

3) Using adjectives to compare

		Comparative	Superlative
English	Paul is tall.	Paul is taller than Mary.	Joe is the tallest.
Spanish	Pablo es alto.	Pablo es más alto que María.	José es el más alto .

4) Demonstrative Adjectives

Match the adjective to the noun it describes by number and gender.

English	This	These	That	Those
Spanish	este (m) esta (f)	estos (m) estas (f)	ese (m) (closer) esa (f) (closer)	esos (m) (closer) esas (f) (closer)
			aquel (m) (farther) aquella (f) (farther)	aquellos (m)(farther) aquellas (f) (farther)

Numbers Time Date

Counting numbers

#1 has 3 forms
just the number uno
treinta y uno

in front of a noun
masc = un un coche
fem = una una pluma

Dates ¿Cuál es la fecha?

In English:
It is the 10th of march. It is March 10th

In Spanish:
Es el diez de marzo.

Note: Do NOT capitalize the month in Spanish!

Time: Take one word from each column. Only the hour = columns A-C. Hour and minutes= columns A-E

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
It is (1:00)	es	(1:00)	una	up to ½ hr	uno ... treinta
It is (2:00-12:00)	son	la		y	½ hr = media
at (any hour)	a	(2:00-12:00)		after ½ hr	
until (any hour)	hasta	las		menos	¼ hr = cuarto
			doce		

EXAMPLES

	A	B	C		A	B	C	D	E
It is 1:00	Es	la	una	It is 5:30	Son	las	cinco	y	media
It is 3:00	Son	las	tres	It is 2:10	Son	las	dos	y	diez
It is 11:00	Son	las	once	It is 1:15	Es	la	una	y	quince
At 4:00	A	las	cuatro	It is 3:58	Son	las	cuatro	menos	dos
Until 7:00	Hasta	las	siete	At 8:40	A	las	nueve	menos	veinte

Pronouns

Subject pronouns These are subjects of the sentence

I you(friend,family)	yo tú	we you pl(friends,family)	nosotros(as) vosotros(as)
he	él	they(all masc,masc/fem)	ellos
she	ella	they (all feminine)	ellas
you (formal)	Ud(usted)	you pl (formal)	Uds.(ustedes)

Match the verb. In front of the verb in a statement, after the verb in a question.

Yo voy a la tienda.
Uds. estudian mucho.

¿ Van ellos a la escuela?
¿ Pinta Juan los dibujos?

Direct object Pronouns

These answer the questions *what?* or *whom?* and take the place of a noun to avoid repetition.

Location	English Example	Spanish Example
Before the verb	I read it (the book).	Yo lo leo.
Attached to the infinitive	I want to read it (the book).	Yo quiero leer lo .
Attached to the present participle	I am reading it (the book).	Yo estoy leyéndolo.

singular		plural	
me	me	us	nos
(fam) you	te	(fam) you	os
him, it (masc)	lo	them (masc)	los
her, it (fem)	la	them (fem)	las
you (formal)	lo (m) / la (f)	you (formal)	los (m) / las(f)

Indirect Object Pronouns

These answer the questions *to whom?* or *for whom?* They are often used with verbs like (gustar). Unlike in English, you cannot simply use a prepositional phrase (to him, to us)

Location	English Example	Spanish Example
Before the conjugated verb	I speak to you.	Yo te hablo
Attached to the infinitive	I want to to speak to you.	Yo quiero hablarte.
Attached to the present participle	I am speaking to you.	Yo estoy hablándote.

Singular		Plural	
me	me	us	nos
(fam) you	te	(fam) you	os
him, her, it	le	them	les
(form) you	le	(form) you	les

The Present Tense

Conjugating Verbs (Matching the subject and the verb)

There must be at least one conjugated verb in every sentence and it must match the subject.

There are six forms for most verbs in Spanish. In English there are only two-three.

1) **Regular Verbs** Most verbs are in this group. There is a set rule to conjugate.

***** TAKE OFF THE (AR) (ER) OR (IR) AND ADD THE CORRECT ENDING *****

AR				ER			
yo	o	nosotros	amos	yo	o	nosotros	emos
tú	as	(vosotros	áis)	tú	es	(vosotros	éis)
él,ella,Ud	a	ellos,ellas	an	él,ella,Ud	e	ellos,ellas	en
		Uds.				Uds.	

IR			
yo	o	nosotros	imos
tú	es	(vosotros	ís)
él,ella,Ud	e	ellos,ellas	en
		Uds.	

2) **Irregular Verbs** Many of these verbs are common and used daily. They do not follow a rule. While most are irregular only in the (yo) form, **all need to be memorized.**

ser- to be		estar- to be		ir- to go		dar- to give	
soy	somos	estoy	estamos	voy	vamos	doy	damos
eres	(sois)	estás	(estáis)	vas	(váis)	das	(dais)
es	son	está	están	va	van	da	dan
poner- to put		salir- to leave		decir- to say,tell		hacer- to make,do	
pongo	ponemos	salgo	salimos	digo	decimos	hago	hacemos
pones	(ponéis)	sales	(salís)	dices	(decís)	haces	(hacéis)
pone	ponen	sale	salen	dice	dicen	hace	hacen
tener- to have		venir- to come		saber- to know		oír- to hear	
tengo	tenemos	vengo	venimos	sé	sabemos	oigo	oímos
tienes	(tenéis)	vienes	(venís)	sabes	(sabéis)	oyes	(oís)
tiene	tienen	viene	vienen	sabe	saben	oye	oyen

Uses of Ser and Estar

SER

1. To describe physical characteristics and personality traits (María **es** bonita y simpática.)
2. To tell origin/where from (Yo **soy** de Chile.)
3. To identify profession, nationality, relation (José **es** un professor mexicano.)
4. To tell date, day, time, (Hoy **es** martes.)

ESTAR

1. To describe health, emotion, feeling, not normal condition. (Paco **está** enfermo hoy.)
2. To tell location (Mis libros **están** en la mochila.)
3. As “helping” verb in the present progressive (**Estamos** estudiando inglés.)

3). Stem-Changing Verbs The stem is what is left after taking off the AR/ER or IR. There are (3) major types of stem-changing verbs. [e ---ie] most common [o,u—ue] [e---i] least common
The rule: take off AR / ER / IR then change the stem in every form BUT nosotros/vosotrosadd the regular endings.

cerrar(ie)		dormir (ue)		repetir (e-i)	
ci erro	cerramos	du ermo	dormimos	rep i to	repetimos
ci erras	(cerráis)	du ermes	(dormís)	rep i tes	(repetís)
ci erra	cierran	du erme	duermen	rep i te	rep i ten

The Present Progressive Tense

This tense is used to describe something that is occurring RIGHT NOW. In English, the present progressive tense is “*I am studying.*” In Spanish, form the tense by using the “helping verb” **estar** and the **present participle**. (See present tense for forms of estar if needed.)

To form the present participle:

Change the **-ar** ending to **-ando**

Example: estudiar-estudiando

Change the **-er/-ir** ending to **-iendo**

Example: comer-comiendo salir-saliendo

Irregular participles:

leer-leyendo

oír-oyendo

dormir-durmiendo

venir-viniendo

sentir-sintiendo

preferir-prefiriendo

We are singing.

Nosotros estamos cantando

They are living in Ohio.

Ellos están viviendo en Ohio.

She is reading the newspaper. Ella está leyendo el periódico.

The verb {ir} is never used in present progressive tense.

We are going= Nosotros vamos.

The Preterite Tense (Past)

1) **Regular Verbs** Most verbs are in this group. There is a set rule to conjugate.

*** **TAKE OFF THE (AR) (ER) OR (IR) AND ADD THE CORRECT ENDING** ***

Use: To talk about an action that has a definite beginning or end in the past.

Both ER and IR verbs have the same list of endings.

AR				ER / IR			
yo	é	nosotros	amos	yo	í	nosotros	imos
tú	aste	(vosotros	asteis)	tú	iste	(vosotros	isteis)
él,ella	ó	ellos,ellas	aron	él,ella	ió	ellos,ellas	ieron
Ud.		Uds.		Ud.		Uds.	

2) **Spelling Changes in the preterite.** For reasons of pronunciation, verbs ending in (car), (gar), (zar) have a change only in the (yo) form in the preterite.

change g to gu

llegar	llegué	llegamos
	llegaste	llegasteis
	llegó	llegaron

change c to qu

sacar	saqué	sacamos
	sacaste	sacasteis
	sacó	sacaron

change z to c

empezar	empecé	empezamos
	empezaste	empezasteis
	empezó	empezaron

3) **Irregular verbs. Must be memorized. Almost none have accent marks.**

ser / ir

fui	fuimos
fuiste	(fuisteis)
fue	fueron

dar

di	dimos
diste	(disteis)
dio	dieron

ver

vi	vimos
viste	(visteis)
vio	vieron

Key vocabulary words for the preterite.

ayer	yesterday
anteayer	the day before yesterday
anoche	last night

Gustar (to like)

Only two forms gusta = for singular items and infinitives gustan = for plural items

One main use for indirect object pronouns is with this verb. I like to swim. (To swim is pleasing to me)
Me gust nadar.

He likes the cars. (The cars are pleasing to him.)
A él le gustan los coches.

Basic Word Order Some small sentences can be translated word for word; however, when translating to another language, that is not always possible.

- 1) **Statement** subject + conjugated verb+ rest of sentence
El chico toca la guitarra.
- 2) **Negative** subject + negative word +conjugated verb
El chico no toca la guitarra.
- 3) **Basic Question** conjugated verb + subject +rest **IMPORTANT!! NO HELPING VERBS!!**
Is Marta traveling to Mexico? **DO NOT TRANSLATE “IS” . USE THE MAIN VERB**
¿Viaja Marta a México?