

Table of Contents

Semester 1	Semester 2
Question words	Food list
The verb <i>ser</i>	Unequal Comparisons más/menos...que video
The verb <i>estar</i> with emotions	Equal comparisons tan...como video
Dates and Days	Numbers 1-100 video
Making nouns and adjectives plural	Conjugating -er verbs
Indefinite articles	Conjugating -ir verbs
Colores vocabulary list	The future with <i>ir</i>
Subject Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
Adjective agreement	Possession (who owns something)
Numbers 1-30 video	Direct objects article
Hay video	lo la los las video
Telling time	me te lo la nos os los las video
The verb <i>gustar</i>	A personal article video
Gusta vs gustan	Saber vs conocer notes and video
Conjugating -ar verbs	Prepositions of place
The verb <i>tener</i>	Irregular yo forms that end in -go video
The verb <i>estar</i> with locations	Querer video
The verb <i>ir</i> and places	Llevar and clothing
Stem-changing/Boot Verbs	Saber vs estar note sheet and video
	Acabar de + infinitive
	Saber vs conocer notes and video

Telling Time

To tell time on the hour:

1:00 Es la una. (This is the only hour that uses “Es la”)

2:00-12:00 Son las _____.

Ex. 7:00 Son las siete.

10:00 Son las diez.

To tell time before half past, say the hour (like above), then **y** and the minutes.

1:10 Es la una **y diez**.

4:25 Son las cuatro **y veinticinco**.

8: 20 Son las ocho **y veinte**.

To say quarter after/quarter past: **y cuarto**.

1:15 Es la una **y cuarto**.

2:15 Son las dos **y cuarto**.

To say half past/thirty”: **y media**.

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

5:30 Son las cinco **y media**.

To tell time after half past: If the minutes are closer to the next hour, say that hour, then **menos** and subtract however many minutes it takes to get to the next hour.

12:50 Es la una menos diez. (It's 10 to 1 o'clock.)

1:35 Son las dos menos veinticinco. (It's 25 to 2 o'clock.)

5:40 Son las seis menos veinte. (It's 20 to 6 o'clock.)

7:50 Son las ocho menos diez. (It's 10 to 8 o'clock.)

4:55 Son las cinco menos cinco. (It's 5 to 5 o'clock.)

To say quarter to: **menos cuarto**

12:45 Es la una **menos cuarto**. (It's quarter to one.)

3:45 Son las cuatro **menos cuarto**. (It's quarter to four.)

Es mediodía It's noon. (12PM)

Es medianoche. It's midnight. (12AM)

de la mañana in the morning (AM)

de la tarde in the afternoon (PM)

de la noche at night (PM)

Question Words

¿Dónde?	Where?
¿Cómo?	How?
¿Cuándo?	When?
¿Por qué?	Why?
¿Qué?	What?
¿Cuál?	Which?
¿Quién?	Who?
¿Cuánto/a?	How much?
¿Cuántos/as?	How many?

form of the question	form of the answer
¿tú? ¿Ud.?	yo
¿vosotros/as? ¿Uds.?	nosotros/as
¿él?	él
¿ella?	ella
¿ellos?	ellos
¿ellas?	ellas

Subject Pronouns

The subject of a sentence tells who is doing the action. You often use people's names as the subject:

Gregorio escucha música.

Ana canta y baila.

Gregorio listens to music.

Ana sings and dances.

You use subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, we, you all (ya'll) and they) to tell who is doing an action. The subject pronouns replace people's names:

Él escucha música.

Ella canta y baila.

He listens to music.

She sings and dances.

Tú, usted, ustedes, and vosotros(as) all mean "you."

- Use *tú* with family*, friends, people your age or younger, and anyone you call by his or her first name.
- Use *usted* with adults you address with a title such as *señor*, *señora*, *señorita*, *profesor(a)*, etc. *Usted* is usually written as *Ud.*
- In Latin America, use *ustedes* when speaking to two or more people, regardless of age. *Ustedes* is usually written *Uds.*
- In Spain, use *vosotros(as)* when speaking to two or more people you call *tú* individually: *tú + tú = vosotros(as)*. Use *ustedes* when talking to two or more people you call *usted* individually.

* depending on the family you may use the *usted* form instead of *tú*

If a group is made up of males only or of both males and females together, use the masculine forms: *nosotros*, *vosotros*, *ellos*.

If a group is all females, use the feminine forms: *nosotras*, *vosotras*, *ellas*.

You can combine a subject pronoun and a name to form a subject.

Alejandro y yo = **nosotros**

Pepe y tú = **ustedes/vosotros**

Pepe y Ud. = **ustedes**

Carlos y ella = **ellos**

Lola y ella = **ellas**

Subject pronouns

First person (talking about yourself)	yo = I	nosotros/nosotras = we
Second person (talking to someone)	tú = you (singular, informal) Usted (Ud.) = you (singular, formal)	vosotros/vosotras = you (plural, informal) *Spain only Ustedes (Uds.) = you (plural)
Third person (talking about someone)	él = he ella = she	ellos = they (all male, mixed group) ellas = they (all female)

Gustar

gustar = to be pleasing to (to like)

(a mí) me gusta = I like	(a nosotros/as) nos gusta = we like (a Jaime y a mí)
(a ti) te gusta = you like	(a vosotros) os gusta = y'all like (a Jaime y a ti)
(a Ud.) le gusta = you (formal) like (a él) / (a Roberto) le gusta = he likes (a ella) / (a Jimena) le gusta = she likes	(a Uds.) les gusta = y'all like (a ellos) / (a Ramón y a Juan) les gusta = they like (a ellas) / (a Clara y a Luna) les gusta = they like

*note: use the phrases in parenthesis for clarification or emphasis.

To say how much someone likes something

me nos encanta (love) _____.
te os + gusta mucho (really like/like a lot) _____.
le les gusta más (like more/prefer) _____.

ejemplos:

Me gusta mucho nadar. = I really like to swim.

A María le gusta más bailar. = María prefers to dance.

Nos gusta mucho correr. = We really like running.

To say how much someone dislikes something

No + me nos gusta (don't like) ____.
te os gusta nada (really don't like) ____.
le les

ejemplos:

No te gusta escribir. = You don't like to write.

A vosotros no os gusta nada hablar. = Y'all really don't like to talk.

A Manuel y a Pepe no les gusta cantar.= Manuel and Pepe don't like to sing.

To say people like or love something

gustar = to be pleasing to (to like) / **encantar** = to love

a mí	me gusta/gustan me encanta/an	a nosotros/as a Jaime y a mí	nos gusta/gustan nos encanta/an
a ti	te gusta/gustan te encanta/an	a vosotros a Jaime y a ti	os gusta/gustan os encanta/an
a Ud. a él / a Roberto a ella / a Jimena a la clase a la chica	le gusta/gustan le encanta/an	a Uds. a ellos/a Ramón y a Juan a ellas/a Clara y a Luna a las clases a las chicas	les gusta/gustan les encanta/an

How to write sentences with *gustar/encantar*

- figure out who is being talked about by looking at the **a** phrase (first half of sentence)
ex. a ti = **te**
- look at what is being liked - is it singular or plural, if it is singular then you use *gusta/encanta*, if it is plural *gustan/encantan* (second half of the sentence)
ex. *las manzanas* is plural so you use *gustan*
- Put all the pieces together
ex. A ti te | gustan las manzanas. (You like apples)

Examples:

A nosotros nos | gusta la pizza. (*la pizza is singular so we use gusta*)

(We like pizza)

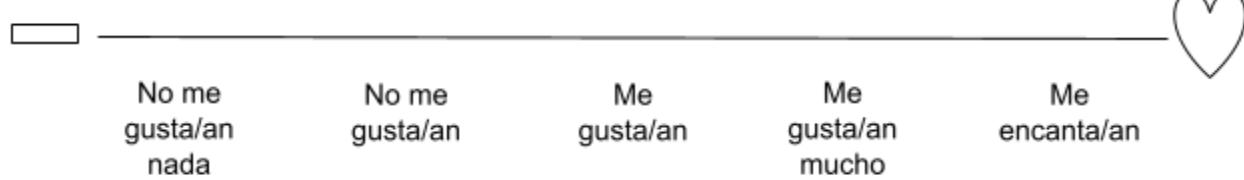
A Marta le | encantan las galletas. (*las galletas is plural so we use encantan*)

(Marta loves cookies)

A mí me | encanta la sopa. (*la sopa is singular so we use encanta*)

(I love soup)

To say how much you like or dislike something:



SER : to be

We use the verb *ser* (to be) to describe personalities and physical descriptions.

ser = to be

yo soy = I am	nosotros/nosotras/Marta y yo somos = we are
tú eres = you are	vosotros/vosotras/Paco y tú sois = y'all are
él/Paco/el amigo es = he is ella/Marta/la amiga es = she is	ellos/Paco y Marta/los amigos son = they are ellas/Marta y María/las amigas son = they are
Ud. es = you are	Uds./Paco y tú/Paco y Ud. son = y'all are

*notice él, ella and Ud. use the same form of verbs, as well as ellos, ellas and Uds.

To ask people questions about themselves or others?

¿Cómo eres? What are you like?

¿Cómo es _____? What is _____ like?

¿Eres _____? Are you _____?

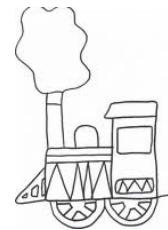
¿Es _____? Is he/she _____?

How to conjugate regular -ar verbs

1. Find the stem by taking off the -ar from the infinitive.

ex: bailar - ar = bail

** the stem is the action of the verb
it's like the engine of the train
- it gets you where you're going!



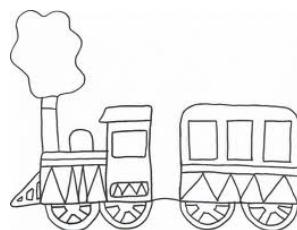
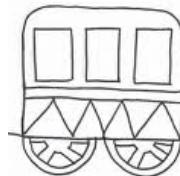
2. Figure out who your subject is - use the subject pronoun chart.

ex. Marta is singular, not plural. But I'm (yo) not Marta, you're (tú) not Marta, he's (él) not Marta, she's feminine so you would choose **ella**.

3. Add the ending to the stem that matches your subject.

ex. baila + a = baila therefore: Marta baila mucho.

** the ending is like a passenger car that hooks onto the engine and tells you WHO'S GOING ALONG FOR THE RIDE!



forms of **bailar**

	singular	plural
1st person	yo bailo	nosotros/as bailamos
2nd person	tú bailas	vosotros/as bailáis
2nd person*	Ud. baila	Uds. bailan
3rd person*	él/ella baila	ellos/ellas bailan

*note: Ud., él, ella have the same endings and Uds. ellos, ellas have the same endings

-ar verbs

yo	-o	nosotros/as Linda y yo Mi familia y yo	-amos
tú	-as	vosotros/as Paco y tú(Spain)	-áis
Ud.		Uds. Paco y tú/Paco y Ud.	
Paco/él Marta/ella	-a	Pablo y Rico/ellos Eva y Luna/ellas	-an
la classe la familia		las clases las familias	

In Spanish, the present tense form of a verb can be translated into English in 3 ways:

Hablo español.

I speak Spanish.

I am speaking Spanish.

I do speak Spanish.

The verb endings always indicate who is going the action. In this case, they tell who is speaking. Because of this, you can often use the verb without the subject.

Hablo inglés.

¿Hablas español? - DO you speak Spanish?

Subject pronouns are often used for emphasis or clarification.

Ella habla inglés pero **él** habla español.

How to conjugate regular -er verbs -er verb practice

1. find the stem by taking off the -er from the infinitive
ex: comer - er = com
2. figure out who your subject is - use the subject pronoun chart
ex. Carla y yo = **nosotros**
3. add the ending to the stem that matches your subject
ex. com + emos = comemos
therefore: Carla y yo comemos la comida.

forms of **comer**

	singular	plural
1st person	yo como	nosotros/as comemos
2nd person	tú comes	vosotros/as coméis
2nd person*	Ud. come	Uds. comen
3rd person*	él/ella come	ellos/ellas comen

*note: Ud., él, ella have the same endings and Uds. ellos, ellas have the same endings

-er verb endings

yo	-o	nosotros/as Linda y yo Mi familia y yo	-emos
tú	-es	vosotros/as Paco y tú (Spain)	-éis
Ud.		Uds. Paco y tú/Ud.	
Paco/él Marta/ella	-e	Pablo y Rico/ellos Eva y Luna/ellas	-en
la classe la familia		las clases las familias	

How to conjugate regular -ir verbs -ir verb practice

1. find the stem by taking off the -er from the infinitive
ex: compartir - ir = compart
2. figure out who your subject is - use the subject pronoun chart
ex. Miguel = **él**
3. add the ending to the stem that matches your subject
ex. compart + e = comparte
therefore: Miguel comparte la comida.

forms of **compartir**

	singular	plural
1st person	yo comparto	nosotros/as compartimos
2nd person	tú compartes	vosotros/as compartís
2nd person*	Ud. comparte	Uds. comparten
3rd person*	él/ella comparte	ellos/ellas comparten

*note: Ud., él, ella have the same endings and Uds. ellos, ellas have the same endings

-ir verb endings

yo	-o	nosotros/as Linda y yo Mi familia y yo	-imos
tú	-es	vosotros/as Paco y tú (Spain)	-ís
Ud. Paco/él Marta/ella	-e	Uds. Paco y tú/Ud. Pablo y Rico/ellos Eva y Luna/ellas	-en
la classe la familia		las clases las familias	

Stem-changing verbs (boot verbs)

[e → i stem-changers](#)

(u → ue): jugar: to play

(yo) juego	(nosotros/as) jugamos
(tú) juegas	(vosotros/as) jugáis
(él, ella, Ud.) juega	(ellos, ellas, Uds.) juegan

Juego al baloncesto. *I play basketball*

(o → ue): poder : to be able to, dormir: to sleep, almorcizar: to each lunch

puedo	podemos
puedes	podéis
puede	pueden

No puedo ir a la lección de piano hoy. *I can't go to the piano lesson today.*

*nota: the second verb is not conjugated.

(e → ie): querer: to want

quiero	queremos
quieres	queréis
quiere	quieren

Marcos quiere ir al concierto.

He wants to go to the concert.

*nota: the second verb is not conjugated.

tener : to have (e → ie)

tengo*	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

*the yo form is a "go" verb

Tengo una prueba mañana a las dos.

I have a quiz tomorrow at two.

using tener to say you have to do something

form of tener

+ que

+ infinitive (of a verb)

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

-ar
-er
-ir

Tengo que hacer la tarea. *I have to do homework.*

Roberto tiene que practicar deportes. *Robert has to practice sports*

PRACTICE STEM-CHANGING VERBS

El verbo *estar*

The *-ar* verbs you have used until now are called **regular verbs** because they follow a regular pattern. Verbs that do not follow a regular pattern are called **irregular verbs**.

Estar is irregular because the *yo* form doesn't follow a regular pattern and because the forms *estás*, *está* and *están* require accent marks.

Use *estar* to tell how someone feels or where someone or something is located.

¿Recuerdas?

You have used the verb *estar* to ask how someone is.

¿Cómo estás?

¿Cómo está Ud.?

Estoy bien.

estar= to be (health, feelings, location)

yo	estoy	<i>I am</i>	nosotros(as)	estamos	<i>we are</i>
tú	estás	<i>You are</i>	vosotros(as)	estáis	<i>y'all are</i>
él ella Ud.	está	<i>He is She is You are</i>	ellos ellas Uds.	están	<i>they are they are y'all are</i>

¿Dónde estás?

Estoy en la oficina.

¿Dónde están Uds?

Estamos en la sala de clase.

Where are you?

I am in the office.

Where are you all?

We are in the classroom.

¿Dónde está mi papel?

Está en mi mochila.

¿Dónde están los marcadores?

Están en la pizarra.

Where is my paper?

It is in my backpack

Where are the markers?

They are at the board.

Estar with feelings

estar = to be (feelings, location, health)

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están



cansado/a
contento/a
enfermo/a
mal/a
ocupado/a
triste

tired
happy
sick
bad
busy
sad

↑ ↑
singular plural
adjectives adjectives

ex. Ella está cansada. *She is tired.*

Nosotros estamos enfermos. *We are sick.*

el verbo *ir*

ir = to go

(yo) voy	(nosotros/as) vamos
(tú) vas	(vosotros/as) vais
(él, ella, Ud.) va	(ellos, ellas, Uds.) van

to tell where you go

¿Adónde? (To) where?
a casa (to) home

ir with places

When you want to say where someone is going you have to place *a* between the form of *ir* and the place.

masculine nouns: a + el = al
feminine nouns: a + la = a la

ex. Voy al parque. *I'm going to the park.*

Vamos a la tienda. *We're going to the store.*

¿cuándo?

a la/las _____

los lunes/martes/miércoles/jueves/viernes/sábado/domingo

los fines de semana

en la primavera/el verano/el otoño/el invierno

cuando hace frío/hace calor/hace sol/nieva/llueve

¿con quién?

con mis amigos/mi familia/name

¿qué haces?

para _____ (activity - verb infinitive) ex. Voy a la playa para nadar.

el futuro con *ir*

You can use the formula: *ir* + a + infinitive to talk about what you are going to do in the future.

form of *ir* + a + infinitive (of a verb)

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

-ar
-er
-ir

ex: Voy a enseñar. *I'm going to teach.*

Ellos van a estudiar. *They are going to study.*

¿cuándo?

a la/las _____

este lunes/martes/miércoles/jueves/viernes/sábado/domingo

este fin de semana

esta primavera **OR** este verano/otoño/invierno

cuando hace frío/hace calor/hace sol/nieva/llueve

¿con quién?

con mis amigos/mi familia/name

el orden (order)

primero/segundo/tercero...

después/luego

también

possessive adjectives

mi, mis = my	nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras = our
tu, tus = your	vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras = your
su, sus = his, her, its, your	su, sus = their, your(plural)

*The person that owns the object tells you which of the boxes you need to use, however the number of things being owned tells you which option from the box you choose.

*Use *es* with singular objects and *son* with plural ones

Ex. Yo  “Yo” tells you to use the first box either, *mi* or *mis*, and because *dulces* is plural, you need to use *mis* as well as *son*.
Son mis dulces.

Mis galletas son deliciosas.

My cookies are delicious.

Tus abuelos son muy simpáticos.

Your grandparents are very nice.

Su gato es negro y blanco.

His/her/your cat is black and white.

Nuestra casa está al lado del parque.

Our house is next to the park.

Son las galletas de Elena.

→ Son sus galletas.

They are Elena's cookies.

They are her cookies.

Es la piñata de nosotros.

→ Es nuestra piñata.

The piñata belongs to us.

It is our piñata.

Es la luz de ti.

→ Es tu luz.

The light belongs to you.

It is your light.

The plural of nouns and articles

ending:	add:	ejemplos:
vowel	-s	silla→sillas teclado→teclados
consonant	-es	cartel→carteles ratón→ratones
z	change z to c, add 'es'	lápiz→lápicos pez→peces

Your articles must agree with your noun. If the noun is feminine you must use a feminine article, if the noun is plural you must use a plural article.

Definite articles (*the object is known*)

the	singular	plural
masculine	el ratón →	los ratones
feminine	la mesa →	las mesas

ex. las sillas = the chairs

*sillas is feminine and plural so you must use the article */as*.

Indefinite articles (*the object is unknown*)

a/some	singular (a/an)	plural (some/few)
masculine	un reloj →	unos relojes
feminine	una ventana →	unas ventanas

ex. unos carteles = some posters

*carteles is masculine and plural so you must use the article *unos*.

To indicate possession (who something belongs to)

In Spanish you express possession by using the verb *ser*, the word *de* and the owner of the item.

¿De quién es la mesa?
La mesa es de Angelina.

Whose table is it?
It is Angelina's table.

¿De quién son las mochilas?
Las mochilas son del estudiante

Whose backpacks are they?
They are the student's backpacks.

El sacapuntas es de mi.
El pupitre es de ti.

It is my pencil sharpener.
It is your desk.