.	– I don't understand
No sé.	– I don't know the answer.
Otra vez por favor.	– Once again please.
Tengo una pregunta.	– I have a question.
Vamos a (infinitive).	– We are going to (verb).

¿QUESTIONS?

Who - ¿Quién, Quiénes?	Where - ¿Dónde?	How much - ¿Cuánto, Cuánta?
What / Which - ¿Qué,Cuál?	Why - ¿Por qué?	How many - ¿Cuántos, Cuántas?
When - ¿Cuándo?	How - ¿Cómo?	Is there / Are there - ¿Hay?

A. Word order:

In a question, the subject often goes **AFTER** the verb.

¿Habla **Juan** español?

In the answer, or in a statement, the subject normally goes **BEFORE** the verb.

Sí, **Juan** habla español.

B. Changes in subjects and endings:

When you **answer** a question, you may need to change the subject and verb ending.

If the question asks about:

Answer with this subject:

tú (you – familiar).....yo

¿Habl**as** tú español? (Do you speak Spanish?).....Sí, **yo** habl**o** español. (Yes, I speak...)

Ud. (you – formal)..... yo

¿Habl**a** Ud. francés? (Do you speak French?).....Sí, **yo** habl**o** francés. (Yes, I speak...)

Uds. (you all)..... nosotros

¿Habl**an** Uds. alemán? (Do you speak German?).....Sí, **nosotros** habl**amos** alemán.
(Yes, we speak German.)

Note: If the question has any other subject, just use the same subject (or the pronoun that represents the subject) to answer the question.

¿Habl**an** **Juan y Pepe** italiano? Sí, **Juan y Pepe** habl**an** italiano.
(or)....Sí, **ellos** habl**an** italiano.

C. How to answer “Yes / No” questions:

¿Deseas trabajar conmigo?.....Sí, deseo trabajar contigo.

(Do you want to work with me?)

No, no deseo trabajar contigo.

¿Toca Tomás en la banda?.....Sí, Tomás toca en la banda.

(Does Tom play in the band?)

No, Tomás no toca en la banda.

D. QUESTION WORDS:

1. **¿Cómo?** = “How?” (most of the time); but also can translate as “What?” in certain phrases

- ¿Cómo estás? (**How** are you?).....Estoy muy bien. (I’m very well.)
- ¿Cómo baila Elena? (**How** does Elaine dance?).....Elena baila mal. (Elaine dances poorly.)
- ¿Cómo te llamas? (**How** do you call yourself? or **What is** your name?).....Me llamo (name).
- ¿Cómo es Ana? (**What is** Ann **like**?).....Ana es baja y cómica. (Ann is short and funny.)

2. **¿Cuál?** = Which? or What? (It depends on the sentence)

- ¿Cuál de estos carros prefieres? (**Which** of these cars do you prefer?).....Prefiero el carro azul.
- ¿Cuál es la fecha? (**What** is the date?).....Es el 28 de agosto.
(Use “cuál” before the verb “ser” to translate “what”, except when asking for definition or explanation.)

3. **¿Cuándo? = When ?**
 - a. ¿Cuándo llegan? (**When** are they arriving?).....Llegan el viernes. (They're arriving on Friday.)
 - b. ¿Cuándo salen Uds. de la escuela? (**When** do you all leave school?)....Salimos a las tres y cuarto.
4. **¿Cuánto? ¿Cuánta? = How much?**
 - a. ¿Cuánto dinero necesitas? (**How much** money do you need?).....Necesito veinte dólares.
 - b. ¿Cuánta tarea tienes? (**How much** homework do you have?).....Tengo mucha tarea.
5. **¿Cuántos? ¿Cuántas? = How many?**
 - a. ¿Cuántos libros hay en la mesa? (**How many** books are there on the table?).....Hay tres libros.
 - b. ¿Cuántas clases tienen Uds.? (**How many** classes do you all have?).....Tenemos siete clases.
6. **¿Dónde? = Where? ¿Adónde ? = (To) where? ¿De dónde? = From where?**
 - a. ¿Dónde vives? (**Where** do you live?.....Vivo en Carmel. (I live in Carmel.)
 - b. ¿Adónde va Ud.? (**Where** are you going?).....Voy a la tienda. (I'm going to the store.)
 - c. ¿De dónde eres? (**Where** are you **from**?).....Soy de Illinois.
7. **¿Hay? = Is there? or Are there?**
 - a. ¿Hay un examen hoy? (Is there a test today?).....No, no hay un examen hoy.
 - b. ¿Hay estudiantes en la clase? (Are there students in the class?).....Sí, hay estudiantes en la clase.
8. **¿Por qué? = Why?**
 - a. ¿Por qué estudias español? (**Why** do you study Spanish?)...Estudio español porque quiero aprenderlo.
(because)
9. **¿Qué? = "What?" (most of the time); but can also translate as "which?"**
 - a. ¿Qué estudias? (**What** are you studying?).....Estudio español.
 - b. ¿Qué es un diccionario? (**What** is a dictionary?)..Un diccionario es un libro con definiciones de palabras.
(Use "¿qué?" before "ser" when asking for a definition or an explanation.)
 - c. ¿Qué carro prefieres? (**Which** car do you prefer?).....Prefiero el carro azul.
(“Qué” is used instead of “Cuál” directly before a noun to say “which”. See Question Words, 2 a.)
10. **¿Quién? = Who? (singular) (“Who” is the subject and uses the 3rd person singular of the verb.)**
 - a. ¿Quién tiene mi lápiz? (**Who** has my pencil?).....Yo tengo tu lápiz.
 - b. ¿Quién explica la lección? (**Who** explains the lesson?).....La maestra explica la lección.
11. **¿Quiénes? = Who? (plural) (“Who all” is the subject and uses the 3rd person plural of the verb.)**
 - a. ¿Quiénes viajan a Florida para las vacaciones?.....Nosotros viajamos a Florida para las vacaciones.
(**Who all** are traveling to Florida for vacation?) (We are traveling to Florida for vacation.)
 - b. ¿Quiénes hablan en voz baja?)....Juan y Ana hablan en voz baja.
(**Who all** are speaking in a low voice?) (John and Ann are speaking in a low voice.)

Note: When answering questions that begin with “¿Quién? or ¿Quiénes?”, include in your answer a subject pronoun, a person’s name, or a phrase referring to a person. See underlined examples above.

12. **¿A quién? = (To) Whom? *Be careful... “A quién” is not the subject of the verb!***
 - a. ¿A quién hablas por teléfono? (**To whom** are **you speaking** on the phone?)...Hablo a mi amigo.
(ie. Who are you talking to on the phone?).....(**I’m talking** to my friend.)

Note: When the above question words are NOT being used in questions, they will not contain an accent mark.
Ex: I drink water **when** I’m thirsty. = Bebo el agua **cuando** tengo sed.
I know **where** you live. = Sé **dónde** vives.

ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES describe nouns (just like in English!) **BUT** in Spanish they agree with the noun in number and gender and usually go after the noun.

I. Most descriptive adjectives go *after* the noun

(noun) (adjective) – *una casa blanca, los chicos ricos*

II. Adjectives of quantity go *before* the noun

Common Adjectives of Quantity

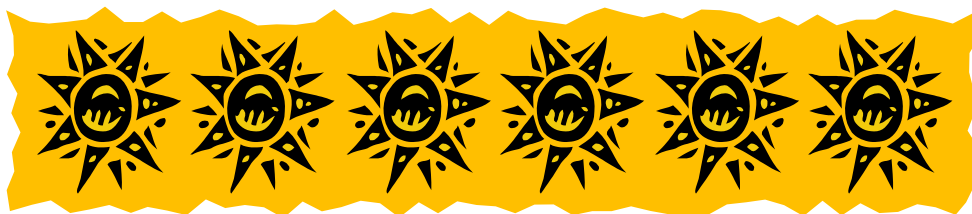
mucho, mucha – much, a lot of	un poco (de), – a little bit (of)
muchos, muchas – many	poco, pocos – few, not many
otro, otra – another	otros, otras – other
todo, toda – all	todos, todas – every, all

(adj. of quantity)	(noun)	muchos libros – <i>many books</i>
		poco dinero – <i>little money</i>
		mucha lluvia – <i>much rain</i>

****Remember numbers are adjectives of quantity
Un libro, dos libros, tres plumas

III. Some adjectives *change meaning* depending on where they are placed.

Adjective	Meaning BEFORE noun	Meaning AFTER noun
nuevo	different un nuevo coche – a different car	brand new un coche nuevo – a new car
grande	great becomes “gran” before a subject noun) un gran hombre – a great man una gran mujer – a great woman	big, large un hombre grande – a big man una mujer grande – a big woman

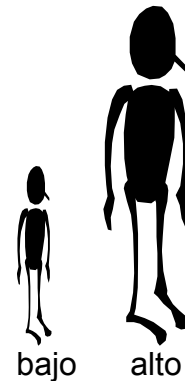


IV. To say “am, is, are” with an adjective, you will use either SER or ESTAR depending on whether the description is a characteristic or a condition.

Adjectives that use SER to indicate a characteristic or trait:

atlético – athletic
alto – tall
aburrido – boring
antipático - unpleasant
bajo – short (person)
barato – cheap
bueno - good
caro - expensive
cómico – funny
corto – short (object)
bonito - pretty
débil - weak
delgado – slender, thin
difícil – difficult
divertido – fun, amusing
enorme – enormous
fácil – easy
favorito – favorite
feliz - happy
feo – ugly
fuerte – strong
gordo – fat
grande – great or big, large
guapo – good-looking
inteligente - intelligent

interesante – interesting
joven – young
lacio – straight (hair)
largo - long
listo – intelligent
malo - bad
mayor – older
menor – younger
mejor – better
moreno – dark
nuevo – new or different
pequeño – small
pelirrojo – red-haired
perezoso – lazy
pobre – poor
popular – popular
rizado – curly (hair)
rubio – blonde
rico – rich
romántico - romantic
simpático – nice
tonto - silly
viejo - old



Adjectives that use ESTAR to indicate a state or condition.

aburrido – bored
bien – fine, well
cansado – tired
celoso – jealous
contento – content; happy
enfermo – sick
listo – ready
nervioso – nervous
ocupado – busy
preocupado – worried
triste – sad



Example:

una muchacha enferma –
a sick girl
Margarita está enferma. –
Margaret is sick.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

This kind of adjective is special in that it gets to go before the noun. But... it's still an adjective and has to agree in number and gender with the noun.

THIS AND THESE HAVE T's, THAT AND THOSE DON'T.

this
este, esta

these
estos, estas

that
ese, esa

those
esos, esas

that (far away/over there)
aquel, aquella

those (far away/over there)
aquellos, aquellas

this magazine = esta revista
that tree = ese árbol
that dog (over there) = aquel perro

these magazines = estas revistas
those trees = esos árboles
those dogs (over there) = aquellos perros

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The **demonstrative pronouns** are exactly like the demonstrative adjectives with an accent mark over the first "e". You know it's a pronoun when there's not a noun directly next to it. (Remember, a pronoun takes the place of a noun.) The singular demonstrative pronoun may be translated as "this **one**" or "that **one**". You do NOT add the word "uno". ☺

this
éste, ésta

these
éstos, éstas

that
ése, ésa

those
ésos, esas

that (far away/over there)
aquél, aquélla

those (far away/over there)
aquéllos, aquéllas

Esta papa es pequeña pero **ésta** es más pequeña. (This potato is small, but this one is smaller.)
adj. pro.

Me gustan **estos** zapatos y **esos**, también. (I like these shoes and those, too.)
adj. pro.

Esa casa y **aquélla** son muy bonitas. (That house and that one (over there) are very pretty.)
adj.

POSSESSIVES

Different ways to show possession (ownership) in Spanish

I. USE OF DE

→Pattern: (article + noun) **DE** (person's name OR article and word referring to person)

EXAMPLES: Mary's house = la casa de María

The family's car = el carro de la familia

*****NEVER USE 's in Spanish! It does NOT EXIST! *****

II. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES: Pattern: (Poss Adj) (Noun)

→These ALWAYS agree with the NOUN that is owned, NOT the person who owns it!

→Goes BEFORE the noun!

English Possessive	Singular	Plural
my	mi	mis
your - familiar	tu	tus
his, her, its, your-formal	su	sus
our	nuestro (a)	nuestros (as)
their; your –formal plural	su	sus

Examples: my books = mis libros
our house = nuestra casa

his friends = sus amigos
their cousin (m) – su primo

III. LONG FORM POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES: (article + noun) (Long possessive)

→These ALWAYS agree with the NOUN that is owned, NOT the person who owns it!

→Goes AFTER the noun!

English Possessive	SINGULAR	PLURAL
my	mío, mía	míos, mías
your-familiar	tuyo, tuya	tuyos, tuyas
his, her, your-formal, its	suyo, suya	suyos, suyas
our	nuestro, nuestra	nuestros, nuestras
their, your –formal plural	suyo, suya	suyos, suyas

Examples: my books = los libros míos his friends = los amigos suyos
our house = la casa nuestra their cousin (m) = el primo suyo

IV. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

(article to match noun) (LONG FORM possessive adjective to agree with noun)

→take the PLACE of the noun and AGREE with the noun

Examples: my book and his = mi libro y **el suyo** (el refers to libro)
our house and theirs = nuestra casa y **la suya** (la refers to casa)
his friends and mine = sus amigos y **los míos** (los refers to amigos)



ADVERBS

Adverbs describe adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs.
The adverb is placed **AFTER** the VERB.
The adverb is placed before adjectives and other adverbs.
MANY adverbs in Spanish end in -----“mente”

bien – fine

Ana canta bien. Ana sings well.

mal – badly

Ana canta mal. Ana sings badly/poorly.

muy - very

Ana es muy alta. Ana is very tall.

¿Bien o Buen



Adverbs from Spanish II

Some adverbs tell you how an action takes place: quickly, slowly...
In English adverbs often end in -ly. In Spanish they often end in -mente

1. To make adverbs of this type, add –mente to the FEMININE form of the ADJECTIVE.

Desafortunada + *mente* – *desafortunadamente* - unfortunately

2. If the adjective doesn't have masculine and feminine forms, but just a single form, add –mente to the single form.

frecuente – frecuentemente

3. Accents go where they would if there were no –mente.

desafortunadamente - unfortunately

especialmente - especially

fácilmente - easily

frecuentemente - frequently

inmediatamente - immediately

lentamente - slowly

normalmente - normally

rápidamente - quickly

recientemente - recently

típicamente - typically

tranquilamente - calmly



PREPOSICIONES of location

1. a – to; at
2. a la derecha de - to the right of
3. a la izquierda de - to the left of
4. al final de - at the end of
5. al lado de - next to
6. antes de - before
7. cerca de - near
8. de - from; of
9. después de - after
10. debajo de - under; below
11. delante de - in front of
12. dentro de - inside of
13. detrás de - behind
14. en - in; on; at
15. en la esquina de - on the corner of
16. encima de - on top of
17. entre - between
18. frente a - across from
19. fuera de - outside of
20. hasta - until
21. lejos de - far from
22. sobre - above; on top of; about

Pronouns after Prepositions:

Pronouns that follow prepositions are different from subject and object pronouns

1. After prepositions such as **para**, **de**, **a**, and **con** you can use the pronouns listed below:

- La pulsera es **para mí**. (*The bracelet is **for me**.*)
- La zapatería está delante **de ti**. (*The shoe store is **in front of you**.*)
- Las botas están **junto a él**. (*The boots are **next to him**.*)
- Tenemos las compras **con nosotros**. (*We have the purchases **with us**.*)
- La casa está **lejos de ustedes**. (*The house is **far from you**.*)
- Los regalos son **para usted**. (*The gifts are **for you**.*)

2. When you use **mí** and **ti** after the preposition **con**, they form the words **conmigo** and **contigo**.

- ¿Vas **conmigo** a la zapatería? (*Are you going **with me** to the shoe store?*)
- Sí, voy **contigo**. (*Yes, I'm going **with you**.*)

3. With verbs like **gustar**, you can use pronouns after **a** to add emphasis. The pronoun after **a** can clarify to whom the sentence refers.

- **A mí** no me gusta comprar por Internet. (*I don't like buying on the Internet.*)
- **A él** no le gusta la ropa de cuadros. (*He doesn't like plaid clothes.*)
- No le gusta la ropa apretada. (*He/she/you formal don't like tight clothes.*)
- **A ella** no le gusta la ropa apretada. (*She doesn't like tight clothes.*)
- Le regalaron un traje marrón. (*They gave him/her/you formal a brown suit as a gift.*)
- **A él** le regalaron un traje marrón. (*They gave **him** a brown suit as a gift.*)

Comparatives and Superlatives

I. UNEQUAL Comparisons

To compare adjective, adverbs, nouns, verbs

más que - more than **menos que** - less than

A. **más** (adj/adv/noun) **que** - more...than; "...er" than

Paco es **más alto que** su hermano.

Paco **is taller than** his brother.

B. **menos** (adj/adv/noun) **que** - less ...than; "...er" than, fewer (noun) than

Ana lee **menos libros que** Pedro.

Ana reads **fewer books than** Pedro

C. (VERB) **más/menos que** - (verb) more/less than

Estudio **más que** mi hermano.

I study **more than** my brother.

D. **EXCEPTIONS:** Here are some special phrases that must be used!

Remember to make them agree in number with the noun.

*NEVER put **más** or **menos** in front of these!

***mayor que** - older than

mayores que

***menor que** - younger than

menores que

***mejor que** - better than

mejores que

- el mejor- the best (place before the noun)
- los mejores – the best (plural)
- el mejor examen – the best test

***peor que** - worse than

peores que

- el peor – the worst (place before the noun)
- los peores –the worst (plural)
- el peor libro – the worst book

II. EQUAL Comparisons

A. for ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS use:

tan (adj/adv) **como** = “as . . . as”

Anita es **tan alta como** su amiga, Teresa.

Anita is **as tall as** her friend, Teresa.

Corro **tan rápidamente como** ella.

I run **as quickly as** she does.

B. For NOUNS use:

tanto (noun) **como** = “as many . . . as”

*Make tanto agree in number and gender with the noun!

Tengo **tantos libros como** Juan.

I have **as many books as** John.

Pablo tiene **tantas hermanas como** yo.

Pablo **has as many sisters as** I.

C. For VERBS use:

(VERB) tanto como = “as much as”

Estudio tanto como Eduardo.

I study as much as Edward.

III. Superlatives: “the most” or “the least”

* (el / la / los / las) + (noun) + (más / menos) + (adjective) + (de) + (location/group)

*Use the article to match the noun! *Be sure the ADJECTIVE agrees with the noun!

You may use or delete the noun after the article, as needed (in the superlative clause).

Mis estudiantes son **los más inteligentes de** la escuela.

My students are the most intelligent in the school.

Ana es **la más alta** de la clase.

Ana is the tallest in the class.

Ana es **la chica más alta** de la clase.

Ana is the tallest girl in the class.

**Note: When using mejor or peor and the noun, place these words BEFORE the noun!

Sirven las mejores papas fritas del mundo

They serve the best french fries in the world.

IV. Use of ísimo - very (adj), extremely (adj)

1. Start with the SINGULAR ADJECTIVE and DROP the last vowel (if it has one!)

2. Add -ísimo (a, os, as) to agree with the NOUN

Juan es **altísimo**. Ellas son **delgadísimas**. El examen es **facilísimo**.

3. Spelling changes:

flaco= **flaquísimo** largo = **larguísimo** feliz = **felicísimo**

AFFIRMATIVES	NEGATIVES
1. Sí - yes	1. No - no Never use "no" before a noun! <i>No voy al cine. (I'm not going to the movies.)</i>
2. ALGO - something, anything <i>Quiero comprar algo para Ana.</i> <i>(I want to buy something for Ann.)</i>	2. NADA - nothing, not anything <i>No tengo nada en la mochila.</i> <i>(I don't have anything in the backpack.)</i>
3. ALGUIEN - someone, somebody, anyone, anybody <i>Alguien debe comprar más leche.</i> <i>(Someone should buy more milk.)</i>	3. NADIE - no one, nobody, not anyone <i>Nadie trajo los refrescos.</i> <i>(No one brought the refreshments.)</i>
4. ALGÚN ALGUNOS - some, any ALGUNA ALGUNAS These are ADJECTIVES and will always have a noun immediately after them and will agree with that noun in number and gender. <i>Algún día voy a España. (Some day I'm going to Spain).</i> <i>¿Tienes algunos discos compactos?</i> <i>(Do you have any CD's?)</i>	4. NINGÚN - no, not any, none NINGUNA These are ADJECTIVES and will always have a noun immediately after them. They usually are never used in the plural. <i>No tengo ningún libro.. (I don't have <u>any</u> books.)</i> <i>No compré ninguna revista. (I didn't buy any magazines.)</i> <i>(This is singular in Spanish because I didn't buy a single one!)</i> <i>¡Ningún problema! (No hay problema!)</i>
5. ALGUNO ALGUNOS - some, any ALGUNA ALGUNAS These are PRONOUNS and will never have a noun <u>immediately</u> after them. Notice that they are the same as the adjectives above except for ALGUNO. <i>¿Tienes dinero?... Sí, tengo alguno.</i> <i>(Do you have money?... Yes, I have some.)</i> Tengo galletas. ¿Quieres algunas? <i>(I have cookies. Do you want some?)</i> Algunos de mis parientes viven cerca. <i>(Some of my relatives live near.)</i>	5. NINGUNO - none, not any, not one NINGUNA These are PRONOUNS and will never be followed <u>immediately</u> by a noun. <i>Ninguno de los libros es mío. (None of the books is mine.)</i> <i>Ninguna de mis clases es difícil. (None of my classes is difficult.)</i> <i>¿Compraste libros? No, no compré ninguno.</i> <i>(Did you buy books? No, I didn't buy any.- Singular, because I didn't buy a single one!)</i>
6. SIEMPRE - always	6. NUNCA - never, not ever
7. TAMBIÉN - also, too <i>Ana baila y canta también. (Ann dances and sings, too.)</i> <i>Yo también. = Me, too.</i>	7. TAMPOCO - neither, not either When affirming a NEGATIVE statement. <i>Ana no baila y no canta tampoco. (Ann doesn't dance and she doesn't sing either.)</i> <i>(Ni) yo tampoco. = Me neither.</i>

AFFIRMATIVES AND NEGATIVES

1. NEGATIVE SENTENCES must have one negative word before the verb.

No voy a la fiesta.

Nunca voy a las fiestas de Juan.

2. You may **not mix an affirmative and a negative** word in the same sentence. Use affirmatives or all negatives even if you would not mix them in English.

Example: To say "I don't know anybody here" you must say, "I don't know nobody here."

A DOUBLE NEGATIVE is required in Spanish when "NO" or any other NEGATIVE word is BEFORE the VERB and another expression follows in the sentence.

I don't know anybody.

I don't know nobody.

No conozco a nadie.

3. WORD ORDER

- a. NEGATIVE + VERB

No voy. I don't go.

Nunca bailo. I never dance.

- b. NEGATIVE + VERB + NEGATIVE

NO voy NUNCA. I don't ever go

NADIE comprende NADA. Nobody understands anything.

NO tengo NADA. I don't have anything.

NO estudiamos NUNCA. We don't ever study.

“AR VERBS”

Pronouns	Present tense endings	Pronouns	Present tense endings
yo	O	nosotros nosotras	amos
tú	As	vosotros vosotras	áis
él, ella, Ud.	A	ellos, ellas, Uds.	an

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. abordar - to board 2. alquilar - to rent 3. acabar de + infinitive - to have just... 4. ayudar - to help 5. bailar - to dance 6. bajar - to go down, to lower 7. buscar - to look for 8. caminar - to walk 9. cantar - to sing 10. celebrar - to celebrate 11. cocinar - to cook 12. comprar - to buy 13. contestar - to answer 14. dar - to give (doy) <li style="padding-left: 20px;">dar un paseo - to go for a walk 15. desear - to wish: to want 16. descansar - to rest 17. dibujar - to draw 18. enseñar - to teach 19. entrar - to enter 20. escuchar - to listen to 21. esperar - to wait for; to hope 22. esquiar - to ski (esquíó, esquías) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23. estudiar - to study 24. explicar - to explain 25. ganar - to earn: to win 25(b). gastar-to spend \$ 26. hablar - to speak: to talk 27. invitar - to invite 28. lavar - to wash 29. limpiar - to clean 30. llamar - to call 31. llegar - to arrive 32. llevar - to wear; carry; take (people) 33. mirar - to watch: to look at 34. montar en bicicleta - to ride a bike 35. nadar - to swim 36. necesitar - to need 37. patinar - to skate 38. pagar (por) - to pay (for) 39. pasar - to pass; happen; spend (time) 40. pasar el fin de semana - to spend
the weekend 41. pasarlo bien - to have a good time*** 42. pasar tiempo con - to spend time with 43. practicar - to practice 44. preguntar – to ask (a question) |
|---|--|

*** lo paso bien – I have a good time

- | | |
|--|---|
| 45. presentar - to introduce (people) | 44 ^a . preparar – to prepare |
| 46. repasar - to review | 53. tirar - to throw, to kick |
| 47. quemar - to burn | 54. trabajar - to work |
| 48. sacar - to take out; to take photos | 55. usar - to use |
| 49. sacar buenas notas - to get good grades | 56. viajar - to travel |
| 50. tocar - to play (music or an instrument) | 57. visitar - to visit |
| 51. tomar - to take; to drink; to eat; | |
| 52. terminar - to finish, to end | |

Be careful with the following verbs!

jugar vs. tocar (to play)

tomar vs. sacar vs. llevar (to take)

limpiar vs. lavar (to clean / to wash)

llegar vs. llevar (to arrive / to wear, carry, take)

llover—to rain



Peru



ER AND IR VERBS''

Pronouns	Present tense Endings	Pronouns	Present tense endings
yo	O	nosotros nosotras	emos (er vbs) imos (ir verbs)
tú	es	vosotros vosotras	éis (er vbs) ís (ir vbs)
él, ella, Ud.	e	ellos, ellas, Uds.	en

ER VERBS

1. aprender - to learn
2. beber - to drink
3. comer - to eat
4. creer - to believe
5. comprender - to understand
6. correr - to run
7. deber - should; ought to; owe
8. leer - to read
9. prometer - to promise
10. responder - to answer
11. vender - to sell
12. **ver - to see (yo veo)**

IR VERBS

1. abrir - to open
2. asistir a - to attend
3. **compartir - to share**
4. decidir - to decide
5. escribir - to write
6. ocurrir - to happen; to occur
6. recibir - to receive
7. subir - to go up;
to get on; to board
8. vivir - to live

"Irregular Yo" Verbs

“GO” verbs – These verbs end in “go” in the “yo” form, but remember, some are also stem-changers (boot verbs).

caer – to fall caigo caemos caes caéis cae caen	decir – to say, tell digo decimos dices decís dice dicen	hacer – to make, to do hago hacemos haces hacéis hace hacen
oír – to hear oigo oímos oyes oís oye oyen	poner – to put pongo ponemos pones ponéis pone ponen	salir – to leave salgo salimos sales salís sale salen
traer – to bring traigo traemos traes traéis trae traen	venir – to come vengo venimos vienes venís viene vienen	tener – to have tengo tenemos tienes tenéis tiene tienen

“-ZCO” verbs – Only the “yo” changes to -zco. All other forms are regular.

conducir (to drive) - condu**z**co, conduces, conduce, conduc**í**mos, conducen

traducir (to translate) - trad**u**zco

producir (to produce) - produ**z**co

ofrecer (to offer) - ofre**z**co, ofreces, ofrece, ofrec**e**mos, ofrecen

conocer* (to know) - cono**z**co

***SABER / CONOCER – There are two verbs that mean “to know”. We must look at the direct object (what or whom one knows) in order to use the correct verb.**

**conocer – to know a person, place, or topic;
to be familiar with a person, place or topic**

conoz**co** conocemos
conoces conocéis
conoce conocen

saber – to know facts; how to

sé sabemos
sabes sabéis
sabe saben



*Facts
Information
SABER
How to*

VER = veo	DAR = doy	SER = soy	ESTAR = estoy
------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------------------

SER soy somos eres soís es son	ESTAR estoy estamos estás estáis está están
1. Characteristic or quality of the subject Ella es alta. Juan es bueno. Ana es mi amor. Pedro es médico. La abuela es vieja. Un diccionario es un libro. 2. Time/Dates, and with impersonal expressions Es la una. Hoy es el tres de marzo. Es necesario estudiar. 3. Origin Juan es de México Ana es cubana. La carta es de María El anillo es de oro. 4. <u>Time/Date/Location of an Event</u> La fiesta es el viernes. La fiesta es a la casa de Juan. **Ser listo = to be smart	1. Location of the subject. Madrid está en España ¿Dónde está la casa? Yo estoy delante de la escuela. 2. State or condition of the subject María está cansada. El coche está sucio. Ellos están tristes. <i>How you feel and where you are- Always use the verb ESTAR</i> **Estar listo = to be ready

NOTE:

When confronted with making a choice between SER and ESTAR ask two questions:

“Location of something?” If so, use *estar*.

“Condition of something at a particular time?” If so, use *estar*.

If the answer to both questions is “no,” then use *ser*, regardless of meaning.

IR / TENER

ir a + infinitive

voy vamos
vas
va van

Expressions with ir

ir a pie - to go on foot
ir en avión - to go by plane
ir en coche - to go by car

Voy a estudiar. I'm going to study.
Vamos a hablar. We are going to speak. (Let's talk)

Tener que + infinitive - to have to.....

tener
tengo tenemos
tienes
tiene tienen

Tengo que estudiar. – I have to study.

Tener Expressions

These are special expressions called IDIOMS in English and MODISMOS in Spanish. They can NOT be translated word-for-word. For each, conjugate the verb TENER and then follow it with the rest of the expression.

Tener Expressions from Spanish I

tener años	to be years old
tener dolor de cabeza	to have a headache
tener ganas de (infinitive)	to feel like (verb)
tener (much) hambre	to be (very) hungry
tener (mucho) calor	to be (very) warm (people, NOT weather!)
tener (mucho) frío	to be (very) cold (people, NOT weather!)
tener que (infinitive)	to have to (verb)
tener (much) sed	to be (very) thirsty
tener (mucho) sueño	to be (very) sleepy

Tener Expressions from Spanish II

tener cuidado	to be careful
tener envidia	to be envious
tener éxito	to be successful
tener lugar	to take place
tener razón	to be right
no tener razón	to be wrong
tener (much) suerte	to be (very) lucky
tener vergüenza	to be ashamed



PRESENT TENSE "AR" STEM-CHANGING VERBS

O - UE

almorzar

almuerzo almorzamos
almuerzas almuerzan
almuerza almuerzan



almorzar- to eat lunch
contar to count
costar- to cost
encontrar- to find
to meet a person at a place
mostrar- to show
recordar- to remember
volar – to fly



E - IE

cerrar
cierro cerramos
cierras cierran
cierra cierran



cerrar- to close
comenzar - to begin, to start
comenzar a + inf. – to
begin to (verb)
empezar - to begin, to start
empezar a + *infinitive*- to
begin to (verb)
nevar- to snow
pensar- to think
pensar + *infinitive*- to plan to
recomendar- to recommend

U - UE

jugar
juego jugamos
juegas juegan
juega juegan

jugar a- to play (sport)



PRESENT TENSE "ER"

STEM-CHANGING VERBS



O - UE

poder
puedo podemos
puedes
puede pueden

devolver- to return an item
llover- to rain
 llueve- it is raining
poder- to be able; can
volver- to return
 (to a place)

E - IE

entender
entiendo entendemos
entiendes
entiende entienden

defender- to defend
entender- to understand
pereder- to lose
quererer- to wish; to want

PRESENT TENSE "IR" STEM-CHANGING VERBS



O - UE

dormir

duermo dormimos
duermes
duerme duermen

dormir - to sleep
morir - to die

E - IE

mentir

miento mentimos
mientes
miente mienten

divertir - to amuse
mentir - to lie
preferir - to prefer
sentir - to feel; regret

E - I

pedir

pido pedimos
pides
pide piden

competir - to compete
pedir - to ask for
repetir - to repeat
servir - to serve

Backward "Gustar Type" Verbs

Gustar type verbs have only 2 forms:

SINGULAR : used when the subject of the sentence is singular

PLURAL: used when the subject of the sentence is plural.

aburre – is boring
aburren – are boring

Also translates into “someone is bored by”

duele – is hurting, aching
duelen – are hurting, aching

Also translates into “something hurts someone”

gusta – is pleasing
gustan – are pleasing

Also translates into “someone likes”

encanta – is enchanting
encantan – are enchanting

Also translates into “someone loves”

fascina – is fascinating
fascinan – are fascinating

Also translates into “ someone is fascinated by”

interesa – is interesting
interesan – are interesting

Also translates into “someone is interested in”

molesta – is bothering
molestan – are bothering

Also translates into “someone is bothered by”

THE FORMULA USED FOR THESE VERBS IS:

(CLARIFIER) + I.O. + VERB + ARTICLE + SUBJECT

A Ud. + le + gusta + el + libro

Indirect Object Pronouns

me – to me

nos – to us

te – to you

le – to him, to her, to you

les – to them, to you all

A mí me gustan los carros – I like (the) cars.

BACKWARD: The cars are pleasing to me.

A Luisa le encanta la película. Luisa loves the movie.

BACKWARD: The movie is enchanting to Luisa.

A nosotros nos interesa leer los libros. – We are interested **in** reading the books.

BACKWARD: To read books is interesting to us.

Note: a mí, a ti are clarifiers. Instead of saying “yo me gusta” it is “a mí, me gusta”



Reflexive Verbs

Often express an EMOTIONAL, MENTAL, SOCIAL, or PHYSICAL CHANGE. In English this is often expressed by **to get** or **to become**.

Reflexive Pronouns	
me	nos
te	os
se	se

I. These are REGULAR VERBS in both PRESENT and PRETERITE forms.

1. aburrirse	to get bored
2. afeitarse	to shave oneself
3. asustarse de	to get scared
4. bañarse	to bathe oneself
5. casarse con	to get married (to)
6. cansarse	to get tired
7. cepillarse	to brush one's hair
8. cepillarse los dientes	to brush one's teeth
9. desayunarse	to eat breakfast
10. disculparse	to apologize
11. enamorarse de	to fall in love with
12. enojarse	to get angry
13. esconderse	to hide
14. lavarse	to wash oneself
15. llevarse bien	to get along well
16. llamarse	to call oneself
17. maquillarse	to put on makeup
18. pelearse	to fight
19. peinarse	to comb one's hair
20. preocuparse (por)	to get worried (about)
21. ponerse la ropa	to put on one's clothes
22. portarse bien/mal	to behave well/badly
23. quitarse	to take off (clothes)
24. reunirse	to get together
25. verse	to seem, to appear

(present tense - ú – except nosotros)

II. STEM-CHANGERS

		<i>PRESENT</i>	<i>PRETERITE</i>
1. acostarse	to go to bed	(o – ue)	NO CHANGE (ar verb)
2. despedirse	to say good-bye	(e – i)	[e – i] (3 rd person)
3. despertarse	to wake up	(e – ie)	NO CHANGE (ar verb)
4. divertirse	to enjoy oneself	(e – ie)	[e – i] (3 rd person)
5. dormirse	to fall asleep	(o – ue)	[o – u] (3 rd person)
6. quererse	to love each other	(e – ie)	Special meaning “quis”
7. sentirse	to feel + adj.	(e – ie)	[e – i] (3 rd person)
8. sentarse	to sit down	(e – ie)	NO CHANGE (ar verb)

III. IRREGULAR STEM- CHANGING VERBS

		PRESENT	PRETERITE
Reflexive			
caerse	to fall down	me caigo	"y" (3 rd person)
darse cuenta de	to realize	me doy cuenta de	me di cuenta de (<i>bad preterite</i> ☹)
reírse/sonreírse	to laugh/to smile	see below	

- A. REUNIRSE – to get together, to meet
-Needs ACCENTS in present to avoid a diphthong!

Present		Preterite	
me reúno	nos reunimos	me reuní	nos reunimos
te reúnes		te reuniste	
se reúne	se reúnen	se reunió	se reunieron

- B. REÍRSE – To laugh; SONREÍRSE – to smile

Present		Preterite	
me río	nos reímos	me reí	nos reímos
te ríes		te reíste	
se ríe	se ríen	se rió	se rieron

*** Just add SON... IN FRONT OF THE ABOVE AND YOU HAVE THE FORMS OF *sonreír*

- C. Watch the STEM-CHANGING -IR Reflexives such as...
DESPEDIRSE – to say good-bye and SENTIRSE-to feel

Present		Preterite	
me despido	nos despedimos	me despedí	nos despedimos
te despides		te despediste	
se despide	se despiden	se despidió	se despidieron

- D. **Ar and –er stem changers do NOT stem change in the preterite.**
SENTARSE – to sit down

Present		Preterite	
me siento	nos sentamos	me senté	nos sentamos
te sientas		te sentaste	
se sienta	se sientan	se sentó	se sentaron

Conjugation of Reflexive Verbs

1. Ignore the “SE” on the end and see if it is an “AR”, “ER”, or “IR” verb.
lavarse- use AR endings
dormirse – use IR endings
2. Place the pronoun directly **before** the conjugated verb.
Yo **me** lavo las manos.
Tú **te** cepillas los dientes.
3. Use appropriate present tense endings and conjugate normally.
me lavo, te lavas, se lava
4. If the verb is a stem-changing verb, ignore the SE and see if it is an “AR”, “ER” or “IR” verb. Then follow the stem-change pattern and conjugate the verb.

<u>dormirse:</u>	me du ermo	nos do rmimos	<u>sentarse:</u>	me siento	nos se ntamos
	te du ermes	os do rmís		te sientas	os se ntáis
	se du erme	se du ermen		se sienta	se sientan

Reflexive verbs with infinitives

1. Match the pronoun to the subject.
2. Attach the reflexive pronoun to the infinitive.
Example: Yo tengo que lavarme las manos.
(I have to wash my hands.)
Tú tienes que cepillarte los dientes.
(You have to brush your teeth.)

Things to **Remember** about **Reflexive** verbs:

1. A reflexive verb is a verb that DOES and RECEIVES the action.
2. Ends in “SE” in the infinitive form.
3. Uses a reflexive pronoun with each verb form.
4. Use the definite article (el/la los/las) with articles of clothing and parts of the body and not possessive adjectives.
Example: Me pongo la blusa. (I put on my blouse.)
Me lavo la cara. (I wash my face.)
5. Some verbs can be used both as a reflexive verb and as a non- reflexive verb.
Example: Lavo el carro. (I wash the car.) *Subject does the action but NOT to self.*
Me lavo las manos. (I wash my hands.)

PRESENT PARTICIPLES: formation

- I. **Translates as “...ing” in English:** Normally NOT used alone, but paired with a helping verb—Estar. Estoy comiendo. Estamos mirando.
- II. **REGULAR** present participles follow this pattern:
Infinitive: Do this:
For “ar” verbs drop the “-ar” and add “-ando”
For “er” or “ir” verbs drop the “-er” or “-ir” and add “-iendo”

hablar - hablando = speaking
comer - comiendo = eating
vivir - viviendo = living
- III. **Special “Y” participles**
For some -er or -ir verbs, replace the “i” of the ending with a “y” when you end up with 3 vowels together, the middle one being “i”. This is for pronunciation!

leer - leYendo = reading traer - traYendo = bringing
creer - creYendo = believing caer - caYendo = falling
oír - oYendo = hearing
- IV. **Stem changing Participles**
If the infinitive is a stem changer in the **present tense**, you will make a stem change **ONLY** for “IR” infinitives ! (e – i) (o – u)
NEVER STEM CHANGE AN -AR OR -ER VERB PARTICIPLE!

competir - compitiendo dormir - durmiendo
preferir - prefiriendo morir - muriendo
repetir - repitiendo
mentir - mintiendo
servir - sirviendo sentir/sentirse - sintiendo/sintiéndose*
pedir - pidiendo divertir/divertirse - divirtiendo/divirtiéndose*
- V. **“Bad” participles:** Just memorize them!
decir - diciendo reír/reírse - riendo/riéndose*
venir - viniendo sonreír/sonreírse - sonriendo/sonriendo*

USE OF INFINITIVE

The Spanish verb is left in the INFINITIVE FORM (ar, er, ir form) in the following situations.

1. After GUSTAR EXPRESSIONS:

Me gusta cocinar. *I like to cook.*

¿Te gusta leer? *Do you like to read?*

Me gustaría comprar un coche nuevo. *I would like to buy a new car.*

2. TWO CONSECUTIVE VERBS

A. When you have two verbs together, the first verb is conjugated and the 2nd will remain in the infinitive form of the verb.

Deseo comer. *I want to eat.*

Prefieres estudiar español. *You prefer to study Spanish.*

B. In a question, you can have subject pronouns (él, ella, Ud., Uds., ellos, ellas) between the two verbs.

¿Pueden Uds. ir al cine? *Can you all go to the movie theater?*

¿Prefiere Ud. salir el lunes? *Do you prefer to leave (go out) on Monday?*

C. If the two verbs have anything other than a subject pronoun between them, you will NOT use the infinitive.

Carolina canta y baila muy bien. *Carolina sings and dances very well.*

Deseo comer y después estudio con mi amigo. *I want to eat and after I am studying with a friend.*

3. IR a (INFINITIVE) - *going to.....*

Voy a practicar esta noche. *I am going to practice tonight.*

Teresa y yo vamos a estudiar para el examen. *Teresa and I are going to study for the test.*

4. TENER QUE (INFINITIVE) - *to have to....*

Tengo que ir a la escuela. *I have to go to school.*

Tenemos que estudiar mañana. *We have to study tomorrow.*

5. ACABAR DE (INFINITIVE) - to have just....

Acabo de comer la ensalada. *I have just eaten the salad.*

Mi madre acaba de salir. *My mom has just left.*

6. IMMEDIATELY AFTER PREPOSITIONS

de – of; from

con - with

a - at; to

en - in

al - on, upon

sin - without

para - in order to

en vez de - instead of

antes de - before

después de – after

Use the INFINITIVE after prepositions no matter how the verb is translated in English!

Al llegar, hablo con Juan. *Upon arriving, I speak with Juan.*

En vez de bailar, prefiero mirar. *Instead of dancing, I prefer to watch.*

Antes de salir, necesito hablar con Anita. *Before leaving, I need to talk with Anita.*

Después de hacer la tarea, necesito dormir. *After doing homework, I need to sleep.*



PRETERITES

a completed action in the past

I. REGULAR endings

-AR

-é	-amos
-aste	-
-ó	-aron

-ER & IR

-í	-imos
-iste	-
-ió	-ieron

***The -AR and -ER stem changing (boot) verbs NEVER stem change in the preterite!!!!

II. -car, -gar, -zar endings

“YO” forms only have a spelling change (for pronunciation purposes). Otherwise, these verbs have regular endings with no stem change

c>qu

g>gu

z>c

buscar

llegar

comenzar

yo busqué

yo llegué

yo comenccé

III. “Bad” irregular preterites

These verbs have no consistent pattern. Memorize them! Note that they do not have accents.

IR and SER are the same in the preterite

fui fuimos
fuiste
fue fueron

HACER

hice hicimos

hiciste

hizo hicieron

Note: the “c” changes to a “z” in 3rd person sing.

VER

vi vimos
viste
vio vieron

DAR

di dimos
diste
dio dieron



Irregular Stem Preterites

- A.** Some verbs are irregular in the preterite and have:
1. irregular stems
 2. irregular endings
 3. special meanings (in some cases) in the preterite
- B.** These endings are used for ALL irregular stem verbs in the preterite. It makes no difference if the infinitive is –ar, –er, or –ir

These ending do **not** have accents:

Irregular Endings

e	imos
iste	
o	ieron (for J stems use –eron)

IRREGULAR STEMS

“j” group	“i” group	“u” group
1. conducir – conduj drove	1. hacer – hic did, made *use hizo for 3 rd person singular	1. andar – anduv walked, ran (like a machine)
2. producir – produj produced	2. querer – quis tried	2. estar – estuv was/were
3. traducir – traduj translated	3. no querer - no quis refused	3. poder – pud managed to
4. decir – dij said, told	4. venir – vin came	4. poner – pus did put
5. traer – traj brought		5. saber – sup found out, learned
* this group uses “ eron ” for 3 rd person plural		6. tener – tuv got, received
		7. caber - cup did fit

SPECIAL MEANINGS

Infinitive	Meaning in present tense	Special meaning in preterite tense
querer	wish; want	tried
no querer	don't want	refused
saber	know (fact)	found out; learned
tener	have	got; received
poder	can, able to	managed to...
conocer*	know (a person)	met a person (for the first time)



**He tried to "quis" her.
She refused - "no quis"!**

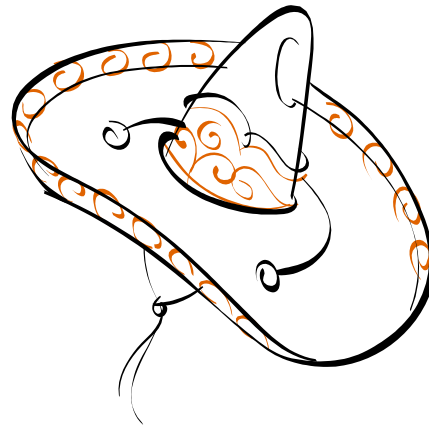
*Conocer uses regular -er verb endings in the preterite but has a special meaning

Conocí	I met	conocimos	we met
Conociste	you met		
Conoció	he/she/Ud. met	conocieron	They, you all met

-IR STEM CHANGERS

competir
mentir
pedir
preferir
repetir
sentir
servir

dormir
morir
divertirse



1. These verbs stem change in the present tense (e>ie or o>ue) like boots, but the preterite the change is: **e > i or an o > u.**

2. This change takes place only in **3rd person singular and plural!!!**

pedir

pedí pedimos
pediste
pidió **pidieron**

dormir

dormí dormimos
dormiste
durmió **durmieron**

"Y" PRETERITES

1. Change the **i > y** in 3rd person singular and plural.
2. **All have accents** except 3rd person plural

caer

caí caímos
caíste
caYó **caYeron**

creer

creí creímos
creíste
creYó **creYeron**

leer

leí leímos
leíste
leYó **leYeron**

oír

oí oímos
oíste
oYó **oYeron**

-uir verbs

(construir – to construct/build; destruir – to destroy)

Present tense

construYo	construimos
construYes	
construYe	construYen

Preterite tense

construí	construimos
construiste	
construYó	construYeron

NOT a "uir verb"

seguir (e→i) – to follow; to continue

Present tense

sigo	seguimos
sigues	
sigue	siguen

Preterite tense

seguí	seguimos
seguiste	
siguió	siguieron

-eer; -aer; oír (creer; leer; caer)

i to y spelling change in preterite only; extra accents on tú and nosotros

leí	leímos
leíste	
leYó	leYeron

EL IMPERFECTO

AR
aba ábamos
abas
aba aban

ER AND IR
ía íamos
ías
ía ían

Translation: used to
 was/were + ing

Yo hablaba - I used to speak
 I was speaking

<u>hablar</u>		<u>comer</u>	
habl <u>a</u> ba	habl <u>a</u> bamos	com <u>í</u> a	com <u>í</u> amos
habl <u>a</u> bas		com <u>í</u> as	
habl <u>a</u> ba	habl <u>a</u> ban	com <u>í</u> a	com <u>í</u> an

You will need to use the SUBJECT PRONOUNS for the first and third person singular forms because they are the SAME!

IRREGULAR IMPERFECT VERBS

1. IR-- iba íbamos
 ibas
 iba iban

2. SER-- era éramos
 eras
 era eran

3. VER-- veía veíamos
 veías
 veía veían

- All other verbs are regular
- No stem-changers

THE PRETERITE

1. Records, reports, narrates **an event** or **series of events** as **an isolated, single, completed unit in the past**, no matter how long it lasted, nor how many times it was repeated.

Anoche fuimos al cine.

Entré, me senté, y abrí el libro.

Salí a las ocho.* I left at 8:00.

* This is not telling time with the verb "ser". It tells "at" what time the event happened.

2. Expresses **SPECIAL MEANINGS** with certain verbs:

conocer – conoc... met someone for 1st time

poder – pud... managed to

querer – quis... tried

no querer – no quis... refused

saber – sup... found out

tener – tuv... got, received, "had" as an event

3. **Hubo - there was, there were** in the sense that an action **took place as a main event**.
(Hubo is the preterite of HAY!)

Hubo un accidente.

Hubo un fuego en el banco.

"Fiestas, partidos, fuegos, explosions, and accidentes" are all events.

4. Denotes a change in state—"to become"

a. ponerse + adj. to become ____ (angry)_

b. SEE NOTES "preterite: change of state"

THE IMPERFECT

1. Recalls what **used to** happen. It's **used for habitual or repeated past actions**.

Cada verano mi familia iba a la playa.

Todos los domingos comíamos en ese café.

2. Tells what **was happening**. (was / were + ing)

¿Qué hacías?

Hablaba por teléfono.

Mientras andaba...

3. **Describes a physical, mental, or emotional state in the past**.

La casa era blanca.

Ellos estaban tristes. .

No se sentía bien.

Tenía ojos azules.

This includes verbs expressing wants, attitudes, and beliefs: **querer, desear, pensar, creer**.

Yo quería ir al cine.

Yo creía que era guapo.

Most **tener expressions** describe.

Juan tenía hambre.

Los niños tenían 10 años.

4. **Había - there was, there were as a description**.

Había veinte personas en la fiesta.

No había nadie allí.

Había veinte personas en la fiesta

5. Sets the stage, the **background**, the scene.

Tells the **time**; the **day**; the **date**.

Describes most **weather**.

Era la una. / Eran las dos. Era lunes.

Era el dos de mayo.

Hacía frío. Estaba nublado.

KEY WORDS that suggest the PRETERITE

anoche - last night

ayer - yesterday

de repente - suddenly

esta mañana - this morning

el año pasado - last year

el viernes pasado - last Friday

la semana pasada - last week

el otro día - the other day

un día - one day

una vez - one time

KEY WORDS that suggest the IMPERFECT

a menudo - often

a veces - sometimes

cada - each, every

con frecuencia - frequently

de vez en cuando - from time to time

frecuentemente - frequently

mientras - while

muchas veces - many times

siempre - always

todos los días/meses/años - every day/month/year

Spanish III New “Key Words”

KEY WORDS that suggest the PRETERITE

1. **por eso**= therefore/for that reason
2. **al fin**=in the end/finally
3. **siguiente**=next
4. **entonces**=then
5. **así fue que**= that is how/and so
6. **en seguida**=right away
7. **cuando**=when

Often, “cuando” is an interrupter and signals that an action (P) is going to interrupt an on-going action (I).

KEY WORDS that suggest the IMPERFECT

1. **generalmente** - generally
2. **por lo general** - in general
3. **regularmente** - regularly
4. **todo el tiempo** – all the time
5. **por un rato** – for awhile



PRETERITE and IMPERFECT ... Part II

1. A sentence may have ANY COMBINATION of preterites and imperfects.

- Ayer ellos llegaron a las ocho y salieron muy tarde. (*Yesterday they arrived at eight and left very late.*)
- Cada Sábado Teresa iba al mercado y compraba muchas frutas. (*Each Saturday Teresa went/used to go to the market and bought many fruits.*)
- Hacía mucho sol cuando llegamos a la playa. (*It was very sunny when we arrived at the beach.*)
- Pedro se rompió la pierna cuando tenía diez años. (*Peter broke his leg when he was ten.*)

2. A sentence may have two actions in which ONE is the background/ongoing action and the other action interrupts it:

- Lorenzo cocinaba cuando yo llegué. (*Lorenzo was cooking when I arrived.*)
(background) (interruption)
- Pablo salió mientras Luisa miraba la televisión. (*Pablo left while Luisa was watching TV.*)
(interruption) (background)

3. With a series of completed actions, remember that you will not have a background action. All verbs will be in the preterite.

- Anoche yo comí a las seis, miré la televisión, y me acosté muy temprano. (*Last night I ate at six, watched television, and went to bed very early.*)

4. Sometimes it is possible to use EITHER the preterite or the imperfect, but keep in mind that you will CHANGE THE MEANING OF THE SENTENCE. It all depends on the idea YOU are trying to communicate.

- **La gente aplaudió cuando el actor llegó.** (*The people applauded when the actor arrived.*)
...and NOT BEFORE!...
- **La gente aplaudía cuando el actor llegaba.** (*The people were applauding when the actor was arriving.*) This indicates that the applause started BEFORE the actor arrived and was going on while he was walking in.
- **Juan no fue a tu fiesta porque tuvo que ir a la biblioteca.** (*John didn't go to your party because he had to go to the library. He went!... an event!...*)
- **No sé, pero creo que Juan me dijo que tenía que ir a la biblioteca.** (*I don't know, but I think John told me that he had to go to the library.*) It's unknown whether he went or not—It's a description of the situation.

STATIVE VERBS

Imperfect: state of being

Preterite: change of state

	Imperfect	Preterite
Estar	was: unspecified period of time	was: specific period of time
Ser	was: unspecified period of time	was: sums up a situation or event that ended
Tener	had, owned	got, received
Tener que	had to, but didn't necessarily do it	had to, and did it

- El vaso **estaba** en la mesa.
- Yo **estuve** en Seattle por cinco días.
- Mi abuelo **era** médico.
- Yo **fui** estudiante de intercambio en México por dos meses.
- **Tenía que** hacer mucha tarea anoche. (It was assigned. I didn't necessarily finish it.)
- **Tuvimos que** correr a casa por la lluvia. (We were forced to run because of the rain. And we did—completed action.)

Preterite: CHANGE of state

“to become”

1. Ponerse + adjective:

-sudden physical or emotional change

-Mi padre se puso enojado. (My dad got/became angry.)

2. Hacerse + adjective or noun:

-change where personal effort is involved

-Se hizo abogado. (He became a lawyer.)

3. Volverse + adjective:

-a more gradual change

-Me estoy volviendo loco. (I'm going/becoming crazy.)

4. Convertirse en + noun:

-change into, turn into

-El agua se convirtió en hielo por el frío.

(The water became ice because of the cold.)

5. Quedarse + (sordo, calvo, ciego, boquiabierto):

-with certain adjectives and in some idiomatic expressions

-La chica se quedó boquiabierto. (The girl became/remained speechless.)

-Helen Keller se quedó sorda y ciega por una enfermedad.

(Helen Keller became deaf and blind because of an illness.)

6. Llegar a ser + adjective or noun:

-to become/get after a series of events or after a long time

-Por fin, llegaron a ser buenos amigos. (Finally, they became good friends.)

El Futuro y La Condicional

Add these endings to the **INFINITIVE** of **REGULAR** verbs:

<u>El tiempo Futuro</u> – WILL, SHALL	<u>EL tiempo Condicional</u> – WOULD
é emos ás á án - I will talk – hablaré - We will eat - comeremos	ía íamos ías ía ían - I would talk – hablaría - We would eat - comeríamos

Irregular Stems:

caber *	cabr	saber	sabr	hay – there is, are
decir	dir	salir	saldr	habrá - there will be
hacer	har	tener	tendr	habría – there would be
poder	podr	valer*	valdr	
poner	pondr	venir	vendr	
querer	querr			

*caber = to fit (an object into something else)

*valer = to be worth

Use **FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL** to express probability.

I wonder where she is.	¿Dónde estará ella?
I wonder where she was.	¿Dónde estaría ella?
I wonder why she's calling.	¿Por qué llamará ella?
I wonder why she called.	¿Por qué llamaría ella?
They probably are leaving early.	Saldrán temprano.
They probably left early.	Saldrían temprano.
Juan must be doing the homework.	Juan hará la tarea.
Juan might be doing the homework.	Juan haría la tarea.

POR y PARA: preposiciones

POR

1. Period of Time; Indefinite Time; Per

- a. El estudiante estudió **por** tres horas. **Por** la mañana
- b. Voy a llamarte **por** la mañana. **Por** la tarde
- c. ¿Cuánto dinero ganas **por** semana? **Por** la noche

2. By Means Of

- a. Viajamos **por** avión.
- b. Voy a llamarte **por** teléfono.

3. Movement - Along; Through; Via; Around; Down

- a. Muchas personas pasan **por** la Calle Colón.
- b. ¿Quién entró **por** la ventana?
- c. Podemos ir a Madrid **por** Toledo.
- d. Me gusta caminar **por** la ciudad.

4. In Exchange For

- a. Quiero vender mi cámara **por** cien dólares.
- b. Te cambio mi CD de Rap **por** tu CD de rock.
- c. Muchas gracias **por** la invitación.

5. On Behalf of; For the Sake of; Instead of

- a. La abogada habla **por** sus clientes.
- b. Hacemos todo lo posible **por** nuestros amigos.
- c. Fui a la tienda **por** mi mamá. Está enferma.

6. Agent or Cause of an Action (translates as “by”)

- a. Lisboa fue destruida **por** un terremoto. (*earthquake*)
- b. Ese edificio fue construido **por** un arquitecto mexicano.

7. (Por + Infinitive) (Because of – “porque de” isn’t used); (In Favor of)

- a. El médico se preocupa **por** su salud. (health)
- b. Estoy **por** comer en un restaurante cerca de aquí.

8. Additional Savings

- a. **por** ciento – percent
- b. ciento **por** ciento – 100%

POR y PARA: preposiciones

PARA

1. Destination; Headed for

- a. El tren sale **para** Madrid.
- b. Tomo el autobús **para** la Plaza Mayor.

2. Intended for; Purpose; Goal; Objective; Employed by

- a. La carta es **para** ti.
- b. El sofá es **para** la sala.
- c. Estudiamos **para** el examen.
- d. Trabajo **para** mi tía.

3. Used For

- a. La taza es **para** el café.
- b. Necesito papel **para** la computadora.
- c. El lápiz es **para** escribir.

4. Event

- a. Compro los boletos **para** el concierto.
- b. Traigo la comida **para** la merienda.

5. Future Time

- a. Tengo que terminar la tarea **para** el jueves.
- b. Necesito un vestido nuevo **para** sábado.

6. A Point of View; Opinion

- a. **Para** mí, Madrid es una ciudad fantástica.
- b. **Para** ella, la química es su clase favorita.

7. In Spite of Being.....; Comparison

- a. **Para** su edad, este chico es muy alto.
- b. **Para** un norteamericano, Ud. habla español muy bien.

8. In Order To + Infinitive

- a. Estudian **para** aprender.
- b. Hacen la tarea **para** sacar buenas notas.

Present Subjunctive Formation

The subjunctive tends to translate exactly like the Present Tense. This is a **MOOD**, not a tense.

A. Basic Rule-

1. Conjugate the verb in the "YO" form of the PRESENT TENSE.
2. Drop the "O" and add the opposite ending.

<u>AR Verbs</u>	<u>ER and IR Verbs</u>
e emos	a amos
es éis	as áis
e en	a an

<u>hablar</u>	<u>comer</u>	<u>vivir</u>
hable hablemos	coma comamos	viva vivamos
hables habléis	comas comáis	vivas viváis
hable hablen	coma coman	viva vivan

3. If the verb is irregular in the present "YO" form, then ALL of the conjugations will be irregular.

tener -> tengo ->
(go verbs)

tenga	tengamos
tengas	tengáis
tenga	tengan

conducir -> conduzco
(all -cir, -cer verbs)

conduzca	conduzcamos
conduzcas	conduzáis
conduzca	conduzcan

recoger -> recojo
(all -ger, -gir verbs)

recoja	recojamos
recojas	recojáis
recoja	recojan

destruir -> destruyo
(-uir verbs)

destruya	destruyamos
destruyas	destruyáis
destruya	destruyan

B. Spelling Changes (car, gar, zar verbs)

These changes are made to keep the original pronunciation of the consonant. These changes are made in all forms.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. CAR → QUE | buscar → | busque
busques
busque | busquemos
busquéis
busquen |
| 2. GAR → GUE | pagar → | pague
pagues
pague | paguemos
paguéis
paguen |
| 3. ZAR → CE | organizar → | organice
organices
organice | organicemos
organicéis
organicen |

C. Stem Changers

1. -ar and -er verbs stem change as they do in the present tense and have NO CHANGE in the "nosotros" or "vosotros" forms.

Cerrar → cierro

cierre cerremos
cierres cerréis
cierre cierren

2. -ir verbs stem change as they do in the present tense and MAKE a DIFFERENT change in the "nosotros" and "vosotros" forms. E → I O → U

Sentir → siento

sienta sintamos
sientas sintáis
sienta sientan

Dormir → duermo

duerma durmamos
duermas durmáis
duerma duerman

D. Irregular Subjunctives

Present tense "yo" forms that do not end in an "O" have irregular subjunctive forms.

haber	he	haya	hayas	haya	hayamos	hayáis	hayan
ir	voy	vaya	vayas	vaya	vayamos	vayáis	vayan
saber	sé	sepa	sepas	sepa	sepamos	sepáis	sepan
ser	soy	sea	seas	sea	seamos	seáis	sean
dar	doy	dé	des	dé	demos	deis	den
estar	estoy	esté	estés	esté	estemos	estéis	estén

Remember this! haya vaya sepa sea dé esté ...CHA CHA CHA ☺

USES of the SUBJUNCTIVE

There are 6 categories of words that are “**introducers**” to the Subjunctive.

- When an “introducer” comes at the beginning of the sentence, followed by “que,” the Subjunctive follows.
 - Sometimes conjunctions connect 2 clauses in a sentence. In this case, the Subjunctive is used in the second clause.
-

1. Present Indicative Introducer (**Impersonal Expression**) + que + Subjunctive
Es bueno que yo estudie español.

2. Subject + Present Indicative Introducer (**Emotion**) + que + Subjunctive
Ana **se alegra de que** su hija saque una buena nota en español.

3. Subject + Present Indicative Introducer (**Doubt**) + que + Subjunctive
Juan **duda que** vaya a llover hoy.

4. Subject + Present Indicative Introducer (**Influence**) + que + Subjunctive
La profesora **aconseja que** los estudiantes estudien para el examen.

5. Subject + Verb + **Conjunction Expression** + Subjunctive
Patricia leerá **hasta que** ella salga para la fiesta.

6. **Non-Existent, Indefinite, or Uncertain Introducer** + Subjunctive
No hay nadie aquí que hable japonés.

Examples of the PRESENT INDICATIVE or the INFINITIVE:

1. Subject + Present Tense Verb + Rest of Sentence
José va a la fiesta este fin de semana.

2. Conjugated Verb + Infinitive
Tengo que estudiar para el examen.
Quiero comer el almuerzo.

3. Preposition + Infinitive
Acabo **de estudiar** para el examen.
Para ir al colegio, necesito un carro.

I. Impersonal expressions

Es.....

bueno que	It's good that
importante que	It's important that
imprescindible que	It's imperative that
lógico que	It's logical that
malo que	It's bad that
mejor que	It's better that
necesario que	It's necessary that
peligroso que	It's dangerous that
posible que	It's possible that
imposible que	It's impossible that
probable que	It's probable that (it's likely that)
improbable que	It's improbable that
raro que	It's rare that
ridículo que	It's ridiculous that
triste que	It's sad that
una lástima que	It's a pity that
increíble que	It's incredible that; it's unbelievable that

Es bueno que estudiemos español.

Es bueno estudiar español.

II. Emotion

The Subjunctive is also used following expressions of emotion, WHEN THERE IS A CHANGE OF SUBJECT IN THE FOLLOWING CLAUSE.

alegrarse <u>de</u> que (to be happy that)	Me alegro de que Uds. <u>estén</u> aquí.
Ojalá que (Let's hope that)	Ojalá que no <u>llueva</u> .
sentir (e-ie) que (to be sorry that)	Sentimos que tú no <u>vengas</u> .
tener miedo <u>de</u> que (to be afraid that)	Tengo miedo de que <u>sea</u> peligroso.
esperar que (to hope that)	Esperamos que <u>nieve</u> mucho.
sorprenderse de que (to be surprised that)	Me sorprende de que <u>llueva</u> hoy.

- If there is NO change of subject in the 2nd clause, drop the “que” and use the infinitive.

Tengo miedo de no sacar una buena nota en el examen.

Espero ir al partido de fútbol americano el sábado.

III A. Doubt or Uncertainty

The Subjunctive is used following expressions of doubt or uncertainty WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A CHANGE OF SUBJECT.

Dudamos que Juan vaya. / Dudamos que nosotros vayamos.

dudar que	to doubt	no es seguro que	it's not sure
no pensar (e-ie) que	to not think	no es cierto que	it's not certain
no creer que	to not believe	no es verdad que	it's not true
no estar seguro de que	to not be sure of	*quizás	perhaps, maybe
no opinar que	to not be of the opinion	*tal vez	perhaps, maybe * Do not take "que"

III B. Certainty

When using expressions that show certainty or report an action, do NOT use subjunctive in the clause that follows.

pensar (e-ie) que	to think that
creer que	to believe that
to know that	
comprender que	to understand that
entender que	to understand that
opinar que	to be of the opinion that
decir que	to say, to tell that
no dudar que	to not doubt that
estar seguro/a de que	to be sure that
es cierto que	it's certain that
es seguro que	it's sure that
es verdad que	it's true that

If I think it, I believe it
then I know for sure it's **saber que true, no doubt!** When it's
my opinion, I understand it,
then I say it. Certainty!

Es verdad que Rogelio saca buenas notas.
Yo sé que Anita es muy inteligente.

- When using these expressions in a question, you MAY or MAY NOT use Subjunctive, depending on the opinion of the speaker.
¿Crees que el Sr. Ortega está enfermo? (Implies that the speaker thinks that he IS.)
¿Crees que el Sr. Ortega esté enfermo? (Implies that the speaker DOUBTS that he is or has no idea.)

III. Influence

Subjunctive is used when you want to influence someone else to do something. (wishing, wanting, ordering, prohibiting, etc.) You need a CHANGE of subject when using subjunctive. (I want you to... I recommend that you.... I advise that you...)

aconsejar que	to advise	pedir (e-i) que	to request
dejar que	to let; allow	permitir que	to permit
desear que	to want	prohibir que	to prohibit
esperar que	to hope	querer (e-ie) que	to want
exigir (j) que exijo (yo form only)	to demand	recomendar (e-ie) que	to recommend
insistir <u>en</u> que	to insist	rogar (o-ue) que	to beg
mandar que	to order	sugerir (e-ie) que	to suggest
oponerse <u>a</u> que	to oppose	suplicar que	to ask, plead

Yo quiero que **tú** asistas a la ceremonia. → Change of subject (I want **YOU** to attend the ceremony.)

Yo quiero asistir a la ceremonia. → **NO** change of subject

V. Conjunctions

Subjunctive is also used after these conjunctions that express a degree of doubt or uncertainty.

antes de que	before	cuando	when
después de que	after	hasta que	until
para que	so that (in order that)	tan pronto como	as soon as
sin que	without	en cuanto	as soon as
en caso <u>de</u> que	in case		
a menos que	unless		
con tal de que	provided that, as long as		

Vendrán a la fiesta **con tal de que puedan** bailar.

They will come to the party as long as they can dance. (Do we know if they can dance?)

Paco estudiará **hasta que** llegue su profesora.

Paco will study until his teacher arrives. (Do we know when the teacher will arrive?)

These become prepositions when there is no change of subject.

antes + inf.	antes de hablar	before speaking
después + inf.	después de ir	after going
para + inf.	para estudiar	in order to study
sin + inf.	sin hablar	without speaking

Yo necesito hablar con mi abuelo antes de que él salga.

I need to talk with my grandfather before he leaves.

Yo necesito hablar con mi abuelo antes de salir.

I need to talk with my grandfather before I leave.

VI. Non-Existent/Uncertain

The Subjunctive is used when you are talking about something that does not exist, uncertain or indefinite.

A. NON-EXISTENT

1. No hay ... que (*There isn't any..... that*)
2. No hay nada /nadie que (*There isn't anything/anyone that*)
3. No hay ningún ... / ninguna ... que (*There isn't any.... that*)
4. No tengo ... / nada que... (*I don't have any.... that*)

No hay nadie aquí que sepa hablar alemán.

There isn't anyone here that knows how to speak German.

No tengo ningún libro que sea en japonés.

I don't have any book that is in Japanese.

B. UNCERTAIN

1. buscar que
2. querer que
3. necesitar....que
4. ¿Hay algo que?
5. ¿Hay alguien que?
6. ¿Hay algún/alguna ... que?
7. ¿Tienes.... (algo) que?
8. ¿Conoces a alguien que...?

Busco una secretaria que comprenda usar la computadora.

I am looking for a secretary that understands how to use a computer.

¿Conoces a alguien que viva en Nueva York?

Do you know someone that lives in New York?

- The personal **a** is omitted before a **noun** referring to a person whose existence is uncertain. (It is, however, used before **alguien** and **nadie**.) Compare:

Ud. conoce **a** un abogado que **habla** inglés.

¿Conoce una abogada que **hable** japonés?

No conozco **a nadie** que **hable** chino.

Los Usos del Subjuntivo

(Use Subjunctive when showing uncertainty)

Wish/want

querer, desear, preferir,
insistir, necesitar

Yo quiero que tú *estudies*.
Yo deseo que tú *vayas* a la tienda.

Emotion

esperar, sentir, alegrarse de,
me gusta que

Yo siento que tú *estés* enfermo.
Me alegro de que tú *estés* aquí.

Impersonal expression

es necesario, es importante,
es interesante

Es importante que tú *hables* con él.
Es necesario que Ud. *coma* ahora.

Requests

pedir, decir, mandar, ordenar,
prohibir, permitir, exigir,
recomendar

Me pide que ella *venga*.
Mi mamá ordena que nosotros *salgamos*.
Ellos recomiendan que tú *vayas*.

Doubt

dudar, negar,
no creer

Yo dudo que tú *conozcas* a David.
No crees que ella *pueda* caminar.

Ojalá

ojalá

Ojalá que el examen *sea* muy fácil.

Los Usos del Subjuntivo

	Type of verb/phrase	Need que?	Need change of subject?	Other Information
	Impersonal expression like es raro que etc.	YES	YES	
	emotion such as Ojalá que; alegrarse de que	YES	YES	If no change of subject, drop the QUE and use infinitive
	Doubt ; uncertainty such as dudar que, quizás	YES (except for those listed in last box “other info”→)	NO! Use subjunctive even if the subject doesn’t change!	Quizás, quizá and tal vez do NOT use que
	Influence : Wishing, wanting, ordering, prohibiting like querer, dejar	YES	YES	If NO change of subject, use the INFINITIVE!
	Conjunctions of time as cuando, en cuanto, hasta que	Only with hasta que	YES	Only if you are UNSURE of outcome! If you are SURE of outcome, do NOT use subjunctive
	Conjunctions of doubt or uncertainty	YES	YES	If CERTAIN of outcome, drop the QUE and use infinitive, EXCEPTION: a menos que KEEPS the que
	Non-existent /uncertain existence	YES	YES	*Omit personal “A” before noun referring to a person whose existence is uncertain; BUT always use it with alguien and nadie!
	More conjunctions of time as después de que (same as rule 4)	YES	YES	ONLY if the first verb is a COMMAND or refers to the FUTURE
	And MORE conjunctions: antes (de) que; con tal (de) que; a menos que	YES	NOT NEEDED	ALWAYS take subjunctive

Present Perfect Subjunctive

Present Subjunctive: used when referring to the present or future.

Present Perfect Subjunctive: used when referring to the past.

Me alegro de que tú estudies cada día.

Me alegro de que tú hayas estudiado para el examen final.

I. Impersonal Expressions

Es importante que hayas terminado la tarea antes de la clase.

II. Emotion

(with a change of subject)

Los padres **esperan que** los chicos hayan limpiado la casa.

III. Doubt/Uncertainty

No pensamos que haya llovido esta mañana.

IV. Influence *

(usually just used in present subjunctive)

Yo **pido que** hagas la tarea.

Yo **pido que** no hayan comido Uds. antes de venir a la fiesta.

.....

V. Non-existent or Indefinite or Uncertain

No hay ningún estudiante que no haya estudiado para el examen.

¿**Hay alguna** comida en la cafetería que no tú hayas pedido?

VI. Conjunctions *

Used when not sure when or if something will happen in the future.

VII. Conjunctions of Time*

Used when not sure when or if something will happen in the future.

Phrases NOT causing Subjunctive

Certainty

- estar seguro/a (de) que
- opinar que
- pensar que
- no dudar que
- creer que
- es seguro que
- es cierto que
- es verdad que

Es seguro que nunca les hemos mentido a nuestros padres.

Opino que Salvador Dalí ha pintado tantas pinturas magníficas como Pablo Picasso.

Reporting Information

- saber que
- comprender
- entender que (e-ie)
- decir que

Sabemos que han abierto un nuevo cine en este barrio.

Mamá **dice que** Papá le ha ofrecido cocinar la cena en su aniversario.

DO NOT use Subjunctive with:

- After an impersonal expression without “que”: Es necesario dormir mucho.
- Two verbs in a row without “que”: Quiero tocar el piano.
- After a preposition: Quiero un lápiz para escribir los apuntes.
- “Tener que”, “acabar de”, and “ir a”: all take an infinitive.

COMMANDS: Formation

GREEN – SUBJUNCTIVE

BLUE – PRESENT TENSE

RED – IRREGULAR

<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>AFFIRMATIVE (YES)</i>	<i>NEGATIVE (NO)</i>
Ud.	<u>Use UD. Form of the SUBJUNCTIVE</u> - Hable Ud. = Speak. - Lea Ud. = Read. ➤ <u>IRREGULARS:</u> ➤ ir – vaya dar – dé ➤ saber – sepa estar - esté ➤ ser – sea	<u>Use NO in front of the AFFIRMATIVE</u> - No hable Ud. =Don't speak - No lea Ud. = Don't read. - No vaya Ud. = Don't go - No dé Ud. = Don't give
Uds.	<u>Use UDS. Form of the SUBJUNCTIVE</u> - Hablen Uds.= Speak. - Traigan Uds. = Bring ➤ <u>IRREGULARS:</u> ➤ Same as above! Vayan, sepan	<u>Use UDS. command and put NO in front</u> - No hablen Uds. = Don't Speak. - No traigan Uds.=Don't bring. - No sean Uds. - No vayan Uds.
NOSOTROS (Let's)	<u>Use NOSOTROS form of the SUBJUNCTIVE</u> - Hablemos = Let's talk - Cantemos. = Let's sing - Tengamos = Let's have ➤ <u>IRREGULAR (Present tense):</u> ➤ Let's go = VAMOS. ➤ Let's leave/go away = vámonos	<u>Put "No" in front of the affirmative Let's command</u> - No bailemos = Let's not dance - No compremos=Let's not buy <u>REGULAR (subjunctive) for negative:</u> - Let's not go = NO VAYAMOS - Let's not leave = no nos vayamos
Tú	<u>Use "HE" form—PRESENT TENSE</u> - Toma tú = Take - Escucha tú = Listen - Escribe tú=write ➤ <u>IRREGULARS:</u> ➤ Tener – ten ➤ Salir – sal ➤ Venir – ven ➤ Poner – pon ➤ Decir – di ➤ Hacer – haz ➤ Ser – sé ➤ Ir – ve	<u>Use Tú form of the SUBJUNCTIVE</u> - No tomes tú = don't take - No escuches tú =don't listen - No escribas tú=Don't write ← <u>Those irregular in the affirmative STILL USE the TÚ FORM SUBJUNCTIVE!</u> - no tengas - no vayas - no hagas

COMMANDS: Position of Pronouns

I. Reflexive Verbs:

AFFIRMATIVES: ATTACH pronoun. NEGATIVES: pronoun goes IN FRONT

- | | | |
|------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| • Ud. | Láves <u>e</u> Ud. | No <u>se</u> lave Ud. |
| • Tú | Lávate <u>tú</u> . | No <u>te</u> laves. |
| • Nosotros | Lavémon <u>os</u> . | No <u>nos</u> lavemos. |

➤ NOTE: DROP the “S” as explained in class

II. Single Object Pronouns:

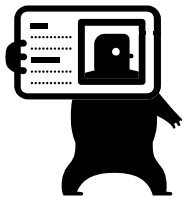
AFFIRMATIVES: ATTACH pronoun. NEGATIVES: pronoun goes IN FRONT

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| • Traíga <u>me</u> Ud. el periódico. (Bring me the paper.) | No <u>me</u> traiga Ud. el periódico. |
| • Escríbe <u>lo</u> tú ahora. (Write it now.) | No <u>lo</u> escribas tú ahora. |
| • Pongan <u>los</u> aquí Uds. (Put them here.) | No <u>los</u> pongan Uds. aquí. |

III. Double Object Pronouns:

AFFIRMATIVES: ATTACH pronouns (I. D.) NEGATIVES: pronouns (I.D.) go IN FRONT

CHECK YOUR



OBJECT PRONOUNS

- I. NOT ALL sentences have objects! Some may have ONE and others may have TWO objects! In Spanish you CAN HAVE an INDIRECT OBJECT without a DIRECT OBJECT!

ASK:	If there IS something that answers the question, you have this kind of object:	REPLACE the noun with THE PRONOUN FROM BELOW
WHOM? WHAT?	DIRECT OBJECT  Lola	ME NOS TE LOS/LAS LO/ LA LOS/LAS
TO WHOM? FOR WHOM?	INDIRECT OBJECT	ME NOS TE LES LE LES

- II. POSITION the pronouns:

Verb Form	Position of Pronoun	Example
**Conjugated verb	**BEFORE verb	<u>Lo</u> leo.
Infinitive	ATTACH to infinitive	Tengo que leer <u>lo</u> .
Present participle	ATTACH to – ing form	Estoy comprándola <u>a</u> .
Affirmative commands	ATTACH to command	Léa <u>lo</u> . Ud. Escríbe <u>le</u> tú.
**Negative commands	**BEFORE the command	No <u>lo</u> lea Ud. No <u>le</u> escribas tú.

III. Double Object Pronouns: I. D. order. (Indirect. Direct.)

- Pedro está trayendo el libro a mí. = Pedro está trayéndomelo.
- Tell me the secret! (Ud). = Dígamelo Ud.
- Don't buy us the flowers (tú). = No nos las compres.

CHECK YOUR



IV. I.D. both beginning with the letter “L”.

- REPLACE the indirect (le or les) with **SE**.
- You may then want to clarify as we learned for “gustar” expressions.
 - El camarero va a traer la cuenta a Pedro.
El camarero va a traérsela a Pedro.
 - Pablo siempre manda muchas cartas a su abuela.
Pablo **se las** manda a ella.
 - Explique Ud. la lección al chico.
Explíquesela Ud. a él.
 - No leas tú las respuestas a Miguel.
No **se las** leas tú a Miguel.
 - Estoy haciendo la tarea para ti.
Estoy haciéndotela.

V. Commands that ends in an N or S:

- If adding pronoun NOS: DROP the N or S at the end of command.
- This is common with “Let’s Commands.”
 - Give them to us. (Uds). = Dénoslos Uds. (Deno + nos +los) **Drop “N”**
 - Let’s go! = Vámonos. (vamoss + nos) **Drop “S”**
 - Let’s get up early! - Levantémonos temprano.
(Levantemoss + nos) **Drop “S”**

PAST PARTICIPLES

- In English, the past participle is a word like written, studied, finished, done, etc. They are rarely used alone!
- Past participles may be used with HELPING VERBS to form an Adjective or Verb phrase.

I. Past participle formations

AR verbs	--- ado	hablar – habl <u>ado</u>
ER verbs	--- ido	comer – com <u>ido</u>
IR verbs	--- ido	vivir – viv <u>ido</u>

II. Some verbs need accents to avoid a diphthong.

leer – leído
 oír – oído
 creer – creído
 traer – traído
 caer—caído

III. Irregular forms

decir	dicho	said, told
hacer	hecho	made, done
escribir	escrito	written
*freír	frito	fried
ver	visto	seen
abrir	abierto	open, opened
cubrir	cubierto	covered
descubrir	descubierto	uncovered; discovered
romper	roto	broken
morir	muerto	died, dead
poner	puesto	put, placed
volver	vuelto	returned (to a place)
devolver	devuelto	returned (an object)
resolver	resuelto	resolved
ir (regular verb)	ido	gone
*limpiar	limpio, limpiado	clean, cleaned
*imprimir	impreso	printed
secar	seco, secado	dry, dried
llenar	lleno, llenado	full, filled

Past Participles as Adjectives

ESTAR + Past Participle

Match **gender** and **number** to noun being described.

La tarea **está** terminada.
La tarea **estaba** terminada.

The homework **is** finished.
The homework **was** finished.

Las plantas **están** muertas.
Las plantas **estaban** muertas.

The plants **are** dead.
The plants **were** dead.

El libro **está** cerrado.
El libro **estaba** cerrado.

The book **is** closed.
The book **was** closed.

Los mercados **están** abiertos.
Los mercados **estaban** abiertos.

The markets **are** open.
The markets **were** open.

Las papas **están** fritas.
Las papas **estaban** fritas.

The potatoes **are** fried.
The potatoes **were** fried.

Future and Conditional

La tarea **estará** terminada.
The homework **will be** finished.

La tarea **estaría** terminada.
The homework **would be** finished.

PERFECT TENSE

(past participles used as a verb)

HABER + past participle – Has/have + participle

Present Perfect

He Hemos
Has
Ha Han

Past Perfect

Había Habíamos
Habías
Había Habían

Yo he hablado - I have spoken
han comido - You all have eaten

Yo había hablado - I had spoken Uds. Uds.
Uds. habían comido - You all had eaten

This is a verb phrase so the past participle always ends in an O.

Future Perfect

Habré Habremos
Habrás
Habrá Habrán

Conditional Perfect

Habría Habríamos
Habrías
Habría Habrían

Present Perfect Subjunctive

Haya Hayamos
Hayas
Haya Hayan

Yo habré hablado - I will have spoken
Yo habría hablado - I would have spoken

Present Perfect

Tú has dicho la verdad.
You have told the truth.

vs.

Present Perfect Subjunctive

Yo dudo que tú hayas dicho la verdad.
I doubt that you have told the truth.

Reported Speech



- Use Reported Speech to relay information about what someone said, using a direct quote.
- The 2nd verb in a sentence with reported speech can use the Preterite, Imperfect or Conditional.

1. To report what people say they DO, use the Present.

Pepe dijo, <<Siempre hago la tarea. >>
Pepe said, <<I always do my homework. >>

Pepe dijo que siempre hace la tarea.
Pepe said that he always does his homework.

2. To report what people say they have done, use the Present Perfect.

Ana dijo, <<Ya he hecho el pastel. >>
Ana said, <<I have already made the cake. >>

Ana dijo que ya ha hecho el pastel.
Ana said that she has already made the cake.

3. To report what people said they DID, use the Preterite.

José dijo, <<Fui al teatro. >>
Joe said, "I went to the theatre".

José dijo que él fue al teatro.
Joe said that he went to the theatre.

4. To report what people said they were planning to do, use the Imperfect.

Sandra dijo, <<Voy al teatro. >>
Sandra said, "I am going to the theatre".

Sandra dijo que ella iba al teatro.
Sandra said that she was going to the theatre.

5. To report what people said they would do in the future, use Conditional.

Juan dijo, << Iré al teatro>>.
Juan said, "I will go to the theatre".

Juan dijo que él iría al teatro.
Juan said that he would go to the theatre.

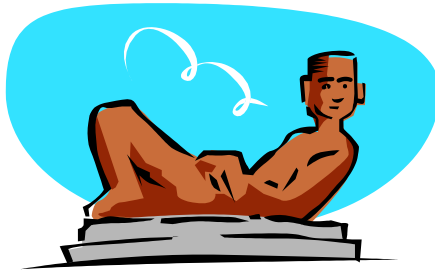
More verbs to use with Reported Speech

anunciar - to announce
comentar - to comment
decir- to say; to tell
exclamar- to explain
explicar - to explain
gritar- to shout

Los indios de Latinoamérica

Los azteca

México



Los maya

Centroamérica



Machu Picchu

Los inca

Sudamérica

CHART OF TENSES

PRESENT INDICATIVE	hablo	I speak, I do speak, I am speaking
PRETERITE	hablé	I spoke, I did speak
IMPERFECT	hablaba	I was speaking, I used to speak
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	estoy hablando	I am speaking
PAST PROGRESSIVE	estaba hablando	I was speaking
PRESENT PERFECT	he hablado	I have spoken
PAST PERFECT	había hablado	I had spoken
FUTURE	hablaré	I will speak
CONDITIONAL	hablaría	I would speak
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	hable	I speak, I do speak, I am speaking
PRESENT PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE	haya hablado	I have spoken, I spoke
COMMANDS	habla tú/hable Ud.	Ud. speak

HABER

hay	there is, there are
haya	there is, there are (subjunctive)
había	there was, there were (description)
hubo	there was, there were (event)
habrá	there will be
habría	there would be

THE #1 TIP: STUDY EVERY DAY!!!

HOW TO STUDY VOCABULARY

1. Make flashcards. Memorize both the spelling and the meaning. (I recommend studying English to Spanish.)
2. Write the words several times on paper.
3. Recite the spelling out loud.
4. Make a list with English on one side and language on the other. Fold over and practice every day.
5. Learn 10 words each day.
6. Study 10 minutes each night.
7. Make a vocabulary notebook.
8. Practice with a study buddy, quizzing each other.
9. Participate in class.
10. Use your teacher's QUIA online vocabulary practice.

HOW TO STUDY VERB CONJUGATIONS

1. Memorize verb charts.
2. Categorize each verb type (regular, irregular, stem-changing, etc.)
3. Repeat the spelling of the verbs over and over.
4. Review the spelling each night.
5. Make a quiz for yourself.
6. Study your handouts and homework corrections.
7. Remember the English and compare it to the language translation.
8. Don't assume a verb means a certain thing. Look it up, check it out.
9. Pay attention in class.
10. Use your teacher's QUIA online verb conjugation practice.

HOW TO STUDY VERB GRAMMAR

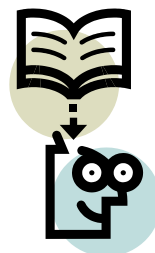
1. CORRECT your homework in class.
2. Read the textbook chapters and notes.
3. Break up the information into sections and learn a little at a time.
4. Practice writing out sentences.
5. Speak the language in complete sentences using the grammar.
6. Memorize charts and handouts.
7. Study with a friend.
8. Use the language around the house.
9. Create dialogues using the grammar.
10. Use your teacher's QUIA online grammar practice activities.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN CLASS!!!

1. Don't slack off!
2. Don't cram before a test!
3. Don't procrastinate!
4. Don't sleep in class!
5. Don't watch TV and do homework!
6. Don't forget to review old verbs and vocabulary!
7. Don't make up silly answers on the homework!
8. Don't blow off first year!
9. Don't focus on just one part of the language!
10. Don't complain about the language!

OTHER HELPFUL TIPS

1. Listen attentively in class.
2. Ask questions in class when you don't understand.
3. Participate frequently.
4. Try to use the language as much as possible in class.
5. Re-read the grammar notes slowly and carefully, trying to make sense of each point. Mark the things you're not sure of and ask your teacher.
6. Always do your homework. Have your vocabulary list, grammar handout, and notes at hand. Consult them as you do the assignment.
7. Come prepared each day with your textbook and supplies.
8. Demonstrate good behavior in class.
9. Try to pronounce like a native speaker.
10. Have an open mind about cultural difference



How to Read a Passage in a Foreign Language

1. If there are questions to answer, look at them before you begin to read. This will help you know what to look for.
2. Use visuals and titles to predict the general idea.
3. Read to get the general meaning – not to translate into English. **Translating word for word takes an incredible amount of time, and often yields few results.** Instead look for:
 - a. context clues
 - b. cognates
 - c. verb tenses to reveal time
4. If it is absolutely essential for you to know the meaning of a particular word after doing steps 1-3, then go to a dictionary.



HOW TO WRITE á, é, í, ó, ú, ñ, ¿, or ¡ ON MICROSOFT WORD

1. For **accents**

Hit at the same time: (control), (apostrophe). Then lift fingers and hit the letter that needs the accent: **á, é, í, ó, ú**

2. For **ñ**

Hit at the same time: (control) (shift) (~).
Then lift fingers and hit the (n)
niño, piña

3. For **¿** or **¡**

Hit at same time: (alt) (control) (shift) (?) or (!)
¿Cómo estás?

Escribiendo a maquina-Mac

- á — Option + e, a
- Á — Option + e, Shift + a
- é — Option + e, e
- É — Option + e, Shift + e
- í — Option + e, i
- Í — Option + e, Shift + i
- ñ — Option + n, n
- Ñ — Option + n, Shift + n
- ó — Option + e, o
- Ó — Option + e, Shift + o
- ú — Option + e, u
- Ú — Option + e, Shift + u
- ü — Option + u, u
- Ü — Option + u, Shift + u

To type Spanish punctuation, it necessary to press two or three keys at the same time. Here are the combinations to learn:

- inverted question mark (¿) — Shift + Option + ?
- inverted exclamation point (¡) — Option + 1
- left angle quote («) — Option + \
- right angle quote (») — Shift + Option + \
- quotation dash (—) — Shift + Option + -