**Repaso para el examen final**

**La gramática**

**Español I**

**See page numbers in parentheses to get extra review in the text book.**

**Capítulo *Para Empezar***

***(vocab listed on page 22)***

Countries/Capitals

Spain- Madrid México- México D.F Guinea Ecuatorial- Malabo

***Central America***Guatemala- Guatemala El Salvador- San Salvador
Nicaragua- Managua Costa Rica- San José
Honduras- Tegucigalpa Panamá- La ciudad de Panamá

***Caribe***Cuba- La Habana Puerto Rico- San Juan República Dominicana- Santo Domingo

***South America***Colombia- Bogotá Ecuador- Quito
Perú- Lima Venezuela- Caracas
Bolivia- La Paz, Sucre Paraguay- Asunción
Chile- Santiago Argentina- Buenos Aires
Uruguay- Montevideo

Los números (p. 7 and 323)

1. uno 21- veintiuno 101- ciento uno
2. dos 22- veintidós 110- ciento diez
3. tres 23- veintres 120- ciento veinte
4. cuatro 24- veinticuatro 200- doscientos
5. cinco 25- veinticinco 300- trescientos
6. seis 26- veintiséis 400- cuatrocientos
7. siete 500- quinientos
8. ocho 30- treinta 600-seiscientos
9. nueve 31- treinta y uno 700- setecientos
10. diez 35- treinta y cinco 800- ochocientos
11. once 40- cuarenta 900- novecientos
12. doce 50- cincuenta 1000- mil
13. trece 60- sesenta 2000- dos mil
14. catorce 70- setenta
15. quince 80- ochenta
16. deiciséis 90- noventa
17. diecisiete 100- cien
18. dieciocho
19. diecinueve
20. veinte

Greetings (pgs. 2-4)

Hola- Hello

Buenos días- Good morning

Buenas tardes- Good afternoon

Buenas noches- Good night

¿Qué tal?- How are you?

¿Cómo estás?- How are you? (informal)

¿Cómo está Ud.? How are you? (formal)

(Muy) bien- (Very) well

Regular- So-so

¿Y tú? –and you (informal)?

¿y usted?- and you (formal)

Gracias- Thank you

Encantado/a/ Mucho gusto- Nice to meet you

Igualmente- The same

Adiós- Good bye

Hasta luego/ Nos vemos- See you later

Hasta mañana- See you tomorrow

¿Qué pasa? – What’s up/What’s going on

Nada – nothing

¿Cómo te llamas? – What’s your name?

Tú vs Usted and Vosotros vs Ustedes(pgs. 5 and 82)

Tú = you [Informal/Familiar, used to address friends, family, and people your age or that you know]

Usted (ud.) = you [Formal, used to address people you don’t know and people with titles – Mr, Mrs, Ms, Dr, Professor, etc.]

Vosotros = you all [Informal/Familiar, used to address two or more people that you know like friends, family, etc. Used primarily in Spain]

Ustedes (uds.) = you all [Used to address two or more people in most Spanish-speaking countries; in Spain it is used as the formal form and is used to address two or more people that you do not know well]

Classroom Expressions(pg. 6)

Siéntense = Sit down.

Levántense = Stand up

Silencio = Quiet

Atención = Attention

Cierren = Close

Abran = Open

Repitan = Repeat

Saquen = Get out

Escriban = Write

Escuchen = Listen

Entreguen = Turn in

Por favor = please

Lean = Read

Miren = Look

Trabajen = Work

Compañero = partner

Hablen = Talk

Escojan = Choose

¿Qué quiere decir…? = What does … mean?

Quiere decir… = It means…

¿Cómo se dice…? = How do you say…

Se dice… = It is said…

en español = in Spanish

en inglés = in English

Classroom Objects (pgs. 10-11, 100-101)

el bolígrafo = pen
el lápiz = pencil
el papel = paper
el pupitre = desk (small)

el escritorio = desk (big)
la carpeta = folder
el profesor = teacher (male)
la profesora = teacher (female)
el calendario = calendar
el libro = book
la puerta = door
el/ la estudiante = student
el salón = the classroom

la sala de clases = the classroom

el cuaderno = notebook

la hoja de papel = sheet of paper

la mochila = backpack

Time (pg.8)

* The verb **ser** is used to express the time of day. Use **es** when referring to "one o'clock" and use **son** when referring to all other hours.
 **Es la una. Son las dos.**
 It's one o'clock. It's two o'clock.
* The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "la hora."
 **Es la una. Son las dos.**
 It's one o'clock. It's two o'clock.
* Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and).
 **Es la una y cinco. Son las tres y doce.**
 It's five minutes past one (1:05). It's twelve minutes past three (3:12).
* Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word **menos** (less).
 **Es la una menos cinco. Son las tres menos quince.**
 It's five minutes till one (12:55). It's fifteen minutes till three (2:45).
* You can also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).
 **Es la una y media. Son las dos y cuarto.**
 It's half past one. It's quarter past two.

Body Parts (pg. 9)

el ojo = eye

la cabeza = head

la boca = mouth

la nariz = nose

el brazo = arm

el dedo = finger

la mano = hand

el estómago = stomach

el pie = foot

la pierna = leg

To say that something hurts:

Use *duele* for a singular body part: Me duele el brazo. My arm hurts.

Use *duelen* for plural body parts: Me duelen los pies. My feet hurt.

Nouns and Articles (pgs. 11 and 60)

* All nouns have a gender – masculine or feminine
* Most nouns that end in –o or –dor are masculine.
* Most nouns that end in –a or –ión or –dora are feminine.
* The gender of nouns that end in –e must be memorized.
* Nouns are almost always accompanied by their article.
* There are two types of articles: definite and indefinite.
* Definite articles (*the* in English) in Spanish are *el, la, los, las*. These point out a specific object.
* Indefinite articles (*a, an* in English) in Spanish are *un, una, unos, unas*.

Making nouns plural (pg. 110)

* If the noun ends in a vowel, add an *s* [el libro – los libros]
* If the noun ends in a consonant, add *es* [el profesor – los profesores]
* If the noun ends in a *z*, change the *z* to a *c* and add *es*. [el lápiz – los lápices]
* Notice that when you make the noun plural, you must also make its article plural.

Alphabet and Spelling (pg. 12 and throughout book in “Pronunciación” boxes)

A (ah)

B (be)

C (ce)

D (de)

E (eh)

F (efey)

G (hey)

H (ache)

I (ee)

J (hota)

K (ka)

L (el-le)

LL (eh-ye)

M (eme)

N (ene)

Ñ (eñye)

O (o)

P (pe)

Q (koo)

R (ere)

RR (erre)

S (ese)

T (te)

U (u)

V (be)

W (doble be)

X (ekees)

Y (y griega)

Z (seta)

* Vowel sounds are very important! Remember them!
* Some reminders:
	+ *c* sounds like a *k* before *a,o,* and *u*; *c* sounds like *s* before *e* and *i*
	+ *d* sounds like a *th* when between vowels
	+ *g* sounds like a *g* before *a,o,* and *u*; *g* sounds like *h* before *e* and *i*
	+ *h* is SILENT
	+ *j* sounds like *h*
	+ *ll* sounds like a *y*
	+ *ñ* sounds like *ny*
	+ *q* must come before a *u*; remember! *qu* sounds like a *k* and *cu* sounds like *kw*
	+ *rr* is rolling your tongue
	+ *v* sounds like a soft *b*
	+ *y* can sound like *ee* or like a normal English *y*
	+ *z* sounds like *s*
* Stress rules:
	+ Words ending in **a vowel**, **n**, or **s** are stressed on the next-to-the last syllable.
	+ Words ending in **a consonant**, except n or s, are stressed on the last syllable.
	+ All words that DO NOT follow these rules must have a written accent.
	+ Words with a written accent are stressed on the syllable with the accent mark.
* Accents:
	+ Can only go on vowels
	+ Can only be used ONCE in a word
	+ Show you where to stress the word
	+ Are sometimes used to differentiate between two words that are spelled the same

**el** the **él** he, him **te**  you **té** tea

**mi** my **mí** me **si** if **sí** yes

**tu** your **tú** you **mas** but **más** more

Calendar (pgs. 14-18)

Vocabulario útil

* hoy = today
* mañana = tomorrow
* ayer = yesterday
* el día/los días = day/s
* el mes/los meses = month/s
* el año/los años = year/s
* la estación/las estaciones = season/s
* la semana/las semanas = week/s
* la fecha = date
* anteayer = the day before yesterday
* pasado mañana = the day after tomorrow
* el fin de semana = the weekend
* la semana pasada = last week
* la semana que viene = next week
* la semana próxima = next week
* todos los días = every day
* es = is
* fue = was
* será = will be
* cada = each/every

Los días de la semana

* Days of the week are not capitalized
* The calendar starts on Monday (lunes) and the days of the week are:

lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo

* To say “on” one particular day, use “el”: on Saturday = el sábado
* To say “on” a particular day every week, use “los”: on Mondays = los lunes
* Only *sábado* and *domingo* can be plural (the others already end in s): los sábados, los domingos

Los meses del año

* Months are not capitalized

enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio,

julio, agosto, septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre

* To say “in” a certain month, use “en”: in August = en agosto

Las estaciones de año

* Seasons are not capitalized
* el invierno = winter la primavera = spring el verano = summer el otoño = fall
* To say “in” a particular season, use “en” and the season’s name: in the summer = en verano

La fecha en español

* Writing the date in Spanish is different than in English.
* Use the following formula to write the date en español:

Es/Fue/Será \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el \_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de/del \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 day # month year

* If it is the first of the month, use *primero* in the # space: It is February 1st = Es el primero de febrero.
* Notice that depending on what day you are asking for, it could be *Es* (It is), *Fue* (it was) or *Será* (It will be): Yesterday was April 13th = Ayer fue el 13 de abril.
* The day and year are optional for everyday use (unless you need to specify).
* Also notice that before the year it can be *de* or *del*. If the year starts with a 1 (like 1946) then you will use *de*. For all other years, use *del*.

Preguntas y Respuestas

* ¿Qué día es hoy? [What day is today?]
* ¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy? [What is the date today?]
* ¿Cuántos días hay en \_\_\_\_? [How many days are there in \_\_?]
* ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? [When is your birthday?]
* Hoy es \_\_\_\_.
* Hoy es el # de mes del año .
* Hay # días en \_\_\_\_.
* Mi cumpleaños es el # de mes .

Weather (pg. 18)

¿Qué tiempo hace? = What’s the weather like?

Hace frío- It’s cold.

Hace calor- It’s hot.

Está nublado.- It’s cloudy.

Llueve- It rains/It’s raining.

Nieva- It snows/It’s snowing.

Hace sol- It’s sunny.

Hace viento- It’s windy.

Hace fresco.- It’s chilly.

Hace buen tiempo. = The weather is nice.

Hace mal tiempo. = The weather is bad.

Cognates (pg. 34)

Works that look alike and have similar meanings in English and Spanish are called cognates (cognados).

Spanish

popular

usar

guitarra

computadora

English

popular

to use

guitar

computer

**Capítulo 1**

***(vocab listed on pages 46 and 70)***

Infinitives (pg. 32)

* Verb = action
* Verbs change based on who is doing the action (I **walk**, she **walks**, etc.)
* Infinitives are the most BASIC form of a verb (They have no subject).
* In English, infinitives use the word ***to*** in front of the verb (**to** swim, **to** walk)
* In Spanish, we change the ENDING of the verb to distinguish it as an infinitive. The three possible endings are: ***ar, er, ir*** (habl**ar**, corr**er**, escrib**ir**)

Gustar (pgs. 26-29)

(A mí) Me gusta+ infinitive: I like

(A ti) Te gusta+ infinitive: You like

(A él/ella) Le gusta+ infinitive: He/she likes

Negatives (pg. 36)

To make a sentence negative in Spanish, you usually put a *no* before the verb. In English, you usually use the word *not*.

 **No** me gusta correr. I do **not** like to run.

To answer a **yes or no** question negatively in Spanish, you use *no* twice. The first *no* answers the question. The second *no* says “I do *not*…”

 ¿Te gusta cantar? Do you like to sing?

 **No**, **no** me gusta cantar. No, I do **not** like to sing.

If you want to say that you do not like either of two choices use *ni…ni*.

 No me gusta **ni** nadar **ni** dibujar. I don’t like **neither** swimming **nor** drawing.

Expressing Agreement or Disagreement (pg. 38)

* To say that you like something that someone else likes (I like it too), use “A mí también”

-Me gusta pasar tiempo con amigos. -I like to spend time with friends.

-A mí también. -Me too.

* To say that you also dislike something that someone else dislikes (I don’t like it either), use “A mí tampoco”

-No me gusta nada esquiar. -I don’t like skiing at all.

-A mí tampoco. -Me neither.

* To say “me too” in other situations that do NOT use gustar or encantar, use “Yo también”

-Voy al parque hoy. -I’m going to the park today.

-Yo también. -Me too.

* To say “me neither” in other situations that do NOT use gustar or encantar, use “Yo tampoco”

-No voy a la playa este fin de semana. -I’m not going to the beach this weekend.

-Yo tampoco. -Me neither.

Adjectives (pgs. 55 and 156)

In Spanish, adjectives must agree in GENDER and NUMBER with the nouns that they describe. This means that if a noun is singular and masculine, the adjective must also be singular and masculine. Or if it’s singular and feminine, the adjective must also be singular and feminine, etc.

If an adjective ends in *o*, change to an *a* for the feminine form.

 Marcos es ordenad**o**. María es ordenad**a**.

Add an *s* to these kinds of adjectives to make them plural.

 Marcos y Paco son ordenad**os**. María y Lucía son ordenad**as**.

Adjectives that end in *e* will not change for masculine or feminine, but will take an *s* if they are plural.

 Marcos es inteligent**e**. María es inteligent**e**.

Marcos y Paco son inteligent**es**. María y Lucía son inteligent**es**.

Adjectives whose masculine form ends in *dor* have a feminine form that ends in *dora*.

 Marcos es trabaja**dor**. María es trabaja**dora**.

To make these kinds of adjectives plural, an *es* to the masculine form or just *s* to the feminine.

Marcos y Paco son trabaja**dores**. María y Lucía son trabaja**doras**.

Some adjectives that end in *a*, such as *deportista*, are for both masculine and feminine nouns. These adjectives must be memorized.

 Marcos es deportist**a**. María es deportist**a**.

Adjectives that end in *n, s,* or *l* and are masculine take an *a* for the feminine form.

 Marcos es francé**s**. María es france**sa**.

To make these kinds of adjectives plural, an *es* to the masculine form or just *s* to the feminine.

 Marcos y Paco son france**ses**. María y Lucía son france**sas**.

**REMEMBER! – Everything must agree – the NOUN, ARTICLE, and ADJECTIVE.**

Word Order (pg. 62)

Remember that adjectives usually go AFTER nouns in Spanish.

 Margarita es una **chica artística**. Margarita is an **artistic girl**.

**Capítulo 2**

***(vocab listed on pages 96 and 120)***

Subject Pronouns (pg. 82)

Pronouns are used to replace nouns.

 Gregorio estudia. Gregoria studies.

Él estudia. He studies.

These are unbelievably important. MEMORIZE THEM! ☺

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | I | nosotrosnosotras | we (masculine or masc/fem)we (feminine) |
| tú | you (informal/familiar) | vosotrosvosotras | you all (masc or masc/fem)you all (fem) |
| usted (ud.)élella | you (formal)heshe | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | you allthey (masc or masc/fem)they (fem) |

\*\*Please review the difference between tú and usted and vosotros and ustedes in previous chapter\*\*

Verb Conjugation (pg. 84)

* We change verbs to match the subject that is performing the action.
* This usually happens by changing the ending of the verb.
* In English, sometimes there seems to be little difference.

to walk

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I | walk | we | walk |
| you | walk | you all | walk |
| he/she | walks | they | walk |

* In Spanish, every subject has a specific ending depending on the type of verb and the tense.
* Remember, there are 3 types of infinitives/verbs in Spanish: -ar verbs, -er verbs, and –ir verbs.
* To conjugate a verb in Spanish (change the verb for to match the subject), there are 3 steps:
1. start with the infinitive
2. take off the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, -ir)
3. add the correct ending for the subject
4. hablar
5. habl
6. yo hablo
* Each type of verb (-ar, -er, -ir) has its own set of endings for each tense.
* **REGULAR VERBS** are verbs that follow those 3 steps exactly.

Present Tense -ar Verb Endings (pg. 84)

(See explanation above!)

These endings work for all **REGULAR** –ar verbs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | o | nosotrosnosotras | amos |
| tú | as | vosotrosvosotras | áis |
| usted (ud.)élella | a | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | an |

Example:

hablar = to talk/speak

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | habl**o** (I speak) | nosotrosnosotras | habl**amos** (we speak) |
| tú | habl**as** (you speak) | vosotrosvosotras | habl**áis** (you all speak) |
| usted (ud.)élella | habl**a** (you/he/she  speaks) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | habl**an** (you all/they  speak) |

Estar (pg. 107, 258, 260)

* means “to be” when describing feelings/conditions or locations.
* Is an **IRREGULAR** verb because it does not follow the pattern of normal verb conjugation (see above explanation).
* This means the forms must be MEMORIZED.
* It is irregular for two reasons:
1. the yo form does not follow the regular pattern (its irregular)
2. the tú, él/ella/usted, and ellos/ellas/ustedes forms have accents that are not found on regular verbs.

Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | estoy (I am) | nosotrosnosotras | estamos (We are) |
| tú | estás (You are) | vosotrosvosotras | estáis (You all are) |
| usted (ud.)élella | está (You are He/She is) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | están (You all are They are) |

Feeling/Condition examples:

 ¿Cómo **estás**? How **are you**?

 **Estoy** bien. **I’m** well.

 **Estamos** cansados. **We are** tired.

Location examples:

 ¿Dónde **está** mi lápiz? Where **is** my pencil?

 El libro **está** debajo de la mesa. The book **is** under the table.

 Los estudiantes **están** en la sala de clases. The students **are** in the classroom.

 El cartel **está** en la pared. The poster **is** on the wall.

de

*de* means *of* or *from*. Remember that when it comes before the word *el*, the words form the contraction *del* (*de* + *el* = *del*).

 Los papeles están encima **del** escritorio.

 La puerta está al lado **de la** carpeta.

 Las mochilas están detrás **de los** pupitres.

 Los teclados están delante **de las** computadoras.

**Capítulo 3**

***(vocab listed on pages 144 and 168)***

Present Tense -er Verb Endings (pg. 132)

(See explanation on verb conjugation!)

These endings work for all **REGULAR** –er verbs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | o | nosotrosnosotras | emos |
| tú | es | vosotrosvosotras | éis |
| usted (ud.)élella | e | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | en |

Example:

comer = to eat

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | com**o** (I eat) | nosotrosnosotras | com**emos** (we eat) |
| tú | com**es** (you eat) | vosotrosvosotras | com**éis** (you all eat) |
| usted (ud.)élella | com**e** (you/he/she  eats) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | com**en** (you all/they eat) |

Present Tense -ir Verb Endings (pg. 132)

(See explanation on verb conjugation!)

These endings work for all **REGULAR** –er verbs.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | o | nosotrosnosotras | imos |
| tú | es | vosotrosvosotras | ís |
| usted (ud.)élella | e | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | en |

Example:

compartir = to share

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | compart**o** (I share) | nosotrosnosotras | compart**imos** (we share) |
| tú | compart**es** (you  share) | vosotrosvosotras | compart**ís** (you all share) |
| usted (ud.)élella | compart**e** (you/he /she shares) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | compart**en** (you all/they  share) |

Gustar and verbs like it (pg. 135 and 436)

* *Gustar* actually means “to be pleasing to”, even though we typically translate it using the word “like”
* This means that the SUBJECT of the verb is actually the thing and not the person.

Me **gusta** *el té helado*. *Iced tea* **is pleasing** to me.

* Notice how the order is different in Spanish and in English in the example above.
* We change the ending of *gustar* to make the number of things that we like.

Me gust**a** el pan. I like bread.

Me gust**an** los plátanos. I like bananas.

* SO – use *gusta* for singular nouns and *gustan* for plural nouns.
* You MUST use the article when using *gustar* and verbs like it.
* *Encantar* works the same was as *gustar*. Use it to express that you *love* something (not just like it).

Me gust**a** el pan. I like bread.

Me encant**a** el pan. I love bread.

Me gust**an** los plátanos. I like bananas.

Me encant**an** los plátanos. I love bananas.

* Other words that work like gustar that you know now are:

doler = to be painful to (Me duele la mano = My hand hurts/My hand is painful to me)

Adjectives (pgs. 55 and156)

In Spanish, adjectives must agree in GENDER and NUMBER with the nouns that they describe. This means that if a noun is singular and masculine, the adjective must also be singular and masculine. Or if it’s singular and feminine, the adjective must also be singular and feminine, etc.

(Please see the previous section on Adjectives for a more in depth review – here are some examples of how we used this in chapter 3.)

**La** manzana **es** sabros**a**. **El** plátano **es** mal**o**.

**Las** manzanas **son** sabros**as**. **Los** plátanos **son** mal**os**.

Remember! *Mucho (much, many, a lot)* is an adjective! So it needs to agree in gender and number with the noun it describes.

 Tengo much**o** **tiempo**. I have a lot of time.

 Hay much**a** **tarea** en la clase de inglés. There is a lot of homework in English class.

 Ella come much**os** **pasteles**. She eats a lot of pastries.

 Nosotros bebemos much**as** **bebidas**. We drink many drinks.

Ser (pg. 158, 258, 260)

* means “to be” when describing personality or physical characteristics, origin, time, date, and identification or definition.
* Is an **IRREGULAR** verb because it does not follow the pattern of normal verb conjugation (see above explanation).
* This means the forms must be MEMORIZED.

Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | soy (I am) | nosotrosnosotras | somos (We are) |
| tú | eres (You are) | vosotrosvosotras | sois (You all are) |
| usted (ud.)élella | es (You are He/She is) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | son (You all are They are) |

Personality characteristics examples:

 La chica **es** simpática. The girl **is** nice.

Los estudiantes **son** inteligentes. The students **are** smart.

Physical characteristics examples:

 Tú **eres** alto. You **are** tall.

 Nosotros **somos** rubios. We **are** blonde.

Origin examples:

 ¿De dónde **eres** tú? Where **are** you from?

 Yo **soy** de Guatemala. I **am** from Guatemala.

Time examples:

 **Es** la una y media. It **is** 1:30.

 **Son** las cuatro y cuarto. It **is** 4:15.

Date examples:

 Hoy **es** lunes. Today **is** Monday.

 **Es** el 24 de enero. It **is** January 24th.

Identification/Definition examples:

 ¿Qué **es** esto? What **is** this?

 **Es** un teclado. It**’s** a keyboard.

 ¿Quiénes **son** Mario y Ernesto? Who **are** Mario and Ernesto?

 **Son** mis hermanos. They **are** my brothers.

Giving advice – deber and necesitar

* *deber* means “should” or “to ought to”
* *necesitar* means “to need”
* We can use these to verbs to say what people should/need to do.
* Conjugate the verb you want to use (deber or necesitar) and then keep the second verb in INFINITIVE form.
* Examples:

La gente **debe** hac*er* ejercicio todos los días. People should exercise everyday.

Tú **necesitas** com*er* muchas verduras. You need to eat lots of veggies.

Stem-Changing Verbs (pgs. 208, 284, 330, 458)

* Stem: the part of the verb left after you take off the infinitive ending

Infinitive: hablar Infinitive: comer Infinitive: escribir

Stem: habl- Stem: com- Stem: escrib-

* Stem-Changing verb: A verb with a specific vowel change that occurs in the STEM in certain forms.
* There are three types of stem-changes:
1. e🡪ie
2. e🡪 i
3. o🡪ue
* Verbs DO NOT stem-change in the nosotros and vosotros forms
* The stem-change typically occurs in the form of a boot (the change happens INSIDE the boot)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo |  | nosotrosnosotras |  |
| tú |  | vosotrosvosotras |  |
| usted (ud.)élella |  | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas |  |

* Some verbs with irregular yo forms stem-change in the shape of a shoe because the stem-change doesn’t happen in the yo form

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo |  | nosotrosnosotras |  |
| tú |  | vosotrosvosotras |  |
| usted (ud.)élella |  | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas |  |

* You have to memorize the characteristics of the verbs that you learn. If a verb is a stem-changer, you have to remember that when conjugating it. There is no way to tell just by looking at a verb.
* See preferir below for an example

Preferir (pg. 330)

* means “to prefer”
* Is a STEM-CHANGING verb
* It changes E🡪IE
* It is a BOOT verb
* Preferir has two e’s, and the stem-change happens to the SECOND e.
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | pref**ie**ro  | nosotrosnosotras | pref**e**rimos  |
| tú | pref**ie**res  | vosotrosvosotras | pref**e**rís  |
| usted (ud.)élella | pref**ie**re | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | pref**ie**ren |

* Examples:

Yo **prefiero** las papas fritas. I **prefer** french fries.

Nosotros **preferimos** beber agua. We **prefer** to drink water.

Hacer

* Means “to do” or “to make”
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | hago | nosotrosnosotras | hacemos |
| tú | haces | vosotrosvosotras | hacéis |
| usted (ud.)élella | hace | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | hacen |

**Capítulo 4**

***(vocab listed on pages 194 and 218)***

Ir (pg. 180)

* means “to go”
* is almost always followed by the word *a*
* Is an **IRREGULAR** verb because it does not follow the pattern of normal verb conjugation (see above explanation).
* This means the forms must be MEMORIZED.

Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | voy  | nosotrosnosotras | vamos  |
| tú | vas  | vosotrosvosotras | vais  |
| usted (ud.)élella | va | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | van |

Ir + a + place (pg. 180)

* To talk about GOING TO A PLACE in the present tense, use the following formula:

ir (conjugated) + a + article + place/noun

 voy vamos el los

 vas vais la las

 va van un unos

 una unas

* Remember! When *a* comes before the word *el* the words form the contraction *al*.
* Examples:

Yo **voy** *al* gimnasio. I **go** (am going) *to* *the* gym.

Tú **vas** *a* *la* piscina. You **go** (are going) *to* *the* pool.

 Paco **va** *a* *las* montañas. Paco **goes** (is going) *to* *the* mountains.

Ir + a + infinitive (pg. 206)

* To talk about GOING TO DO AN ACTIVITY in the future, use the following formula:

ir (conjugated) + a + infivitive (verb-NOT conjugated)

 voy vamos should end in –ar, -er, or -ir

 vas vais

 va van

* Examples:

Gregorio y Jaime **van a jugar** al fútbol. Gregorio and Jaime **are going to play** soccer.

Elena y yo **vamos a bailar**. Elena and I **are going to** **dance**.

Héctor **va a ir** a la playa. Hector **is going to go** to the beach.

Ir in questions

**QUESTION ANSWER**

¿**Vas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?** **Yo** v**oy** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 ¿Vas a la piscina? Sí, yo voy a la piscina

¿**Va él/ella/usted**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? **Él/ella/Usted va** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 ¿Va María a la bilbioteca los lunes? No, María no va a la biblioteca

**¿Vamos nosotros/nosotras** \_\_\_\_\_? **Ustedes** v**an** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

¿Vamos a casa de María? Sí, ustedes van a casa de María

**¿Van ustedes** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?**  **Nosotros vamos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 ¿**Van ustedes** a la fiesta? Sí, **nosotros** **vamos** a la fiesta

**¿Van ellos/ellas**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**?** **Ellos/ellas** v**an** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

¿**Van ellos** al concierto esta noche**?** No, **ellos no van** al concierto

**¿Adónde vas? Yo voy** al partido.

**REMEMBER: THE NEGATIVE “NO” GOES IN FRONT OF THE VERB**

Question/Interrogative Words (pg. 184)

¿Qué? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ What?

¿Cómo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ How?

¿Quién? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Who?
¿Con quién? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ With whom?

¿De quién\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Whose?
¿Dónde? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Where?

¿Adónde? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_To where?

¿De dónde? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_From where?

¿Cuántos (as)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_How many?

 Match the gender of the noun with cuántos(as)

¿Cuánto (a)? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_How much?

Match the gender of the noun with cuánto(a)

¿Cuál? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Which? / What?

 cuál must be followed by a VERB

¿Por qué? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Why?

¿Cuándo? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ When?

Para

* Means “for” when talking about destination or recipient
* Used before an INFINITIVE it expresses purpose and means “in order to”
* Examples:

Voy a la playa **para** **nadar**. I go to the beach (**in** **order**) **to** **swim**.

Vamos al gimnasio **para** **hacer** **ejercicio**. We’re going to the gym (**in** **order**) **to** **exercise**.

Extending Invitations

¿**Quieres** (infinitive) ? **Do you want** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

¿**Quieres** ir al partido de tenis conmigo? **Do you want** to go to the tennis game with me?

¿**Te** **gustaría** (infinitive) ? **Would you like** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

¿**Te** **gustaría** jugar al golf conmigo? **Would you like** to play golf with me?

¿**Puedes** (infinitive) ? **Can you** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

¿**Puedes** ir de compras? **Can you** go shopping?

Accepting/Declining Invitations

Sí, me gustaría \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yes, I would like \_\_\_\_\_.

 Sí, me gustaría jugar al golf contigo. Yes, I would like to play golf with you.

No, no me gustaría \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. No, I wouldn’t like \_\_\_\_\_.

 No, no me gustaría jugar al golf contigo. No, I wouldn’t like to play golf with you

Sí, quiero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yes, I want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Sí, quiero ir al partido contigo. Yes, I want to go to the game with you.

No, no quiero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. No, I don’t want \_\_\_\_\_.

 No, no quiero ir al partido contigo. No, I don’t want to go to the game with you

Sí, puedo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Yes, I can \_\_\_\_\_.

 Sí, puedo ir de compras contigo. Yes, I can go shopping with you.

No, no puedo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. No, I can’t \_\_\_\_\_.

 No, no puedo ir de compras contigo. No, I can’t go shopping with you.

Estoy enfermo/a. I’m sick.

Estoy cansado/a. I’m tired.

Estoy ocupado/a. I’m busy.

Tengo mucha tarea. I have a lot of homework.

Tengo mucho que hacer. I have a lot to do.

Tengo que (infinitive) . I have to \_\_\_\_\_.

Tengo que trabajar. I have to work.

Tengo que hacer mi tarea. I have to do my homework.

¡Qué triste! How sad!

¡Qué pena! What a shame!

¡Genial! Great!

¡Qué buena idea! What a good idea!

Jugar (pg. 208)

* means “to play”
* When used before the name of a sport, is often followed by the word *al*
* Is a STEM-CHANGING verb
* It changes U🡪UE
* It is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | j**ue**go  | nosotrosnosotras | j**u**gamos  |
| tú | j**ue**gas  | vosotrosvosotras | j**u**gáis  |
| usted (ud.)élella | j**ue**ga | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | j**ue**gan |

* Examples:

Patricia **juega** al básquetbol. Patricia **plays** basketball.

Ellos **juegan** videojuegos. They **play** videogames.

¿A qué deportes **juegas**? What sports do you play?

Querer (pg. 330)

* means “to want”
* Can be followed by a noun or a verb in infinitive form
* Is a STEM-CHANGING verb
* It changes E🡪IE
* It is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | qu**ie**ro  | nosotrosnosotras | qu**e**remos  |
| tú | qu**ie**res  | vosotrosvosotras | qu**e**réis  |
| usted (ud.)élella | qu**ie**re | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | qu**ie**ren |

* Examples:

¿**Quieres** tocar la guitarra? **Do you want** to play the guitar?

Nosotros **queremos** unos tacos. We **want** some tacos.

Poder (p. 284)

* means “to be able” or “can”
* Is always followed by an INFINITIVE
* Is a STEM-CHANGING verb
* It changes O🡪UE
* It is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | p**ue**do  | nosotrosnosotras | p**o**demos  |
| tú | p**ue**des  | vosotrosvosotras | p**o**déis  |
| usted (ud.)élella | p**ue**de | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | p**ue**den |

* Examples:

Yo **puedo** comer mucho. I **can** eat a lot.

Uds. **pueden** jugar en el parque. You all **can** play in the park.

Ver (p. 132)

* Means “to see”
* Has an irregular yo form
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | veo | nosotrosnosotras | vemos |
| tú | ves | vosotrosvosotras | veis |
| usted (ud.)élella | ve | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | ven |

Saber (p. 460)

* Means “to know” when talking about facts, information, or how to do something
* Has an irregular yo form
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | sé | nosotrosnosotras | sabemos |
| tú | sabes | vosotrosvosotras | sabéis |
| usted (ud.)élella | sabe | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | saben |

**Capítulo 5**

***(vocab listed on pages 244 and 268)***

Tener (p. 228)

* means “to have”
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Is a STEM-CHANGING verb
* It changes E🡪IE
* It is a SHOE verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | t**e**ngo | nosotrosnosotras | t**e**nemos |
| tú | t**ie**nes | vosotrosvosotras | t**e**néis |
| usted (ud.)élella | t**ie**ne | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | t**ie**nen |

* Uses:
	+ to express possession

Yo **tengo** un regalo para Tere. I **have** a gift for Tere.

* + to express relationship

Ella **tiene** tres hermanos. She **has** 3 brothers.

* + to describe certain body parts

Tú **tienes** pelo rubio. You **have** blonde hair.

El **tiene** manos pequeñas. He **has** small hands.

* + for some special expressions that use “to be” in English but “tener” in Spanish
		- hambre = hunger

**Tengo** mucha hambre. I am very hungry.

* + - sed = thirst

Ella **tiene** sed. She is thirsty.

* + - frío = cold

Nosotros **tenemos** frío. We are cold.

* + - calor = heat

Ellos **tienen** calor. They are hot.

* + - años = years (age)

Tú **tienes** 5 años. You are 5 years old.

* + - sueño = sleepiness

Siempre **tengo** sueño. I am always sleepy.

* + - razón = correctness

Mi padre **tiene** razón. My dad is right.

* + - prisa = hurriedness

Los tíos **tienen** prisa. The uncles are in a hurry.

* + - miedo = fear

¡**Tengo** mucho miedo! I’m very scared!

* + to say “to have to” with the word *que* followed by an infinitive

Los estudiantes **tienen** que *estudiar*. The students **have** *to* *study*.

El hijo **tiene** que *sacar* fotos. The son **has** *to* *take* pictures.

Possessive Adjectives (p. 232)

* These words show to whom something belongs.
* They come BEFORE the noun.
* They agree in NUMBER with the NOUN they describe (not the person who owns it)
* The forms for our (nuestro) and your (vuestro) also agree in GENDER with the noun

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mi(s) | my | nuestro (a/os/as) | our |
| tu(s) | your (informal) | vuestro (a/os/as) | your (informal) |
| su(s) | his/heryour (formal) | su(s) | theiryour (formal) |

* Examples:

Es **mi** gato. It’s **my** cat.

Tienes **tus** globos. You have **your** balloons.

Ella es **nuestra** abuela. She is **our** grandma.

* You can also show possession with the word *de*.

Es el gato **de Paco**. It’s **Paco’s** cat.

Tienen el papel **de nosotros**. They have **our** paper.

Venir (p. 256)

* means “to come”
* Often followed by the word *a*
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Is a STEM-CHANGING verb
* It changes E🡪IE
* It is a SHOE verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | v**e**ngo | nosotrosnosotras | v**e**nimos |
| tú | v**ie**nes | vosotrosvosotras | v**e**nís |
| usted (ud.)élella | v**ie**ne | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | v**ie**nen |

* Examples:

Fernando siempre **viene** a la fiesta. Fernando always **comes** to the party.

Nena y yo no **venimos** a la playa. Nena and I **aren’t** **coming** to the beach.

Ser vs. Estar (p. 258)

* In Spanish, there are two verbs that mean “to be”
* Ser
	+ Used to describe:
		- Personality characteristics

 La chica **es** simpática. The girl **is** nice.

Los estudiantes **son** inteligentes. The students **are** smart.

* Physical characteristics

 Tú **eres** alto. You **are** tall.

 Nosotros **somos** rubios. We **are** blonde.

* Origin

 ¿De dónde **eres** tú? Where **are** you from?

 Yo **soy** de Guatemala. I **am** from Guatemala.

* Nationality

Ella **es** costarricense. She **is** Costa Rican.

* What something is made of with *de*

El lápiz **es** de plástico. The pencil **is** (made of) plastic.

* Occupation/Profession/Job

Ellos **son** profesores. They **are** teachers.

Nosotros **somos** estudiantes. We **are** students.

* Possession with *de*

¿De quién **es** el papel? Whose paper **is** this?

**Es** de Roberto. It**’s** Roberto’s.

* Time

 **Es** la una y media. It **is** 1:30.

 **Son** las cuatro y cuarto. It **is** 4:15.

* Date

 Hoy **es** lunes. Today **is** Monday.

 **Es** el 24 de enero. It **is** January 24th.

* Identification/Definition

 ¿Qué **es** esto? What **is** this?

 **Es** un teclado. It**’s** a keyboard.

 ¿Quiénes **son** Mario y Ernesto? Who **are** Mario and Ernesto?

**Son** mis hermanos. They **are** my brothers.

* + Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | soy (I am) | nosotrosnosotras | somos (We are) |
| tú | eres (You are) | vosotrosvosotras | sois (You all are) |
| usted (ud.)élella | es (You are He/She is) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | son (You all are They are) |

* Estar
	+ Used to describe:
		- Location

¿Dónde **está** mi lápiz? Where **is** my pencil?

El libro **está** debajo de la mesa. The book **is** under the table.

Los estudiantes **están** en la sala de clases. The students **are** in the classroom.

El cartel **está** en la pared. The poster **is** on the wall.

* + - Feelings/Emotions/Conditions

¿Cómo **estás**? How **are you**?

 **Estoy** bien. **I’m** well.

 **Estamos** cansados. **We are** tired.

* + - Actions in progress (see section on present progressive below)
	+ Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | estoy (I am) | nosotrosnosotras | estamos (We are) |
| tú | estás (You are) | vosotrosvosotras | estáis (You all are) |
| usted (ud.)élella | está (You are He/She is) | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | están (You all are They are) |

Hay (pg. 14)

* Means “there is” or “there are”
* Used:
	+ To express quantity:

**Hay** 33 estudiantes en la clase. **There** **are** 33 students in the class.

* + With indefinite articles:

**Hay** una escuela en Wake Forest. **There** **is** a school in Wake Forest.

**Hay** unos lápices en la mesa. **There** **are** some pencils on the table.

Traer (pg. 257)

* Means “to bring”
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | traigo | nosotrosnosotras | traemos |
| tú | traes | vosotrosvosotras | traéis |
| usted (ud.)élella | trae | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | traen |

**Capítulo 6**

***(vocab listed on pages 294 and 318)***

Comparisons

* Use *más…que* to say that something is more/greater than something

Yo tengo **más discos compactos que** tú. I have **more CDs than** you.

Julia es **más alta que** yo. Julia is **taller than** I.

* Use *menos…que* to say that something is less than something

Ellos practican **menos** **que** nosotros. They practice **less** **than** us.

Kiko es **menos** **gracioso** **que** Bruno. Kiko is **less** **funny** **than** Bruno.

* Do NOT use *más* and *menos* with the words *mal, buen, viejo,* or *joven.* Use these instead:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adjective | Adverb | Comparative |
| bueno/a (s) | bien | mejor (es) [que] |
| malo/a (s) | mal | peor (es) [que] |
| viejo/a (s) |  | mayor (es) [que] |
| joven (es) |  | menor (es) [que] |

El televisor es mejor que el equipo de sonido. The tv is better than the sound system.

Kobe es peor que Dwayne. Kobe is worse than Dwayne.

El es mayor que nosotros. He is older than us.

Ellos son mayores que nosotros. They are older than us.

Tú eres menor que yo. You are younger than I.

* Notice that the adjective/comparative must agree in GENDER and NUMBER with the FIRST noun.

**Julio** es más alt**o** que Marta. Julio is taller than Marta.

**Marta** es más alt**a** que Roberto. Marta is taller than Roberto.

**Julio y Marta** son más alt**os** que Roberto. Julio and Marta are taller than Roberto.

**Marta y Cristina** son más alt**as** que Roberto. Marta and Cristina are taller than Roberto.

 **Ella** es menor que él. She is younger than he.

 **Ellos** son menor**es** que él. They are younger than he.

Superlatives

* To say that someone/thing is the most or least, use the formula:

definite article (el/la/los/las) + noun + más/menos + adjective

La foto de mi familia es **la posesión más importante** para mí.

The picture of my family is my **most** **important** **possession**.

* To say that someone/thing is the best or worst, use the formula:

definite article (el/la/los/las) + mejor(es)/peor(es) + noun

El rojo y el azul son **los** **mejores** **colores** para mi dormitorio.

Red and blue are **the** **best** **colors** for my room.

Stem-changing verbs (review of the rules)

* Stem: the part of the verb left after you take off the infinitive ending

Infinitive: hablar Infinitive: comer Infinitive: escribir

Stem: habl- Stem: com- Stem: escrib-

* Stem-Changing verb: A verb with a specific vowel change that occurs in the STEM in certain forms.
* There are three types of stem-changes:
1. e🡪ie
2. e🡪 i
3. o🡪ue
* Verbs DO NOT stem-change in the nosotros and vosotros forms
* The stem-change typically occurs in the form of a boot (the change happens INSIDE the boot)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo |  | nosotrosnosotras |  |
| tú |  | vosotrosvosotras |  |
| usted (ud.)élella |  | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas |  |

* Some verbs with irregular yo forms stem-change in the shape of a shoe because the stem-change doesn’t happen in the yo form

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo |  | nosotrosnosotras |  |
| tú |  | vosotrosvosotras |  |
| usted (ud.)élella |  | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas |  |

* You have to memorize the characteristics of the verbs that you learn. If a verb is a stem-changer, you have to remember that when conjugating it. There is no way to tell just by looking at a verb.

O🡪UE stem-changing verbs (p. 284)

1. Poder (p. 284)
* means “to be able” or “can”
* Is always followed by an INFINITIVE
* It is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | p**ue**do  | nosotrosnosotras | p**o**demos  |
| tú | p**ue**des  | vosotrosvosotras | p**o**déis  |
| usted (ud.)élella | p**ue**de | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | p**ue**den |

1. Dormir (p. 284)
* means “to sleep”
* It is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | d**ue**rmo  | nosotrosnosotras | d**o**rmimos  |
| tú | d**ue**rmes  | vosotrosvosotras | d**o**rmís  |
| usted (ud.)élella | d**ue**rme | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | d**ue**rmen |

1. Others to know:
* contar (to count/tell a story)
* costar (to cost)

E🡪IE stem-changing verbs (pg. 330)

1. pensar
* means “to think”
* Is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | p**ie**nso  | nosotrosnosotras | p**e**nsamos  |
| tú | p**ie**nsas  | vosotrosvosotras | p**e**nsáis |
| usted (ud.)élella | p**ie**nsa | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | p**ie**nsan |

1. querer
* means “to want”
* Is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | qu**ie**ro  | nosotrosnosotras | qu**e**remos  |
| tú | qu**ie**res  | vosotrosvosotras | qu**e**réis  |
| usted (ud.)élella | qu**ie**re | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | qu**ie**ren |

1. preferir
* means “to want”
* Is a BOOT verb
* The SECOND e changes
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | pref**ie**ro  | nosotrosnosotras | pref**e**rimos  |
| tú | pref**ie**res  | vosotrosvosotras | pref**e**rís  |
| usted (ud.)élella | pref**ie**re | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | pref**ie**ren |

1. tener
* means “to have”
* Is a SHOE verb
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | t**e**ngo | nosotrosnosotras | t**e**nemos |
| tú | t**ie**nes | vosotrosvosotras | t**e**néis |
| usted (ud.)élella | t**ie**ne | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | t**ie**nen |

1. venir
* means “to come”
* Is a SHOE verb
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | v**e**ngo | nosotrosnosotras | v**e**nimos |
| tú | v**ie**nes | vosotrosvosotras | v**e**nís |
| usted (ud.)élella | v**ie**ne | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | v**ie**nen |

1. Others to know:
* empezar (to start)
* entender (to understand)
* mantener (to maintain)

E🡪I stem-changing verbs (pg. 458)

1. decir
* means “to say” or “to tell”
* Is a BOOT verb
* Is a YO-GO verb (Has an irregular yo form)
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | d**i**go  | nosotrosnosotras | d**e**cimos  |
| tú | d**i**ces  | vosotrosvosotras | d**e**cís  |
| usted (ud.)élella | d**i**ce | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | d**i**cen |

1. pedir
* means “to order” or “to ask for”
* Is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | p**i**do  | nosotrosnosotras | p**e**dimos  |
| tú | p**i**des  | vosotrosvosotras | p**e**dís  |
| usted (ud.)élella | p**i**de | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | p**i**den |

1. servir
* means “to serve”
* Is a BOOT verb
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | s**i**rvo  | nosotrosnosotras | s**e**rvimos |
| tú | s**i**rves | vosotrosvosotras | s**e**rvís |
| usted (ud.)élella | s**i**rve | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | s**i**rven |

1. repetir
* means “to repeat”
* Is a BOOT verb
* The SECOND e changes
* Notice the difference in the stems in bold.
* Forms:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| yo | rep**i**to  | nosotrosnosotras | rep**e**timos |
| tú | rep**i**tes | vosotrosvosotras | rep**e**tís |
| usted (ud.)élella | rep**i**te | ustedes (uds.)ellosellas | rep**i**ten |

Present Progressive (pg. 308)

* Use the present progressive to describe actions in progress right now
* It has two parts
1. conjugated form of estar for subject
2. the gerund (word ending in –ing in English) of the action
* To form the gerund:

-ar verbs: change –ar to –ando

-er or –ir verbs: change –er/ir to iendo

* Some irregular gerunds:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| leer | leyendo |
| traer | trayendo |
| creer | creyendo |
| ir | yendo |
| decir | diciendo |
| venir | viniendo |
| pedir | pidiendo |
| servir | sirviendo |
| repetir | repitiendo |
| dormir | durmiendo |

* Examples:

Yo **estoy** **durmiendo**. I **am** **sleeping**.

Ella **está** **limpiando** la cocina. She **is** **cleaning** the kitchen.

Ellos **están** **lavando** el coche. They **are** **washing** the car.

Demonstrative Adjectives (p. 332)

Used to indicate specific items.

This and These have “t’s” That and Those don’t

 Este / Esta – This Ese / Esa – That

 Estos / Estas – These Esos / Esas – Those

**REMEMBER TO MATCH WITH THE NOUNS THEY DESCRIBE**