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## 1. 4- ¿Qué hora es?

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

-Use **es** when referring to "one o'clock".

**It's one o'clock. = Es la una.**

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

**It's two o'clock. = Son las dos.**

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

**Es la una.**

**Son las dos.**

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

**It's 1:05. = Es la una y cinco.**

**It's 3:12. = Son las tres y doce.**

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

**It's 12:55. = Es la una menos cinco.**

**It's 4:48. = Son las cinco menos doce.**

-You can also use the words **media** (half) and **cuarto** (quarter).

**It's 1:30. = Es la una y media.**

**It's 7:15. = Son las siete y cuarto.**

**It's 11:45. = Son las doce menos cuarto.**

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

**The party starts at 9:20. = La fiesta empieza a las nueve y veinte.**

**The school opens at 8:30. = La escuela abre a las ocho y media.**

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

**In the morning:** de la mañana

**In the afternoon:** de la tarde

**In the evening:** de la noche

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

**por** la mañana

**por** la tarde

**por** la noche

-Noon and midnight have their own words:

**Noon:** Es el mediodía.

**Midnight:** Es la medianoche.

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## 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 <b>singular</b> or <b>a verb</b> (it is pleasing to...)		If what is liked is <b>plural</b> (they are pleasing to...)	
Me gusta	Nos gusta	Me gustan	Nos gustan
Te gusta	Os gusta	Te gustan	Os gustan
Le gusta	Les gusta	Le gustan	Les gustan

-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)

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## 2.2- Los interrogativos

¿Adónde? **To where?**

¿Dónde? **Where?**

¿Cómo? **How?**

¿Cuándo? **When?**

¿Cuál? **Which? (singular)**

¿Cuáles? **Which? (plural)**

¿Cuánto/a? **How much?**

¿Cuántos/as? **How many?**

¿Por qué? **Why?**

¿Qué? **What?**

¿Quién? **Who? (singular)**

¿Quiénes? **Who? (plural)**

### 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?		

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## 2.3- El verbo “estar”

Estar: **to be (temporary situations)**

Yo <b>estoy</b>	Nosotros <b>estamos</b>
Tú <b>estás</b>	Vosotros <b>estáis</b>
él/ella/Ud. <b>está</b>	ellos/ellas/Uds. <b>están</b>

\**Ser* and *estar* both have the meaning “to be”. Context determines which verb needs to be used. **Ser** is used with **permanent** situations. **Estar** is used with **temporary** situations.

Estar with prepositions: pg. 60

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## 2.1 & 3.3- Las conjugaciones de verbos regulares

-In Spanish, an infinitive verb ends in **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**. In English, an infinitive verb means “to \_\_\_\_\_”. For example:

nadar = **to swim**

beber = **to drink**

vivir = **to live**

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

nadar = **nad**

beber = **beb**

vivir = **viv**

-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: **to swim**

<b>yo</b> nado	<b>nosotros</b> nadamos
<b>tú</b> nadas	<b>vosotros</b> nadáis
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b> nada	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b> nadan

beber: **to drink**

<b>yo</b> <b>bebo</b>	<b>nosotros</b> bebemos
<b>tú</b> bebes	<b>vosotros</b> bebéis
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b> <b>bebe</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b> beben

vivir: **to live**

<b>yo</b> vivo	<b>nosotros</b> vivimos
<b>tú</b> vives	<b>vosotros</b> vivís
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b> <b>vive</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b> viven

### 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

<b>MI</b>	<b>NUESTRO/NUESTRA</b>
MY	OUR
<b>TU</b>	<b>VUESTRO/VUESTRA</b>
YOUR (FAMILIAR)	Y'ALL'S (FAMILIAR)
<b>SU</b>	<b>SU</b>
HIS, HER, ITS	THEIR
<b>SU</b>	<b>SU</b>
YOUR (FORMAL)	YOUR

#### Plural Possessive Adjectives

<b>MIS</b>	<b>NUESTROS/NUESTRAS</b>
MY	OUR
<b>TUS</b>	<b>VUESTROS/VUESTRAS</b>
YOUR (FAMILIAR)	Y'ALL'S (FAMILIAR)
<b>SUS</b>	<b>SUS</b>
HIS, HER, ITS	THEIR
<b>SUS</b>	<b>SUS</b>
YOUR (FORMAL)	YOUR

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### 3.4- Los verbos “tener” y “venir”

tener (que): **to have (to)**

I have <b>tengo</b>	We have <b>tenemos</b>
You (inf.) have <b>tienes</b>	Ya'll (inf.) have <b>tenéis</b>
He/She has <b>tiene</b> You (formal) have	They have <b>tienen</b> You all (formal) have

Pg. 101- tener idioms

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

Venir (de + location): **to come (from a location)**

<b>vengo</b>	<b>venimos</b>
<b>vienes</b>	<b>venís</b>
<b>viene</b>	<b>vienen</b>

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

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

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

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

**¡Inténtalo!** They come from the library. **Vienen de la biblioteca.**

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## 4.1- El verbo “ir”

ir: **to go**

Yo <b>voy</b>	Nosotros/as <b>vamos</b>
Tú <b>vas</b>	Vosotros/as <b>vais</b>
Él/Ella/Ud. <b>va</b>	Ellos/Ellas/Uds. <b>van</b>

### 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: **to want**

<b>yo</b>	<b>nosotros</b>
quiero	queremos
<b>tú</b>	<b>vosotros</b>
quieres	queréis
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b>
quiere	quieren

Decir: **to say/tell**

<b>yo</b>	<b>nosotros</b>
digo	decimos
<b>tú</b>	<b>vosotros</b>
dices	decís
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b>
dice	dicen

Poder: **to be able**

<b>yo</b>	<b>nosotros</b>
puedo	podemos
<b>tú</b>	<b>vosotros</b>
puedes	podéis
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b>
puede	pueden

Jugar: **to play a sport**

<b>yo</b>	<b>nosotros</b>
juego	jugamos
<b>tú</b>	<b>vosotros</b>
juegas	jugáis
<b>él/ella/Ud.</b>	<b>ellos/ellas/Uds.</b>
juega	juegan

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## 4.4- Irregular “Yo” Forms

Conocer: **conozco**

Decir: **digo**

Estar: **estoy**

Hacer: **hago**

Ir: **voy**

Oír: **oigo**

Poner: **pongo**

Saber: **sé**

Salir: **salgo**

Ser: **soy**

Suponer: **supongo**

Tener: **tengo**

Traer: **traigo**

Venir: **vengo**

Ver: **veo**

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## 5.1- Estar con adjetivos

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

alegre: **happy**

cansado(a): **tired**

contento(a): **happy**

deprimido(a): **depressed**

emocionado(a): **excited**

enfermo(a): **sick**

enojado(a): **angry**

nervioso(a): **nervous**

ocupado(a): **busy**

preocupado(a): **worried**

tranquilo(a): **calm**

triste: **sad**

# Repaso de Español Uno

