

SPANISH LEVEL 2 REVIEW PACKET

Top concepts taught in Spanish 2

This packet is the addition to the Level 1 Review. First, information has been added to concepts found in the Spanish 1 packet (in the order they appear in the packet). Then, more detailed information regarding level 2 grammar is given.

Number and Gender

It is relatively easy to determine the gender of most nouns by looking at the last letter(s).

Masculine Endings		Feminine Endings	
most of the time	-o-	most of the time	-a-
exceptions	la mano la radio	exceptions	el mapa el día
always	ama--- drama ema--- problema ima--- clima oma--- idioma	always	dad—ciudad tad--- dificultad tud--- actitud ión--- posesión ie--- serie

The Definite Article --- THE

(THE) is used more often in Spanish than in English

1. If there is nothing modifying the noun in English, you must add el / la / los / las
Dogs are great.**Los** perros son fantásticos.
2. To say on a day of the week on Monday.....el lunes
3. Before a title if not speaking directly to the person
Mr. Gomez lives in Washington **El Sr.** Gomez vive en Washington
4. Dates June 10.....**el** diez de junio
5. Telling time It is 5:00.....Son **las** cinco.
6. With adjectives I like the red one.....Me gusta **el** rojo.

The Indefinite Article ---- A AN SOME

Sometimes, when you hear a or an in English you do not need it in Spanish.

With professions, that have no adjective. Marta is **a** teacher..... Marta es profesora

Marta es a good teacher.....Marta es una buena profesora.

The Article lo

To say What's..... is..... or The....thing is..... use lo + adjective (masc./ sing)

Lo interesante es.... The interesting thing is.... Or What's interesting is.....

6. Possessive adjectives

Place directly before a noun and match number and gender.

Su/ Sus mean many things, to make more clear write article + object + de + prepositional pronoun

my	mi	mis
your (fam)	tu	tus
his,her your (formal)	su	sus
our	nuestro / nuestra	nuestros / nuestras
your (fam,pl)	vuestro / vuestra	vuestros / vuestras
theirs, yours(form,pl)	su	sus

my friends.....**mis amigos** your (fam) school.....**tu escuela**
 his car.....**su coche or el coche de él** their family....**su familia or la familia de ellos**

Numbers

Ordinals --placement numbers 1st/ 2nd/ 3rd

1st – 10th Place in front of a noun, make feminine if needed.

Drop -o- on first and third before masculine singular word.

the first day.....el primer día the second month.....el segundo mes the fifth house.....la quinta casa

primero/a	cuarto	séptimo/a	décimo/a
segundo/a	quinto/a	octavo/a	
tercero/a	sexto/a	noveno/a	

The Present Tense

Regular no new information

Irregular memorize the forms

ver- to see	traer—to bring	conocer /cer verbs		traducir / cir verbs	
veo vemos	traigo traemos	conozco conocemos	traduzco traducimos		
ves veis	traes traéis	conoces conocéis	traduces traducís		
ve ven	trae traen	conoce conocen	traduce traducen		

Stem-Changing Verbs

Follow the standard rule, change the stem in all forms but nosotros and vosotros / add regular endings.

enviar (í)		graduar (ú)		destruir (y)	
envío	enviamos	gradúo	graduamos	destruyo	destruimos
envías	enviáis	gradúas	graduáis	destruyes	destruís
envía	envían	gradúa	gradúan	destruye	destruyen
(most iar verbs)		(all uar verbs)		(all uir verbs)	

Spelling –Change Verbs

Spelling changes occur to keep the basic pronunciation of the infinitive the same when conjugating.

In the present tense....ger/gir change g → j in the yo form.....guir / change gu → g in the yo form

dirigir = dirijo / diriges / dirige escoger = escojo / escoges / escoge.....
seguir (i)= sigo / sigues / sigue / seguimos /segues/ siguen
****know this verb****

The Preterite Tense (past)

Use: **Definite beginning or end to an action.**

1. **Regular**---no changes
2. **Spelling changes** – no changes
3. **Irregular**—memorize the forms of ALL these verbs

Y verbs eer / oir / uir / aer (not traer)

Y in Ud. / Uds.

Caer		Leer		Oír		Distribuir	
caí	caímos	leí	leímos	oí	oímos	distribuí	distribuimos
caíste	caísteis	leíste	leísteis	oíste	oísteis	distribuíste	distribuísteis
cayó	cayeron	leyó	leyeron	oyó	oyeron	distribuyó	distribuyeron

“J”

Traer (not a y verb)		Decir		Traducir (any ducir verb)	
traje	trajimos	dije	dijimos	traduje	tradujimos
trajiste	trajisteis	dijiste	dijisteis	tradujiste	tradujisteis
trajo	trajeron	dijo	dijeron	tradujo	tradujeron

“U”

Saber		Caber		Poder		Poner	
supé	supimos	cupe	cupimos	pude	pudimos	puse	pusimos
supiste	supisteis	cupiste	cupisteis	pudiste	pudisteis	pusiste	pusisteis
supo	supieron	cupo	cupieron	pudo	puieron	puso	pusieron

Andar		Tener		Estar		Huber	
anduve	anduvimos	tuve	tuvimos	estuve	estuvimos	hube	hubimos
anduviste	anduvisteis	tuviste	tuvisteis	estuviste	estuvisteis	hubiste	hubisteis
anduvo	anduvieron	tuvo	tuvieron	estuvo	estuvieron	hubo	hubieron

“I”

Hacer		Querer		Venir	
hice	hicimos	quise	quisimos	vine	vinimos
hiciste	hicisteis	quisiste	quisisteis	viniste	vinisteis
hizo	hicieron	quiso	quisieron	vino	vinieron

Ir		Ser		Dar		Ver	
fui	fuimos	fui	fuimos	di	dimos	vi	vimos
fuiste	fuisteis	fuiste	fuisteis	diste	disteis	viste	visteis
fue	fueron	fue	fueron	dio	dieron	vio	vieron

4. IR Stem Change Verbs

Not the same change as in the present. Change (e → i) or (o → u) in Ud. / Uds.

pedir (i / in present)		dormir (ue/ in present)		sentir (ie / in present)	
pedí	pedimos	dormí	dormimos	sentí	sentimos
pediste	pedisteis	dormiste	dormisteis	sentiste	sentisteis
pidió	pidieron	durmió	durmieron	sintió	sintieron

5. Verbs With Different Meanings In The Preterite

Some verbs have a different meaning when used in the preterite. The standard meaning is with a new (imperfect) tense.

saber =	found out , discovered information
tener =	got
conocer=	met for the first time
querer=	tried
no querer=	refused
poder=	finally managed to do something

The Present Progressive Tense

The formation and use of present progressive are the same, here are some additional irregular gerunds.

verbs ending with aer / eer / oir / uir all have (y)	(ir) stem verbs or (ir) irrregular verbs change (e-i) and (o-u)	
↓	↓	
caer	cayendo	
traer	trayendo	
contribuir	contribuyendo	
creer	creyendo	
	decir	diciendo
	venir	viniendo
	dormir (ue)	durmiendo
	pedir (i)	pidiendo
	sentir (ie)	sintiendo

Progressive tense can be used with verbs other than (estar)

venir	Ellos vienen corriendo en el cuarto.	They come running into the room.
seguir	Yo sigo practicando el vocabulario.	I keep on practicing the vocabulary.
continuar	Continuamos trabajando.	We continue working.

Gustar and Similar Verbs

The word order for the following verbs is unique.

gustar, encantar, doler (ue), importar, molestar, faltar, parecer

(clarify if needed) +	indirect object pronoun +	form of verb (Ud/Uds)	+ rest
a mí	me	gusta	el libro
a ti	te	encantan	las casas
a él, a ella, a Ud (a Julia, al chico)	le	importa	nadar
a nosotros	nos	faltan	dos días
a ellos, a ellas, a Uds (a los chicos, a Rodrigo y a Marta)	les	molesta	el ruido

Reflexive Verbs

1. Use: As in English, verbs may be made reflexive by adding a reflexive pronoun.

(myself, yourself, ourselves etc...)

However, some verbs in Spanish are always considered to be reflexive...these verbs have (se) at the end of the infinitive. lavarse / sentarse / divertirse / ponerse

2. Reflexive pronouns:

me	nos
te	os
se	se

2. To conjugate: Reflexive verbs can be regular, irregular, or stem-changing.

Take off (se) and put in front of verb

lavarse

Change (se) to match the subject

me lavo

nos lavamos

Add regular endings for (ar) (er) (ir)

te lavas

os laváis

se lava

se lavan

Pronouns

1. Subject nothing new

2. Prepositional

Placed directly after a preposition. Common use = clarify indirect object pronouns

Common prepositions =	a	con	antes de	al lado de
	de	por	después de	lejos de
	en	para	detrás de	cerca de

the pronouns are

mí	nosotros
ti	vosotros
él	ellos
ella	ellas
Ud.	Uds.

After (con) mí and ti change to conmigo and contigo

- 3. **Reflexive** see information reflexive verbs
- 4. **Direct Object** same as last year
- 5. **Indirect Object** same as last year
- 6. **Double** Using both a direct and an indirect object pronoun together.
 In English, it to me / them to her / it for us
 In Spanish,....keep together, indirect is first, change (le,les) to se, clarify
 They buy them for me. Ellos me los compran.
 I write it to them. Yo se lo escribo a ellos

Locations for reflexive, direct, indirect and double. **KNOW THIS*******
 Before conjugated verb.....Yo me lavo
 Before negative command..... ¡No me digas !
 Attach to infinitive..... ¿Quieres llevarnos al aeropuerto?
 Attach to gerund/present participle... Ella está escribiéndomelo (accent)
 Attach to affirmative command.....¡ Despiértate ! (accent)

- 7. **Possessive**
 Remember, pronouns take the place of nouns. You are not saying the person/thing.
 Four forms, match number and gender. **Do not use (el.le.los.las) after noun, de, or form of ser**
 All 4 suyo forms have many meanings, to clarify, write article + de + prepositional pronoun
Match to the object, not the owner !!!

mine	mío	mía	míos	mías
yours (familiar)	tuyo	tuya	tuyos	tuyas
his, hers, yours, theirs	suyo	suya	suyos	suyas
ours	nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras
yours (familiar,pl)	vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras

his brother and minesu hermano y **el mío**
 our cars and hers nuestros coches y **los suyos or los de ella**
 these books are mine.Estos libros son **míos**
 a friend of yours (fam).....un amigo **tuyo**

- 8. **Demonstrative**
 With demonstrative pronouns the object is not mentioned, it is just referred to. The words are the same as the adjectives, they just include an accent. The accent is the key.

English	This	These	That	Those
Spanish	éste, ésta	éstos, éstas	ése (closer) ésa (closer)	ésos (closer) ésas (closer)
			aquél (farther) aquélla (farther)	aquéllos (farther) aquéllas (farther)

This pen and that one.....Esta pluma y ésa.
 Those countries and these.....Aquellos países y éstos.

There are also neuter forms used when referring to a situation. **The neuter forms do not have accents.**

That's interesting. Eso es interesante. This is important. Esto es importante.

Imperfect Tense (past)

This tense does not take place in English

Formation..... Take off (ar) (er) (ir) and add ending....

	ar		er/ir	
aba	ábamos	ía	íamos	
abas	abais	íais	íais	
aba	aban	ía	ían	

There are only 3 irregulars

ser		ir		ver	
era	éramos	iba	íbamos	veía	veíamos
eras	erais	ibas	ibais	veías	veíais
era	eran	iba	iban	veía	veían

Uses:

- 1) Telling Time.....It was 6:00. Eran las seis. It was 1:30.....Era la una y media.
- 2) Repeated Action....Often has specific words siempre / todo el tiempo / muchas veces / los lunes
The idea of **used to** We used to travel a lot. Viajábamos mucho
They always worked in the summer. Ellos siempre trabajaban en el verano.
- 3). Description..... No definite beginning or end. The words was / were +ing signal imperfect.
On-Going Action...They were working. Ellos trabajaban. She was ten . Ella tenía diez años.
- 4) Mental Activity....Except, a reaction uses preterite. We knew the answer. Sabíamos la respuesta.
Also..intention..... wanted to/ was going to.... They wanted to go shopping. Querían ir de compras.
- 5) Past Progressive....Estar (or other verb) in imperfect +present participle.
I was fishing. Yo estaba pescando.
- 6) Time formula..... How long had you been living there? ¿ Cuánto tiempo hacía que vivías allí?
I had been living there for 3 years. Hacía tres años que vivía allí

Future Tense

Level 1 future..... Ir +a + infinitive. We are going to study. Vamos a estudiar.

Formation

True Future..... add to infinitive or irregular root.... é / ás / á / emos / éis / án

tocar		comer		vivir	
tocaré	tocaremos	comeré	comeremos	viviré	viviremos
tocarás	tocaréis	comerás	comeréis	vivirás	viviréis
tocará	tocarán	comerá	comerán	vivirá	vivirán

Uses: For future action (the word will) He will go to the store Él irá a la tienda.
 Along with present tense. I know that you will go. Sé que irás.
 Probability in present.....(I wonder) when he will arrive. ¿ Cuándo llegará él?
 (forget I wonder and form a question using future)
 I am (probably) attending the class. Asistiré a la clase
 (forget probably and form sentence using future).
 She must be studying. Ella estudiará.
 (forget must be and form sentence using future)

Conditional Tense

Formation: add to infinitive or irregular root...ía / ías / ía / íamos / íais / ían

tocar		comer		vivir	
tocaría	tocaríamos	comería	comeríamos	viviría	viviríamos
tocarías	tocaríais	comerías	comeríais	vivirías	viviríais
tocaría	tocarían	comería	comerían	viviría	vivirían

Uses: (the word would)He would go to the store Él iría a la tienda.
 Along with a past tense. I knew that you would go. Sabía que irías.
 Probability in past.....(I wonder) when he arrived. ¿ Cuándo llegaría él?
 (forget I wonder and form a question using conditional)
 I was (probably) attending the class. Asistiría a la clase
 (forget probably and form sentence using conditional).
 She must have been studying. Ella estudiaría.
 (forget must have been and form sentence using conditional)

Irregular Future /Conditional Roots

Some verbs do not use an infinitive to form the future or conditional. The following irregular roots are used for both tenses. Learn once, use twice.

Add the standard future and conditional endings to these irregular roots.

caber = cabr	querer= querr	hacer= har	venir=vendr
poder = podr	saber = sabr	decir = dir	
poner = pondr	salir = saldr	tener = tendr	

Past Participles and Perfect Tenses

1. Formation of Past Participle

Take off (ar) and add **ado**
 tomar = tomado

(er) and (ir) and add **ido**
 beber = bebido vivir = vivido

Some verbs have irregular past participles.

abrir	abierto	morir	muerto	verbs ending in eer,oir,aer,uir (accent)	
cubrir	cubierto	poner	puesto	caer	caído
decir	dicho	romper	roto	creer	creído
escribir	escrito	ver	visto	oír	oído
hacer	hecho	volver	vuelto	destruir	destruido

2. Uses

****After a **noun** the verb **ser**, or the verb **estar**, past participles become adjectives and **match number and gender**.

la palabra escrita	the written word
Las ventanas están abiertas.	The windows are opened.
Los libros son leídos por Paco.	The books are read by Paco.

****Perfect Tenses

In English perfect tenses use (2) words: have / has / had + a past participle.
In Spanish perfect tenses use (2) words: form of haber and a past participle

Do not match the past participle after haber

Present of Haber (have/has)

Imperfect of Haber (had)

he	hemos	había	habíamos
has	habéis	habías	habíais
ha	han	había	habían

I have seen the boy.
We have traveled to Mexico.
You (fam) had worked.
They had eaten early.

Yo he visto al chico
Nosotros hemos viajado a México.
Tú habías trabajado.
Ellos habían comido temprano.

Passive Voice

Active voice = Subject does action of verb

Passive voice = Subject does not do action of verb

*****Word for Word** Subject + form of SER + past participle + por + doer

The floors are cleaned by Pablo.	Los suelos son limpiados por Pablo
The house was painted by my father.	La casa fue pintada por mi padre.

*****Reflexive** Se + verb (Ud or Uds) + subject. **This is used a lot!!!! Signs, Ads (items, jobs)**

Doesn't say by someone at the end of sentence.	
Se construyen muchas casas.	Many houses are built.
Meals were prepared.	Se prepararon las comidas

*****Indefinite Subject** generalization...used for headlines, rumors, wise sayings (they, one, people,it)

Se + Ud form + que + rest

Se dice que ella es rica.	Its is said , People say , They say / that she is rich.
Se cree que ellos viven here.	Its is believed , People believe , They believe / that they live here

!!! Commands !!!

1. Familiar Affirmative (tú)

The él, ella, Ud. form of the verb. (8) irregulars

Regular

hablar habla
correr corre
subir sube

Irregular

decir di poner pon tener ten
hacer haz salir sal venir ven
ir ve ser sé

2. All Other Commands (negative tú. and afirm/neg---- Ud. Uds., nosotros)

Take the yo form of the verb in the present, drop -o- and add the opposite ending.

(ar) es / e / en / emos	(er) and (ir) as / a / an / amos
hablar No hables	comer No comas
tomar Tome Ud.	vivir Viva Ud.
nadar Naden Uds.	subir Suban Uds.
bailar Bailemos	correr Corramos

3. Irregulars and Difficult verbs

(6) verbs do not end in -o-
(5) are seen with commands

ser sea / seas / sean / seamos
estar esté / estés / estén / estemos
ir vaya / vayas / vayan / vayamos
dar dé / des / den / demos
saber sepa / sepas / sepan / sepamos

spelling changes...NO ACCENT

(car - qu) (gar - gu) (zar - c) (ger/gir - j)
toque llegue cruce escoja

odd yo forms..... (see irregular present)

ponga tenga salga diga caiga etc...

stem verbs (with nosotros ir stem e-i and o-u)

no cierres cierre cierren cerremos
no pidas pida pidan pidamos
no duermas duerma duerman durmamos

Subjunctive Mood

1. Formation

Take the yo form / drop -o- / and add opposite ending.

Sound familiar? If you can form commands you can form subjunctive. See information above.

2. Uses

Commands / Polite Requests / Noun Clauses = subject + indicative + que + new subject + subjunctive

Subjunctive implies DOUBT

Noun Clauses Look for a change of subject and then check the first verb to see if it fits a category.
(two different people doing two different things.) (influence/ wish/preference, doubt, emotion, Impersonal expression)

I want the boys to clean the kitchen.
He doubts that they run fast.
She is sorry that we can't attend.
It is important for you to study.

Yo quiero que los chicos limpien la cocina.
Él duda que ellos corran rápidamente.
Ella siente que no podamos asistir.
Es importante que tú estudies.

