

1.1- Definite and Indefinite Articles

In Spanish, the definite and indefinite articles that accompany a noun **AGREE** with the noun's _____ and _____.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine		
Feminine		

1.3- El verbo "ser"

Ser (de): _____

I	We (<i>masc. or masc. & fem.</i>) We (<i>fem.</i>)
You (<i>familiar</i>)	Y'all (<i>masc. or masc. & fem.</i>) Y'all (<i>fem.</i>)
You (<i>formal</i>)	You all (<i>formal</i>)
He	They (<i>masc. or masc. & fem.</i>)
She	They (<i>fem.</i>)

1. 4- ¿Qué hora es?

-The verb _____ is used to express the time of day.

-Use _____ when referring to "one o'clock".

It's one o'clock. = _____

-Use _____ when referring to "two o'clock" through "twelve o'clock".

It's two o'clock. = _____

-The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "_____".

Es _____ una.

Son _____ dos.

-Minutes can be added to the hour using the word _____ (and).

It's 1:05. = _____

It's 3:12. = _____

-Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word _____ (less).

It's 12:55. = _____

It's 4:48. = _____

-You can also use the words _____ (half) and _____ (quarter).

It's 1:30. = _____

It's 7:15. = _____

It's 11:45. = _____

-To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula _____ + _____ + **time**.

The party starts at 9:20. = _____

The school opens at 8:30. = _____

-To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions:

In the morning: _____

In the afternoon: _____

In the evening: _____

-When no specific time is mentioned, use the expressions:

_____ **la mañana**

_____ **la tarde**

_____ **la noche**

-Noon and midnight have their own words:

Noon: _____

Midnight: _____

2.1- El verbo "Gustar"

-See the table below to see how you would say someone likes something. Notice the form of **gustar** is *singular* or *a verb* if what is liked is *singular*, but *plural* if what is liked is *plural*.

If what is liked is singular or a verb (it is pleasing to...)		If what is liked is plural (they are pleasing to...)	

-To emphasize or specify who likes something, use the following:

A mí me gusta(n)

A nosotros nos gusta(n)

A ti te gusta(n)

A vosotros os gusta(n)

A él/ella/Ud. le gusta(n)

A ellos/ellas/Uds. Les gusta(n)

2.2- Los interrogativos

¿Adónde? _____

¿Dónde? _____

¿Cómo? _____

¿Cuándo? _____

¿Cuál? _____

¿Cuáles? _____

¿Cuánto/a? _____

¿Cuántos/as? _____

¿Por qué? _____

¿Qué? _____

¿Quién? _____

¿Quiénes? _____

Asking questions

- Interrogatives are words that you use to ask questions. Here are some Spanish interrogatives.

Categories	Interrogatives		
People	¿Quién?	¿Con quién?	
Location	¿Dónde?	¿Adónde?	¿De dónde?
Things or actions	¿Qué?	¿Cuál?	¿Cuántos? / ¿Cuántas?
Reason	¿Por qué?		
Time	¿Cuándo?		
Description (how)	¿Cómo?		

2.3- El verbo "estar"

Estar: _____

yo	nosotros
tú	vosotros
él/ella/Ud.	ellos/ellas/Uds.

Ser* and *estar* both have the meaning "_____". Context determines which verb needs to be used. *Ser*** is used with _____ situations.

Estar is used with _____ situations.

Estar with prepositions: pg. 60

2.1 & 3.3- Las conjugaciones de verbos regulares

-In Spanish, an infinitive verb ends in _____, _____, or _____. In English, an infinitive verb means "_____". For example:

nadar = _____ beber = _____ vivir = _____

-An infinitive verb has two parts, the _____ and the _____. The stem includes all of the letters except the -ar, -er, or -ir ending. For example, the stem of:

nadar = _____ beber = _____ vivir = _____

-In order to get rid of the "to" and give the verb a subject, remove the -ar, -er or -ir ending. Then, add the following endings to the stem. These are called conjugations.

nadar: _____

beber: _____

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

vivir: _____

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

3.2- Los adjetivos posesivos

Possessive adjectives tell who owns something or describe a relationship between people or things. In Spanish, possessive adjectives agree in **number** with the **nouns** they describe. The 1st and 2nd person plural forms (nosotros and vosotros) agree in number **AND** gender.

Singular Possessive Adjectives

MY	OUR
YOUR (<i>FAMILIAR</i>)	Y'ALL'S (<i>FAMILIAR</i>)
HIS, HER, ITS	THEIR
YOUR (<i>FORMAL</i>)	YOUR

Plural Possessive Adjectives

MY	OUR
YOUR (<i>FAMILIAR</i>)	Y'ALL'S (<i>FAMILIAR</i>)
HIS, HER, ITS	THEIR
YOUR (<i>FORMAL</i>)	YOUR

3.4- Los verbos “tener” y “venir”

tener (que): _____

I have	We have
You (inf.) have	Ya'll (inf.) have
He/She has You (formal) have	They have You all (formal) have

Pg. 101- tener idioms

Tener que + infinitive: to have to... (verb)

Venir (de + location): _____

-Notice that “venir” is conjugated the same way as _____ in the yo, tú, él/ella/Ud. and ellos/ellas/Uds. forms. The nosotros and vosotros forms follow the _____ conjugation endings.

-“Venir de + location” is used to tell from where someone is coming. Just like in English, the _____ is used before the location.

-If the location is masculine and singular, “de” and “el” form the contraction _____.

Ejemplo: I am coming from the market. Vengo del supermercado.

¡Inténtalo! They come from the library. _____

4.1- El verbo “ir”

ir: _____

Yo	Nosotros/as
Tú	Vosotros/as
Él/Ella/Ud.	Ellos/Ellas/Uds.

Ir a + location

To tell *where* a person is going, follow these steps:

- Conjugate “ir” for the subject
- Place “a” (to) after the conjugation of “ir”
- Write the location with its definite article

***¡Cuidado!** If the location is singular and masculine, “a” and “el” form a contraction, just like “de” and “el” contract to form “del” when used next to each other.

Ejemplo: I am going to the park. = Voy al (a + el) parque.

Ir a + infinitive

To say that a person is *going to do* something in the near future, follow these steps:

- Conjugate “ir” for the subject
- Place “a” (to) after the conjugation of “ir”
- Write the infinitive form of the action verb

Ejemplo: We are going to swim. = Vamos a nadar.

4.2 & 4.3- Verbos con cambios de raíz

e-ie	e-i	o-ue	u-ue
Cerrar Comenzar Empezar Entender Pensar Perder Preferir Querer	Decir Pedir Repetir Seguir	Almorzar Contar Dormir Encontrar Mostrar Poder Recordar Volver	Jugar

Querer: _____

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

Decir: _____

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

Poder: _____

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

Jugar: _____

<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros</i>
<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros</i>
<i>él/ella/Ud.</i>	<i>ellos/ellas/Uds.</i>

4.4- Irregular “Yo” Forms

Conocer:

Decir:

Estar:

Hacer:

Ir:

Oír:

Poner:

Saber:

Salir:

Ser:

Suponer:

Tener:

Traer:

Venir:

Ver:

5.1- Estar con adjetivos

The verb “estar” is used to describe _____ actions or situations. An example of a context in which “estar” is used is when a person’s _____ are being described. “Estar” is used with the following adjectives of emotion. Remember that adjectives must match the subject in _____ and _____!

alegre:

cansado(a):

contento(a):

deprimido(a):

emocionado(a):

enfermo(a):

enojado(a):

nervioso(a):

ocupado(a):

preocupado(a):

tranquilo(a):

triste:

Repaso de Español Uno

