# Spanish II Review Notes (chapters 1-12)

**Chapter 1**

¿Quién es? – Who is he/she/it?

¿Qué es? – What is it?

¿Cómo es? – What is he/she like?

¿De dónde es? – Where is he/she from?

ARTICLES:

The a,an, some

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| el | los |
| la | las |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| un | unos |
| una | unas |

SER – TO BE:

SINGULAR PLURAL

*I am* yo **soy** *we are* nosotros **somos**

*You are* tú **eres** XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

*He is* él, **es** *They (m) are* Ellos **son**

*She* is Ella, **es** *They (f) are* ellas **son**

*You are* Ud. **es** You all are Uds. **son**

Ser is NEVER used as a helping verb!!!!! This means that another verb will never directly follow it!

Articles and adjectives must match the nouns they modify. Think…is it feminine or masculine? ….singular or plural?

Remember adjectives come after nouns.

**Chapter 2**

¿Cuántos(as)? – How many?

Hay – there is / there are

La clase de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Put “no” in front of the verb to say “don’t or not”

To make something plural:

-add ‘s’ if it ends with vowel

-add ‘es’ if it ends with a consonant

TIME:

¿Qué hora es? – What time is it? If the minutes are between 1-29, then use “y #”

Es la una. – It is 1:00. If the minutes are between 31-59, then skip to the next hour and use “menos #”

Son las 2+. – It is 2:00 – 12:00.

:30 – y media

:15 – y cuarto o quince

¿A qué hora es la clase de español? La clase de español es a las once.

YOU WILL NOT USE A NUMBER HIGHER THAN 29 WHEN TELLING TIME.

MEMORIZE THIS CHART!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Yo = I  | Nosotros = we (all male or mixed group)Nosotras = we (all female) |
| Tú = you (informal or familiar) |  |
| Él = heElla = sheUsted (Ud.) = you (formal) | Ellos = They (all male or mixed)Ellas = They ( all female)Ustedes (Uds.) = You all (all of you) |

Singular sentence: La clase de español es interesante.

Plural sentences: Los alumnos son simpáticos.

Remember that adjectives come after nouns in Spanish: Las profesoras interesantes son simpáticas.

**Chapter 3**

Sentence: Person + Verb example: Paco es guapo.

Question: Verb + Person example: ¿Es Paco guapo?

 Or

 Question word + Verb + Person example: ¿Cómo es Paco?

Colors are just like other adjectives. They must come after nouns and match in gender and number.

Example: una camisa roja – a red shirt

3 words for size (use the articles in sentences but not necessary in questions): la talla (# size)

 el tamaño (S,M,L)

 el número (shoe size)

example: ¿Qué talla usas? Uso la talla ocho.

-AR VERBS: drop the –ar, find the subject (person) of the sentence, add appropriate ending

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -amos |
| -as |  |
| -a | -an |

**Chapter 4**

 IR – TO GO DAR – TO GIVE ESTAR – TO BE

 \*used with location (“en” is a key word)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| doy | damos |
| das |  |
| da | dan |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| estoy | estamos |
| estás |  |
| está | están |

CONTRACTIONS:

a + el = al (to the or “personal a” the) \*watch video on “personal a”

de + el = del (of the, from the, about the)

Unlike in English, in Spanish you MUST form the contraction when possible. \*watch PowerPoint on contractions

**Chapter 5**

 -ER ENDINGS -IR ENDINGS VER – TO SEE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| voy | vamos |
| vas |  |
| va | van |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -imos |
| -es |  |
| -e | -en |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \*veo | vemos |
| ves |  |
| ve | ven |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -emos |
| -es |  |
| -e | -en |

Always use articles before the words for the meals: el desayuno, el almuerzo, la cena

Antes de + infinitive (unconjugated verb…ends in “r”) = before \_\_\_\_\_ing

Después de + infinitive = after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ing

Examples: Before eating, I drink a pop. Antes de **comer**, yo bebo una gaseosa.

 After drinking, we eat apples with a friend. Después de **beber**, nosotros comemos manzanas con un amigo.

At = en at supper = en la cena **THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO TIME!!!!! A = at in that case.**

For = para for lunch = para el almuerzo

Hint for worksheet: If the food comes **before** the verb, USE AN ARTICLE. If the food comes **after** the verb, DON’T.

Examples: Carrots are good. = **Las** zanahorias son buenas.

 I eat carrots for lunch. = Yo como zanahorias para el almuerzo.

**Chapter 6**

TENER – TO HAVE Use tener with age: ¿Cuántos años tienes? – How old are you?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| voy | vamos |
| vas |  |
| va | van |

 Tengo doce años. – I am 12 years old.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tengo | tenemos |
| Tienes |  |
| tiene | tienen |

TENER + QUE + INFINITIVE = to have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: Tú tienes que hablar con la profesora. – You have to speak with the teacher.

IR + A + INFINITIVE = going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Example: Nosotros vamos a estudiar mucho. – We are going to study a lot.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mi MyMis | Nuestro Nuestros OurNuestra Nuestras |
| Tu Your (informal)Tus |  |
| Su His, Her, Your (formal)Sus | Su Their, you all’sSus |

Remember: There is no such thing as ‘s in Spanish to show possession. Instead you must use a possessive adjective or the following equation: definite article + noun (thing being possessed) + de + person/thing (possessor)

Example: Pablo’s dog = el perro de Pablo

**Chapter 7**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p**ie**rdo | perdemos |
| p**ie**rdes |  |
| p**ie**rde | p**ie**rden |

e to ie stem changers: example: perder

comenzar

empezar

querer

perder

preferir

 STEM CHANGE ONLY IN THE BOOT!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| v**ue**lvo | volvemos |
| v**ue**lves |  |
| v**ue**lve | v**ue**lven |

o to ue stem changers: example: volver

volver

devolver

poder

dormir

 STEM CHANGE ONLY IN THE BOOT!

u to ue stem changers: example: jugar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| j**ue**go | jugamos |
| j**ue**gas |  |
| j**ue**ga | j**ue**gan |

jugar

 STEM CHANGE ONLY IN THE BOOT!

INTERESAR, GUSTAR, ABURRIR:

Follow the models here when using the 3 above verbs.

¿Te interesan los deportes? - Do sports interest you? ¿Te aburre la clase de español? – Does Spanish class bore you?

Sí, me interesan los deportes. – Yes, sports interest me. No, no me aburre la clase de español. – No, Spanish class

 doesn’t bore me.

Remember: Always use articles and the verb must match in number with the noun (NOT THE PERSON). The verb can either be singular (3rd box) or plural (6th box) only.

**Chapter 8**

**Ser – to be Estar – to be**

**Soy Somos Estoy Estamos**

**Eres Estás**

**Es Son Está Están**

1. Permanent Trait (tall, sincere) 1. Temporary condition (sick, nervous, tired)

2. Origin (where something is from) 2. Location

\*\*\*\*Use tener with illness and none of them need articles EXCEPT La gripe "the flu"

Example: I have a cold. = Yo tengo catarro.

 You have the flu = Tú tienes la gripe.

\*\*\*If something "hurts", you use

me, te, nos duele(n)

duele=one thing hurts

duelen=more than one thing hurts.

ALWAYS USE ARTICLES WITH THE BODY PARTS

Example: My head hurts = Me duele la cabeza.

 Your feel hurt. = Te duelen los pies.

\*\*\*Me, te, and nos always go BEFORE the verb. They mean to me, to you, to us

Example: The teacher talks to me. = La profesora me habla.

\*\*\*Use estar with temporary feelings like sick, tired, happy, sad, and nervous. Also use estar with location ("en" will be a key word)

\*\*\*Use ser with permanent characteristics (typically won't change daily). Also use ser with origin ("de" will be a key word)

**Chapter 9**

PRETERITE –AR VERBS:

You use the preterite to express actions that began and ended at a definite time in the past.

The preterite –ar verbs are formed by dropping the –ar and adding the correct ending

Yo **é** Nosotros **amos**

Tu **aste**

El Ellos

Ella **ó** Ellas **aron**

Ud. Uds.

Verbs that end in **–car, -gar, and –zar** have a spelling change in the **YO FORM ONLY.**

**-car verbs ‘c’ changes to a ‘qu’**

**-gar verbs ‘g’ changes to a ‘gu’**

**-zar verbs ‘z’ changes to a ‘c’**

example: Buscar in the yo form is Busqué

PRETERITE OF IR AND SER:

The verbs **ir** and **ser** are irregular in the preterite tense. Note that they have identical forms.

**Ir and Ser**

**Fui Fuimos**

**Fuiste**

**Fue Fueron**

Fui could mean I went or I was, Fuiste could mean You went or You were, etc…

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS (LO, LA, LOS, LAS):

The direct object is the word in the sentence that receives the action of the verb. If the sentence is “I bought a towel.” Ask yourself “What did I buy?” The answer will be the direct object.

**Lo, la, los, and las** are direct object pronouns. They must agree with the noun they replace. The direct object pronoun comes **right before the verb.**

**Ella compró el regalo. She bought the gift.**

**Ella lo compró. She bought it.**

**Yo invité a Ana. I invited Ana.**

**Yo la invité. I invited her.**

**Chapter 10**

PRETERITE –ER AND -IR VERBS:

The preterite –er and -ir verbs are formed by dropping the –er or –ir and adding the correct ending

Yo **í** Nosotros **imos**

Tu **iste**

El Ellos

Ella  **ió** Ellas **ieron**

Ud. Uds.

Dar and Ver are irregular……NO ACCENTS!

 Dar – to give Ver – to see

Di Dimos Vi Vimos

Diste Viste

Dio Dieron Vio Vieron

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS:

**Le**- to or for him, her, or any third box person

**Les**- to or for them, you all or any 6th box

An indirect object pronoun is to whom or for whom an action is being done

Example:

Juan threw the ball **to Carmen.** Juan **le** lanzó la pelota a Carmen.

Maria gave a present **to her friends**. Maria **les** dio un regalo a sus amigos.

Notice how the IOP went **IN FRONT OF THE VERB**! Also the “a phrase” was kept since le and les can refer to so many people.

**Chapter 11**

-GO VERBS:

**Hacer – to do, to make** **Poner – to put, to place, to set** **Traer – to bring**

\*Hago Hacemos \*Pongo Ponemos \*Traigo Traemos

Haces Pones Traes

Hace Hacen Pone Ponen Trae Traen

**Salir – to leave, to go out** **Venir – to come**

\*Salgo Salimos \*Vengo Venimos

Sales Vienes

Sale Salen Viene Vienen

Hacer, Poner, Traer, and Salir have irregular yo forms. All other forms are the same as those of a regular -er

or –ir verb.

VENIR also has an irregular yo form but is also a stem changing verb (e to ie).

Hacer un viaje – to take a trip

Hacer la maleta – to pack the suitcase

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE:

The present progressive tense is used to express an action that is happening RIGHT NOW. You form it using 2 words.

First you conjugate ‘estar’ and then add-ando to –ar verbs or –iendo to –er and –ir verbs.

Estar – to be

Estoy Estamos \_\_\_\_\_\_-ando

Estás + \_\_\_\_\_\_-iendo

Está Están

You shouldn’t end up with 3 vowels in a row after adding your –iendo so….”I” becomes “y” in leyendo and trayendo

Examples: I am eating. Yo estoy comiendo.

 You are leaving. Tú estás saliendo.

 We are speaking. Nosotros estamos hablando.

SABER VS. CONOCER:

**Saber and Conocer in the present tense**

Saber – to know (facts or how to do something)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sé** | **Sabemos** |
| **Sabes** |  |
| **Sabe** | **Saben** |

Yo sé el número de nuestro vuelo. – I know the number of our flight.

Tú sabes esquiar y jugar tenis. – You know how to ski and play tennis.

Conocer – to know (to be acquainted with people or places or to know complex or abstract concepts)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conozco** | **Conocemos** |
| **Conoces** |  |
| **Conoce** | **Conocen** |

Yo conozco a Luis. – I know Luis.

Pedro conoce muy bien la literatura Mexicana. – Pedro knows Mexican literature very well.

**Chapter 12**

REFLEXIVE VERBS are used to indicate that the action of the verb is reflected back to the subject.

Compare the following sentences:

Mariana baña al perro. Mariana bathes the dog.

Mariana se baña. Mariana bathes herself.

The difference is the reflexive pronoun ‘se’.

To conjugate a reflexive verb, you simply conjugate the verb regularly but place a reflexive pronoun out front. I will conjuate ‘bañarse’ for you.

**Me** baño **Nos** bañamos

**Te** bañas

**Se** baña Se bañan

If the sentence is negative, the NO goes in front of the reflexive pronoun: no me bano

When you refer to parts of the body and articles of clothing, you use the definite article and not the possessive adjective:

Él se lava **la cara** He washes **his face**.

Me pongo **la camisa**. I put on **my shirt**.

The following REFLEXIVE VERBS are STEM CHANGERS:

**Acostarse (o-ue) – to go to bed** **Divertirse(e-ie) – to have a good time** **Dormirse (o-ue)– to fall asleep**

Me acuesto Nos acostamos Me divierto Nos divertimos Me duermo Nos dormimos

Te acuestas Te diviertes Te duermes

Se acuesta Se acuestan Se divierte Se divierten Se duerme Se duermen

**Sentarse (e-ie) – to sit down**  **Despertarse (e-ie) – to wake up**

Me siento Nos sentamos Me despierto Nos despertamos

Te sientas Te despiertas

Se sienta Se sientan Se despierta Se despiertan

Many verbs in Spanish can be used with a reflexive pronoun. Often the reflexive pronoun gives a different meaning to the verb.

Poner- to put Dormir –to sleep Llamar – to call divertir- to amuse

Ponerse – to put on Dormirse- to fall asleep Llamarse-to call oneself divertirse – to have a good time