

Capítulo 1 La rutina diaria

Reflexive Verbs

1.1 Reflexive verbs

ANTE TODO A reflexive verb is used to indicate that the subject does something to or for himself or herself. In other words, it "reflects" the action of the verb back to the subject. Reflexive verbs always use reflexive pronouns.

SUBJECT Joaquín **REFLEXIVE VERB** se ducha por la mañana.

The verb lavarse (to wash oneself)

SINGULAR FORMS	me lavo	te lavas	se lava
yo	me lavo	te lavas	se lava
tú			
Ud.			
él/ella			

PLURAL FORMS

nosotros/as	os laváis	se lavan
Uds.	os laváis <td>se lavan</td>	se lavan
ellos/ellas		

AYUDA Except for **se**, reflexive pronouns have the same forms as direct and indirect object pronouns.

Se is used for both singular and plural subjects—there is no individual plural form. Pablo se lava. Ellos se lavan.

▶ The pronoun **se** attached to an infinitive identifies the verb as reflexive: **lavarse**.

▶ When a reflexive verb is conjugated, the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject.

Me afeito. Te despiertas a las siete.

¿Por qué siempre te pones mis cosas?

 ¿No puedes lavarte el pelo con mi champú?


▶ Like object pronouns, reflexive pronouns generally appear before a conjugated verb. With infinitives and present participles, they may be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive or present participle.

Ellos **se** van a vestir. Nos estamos lavando las manos.
 Ellos van a **vestirse**. Estamos lavándonos las manos.
 They are going to get dressed. We are washing our hands.

▶ **¡Atención!** When a reflexive pronoun is attached to a present participle, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress.

bañando → **bañándose** durmiendo → **durmiéndose**

AYUDA You have already learned several adjectives that can be used with **ponerse** when it means to become: **alegre, cómodo/a, contento/a, elegante, guapo/a, nervioso/a, rajado/a, and triste.**

Common reflexive verbs

acordarse (de) (o:ue)	to remember	llamarse	to be called;
acostarse (o:ue) <td>to go to bed</td> <td>maquillarse <td>to put on makeup</td> </td>	to go to bed	maquillarse <td>to put on makeup</td>	to put on makeup
afeitarse <td>to shave</td> <td>ponerse <td>to comb one's hair</td> </td>	to shave	ponerse <td>to comb one's hair</td>	to comb one's hair
bañarse <td>to bathe; to take a bath</td> <td>ponerse <td>to put on</td> </td>	to bathe; to take a bath	ponerse <td>to put on</td>	to put on
cepillarse <td>to brush</td> <td>ponerse (+ adj.) <td>to become (+ adj.)</td> </td>	to brush	ponerse (+ adj.) <td>to become (+ adj.)</td>	to become (+ adj.)
despertarse (e:ie) <td>to wake up</td> <td>preocuparse (por) <td>to worry (about)</td> </td>	to wake up	preocuparse (por) <td>to worry (about)</td>	to worry (about)
dormirse (o:ue) <td>to go to sleep;</td> <td>probarse (o:ue) <td>to try on</td> </td>	to go to sleep;	probarse (o:ue) <td>to try on</td>	to try on
	to fall asleep	quedarse <td>to stay; to remain</td>	to stay; to remain
ducharse	to take a shower	quitarse <td>to take off</td>	to take off
enojarse (con)	to get angry (with)	secarse <td>to dry (oneself)</td>	to dry (oneself)
irse	to go away; to leave	sentarse (e:ie) <td>to sit down</td>	to sit down
lavarse <td>to wash (oneself)</td> <td>sentirse (e:ie) <td>to feel</td> </td>	to wash (oneself)	sentirse (e:ie) <td>to feel</td>	to feel
levantarse <td>to get up</td> <td>vestirse (e:ie) <td>to get dressed</td> </td>	to get up	vestirse (e:ie) <td>to get dressed</td>	to get dressed

COMPARE & CONTRAST

Unlike English, a number of verbs in Spanish can be reflexive or non-reflexive. If the verb acts upon the subject, the reflexive form is used. If the verb acts upon something other than the subject, the non-reflexive form is used. Compare these sentences.

 Lola **lava** los platos.

 Patricia **se lava** la cara.

As the preceding sentences show, reflexive verbs sometimes have different meanings than their non-reflexive counterparts. For example, **lavar** means *to wash*, while **lavarse** means *to wash oneself*, *to get washed*, *to wash up*.

▶ **¡Atención!** Unlike in English, in Spanish parts of the body or clothing are referred to with articles, not possessives.

La niña se quitó **un** zapato. Necesito cepillarme **los** dientes.
 The little girl took off one of her shoes. I need to brush my teeth.

Indefinite and negative words

1.2 Indefinite and negative words



ANTE TODO

Indefinite words refer to people and things that are not specific, for example, *someone* or *something*. In Spanish, indefinite words have corresponding negative words, which are opposite in meaning.

Indefinite and negative words

Indefinite words	Negative words
algo alguien alguno/a(s), algún o... o siempre también	nada nadie ninguno/a, ningún ni... ni nunca, jamás tampoco

- There are two ways to form negative sentences in Spanish. You can place the negative word before the verb, or you can place **no** before the verb and the negative word after.

Nadie se levanta temprano.

No one gets up early.

Ellos **nunca** gritan.

They never shout.

No se levanta nadie temprano.

No one gets up early.

Ellos **no** gritan **nunca**.

They never shout.



- Because they refer to people, **alguien** and **nadie** are often used with the personal **a**. The personal **a** is also used before **alguno/a**, **algunos/as**, and **ninguno/a** when these words refer to people and they are the direct object of the verb.

—Perdón, señor, ¿busca usted
a **alguien**?
—No, gracias, señorita, no busco
a **nadie**.

—Tomás, ¿buscas a **alguno** de
tus hermanos?
—No, mamá, no busco a **ninguno**.

- **¡Atención!** Before a masculine singular noun, **alguno** and **ninguno** are shortened to **algún** and **ningún**.
- ¿Tienen ustedes **algún**
amigo peruano?
—No, no tenemos **ningún**
amigo peruano.

AYUDA

Alguno/a, algunos/as are not always used in the same way English uses *some* or *any*. Often, **alguno** is used where *a* would be used in English.

**¿Tienes algún libro que
hable de los incas?**
(Do you have a book
that talks about
the Incas?)
Note that **alguno/a**
is rarely used in
the plural.

—¿Vosotros **algunos**
mismos?
—No, no vivís
inteligentes.

VERIFICA



COMPARE & CONTRAST

In English, it is incorrect to use more than one negative word in a sentence. In Spanish, however, sentences frequently contain two or more negative words. Compare these Spanish and English sentences.

Nunca le escribo a **nadie**.
I never write to anyone.

No me preocupo **nunca** por **nada**.
I never worry about anything.

As the preceding sentences show, once an English sentence contains one negative word (for example, *not* or *never*), no other negative word may be used. Instead, indefinite (or affirmative) words are used. In Spanish, however, once a sentence is negative, no other affirmative (that is, indefinite) word may be used. Instead, all indefinite ideas must be expressed in the negative.

- **Pero** is used to mean *but*. The meaning of **pero** is *but rather* or *on the contrary*. It is used when the first part of the sentence is negative and the second part contradicts it.

Los estudiantes **no** se acuestan
temprano **sino** tarde.
*The students don't go to bed
early, but rather late.*

Esas gafas son caras,
pero bonitas.
*Those glasses are expensive,
but pretty.*

María **no** habla francés
sino español.
*Maria doesn't speak French,
but rather Spanish.*

José es inteligente, **pero**
no saca buenas notas.
*José is intelligent but
doesn't get good grades.*

Preterite Ser and Ir

1.3

Preterite of ser and ir



ANTE TODO

In **Senderos 1** you learned how to form the preterite tense of regular **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir** verbs. The following chart contains the preterite forms of **ser** (to be) and **ir** (to go). Since these forms are irregular, you will need to memorize them.

Preterite of ser and ir			
		ser (to be)	ir (to go)
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	fui	fui
	tú	fuiste	fuiste
	Ud./él/ella	fue	fue
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	fuimos	fuimos
	vosotros/as	fuisteis	fuisteis
	Uds./ellos/ellas	fueron	fueron

AYUDA

Note that, whereas regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs have accent marks in the **yo** and **Ud./él/ella** forms of the preterite, **ser** and **ir** do not.

- Since the preterite forms of **ser** and **ir** are identical, context clarifies which of the two verbs is being used.

Él **fue** a comprar champú y jabón.
He went to buy shampoo and soap.

¿Cómo **fue** la película anoche?
How was the movie last night?

¡Manuel! ¡Fuiste tú!



¡Los tienes desde hace dos meses, cuando fuimos a Toledo!



Lección 2 La comida

Preterite of stem-changing verbs

2.1 Preterite of stem-changing verbs



ANTE TODO

As you learned in **Senderos 1, Lección 6**, **-ar** and **-er** stem-changing verbs have no stem change in the preterite. **-ir** stem-changing verbs, however, do have a stem change. Study the following chart and observe where the stem changes occur.

Preterite of -ir stem-changing verbs			
		servir (to serve)	dormir (to sleep)
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	serví	dormí
	tú	serviste	dormiste
	Ud./él/ella	s irvió	d urmió
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	servimos	dormimos
	vosotros/as	servisteis	dormisteis
	Uds./ellos/ellas	s irvieron	d urmieron

CONSULTA

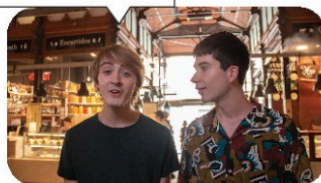
There are a few high-frequency irregular verbs in the preterite. You will learn more about them in **Estructura 3.1**, p. 104.

- Stem-changing **-ir** verbs, in the preterite only, have a stem change in the third-person singular and plural forms. The stem change consists of either **e** to **i** or **o** to **u**.

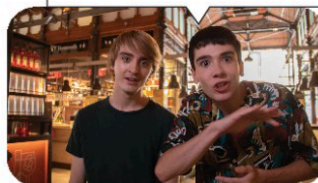
(e → i) pedir: **p**idió, **p**idieron

(o → u) morir (to die): **m**urió, **m**urieron

Nos sirvieron unas croquetas deliciosas.



¡Pedimos probarlas todas, y al final Manuel prefirió los calamares!



Verbs Like Gustar

1.4 Verbs like gustar



ANTE TODO In **Senderos 1, Lección 2**, you learned how to express preferences with **gustar**. You will now learn more about the verb **gustar** and other similar verbs. Observe these examples.

Me gusta ese champú.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
I like that shampoo.
LITERAL MEANING
That shampoo is pleasing to me.

¿Te gustan las clases?

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT
Did you like the classes?
LITERAL MEANING
Were the classes pleasing to you?

- As the examples show, constructions with **gustar** do not have a direct equivalent in English. The literal meaning of this construction is *to be pleasing to (someone)*, and it requires the use of an indirect object pronoun.

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN	VERB	SUBJECT	SUBJECT	VERB	DIRECT OBJECT
Me	gusta	ese champú.	I	like	that shampoo.

- In the diagram above, observe how in the Spanish sentence the object being liked (**ese champú**) is really the subject of the sentence. The person who likes the object, in turn, is an indirect object because it answers the question: *To whom is the shampoo pleasing?*

¡Me molesta!



¡Me encantan sus pantuflas!

- Other verbs in Spanish are used in the same way as **gustar**. Here is a list of the most common ones.

Verbs like gustar

aburrir	to bore	importar	to be important to; to matter
encantar	to like very much; to love (inanimate objects)	interesar	to be interesting to; to interest
faltar	to lack; to need	molestar	to bother; to annoy
fascinar	to fascinate; to like very much	quedar	to be left over; to fit (clothing)

¡ATENCIÓN!

Faltar expresses what is lacking or missing.
Me falta una página.
I'm missing one page.

Quedar expresses how much of something is left.
Nos quedan tres pesos.
We have three pesos left.

...

Quedar also means to fit. It can be used to tell how something looks (on someone).
Estos zapatos me quedan bien. Those shoes fit me well.
Esa camisa te queda muy bien. That shirt looks good on you.



- The most commonly used forms of **gustar** and similar verbs are the third person (singular and plural). When the object or person being liked is singular, the singular form (**gusta**) is used. When two or more objects or persons are being liked, the plural form (**gustan**) is used. Observe the following diagram:



- To express what someone likes or does not like to do, use an appropriate verb followed by an infinitive. The singular form is used even if there is more than one infinitive.

Nos molesta comer a las nueve.

It bothers us to eat at nine o'clock.

Les encanta bailar y cantar en las fiestas.

They love to dance and sing at parties.

- As you learned in **Senderos 1, Lección 2**, the construction **a + [pronoun]** (**a mí, a ti, a usted, a él, etc.**) is used to clarify or to emphasize who is pleased, bored, etc. The construction **a + [noun]** can also be used before the indirect object pronoun to clarify or to emphasize who is pleased.

A los turistas les gustó mucho

Madhu Picchu.

The tourists liked Machu Picchu a lot.

A ti te gusta cenar en casa, pero

a mí me aburre.

You like eating dinner at home, but I get bored.

- **¡Atención!** **Mi** (me) has an accent mark to distinguish it from the possessive adjective **mi** (my).

Double Object Pronoun

2.2 Double object pronouns



ANTE TODO

In **Senderos 1, Lecciones 5 y 6**, you learned that direct and indirect object pronouns replace nouns and that they often refer to nouns that have already been referenced. You will now learn how to use direct and indirect object pronouns together. Observe the following diagram.

Indirect Object Pronouns		Direct Object Pronouns
me te le (se)	+	lo la los las

- When direct and indirect object pronouns are used together, the indirect object pronoun always precedes the direct object pronoun.

I.O. D.O. La camarera me muestra el menú. The waitress shows me the menu.	→	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS La camarera me lo muestra. The waitress shows it to me.
I.O. D.O. Nos sirven los platos. They serve us the dishes.	→	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Nos los sirven. They serve them to us.
I.O. D.O. Maribel te pidió una hamburguesa. Maribel ordered a hamburger for you.	→	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Maribel te la pidió. Maribel ordered it for you.



¿Se las pongo con alioli?



Te lo recomiendo.

- In Spanish, two pronouns that begin with the letter **l** cannot be used together. Therefore, the indirect object pronouns **le** and **les** always change to **se** when they are used with **lo**, **los**, **la**, and **las**.

I.O. D.O. Le escribí la carta. I wrote him the letter.	→	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Se la escribí. I wrote it to him.
I.O. D.O. Les sirvió los sándwiches. He served them the sandwiches.	→	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Se los sirvió. He served them to them.

IFICIA

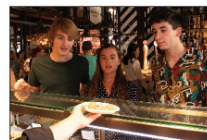


- Because **se** has multiple meanings, Spanish speakers often clarify to whom the pronoun refers by adding **a usted**, **a él**, **a ella**, **a ustedes**, **a ellos**, or **a ellas**.

¿El sombrero? Carlos se lo vendió a ella . The hat? Carlos sold it to her.	¿Las zanahorias? Ellos se las sirven a usted . The carrots? They are serving them to you.
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- Double object pronouns are placed before a conjugated verb. With infinitives and present participles, they may be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the end of the infinitive or present participle.

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Te lo voy a mostrar.	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Voy a mostrár te lo .
DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Nos las están comprando.	DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS Están compránd os las .



La vendedora se las está sirviendo.
La vendedora está sirviéndoselas.



Sara se la va a comer.
Sara va a comérsela.

- As you can see above, when double object pronouns are attached to an infinitive or a present participle, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress.

Comparisons

2.3 Comparisons



ANTE TODO

Both Spanish and English use comparisons to indicate a lesser, equal, or greater amount of something—an adjective or adverb or noun.

Comparisons

menos interesante
less interesting

más grande
bigger

tan sabroso como
as delicious as

Comparisons of inequality

Comparisons of inequality are formed by placing **más** (*more*) or **menos** (*less*) before adjectives, adverbs, and nouns and **que** (*than*) after them.

más/menos + adjective
adverb
noun **+ que**

► **¡Atención!** Note that while English has a comparative form for some adjectives (*taller*), such forms do not exist in Spanish (*más alto*).

adjectives

Los bistecs son **más caros que** el pollo. Estas uvas son **menos ricas que** esa pera.
Steaks are more expensive than chicken. These grapes are less tasty than that pear.

adverbs

Me acuesto **más tarde que** tú. Luis se despierta **menos tarde que** yo.
I go to bed later than you (do). Luis wakes up earlier than I (do).

nouns

Juan prepara **más platos que** José. Susana come **menos carne que** Enrique.
Juan prepares more dishes than José (does). Susana eats less meat than Enrique (does).

¡Los calamares me gustan más que las croquetas!



La paella está más rica que el gazpacho.

► When the comparison involves a numerical expression, **de** is used before the number instead of **que**.

Hay **más de** cincuenta naranjas. Llego en **menos de** diez minutos.
There are more than fifty oranges. I'll be there in less than ten minutes.

► With verbs, this construction is used to make comparisons of inequality.

verb **+ más/menos que**

Mis hermanos **comen más que** yo. Arturo **duerme menos que** su padre.
My brothers eat more than I (do). Arturo sleeps less than his father (does).

Comparisons of equality

► This construction is used to make comparisons of equality.

tan + adjective
adverb **+ como** **tanto/a(s) +** singular noun
plural noun **+ como**

Me gustan las de pollo tanto como las de pescado.



¡No eres tan rápido como yo!



► **¡Atención!** Note that unlike **tan**, **tanto** acts as an adjective and therefore agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies.

Estas uvas son **tan ricas como** aquéllas.
These grapes are as tasty as those ones (are).

Yo probé **tantos platos como** él.
I tried as many dishes as he did.

► **Tan** and **tanto** can also be used for emphasis, rather than to compare, with these meanings: **tan so**, **tanto so much**, **tantos/as so many**.

¡Tu almuerzo es **tan grande**!
Your lunch is so big!

¡Comes **tantas** manzanas!
You eat so many apples!

¡Comes **tanto**!
You eat so much!

¡Preparan **tantos** platos!
They prepare so many dishes!

► Comparisons of equality with verbs are formed by placing **tanto como** after the verb. Note that in this construction **tanto** does not change in number or gender.

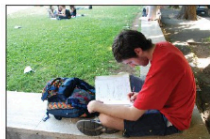
verb **+ tanto como**

Tú viajas **tanto como** mi tía.
You travel as much as my aunt (does).

Ellos hablan **tanto como** mis hermanas.
They talk as much as my sisters.



Comemos **tanto como** ustedes.
We eat as much as you (do).



No estudio **tanto como** Felipe.
I don't study as much as Felipe (does).

Superlatives

2.4 Superlatives



ANTE TODO

Both English and Spanish use superlatives to express the highest or lowest degree of a quality.

el/la mejor
the best

el/la peor
the worst

el/la más alto/a
the tallest

- This construction is used to form superlatives. Note that the noun is always preceded by a definite article and that **de** is equivalent to the English *in* or *of*.

el/la/los/las + noun + más/menos + adjective + de

- The noun can be omitted if the person, place, or thing referred to is clear.

¿El restaurante Las Delicias?
Es **el más elegante** de la ciudad.
The restaurant Las Delicias?
It's the most elegant (one) in the city.

Recomiendo el pollo asado.
Es **el más sabroso** del menú.
I recommend the roast chicken.
It's the most delicious (one) on the menu.

- Here are some irregular superlative forms.

Irregular superlatives

Adjective		Superlative form	
bueno/a	<i>good</i>	el/la mejor	<i>(the) best</i>
malo/a	<i>bad</i>	el/la peor	<i>(the) worst</i>
grande	<i>big, grown, adult</i>	el/la mayor	<i>(the) biggest</i> <i>(the) oldest</i>
pequeño/a	<i>small</i>	el/la menor	<i>(the) smallest</i>
joven	<i>young</i>	el/la menor	<i>(the) youngest</i>
viejo/a	<i>old</i>	el/la mayor	<i>(the) oldest</i>

- The absolute superlative is equivalent to *extremely*, *super*, or *very*. To form the absolute superlative of most adjectives and adverbs, drop the final vowel, if there is one, and add **-ísimo/a(s)**.

malo → **mal-** → **malísimo**

¡El bistec está **malísimo**!

mucho → **much-** → **muchísimo**

Comes **muchísimo**.

- Note these spelling changes.

rico → **riquísimo** **largo** → **larguísimo** **feliz** → **felicísimo**

fácil → **facilísimo** **joven** → **jovencísimo** **trabajador** → **trabajadorcísimo**

¡ATENCIÓN!

While **más** alone means *more*, after **el**, **la**, **los**, or **las**, it means *most*. Likewise, **menos** can mean *less* or *least*.
Es **el café más rico** del país.
It's the most delicious coffee in the country.
Es **el menú menos caro** de todos éstos.
It is the least expensive menu of all of these.

CONSULTA

The rule you learned in **Estructura 2.3** (p. 75) regarding the use of **mayor/menor** with age, but not with size, is also true with superlative forms.

Lección 3 Las fiestas

Irregular Preterites

3.1 Irregular preterites



ANTE TODO

You already know that the verbs **ir** and **ser** are irregular in the preterite. You will now learn other verbs whose preterite forms are also irregular.

Preterite of tener, venir, and decir

	tener (u-stem)	venir (i-stem)	decir (j-stem)
SINGULAR FORMS			
yo	tuve	vine	dije
tú	tuviste	viniste	dijiste
Ud./él/ella	tuvo	vinó	dijo
PLURAL FORMS			
nosotros/as	tuvimos	vinimos	dijimos
vosotros/as	tuvisteis	vinisteis	dijisteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	tuvieron	vinieron	dijeron

► **¡Atención!** The endings of these verbs are the regular preterite endings of **-er/-ir** verbs, except for the **yo** and **usted/él/ella** forms. Note that these two endings are unaccented.

► These verbs observe similar stem changes to **tener, venir, and decir**.

INFINITIVE	U-STEM	PRETERITE FORMS
poder	pud-	pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron
poner	pus-	puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron
saber	sup-	supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron
estar	estuv-	estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
INFINITIVE	I-STEM	PRETERITE FORMS
querer	quis-	quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron
hacer	hic-	hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
INFINITIVE	J-STEM	PRETERITE FORMS
traer	traj-	traje, trajeiste, traje, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron
conducir	conduj-	conduje, condujiste, condujo, condujimos, condujisteis, condujeron
traducir	traduj-	traduje, tradujiste, tradujo, tradujimos, tradujisteis, tradujeron

¡ATENCIÓN!

Note the c → z spelling change in the third-person singular form of **hacer**: **hizo**.

► **¡Atención!** Most verbs that end in **-cir** are **j-stem** verbs in the preterite. For example, **producir** → **produje, produjiste**, etc.

Produjimos un documental sobre los accidentes en la casa.
We produced a documentary about accidents in the home.

► Notice that the preterites with **j-stems** omit the letter **j** in the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form.
Mis amigos **trajeron** comida a la fiesta. Ellos **dijeron** la verdad.
My friends brought food to the party. They told the truth.

VERIFICA



The preterite of dar

	yo	tú	Ud./él/ella	di	diste	dio	nosotros/as	vosotros/as	Uds./ellos/ellas	dimos	disteis	dieron
SINGULAR FORMS												
PLURAL FORMS												

► The endings for **dar** are the same as the regular preterite endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs, except that there are no accent marks.

La camarera me **dio** el menú.
The waitress gave me the menu.

Le **di** a Juan algunos consejos.
I gave Juan some advice.

Los invitados le **dieron** un regalo.
The guests gave him/her a gift.

Nosotros **dimos** una gran fiesta.
We gave a great party.

► The preterite of **hay** (inf. **haber**) is **hubo** (there was; there were).



Verbs That Change Meanings in the Preterite

3.2 Verbs that change meaning in the preterite



ANTE TODO

The verbs **conocer**, **saber**, **poder**, and **querer** change meanings when used in the preterite. Because of this, each of them corresponds to more than one verb in English, depending on its tense.

Verbs that change meaning in the preterite

Present		Preterite
to know; to be acquainted with Conozco a esa pareja. I know that couple.	conocer	to meet Conocí a esa pareja ayer. I met that couple yesterday.
to know information; to know how to do something Sabemos la verdad. We know the truth.	saber	to find out; to learn Supimos la verdad anoche. We found out (learned) the truth last night.
to be able; can Podemos hacerlo. We can do it.	poder	to manage; to succeed (could and did) Pudimos hacerlo ayer. We managed to do it yesterday.
to want; to love Quiero ir, pero tengo que trabajar. I want to go, but I have to work.	querer	to try Quise evitarlo, pero fue imposible. I tried to avoid it, but it was impossible.

¡ATENCIÓN!

In the preterite, the verbs **poder** and **querer** have different meanings when they are used in affirmative or negative sentences.
pude I succeeded
no pude I failed (to)
quise I tried (to)
no quise I refused (to)

¿Qué? ¿Cuál?

3.3 ¿Qué? and ¿cuál?



ANTE TODO

You've already learned how to use interrogative words and phrases. As you know, **¿qué?** and **¿cuál?** or **¿cuáles?** mean *what?* or *which?* However, they are not interchangeable.

- ▶ **¿Qué?** is used to ask for a definition or an explanation.

¿Qué es el flan?
What is flan?

¿Qué estudias?
What do you study?

- ▶ **¿Cuál(es)?** is used when there is more than one possibility to choose from.

¿Cuál de los dos prefieres,
las galletas o el helado?
*Which of these (two) do you prefer,
cookies or ice cream?*

¿Cuáles son tus medias,
las negras o las blancas?
*Which ones are your socks,
the black ones or the white ones?*

- ▶ **¿Cuál?** should not be used before a noun; in this case, **¿qué?** is used.

¿Qué sorpresa te dieron tus amigos?
What surprise did your friends give you?

¿Qué colores te gustan?
What colors do you like?

- ▶ **¿Qué?** used before a noun has the same meaning as **¿cuál?**

¿Qué regalo te gusta?
What (Which) gift do you like?

¿Qué dulces quieren ustedes?
What (Which) sweets do you want?

Review of interrogative words and phrases

¿a qué hora?	<i>at what time?</i>
¿adónde?	<i>(to) where?</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how?</i>
¿cuál(es)?	<i>what?; which?</i>
¿cuándo?	<i>when?</i>
¿cuánto/a?	<i>how much?</i>

¿cuántos/as?	<i>how many?</i>
¿de dónde?	<i>from where?</i>
¿dónde?	<i>where?</i>
¿por qué?	<i>why?</i>
¿qué?	<i>what?; which?</i>
¿quién(es)?	<i>who?</i>

Pronouns After Prepositions

3.4 Pronouns after prepositions



ANTE TODO

In Spanish, as in English, the object of a preposition is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition. Observe the following diagram.



Prepositional pronouns

Singular		Plural	
preposition +	mí me	nosotros/as	us
	ti you (fam.)	vosotros/as	you (fam.)
	Ud. you (form.)	Uds.	you (form.)
	él him	ellos	them (m.)
	ella her	ellas	them (f.)

- ▶ Note that, except for **mí** and **ti**, these pronouns are the same as the subject pronouns. **¡Atención!** **Mí** (*me*) has an accent mark to distinguish it from the possessive adjective **mi** (*my*).
- ▶ The preposition **con** combines with **mí** and **ti** to form **conmigo** and **contigo**, respectively.
—¿Quieres venir **conmigo** a Concepción? —Sí, gracias, me gustaría ir **contigo**.
Do you want to come with me to Concepción? *Yes, thanks, I would like to go with you.*
- ▶ The preposition **entre** is followed by **tú** and **yo** instead of **ti** and **mí**.
Papá va a sentarse **entre tú y yo**.
Dad is going to sit between you and me.

CONSULTA

For more prepositions, refer to **Senderos 1, Estructura 2.3**, p. 88.

Lección 4 En el consultorio

The Imperfect Tense

4.1 The imperfect tense



ANTE TODO

In **Lecciones 1-3**, you learned the preterite tense. You will now learn the imperfect, which describes past activities in a different way.

The imperfect of regular verbs

	cantar	beber	escribir
SINGULAR FORMS			
yo	cantaba	bebía	escribía
tú	cantabas	bebías	escribías
Ud./él/ella	cantaba	bebía	escribía
PLURAL FORMS			
nosotros/as	cantábamos	bebíamos	escribíamos
vosotros/as	cantabais	bebíais	escribíais
Uds./ellos/ellas	cantaban	bebían	escribían

¡ATENCIÓN!

Note that the imperfect endings of -er and -ir verbs are the same. Also note that the **nosotros** form of -er verbs always carries an accent mark on the first a of the ending. All forms of -er and -ir verbs in the imperfect carry an accent on the first e of the ending.

CONSULTA

You will learn more about the contrast between the preterite and the imperfect in **Estructura 4.2**, pp. 141-142.

Uses of the imperfect

► As a general rule, the imperfect is used to describe actions that are seen by the speaker as incomplete or "continuing," while the preterite is used to describe actions that have been completed. The imperfect expresses what was happening at a certain time or how things used to be. The preterite, in contrast, expresses a completed action.

—¿Qué te **pasó**?
What happened to you?
—¿Dónde **vivías** de niño?
Where did you live as a child?

—Me **torcí** el tobillo.
I sprained my ankle.
—**Vivía** en San José.
I lived in San José.

► These expressions are often used with the imperfect because they express habitual or repeated actions: **de niño/a** (as a child), **todos los días** (every day), **mientras** (while).

Lo siento, señor, estaba distraído, no sabía que...



¡Sabía que no tenía que venir al hospital!

► There are no stem changes in the imperfect.

entender (e:ie)

Entendíamos japonés.

We used to understand Japanese.

El camarero les **servía** el café.

The waiter was serving them coffee.

A Javier le **dolía** el tobillo.

Javier's ankle was hurting.

servir (e:i)

doler (o:ue)

► The imperfect form of **hay** is **había** (there was; there were; there used to be).

► **¡Atención!** **Ir**, **ser**, and **ver** are the only verbs that are irregular in the imperfect.

The imperfect of irregular verbs

	ir	ser	ver
SINGULAR FORMS			
yo	iba	era	veía
tú	ibas	eras	veías
Ud./él/ella	iba	era	veía
PLURAL FORMS			
nosotros/as	íbamos	éramos	veíamos
vosotros/as	ibais	erais	veíais
Uds./ellos/ellas	iban	eran	veían

AYUDA

Like **hay**, **había** can be followed by a singular or plural noun. **Había** un solo doctor en la sala. **Había** dos pacientes allí.

VERIFICA

Uses of the imperfect

1. Habitual or repeated actions

Íbamos al parque los domingos.
We used to go to the park on Sundays.

2. Events or actions that were in progress

Yo leía mientras **él estudiaba**.
I was reading while he was studying.

3. Physical characteristics

Era alto y guapo.
He was tall and handsome.

4. Mental or emotional states

Quería mucho a su familia.
He loved his family very much.

5. Telling time

Eran las tres y media.
It was 3:30.

6. Age

Los niños **tenían** seis años.
The children were six years old.

The Preterite and The Imperfect

4.2

The preterite and the imperfect



ANTE TODO

Now that you have learned the forms of the preterite and the imperfect, you will learn more about how they are used. The preterite and the imperfect are not interchangeable. In Spanish, the choice between these two tenses depends on the context and on the point of view of the speaker.



COMPARE & CONTRAST

Use the preterite to...

- Express actions that are viewed by the speaker as completed.
Sandra **se rompió** la pierna.
Sandra broke her leg.
Fueron a Buenos Aires ayer.
They went to Buenos Aires yesterday.
- Express the beginning or end of a past action.
La película **empezó** a las nueve.
The movie began at nine o'clock.
Ayer **terminé** el proyecto para la clase de química.
Yesterday I finished the project for chemistry class.
- Narrate a series of past actions or events.
La doctora me **miró** los oídos, me **hizo** unas preguntas y **escribió** la receta.
The doctor looked in my ears, asked me some questions, and wrote the prescription.
Me **di** con la mesa, me **caí** y me **lastimé** el pie.
I bumped into the table, I fell, and I injured my foot.

Use the imperfect to...

- Describe an ongoing past action with no reference to its beginning or end.
Sandra **esperaba** al doctor.
Sandra was waiting for the doctor.
El médico **se preocupaba** por sus pacientes.
The doctor worried about his patients.
- Express habitual past actions and events.
Cuando **era** joven, **juguaba** al tenis.
When I was young, I used to play tennis.
De niño, Eduardo **se enfermaba** con mucha frecuencia.
As a child, Eduardo used to get sick very frequently.
- Describe physical and emotional states or characteristics.
La chica **quería** descansar. **Se sentía** mal y **tenía** dolor de cabeza.
The girl wanted to rest. She felt ill and had a headache.
Ellos **eran** altos y **tenían** ojos verdes.
They were tall and had green eyes.
Estábamos felices de ver a la familia.
We were happy to see our family.

AYUDA

These words and expressions, as well as similar ones, commonly occur with the preterite: **ayer, entonces, una vez, dos veces, tres veces, el año pasado, de repente.** They usually imply that an action has happened at a specific point in time.

AYUDA

These words and expressions, as well as similar ones, commonly occur with the imperfect: **siempre, todos los días, entonces, siempre, con frecuencia, todas las semanas.** They usually express habitual or repeated actions in the past.

VERIFICA



- The preterite and the imperfect often appear in the same sentence. In such cases the imperfect describes what *was happening*, while the preterite describes the action that “interrupted” the ongoing activity.

Miraba la tele cuando **sonó** el teléfono.
I was watching TV when the phone rang.

Felicia **leía** el periódico cuando **llegó** Ramiro.
Felicia was reading the newspaper when Ramiro arrived.

- You will also see the preterite and the imperfect together in narratives such as fiction, news, and the retelling of events. The imperfect provides background information, such as time, weather, and location, while the preterite indicates the specific events that occurred.

Eran las dos de la mañana y el detective ya no **podía** mantenerse despierto. **Se bajó** lentamente del coche, **estiró** las piernas y **levantó** los brazos hacia el cielo oscuro.
It was two in the morning, and the detective could no longer stay awake. He slowly stepped out of the car, stretched his legs, and raised his arms toward the dark sky.

La luna **estaba** llena y no **había** en el cielo ni una sola nube. De repente, el detective **escuchó** un grito espeluznante proveniente del parque.
The moon was full and there wasn't a single cloud in the sky. Suddenly, the detective heard a piercing scream coming from the park.

Un médico colombiano desarrolló una vacuna contra la malaria

En 1986, el doctor colombiano Manuel Elkin Patarroyo creó la primera vacuna sintética para combatir la malaria. Esta enfermedad parecía haberse erradicado hacía décadas en muchas partes del mundo. Sin embargo, justo cuando Patarroyo terminó de elaborar la inmunización, los casos de malaria empezaban a aumentar de nuevo. En mayo de 1993, el doctor colombiano cedió la patente de la vacuna a la Organización Mundial de la Salud en nombre de Colombia. Los grandes laboratorios farmacéuticos presionaron a la OMS porque querían la vacuna. Las presiones no tuvieron efecto y, en 1995, el doctor Patarroyo y la OMS pactaron continuar con el acuerdo inicial: la vacuna seguía siendo propiedad de la OMS.

Constructions with SE

4.3 Constructions with se



ANTE TODO

In **Lección 1** you learned how to use **se** as the third-person reflexive pronoun (**El se despierta. Ellos se visten. Ella se baña.**). **Se** can also be used to form constructions in which the person performing the action is not expressed or is de-emphasized.

Se + verb

In Spanish, verbs that are not reflexive can be used with **se** to form statements in which the person performing the action is not defined.

Se habla español en Costa Rica.
Spanish is spoken in Costa Rica.

Se puede leer en la sala de espera.
You can read in the waiting room.

Se hacen operaciones aquí.
They perform operations here.

Se necesitan medicinas enseguida.
They need medicine right away.

► **¡Atención!** Note that the third person singular verb form is used with singular nouns and the third person plural form is used with plural nouns.

Se vende ropa.

Se venden camisas.

► You often see **se** in signs, advertisements, and directions.



Se prohíbe nadar



Se necesitan programadores



Se entra por la izquierda

Se for unplanned events



► **Se** also describes accidental or unplanned events. In this construction, the person who performs the action is de-emphasized, implying that the accident or unplanned event is not his or her direct responsibility. Note this construction.

se + [INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN] + [VERB] + [SUBJECT]
Se me cayó la pluma.

AYUDA

In English, the passive voice or indefinite subjects (since they are not used where Spanish uses constructions with **se**).

VERIFICA



► In this type of construction, what would normally be the direct object of the sentence becomes the subject, and it agrees with the verb, not with the indirect object pronoun.

I.O. PRONOUN	VERB	SUBJECT
Se	quedó	la receta.
me, te, le	cayó	la taza.
nos, os, les	dañó	el radio.
	rompieron	las botellas.
	olvidaron	las pastillas.
	perdieron	las llaves.

► These verbs are the ones most frequently used with **se** to describe unplanned events.

Verbs commonly used with se

caer	to fall; to drop	perder (e-ie)	to lose
dañar	to damage;	quedar	to be left
olvidar	to break down	romper	behind
	to forget		to break

Se me perdió el teléfono de la farmacia.
I lost the pharmacy's phone number.

Se nos olvidaron los pasajes.
We forgot the tickets.

► **¡Atención!** While Spanish has a verb for to fall (**caer**), there is no direct translation for to drop. **Dejar caer** (To let fall) or a **se** construction is often used to mean to drop.

El médico **dejó caer** la aspirina.
The doctor dropped the aspirin.

A mí **se me cayeron** los cuadernos.
I dropped the notebooks.

► To clarify or emphasize who the person involved in the action is, this construction commonly begins with the preposition **a** + [noun] or **a** + [prepositional pronoun].

Al paciente se le perdió la receta.
The patient lost his prescription.

A ustedes se les quedaron los libros en casa.
You left the books at home.

Adverbs

4.4 Adverbs



ANTE TODO

Adverbs are words that describe how, when, and where actions take place. They can modify verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs. In previous lessons, you have already learned many Spanish adverbs, such as the ones below.

aquí	hoy	nunca
ayer	mal	siempre
bien	muy	temprano

- The most common adverbs end in **-mente**, equivalent to the English ending *-ly*.

verdaderamente *truly, really* **generalmente** *generally* **simplemente** *simply*

- To form these adverbs, add **-mente** to the feminine form of the adjective. If the adjective does not have a special feminine form, just add **-mente** to the standard form.

¡Atención! Adjectives do not lose their accents when adding **-mente**.

ADJECTIVE		FEMININE FORM		SUFFIX		ADVERB
seguro	➡	segura	➡	-mente	➡	seguramente
fabuloso	➡	fabulosa	➡	-mente	➡	fabulosamente
enorme	➡		➡	-mente	➡	enormemente
fácil	➡		➡	-mente	➡	fácilmente

- Adverbs that end in **-mente** generally follow the verb, while adverbs that modify an adjective or another adverb precede the word they modify.

Maira dibuja **maravillosamente**.
Maira draws wonderfully.

Sergio está **casi siempre** ocupada.
Sergio is almost always busy.

¡ATENCIÓN!

When a sentence contains two or more adverbs in sequence, the suffix **-mente** is dropped from all but the last adverb.

Ex: **El médico nos habló simple y abiertamente.** *The doctor spoke to us simply and openly.*

¡ATENCIÓN!

Rápido functions as an adjective (**Ella tiene una computadora rápida**) as well as an adverb (**Ellas corren rápido**). Note that as an adverb, **rápido** does not need to agree with any other word in the sentence. You can also use the adverb **rápidamente** (**Ella corre rápidamente**).

Common adverbs and adverbial expressions

a menudo	<i>often</i>	así	<i>like this; so</i>	menos	<i>less</i>
a tiempo	<i>on time</i>	bastante	<i>enough; rather</i>	muchas	<i>a lot; many</i>
a veces	<i>sometimes</i>	casi	<i>almost</i>	veces	<i>times</i>
además (de)	<i>furthermore; besides</i>	con	<i>frequently</i>	poco	<i>little</i>
apenas	<i>hardly; scarcely</i>	frecuencia		por	<i>at least</i>
		de vez en cuando	<i>from time to time</i>	lo menos	
		despacio	<i>slowly</i>	pronto	<i>soon</i>
				rápido	<i>quickly</i>

Lección 5 La tecnología

Familiar Commands

Familiar commands

ANTE TODO

In Spanish, the command forms are used to give orders or advice. You use **tú** commands (**mandatos familiares**) when you want to give an order or advice to someone you normally address with the familiar **tú**.

Affirmative **tú** commands

Infinitive

hablar
guardar
prender
volver
pedir
imprimir

Present tense **él/ella** form

habla
guarda
prende
vuelve
pide
imprime

Affirmative **tú** command

habla (tú)
guarda (tú)
prende (tú)
vuelve (tú)
pide (tú)
imprime (tú)

- Affirmative **tú** commands usually have the same form as the **él/ella** form of the present indicative.

Guarda el documento antes de cerrarlo.
Save the document before closing it.

Imprime tu tarea para la clase de inglés.
Print your homework for English class.

- The following verbs have irregular affirmative **tú** commands.

Irregular affirmative **tú** commands

decir
hacer
ir
poner

di
haz
ve
pon

salir
ser
tener
venir

sal
sé
ten
ven

¡Sal ahora mismo!
Leave at once!

Haz los ejercicios.
Do the exercises.

- Since **ir** and **ver** have the same **tú** command (**ve**), context will determine the meaning.

Ve al cibercafé con Yolanda.
Go to the cybercafé with Yolanda.

Ve ese programa... es muy interesante.
See that program... it's very interesting.

¡Graba todo y ponlo
en Internet!



¡No conduzcas
tan rápido!



- The negative **tú** commands are formed by dropping the final **-o** of the **yo** form of the present tense. For **-ar** verbs, add **-es**. For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, add **-as**.

Negative tú commands

Infinitive		Present tense yo form		Negative tú command
hablar	▶	hablo	▶	no hables (tú)
guardar		guardo		no guardes (tú)
prender		prendo		no prendas (tú)
volver		vuelvo		no vuelvas (tú)
pedir		pido		no pidas (tú)

Héctor, **no pares** el carro aquí.

Héctor, don't stop the car here.

No prendas la computadora todavía.

Don't turn on the computer yet.

- Verbs with irregular **yo** forms maintain the same irregularity in their negative **tú** commands. These verbs include **conducir**, **conocer**, **decir**, **hacer**, **ofrecer**, **oír**, **poner**, **salir**, **tener**, **traducir**, **traer**, **venir**, and **ver**.

No pongas el disco en la computadora.

Don't put the disk in the computer.

No conduzcas tan rápido.

Don't drive so fast.

- Note also that stem-changing verbs keep their stem changes in negative **tú** commands.

No **pierdas** tu celular.

Don't lose your cell phone.

No **vuelvas** a esa gasolinera.

Don't go back to that gas station.

No **repitas** las instrucciones.

Don't repeat the instructions.

- Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the negative **tú** commands.

sacar	c → qu	no saques
apagar	g → gu	no apagues
almorzar	z → c	no almuerces

- The following verbs have irregular negative **tú** commands.

Irregular negative tú commands

dar	▶	no des
estar		no estés
ir		no vayas
saber		no sepas
ser		no seas

Por and Para

5.2

Por and para



ANTE TODO

Unlike English, Spanish has two words that mean **for**: **por** and **para**. These two prepositions are not interchangeable. Study the following charts to see how they are used.

► **Por** and **para** are most commonly used to describe aspects of movement, time, and action, but in different circumstances.

Por	Para
Movement	
Through or by a place La excursión nos llevó por el centro. <i>The tour took us through downtown.</i>	Toward a destination Mis amigos van para el estadio. <i>My friends are going to the stadium.</i>
Time	
Duration of an event Ana navegó la red por dos horas. <i>Ana surfed the net for two hours.</i>	Action deadline Tengo que escribir un ensayo para mañana. <i>I have to write an essay by tomorrow.</i>
Action	
Reason or motive for an action or circumstance Llegué a casa tarde por el tráfico. <i>I got home late because of the traffic.</i>	Indication of for whom something is intended or done Estoy preparando una sorpresa para Eduardo. <i>I'm preparing a surprise for Eduardo.</i>

► Here is a list of the uses of **por** and **para**.

Por is used to indicate...

1. Movement: Motion or a general location... (around, through, along, by)	Pasamos por el parque y por el río. <i>We passed by the park and along the river.</i>
2. Time: Duration of an action... (for, during, in)	Estuve en la Patagonia por un mes. <i>I was in Patagonia for a month.</i>
3. Action: Reason or motive for an action... (because of, on account of, on behalf of)	Lo hizo por su familia. <i>She did it on behalf of her family.</i>
4. Object of a search... (for, in search of)	Vengo por ti a las ocho. <i>I'm coming for you at eight.</i> Manuel fue por su cámara digital. <i>Manuel went in search of his digital camera.</i>
5. Means by which something is done... (by, by way of, by means of)	Ellos viajan por la autopista. <i>They travel by (by way of) the highway.</i>
6. Exchange or substitution... (for, in exchange for)	Le di dinero por el cargador. <i>I gave him money for the charger.</i>
7. Unit of measure... (per, by)	José manejaba a 120 kilómetros por hora. <i>José was driving 120 kilometers per hour.</i>

¡ATENCIÓN!

Por is also used in several idiomatic expressions, including:
por aquí around here
por ejemplo for example
por eso that's why; therefore
por fin finally

AYUDA

Remember that when giving an exact time, **de** is used instead of **por** before **la mañana**, **la tarde**, or **la noche**.
La clase empieza a las nueve **de** la mañana.
• • •
In addition to **por**, **durante** is also commonly used to mean for when referring to time.
Esperé al mecánico **durante** cincuenta minutos.



Para is used to indicate...

1. Movement: Destination... (toward, in the direction of)	Salimos para Córdoba el sábado. <i>We are leaving for Córdoba on Saturday.</i>
2. Time: Deadline or a specific time in the future... (by, for)	Él va a arreglar el carro para el viernes. <i>He will fix the car by Friday.</i>
3. Action: Purpose or goal + [infinitive]... (in order to)	Juan estudia para (ser) mecánico. <i>Juan is studying to be a mechanic.</i>
4. Purpose + [noun]... (for, used for)	Es una llanta para el carro. <i>It's a tire for the car.</i>
5. The recipient of something... (for)	Compré una impresora para mi abuelo. <i>I bought a printer for my grandfather.</i>
6. Comparison with others or an opinion... (for, considering)	Para un joven, es demasiado serio. <i>For a young person, he is too serious.</i> Para mí, esta lección no es difícil. <i>For me, this lesson isn't difficult.</i>
7. In the employment of... (for)	Sara trabaja para Telecom Argentina. <i>Sara works for Telecom Argentina.</i>

► In many cases it is grammatically correct to use either **por** or **para** in a sentence. The meaning of the sentence is different, however, depending on which preposition is used.

Caminé por el parque. <i>I walked through the park.</i>	Caminé para el parque. <i>I walked to (toward) the park.</i>
Trabajó por su padre. <i>He worked for (in place of) his father.</i>	Trabajó para su padre. <i>He worked for his father's company.</i>

Reciprocal reflexives

5.3 Reciprocal reflexives



ANTE TODO

You have learned that reflexive verbs indicate that the subject of a sentence does the action to itself. Reciprocal reflexives (**los reflexivos recíprocos**), on the other hand, express a shared or reciprocal action between two or more people or things. In this context, the pronoun means *(to) each other* or *(to) one another*.



Luis y Marta **se** miran en el espejo.
Luis and Marta look at themselves in the mirror.



Luis y Marta **se** miran.
Luis and Marta look at each other.

- Only the plural forms of the reflexive pronouns (**nos, os, se**) are used to express reciprocal actions because the action must involve more than one person or thing.

Cuando **nos vimos** en la calle,
nos abrazamos.

When we saw each other on the street, we hugged (one another).

Ustedes **se** van a **encontrar** en el cibercafé, ¿no?

You are meeting (each other) at the cybercafé, right?

Nos ayudamos cuando usamos la computadora.

We help each other when we use the computer.

Las amigas **se saludaron** y **se besaron.**

The friends greeted each other and kissed (one another).

¡ATENCIÓN!

Here is a list of common verbs that can express reciprocal actions:

- abrazar(se)** to hug; to embrace (each other)
- ayudar(se)** to help (each other)
- besar(se)** to kiss (each other)
- encontrar(se)** to meet (each other); to run into (each other)
- saludar(se)** to greet (each other)

Stressed possessive adjectives and pronouns

5.4

Stressed possessive adjectives and pronouns



ANTE TODO

Spanish has two types of possessive adjectives: the unstressed (or short) forms you learned in **Senderos 1** and the stressed (or long) forms. The stressed forms are used for emphasis or to express *of mine*, *of yours*, and so on.

Stressed possessive adjectives

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural	
mío	mía	míos	mías	<i>my; (of) mine</i>
tuyo	tuya	tuyos	tuyas	<i>your; (of) yours (fam.)</i>
suyo	suya	suyos	suyas	<i>your; (of) yours (form.); his; (of) his; her; (of) hers; its</i>
nuestro	nuestra	nuestros	nuestras	<i>our; (of) ours</i>
vuestro	vuestra	vuestros	vuestras	<i>your; (of) yours (fam.)</i>
suyo	suya	suyos	suyas	<i>your; (of) yours (form.); their; (of) theirs</i>

- **¡Atención!** Used with **un/una**, these possessives are similar in meaning to the English expression *of mine/yours/etc.*

Juancho es **un** amigo **mío**.
Juancho is a friend of mine.

Ella es **una** compañera **nuestra**.
She is a classmate of ours.

- Stressed possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify. While unstressed possessive adjectives are placed before the noun, stressed possessive adjectives are placed after the noun they modify.

su impresora
her printer

nuestros televisores
our television sets

la impresora **suya**
her printer

los televisores **nuestros**
our television sets

- A definite article, an indefinite article, or a demonstrative adjective usually precedes a noun modified by a stressed possessive adjective.

Me encantan { **algunos** videos **tuyos**. *I love some of your videos.*
los videos **tuyos**. *I love your videos.*
estos videos **tuyos**. *I love these videos of yours.*

- Since **suyo**, **suya**, **suyos**, and **suyas** have more than one meaning, you can avoid confusion by using the construction: [article] + [noun] + **de** + [subject pronoun].

el teclado **suyo**

el teclado **de él/ella/usted**
el teclado **de ustedes/ellos/ellas**

his/her/your keyboard
your/their keyboard

VERIFICA

Lección 6 La vivienda

Relative Pronouns

6.1 Relative pronouns



ANTE TODO

In both English and Spanish, relative pronouns (**pronombres relativos**) are used to combine two sentences or clauses that share a common element, such as a noun or pronoun. Study this diagram.

Mis padres me regalaron **la pintura**.
My parents gave me the painting.

La pintura es muy bonita.
The painting is very beautiful.

La pintura **que** mis padres me regalaron es muy bonita.
The painting that my parents gave me is very beautiful.

Lourdes es muy inteligente.
Lourdes is very intelligent.

Lourdes estudia español.
Lourdes is studying Spanish.

Lourdes, **quien** estudia español, es muy inteligente.
Lourdes, who studies Spanish, is very intelligent.



La aspiradora **que** te compraste funciona muy bien.

- Spanish has three frequently used relative pronouns. ¡Atención! Even though interrogative words (**qué, quién**, etc.) always carry an accent, relative pronouns never carry a written accent.

que	that; which; who
quien(es)	who; whom; that
lo que	that which; what

- **Que** is the most frequently used relative pronoun. It can refer to things or to people. Unlike its English counterpart, *that*, **que** is never omitted.

¿Dónde está la cafetera **que** compré?
Where is the coffee maker (that) I bought?

El hombre **que** limpia es Pedro.
The man who is cleaning is Pedro.

- The relative pronoun **quien** refers only to people, and is often used after a preposition or the personal **a**. **Quien** has two forms: **quien** (singular) and **quienes** (plural).

¿Son las chicas **de quienes** me hablaste la semana pasada?
Are they the girls (that) you told me about last week?

Eva, **a quien** conocí anoche, es mi nueva vecina.
Eva, whom I met last night, is my new neighbor.

VERIFICA

Formal (usted/ustedes)

6.2 Formal (usted/ustedes) commands



ANTE TODO

As you learned in **Lección 5**, the command forms are used to give orders or advice. Formal commands are used with people you address as **usted** or **ustedes**. Observe these examples, then study the chart.

Hable con ellos, don Francisco.
Talk with them, Don Francisco.

Coma frutas y verduras.
Eat fruits and vegetables.

Laven los platos ahora mismo.
Wash the dishes right now.

Beban menos té y café.
Drink less tea and coffee.

AYUDA

By learning formal commands, it will be easier for you to learn the subjunctive forms that are presented in **Estructura 6.3**, p. 222.

Formal commands (Ud. and Uds.)

Infinitive	Present tense yo form	Ud. command	Uds. command
limpiar	limpio	limpie	limpien
barrer	barro	barra	barran
sacudir	sacudo	sacuda	sacudan
decir (e:i)	digo	diga	digan
pensar (e:ie)	pienso	piense	piensen
volver (o:ue)	vuelvo	vuelva	vuelvan
servir (e:i)	sirvo	sirva	sirvan

- The **usted** and **ustedes** commands, like the negative **tú** commands, are formed by dropping the final **-o** of the **yo** form of the present tense. For **-ar** verbs, add **-e** or **-en**. For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, add **-a** or **-an**.



- Verbs with irregular **yo** forms maintain the same irregularity in their formal commands. These verbs include **conducir**, **conocer**, **decir**, **hacer**, **ofrecer**, **oír**, **poner**, **salir**, **tener**, **traducir**, **traer**, **venir**, and **ver**.

Oiga, don Manolo...
Listen, Don Manolo...

¡Salga inmediatamente!
Leave immediately!

Ponga la mesa, por favor.
Set the table, please.

Hagan la cama antes de salir.
Make the bed before leaving.

- Note also that verbs maintain their stem changes in **usted** and **ustedes** commands.

e:ie
No **pierda** la llave.
Cierren la puerta.

o:ue
Vuelva temprano, joven.
Duerman bien, chicos.

e:i
Sirva la sopa, por favor.
Repitan las frases.



AYUDA

It may help you to study the following five series of syllables. Note that within each series, the consonant sound doesn't change.

ca que qui co cu
za ce ci zo zu
ga gue gui go gu
ja ge gi jo ju

VERIFICA

- Verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the command forms.

sacar	c → qu	saque, saquen
jugar	g → gu	juegue, jueguen
almorzar	z → c	almuerce, almuercen

- These verbs have irregular formal commands.

Infinitive	Ud. command	Uds. command
dar	dé	den
estar	esté	estén
ir	vaya	vayan
saber	sepa	sepan
ser	sea	sean

- To make a formal command negative, simply place **no** before the verb.

No ponga las maletas en la cama. **No ensucien** los sillones.
Don't put the suitcases on the bed. Don't dirty the armchairs.

- In affirmative commands, reflexive, indirect, and direct object pronouns are always attached to the end of the verb.

Siéntense, por favor. Acuéstense ahora.
Sígame, Laura. Ponganlas en el suelo, por favor.

- **¡Atención!** When a pronoun is attached to an affirmative command that has two or more syllables, an accent mark is added to maintain the original stress.

limpie → límpielo lean → léanlo
diga → dígamelo sacudan → sacúdanlos

- In negative commands, these pronouns always precede the verb.

No se preocupe. No los ensucien.
No me lo dé. No nos las traigan.

- **Usted** and **ustedes** can be used with the command forms to strike a more formal tone. In such instances, they follow the command form.

Muéstrele usted la foto a su amigo. Tomen ustedes esta mesa.
Show the photo to your friend. Take this table.

The Present Subjunctive

6.3 The present subjunctive



ANTE TODO

With the exception of commands, all the verb forms you have been using have been in the indicative mood. The indicative is used to state facts and to express actions or states that the speaker considers to be real and definite. In contrast, the subjunctive mood expresses the speaker's attitude toward events, as well as actions or states the speaker views as uncertain or hypothetical.



- The present subjunctive is formed very much like **usted** commands, **ustedes** commands, and **negative tú** commands. From the **yo** form of the present indicative, drop the **-o** ending, and replace it with the subjunctive endings.



- The present subjunctive endings are:

-ar verbs		-er and -ir verbs	
-e	-emos	-a	-amos
-es	-éis	-as	-áis
-e	-en	-a	-an

AYUDA

Note that, in the present subjunctive, **-ar** verbs use endings normally associated with present tense **-er** and **-ir** verbs. Likewise, **-er** and **-ir** verbs in the present subjunctive use endings normally associated with **-ar** verbs in the present tense. Note also that, in the present subjunctive, the **yo** form is the same as the **Ud./él/ella** form.

Present subjunctive of regular verbs

		hablar	comer	escribir
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	hable	coma	escriba
	tú	hables	comas	escribas
	Ud./él/ella	hable	coma	escriba
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	hablemos	comamos	escribamos
	vosotros/as	habléis	comáis	escribáis
	Uds./ellos/ellas	hablen	coman	escriban

¡LENGUA VIVA!

You may think that English has no subjunctive, but it does! While once common, it now survives mostly in set expressions such as *If I were you...* and *Be that as it may...*



- Verbs with irregular **yo** forms show the same irregularity in all forms of the present subjunctive.

Infinitive	Present indicative	Verb stem	Present subjunctive
conducir	conduzco	conduzc-	conduzca
conocer	conozco	conozc-	conozca
decir	digo	dig-	diga
hacer	hago	hag-	haga
ofrecer	ofrezco	ofrezc-	ofrezca
oír	oigo	oig-	oiga
parecer	parezco	parezc-	parezca
poner	pongo	pong-	ponga
tener	tengo	teng-	tenga
traducir	traduzco	traduzc-	traduzca
traer	traigo	traig-	traiga
venir	vengo	veng-	venga
ver	veo	ve-	vea

- To maintain the **c**, **g**, and **z** sounds, verbs ending in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in all forms of the present subjunctive.

sacar: saque, saques, saque, saquemos, saquéis, saquen
jugar: juegue, juegues, juegue, juguemos, juguéis, jueguen
almorzar: almuerce, almuerces, almuerce, almorcemos, almorcéis, almuercen

AYUDA

Note that stem-changing verbs and verbs that have a spelling change have the same ending as regular verbs in the present subjunctive.

Present subjunctive of stem-changing verbs

- **-Ar** and **-er** stem-changing verbs have the same stem changes in the subjunctive as they do in the present indicative.

pensar (e:ie): piense, pienses, piense, pensemos, penséis, piensen
mostrar (o:ue): muestre, muestres, muestre, mostremos, mostréis, muestren
entender (e:ie): entienda, entiendas, entienda, entendamos, entendáis, entiendan
volver (o:ue): vuelva, vuelvas, vuelva, volvamos, volváis, vuelvan

- **-Ir** stem-changing verbs have the same stem changes in the subjunctive as they do in the present indicative, but in addition, the **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms undergo a stem change. The unstressed **e** changes to **i**, while the unstressed **o** changes to **u**.

pedir (e:i): pida, pidas, pida, pidamos, pidáis, pidan
sentir (e:ie): sienta, sientas, sienta, sintamos, sintáis, sientan
dormir (o:ue): duerma, duermas, duerma, durmamos, durmáis, duerman

VERIFICA