

Espanol 101 Study Guide

WCCC

Fall, 2016

WORK IN PROGRESS!!

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Before we begin...

Intro and WARNING

I started this study guide to take my mind off the presidential election but then found that it was a really helpful way for me to organize all the information that is scattered throughout the textbook. Since this was a labor of love, I did not approach it too rigorously so the first draft did not have ANY accent marks. I have since run this through a Spanish spell checker and it looks like it fixed everything but there are no guarantees.

The Textbook

Do you need the textbook? Yeah, you do. It is crazy expensive so you can try "[renting](#)" it from Amazon for a lot less but then you don't get the workbook. Do you need the workbook? Apparently not since we have only had two assignments in it.

I am not doing things in the order the textbook did but I will put page numbers in so you can sync up.

Other Resources

WCCC has a language lab with computers, software, headphones, etc.. They also have licenses for two online programs, [Mango](#) and [Scola](#). You will need to go to the language lab (across from our classroom) to set up a free account with your WCCCD email address. Once you have created an account, you will be able to access Mango from any computer (or smartphone, with the Mango app).

My favorite, free online language program is [Duolingo](#). Definitely worth spending time with every day. Totally free of charge and a great way to hear (and speak) Spanish. It will keep track of your progress and let you know where you are weak. Optional use of speaker and/or microphone. A lot of what I know about Spanish, I learned from Duolingo.

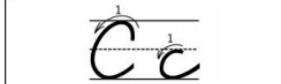
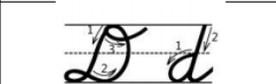
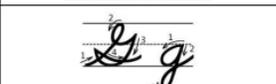
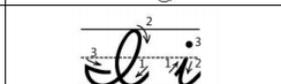
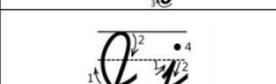
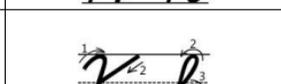
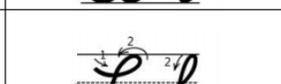
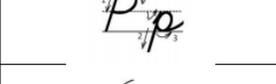
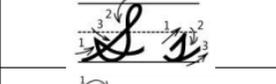
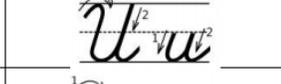
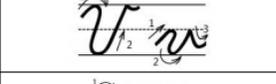
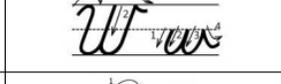
Other Spanish learning websites that are free:

- [The Spanish Experiment](#)
- <http://www.spanish.cl>
- <http://studyspanish.com/> - Good info for free but premium features require \$
- <http://www.fluentu.com/spanish/> - Good info for free but premium features require \$

Handwriting 101

We are required to write our exams in cursive, not printing. If you need practice, [this link](#) shows you how the letters are formed AND has practice paper you can print. If you have a quick question about individual letters (i.e. what *does* capital Q look like?), this should help:

Cursive Writing Guide – Letters

Source: <http://www.k5learning.com/sites/all/files/Cursive-letter-guide.pdf>

Parts of speech

Need a refresher in English before starting things in Spanish? Below is a summary of the parts of speech. For more info see [this website](#).

Noun - names persons, things, animals, places, ideas, or events. (More [here](#)).
Examples: *Maria, cat, Detroit, Spanish class*.

Pronoun - replaces a noun.
Examples: *I, it, he, she, mine, his, hers, we, they, theirs, and ours*.

Adjective - describes a noun or pronoun.
Examples: *big, red, sad, hot, young*.

Verb - shows action or state of being.
Examples - Action: *walk, eat, call, have, drink*
Examples - State of being: *am, is, was, are, and were*

Adverb - describes adjectives, verb, or another adverb.
Example - Adverb of manner (*how* something was done): Ann danced *gracefully*.
Example - Adverb of time (*when* something was done): Ann danced *yesterday*.
Example - Adverb of place (*where* something was done): I looked *everywhere*!
Example - Adverb of degree (*how much*): Ann danced *very* gracefully.

Preposition - specify location or time
Examples: *above, below, throughout, outside, before, near, and since*

Conjunctions - join words, phrases or clauses together
Examples: *and, yet, but, for, nor, or, and so*

Interjections - words that express strong emotion, followed by !
Examples: *Ouch!, Oh!, Yay!*

Conjugating Verbs

Verb conjugation refers to how a verb changes to show a different person, tense, number or mood. Since Espanol 101 only covers present tense, we only need to conjugate based on person and number (singular or plural).

In English, we have 6 different persons, which la profesora likes to arrange this way :

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
first person singular (I)	first person plural (we)
second person singular (you)	second person plural (you - Spain)
third person singular (he/she/it/one) In Spanish also (you, formal)	third person plural (they) In Spanish, also (you all, formal)

If you were conjugating the English verb “to be”, it would look like this:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>I am</i>	<i>We are</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>You are</i>
<i>He/she/it/one is</i>	<i>They are</i>

The good news is that rules for conjugating verbs in Spanish are more consistent than in English, at least for most of them. But that comes later...

Spanish Alphabet and Pronunciation

Spanish Alphabet					
Aa a	Bb be	Cc ce	Dd de	Ee e	Ff efe
Gg ge	Hh hache	Ii i	Jj jota	Kk ka	Ll ele
Mm eme	Nn ene	Ññ eñe	Oo o	Pp pe	Qq cu
Rr ere	Ss ese	Tt te	Uu u	Vv ve	Ww uve doble
Xx equis	Yy i griega	Zz zeta			

You can listen to the entire Spanish alphabet [here](#) or sing along with the Alphabet Song [here](#) (warning: there are more letter sounds in the Spanish alphabet so this is not the same you are used to).

Spanish Letter	English Sound
a	ah as in father
e	ay as in bait
i	ee as in feet
o	oh as in coat
u	oo as in moon
ai / all / ay	as in eye
ca, co, cu, c + cons.	k as in kite
ce, ci	s as in see (most varieties of Spanish) / th as in thief (northern/central Spain)
d	similar to th as in thigh when between 2 vowels
ga, go, gue, gué, gui	g as in go
gua, güe, güi, guo	gw
ge, gi	hard h (similar to last sound in loch or Bach)
h	<i>(silent - not pronounced in Spanish)</i>
j	hard h (similar to last sound in loch or Bach)
ll	y as in yes (most varieties) lli as in million (northern/central Spain) zh as in measure (Argentina)
ñ	ny as in canyon
qu	k as in kite
r	similar to a soft d when between 2 vowels; sometimes weakened to l
rr	r with a roll of the tongue
s	s as in see but often weakened to h or not pronounced when at end of syllable (most of Latin America, southern Spain/Canary Islands)
v	b at beginning of word, very soft b between 2 vowels
z	s as in see but often weakened to h or not pronounced when at end of syllable (most of Latin America, southern Spain/Canary Islands) / th as in thief (northern/central Spain)

Source: <http://ielanguages.com/spanish-pronunciation.html>

1. The five vowels in Spanish are all pure vowels: [a], [e], [i], [o], [u]
Other consonants not listed are pronounced as in English, i.e. m as in man, y as in yes, etc.
2. One feature of Spanish pronunciation that is often missing from textbooks is the loss of final -s. When -s is at the end of a syllable, it often weakens to -h or it is not pronounced at all. This occurs in southern Spain, the Canary Islands, and throughout Latin America, with the exception of some parts of Mexico and the Andean areas of South America. In fact, many consonants are much weaker and softer in Spanish than in English, as noted above with d, r, and v.

Vowels

Vowels in Spanish are consistently pronounced as follows:

- **A - ah** (like the “a” in father) - i.e. casa
- **E - ay** (like the “a” in date) - i.e. clase
- **I - ee** (like the “ee” in tree) - i.e. si
- **O - o** (like the “o” in no) - i.e. los
- **U - ue** (like the “ue” in due) - i.e. octubre

[This website](#) has recorded examples so you can hear what the vowels are supposed to sound like.

(You can ignore the following for the purposes of this class since we don't speak much but I found it helpful for understanding why words like “seis” are just one syllable.)

When two vowels are together they are either pronounced as two syllables or they are blended together to make a new sound (diphthong). “Tarea” is an example of adjacent vowels that are each a syllable (tar-ay-a). The word “veinte” is an example of vowels that blend together. (ven-tay)

How can you tell if two vowels form a diphthong? It has to do with their strength. In Spanish the letters “a,” “e,” and “o” are considered strong vowels. Two strong vowels repel each other, breaking into separate syllables. The weak vowels “i” and “u” (and sometimes “y”) blend easily with other vowels to form one-syllable diphthongs.

strong / strong (2 syllables): caos, caer, leen, taera, zoo

strong / weak (diphthong): aire, causa, deuda, hay, seis

weak / weak (diphthong): ciudad, fui, fluidez, ruido, viuda

Adding an accent mark is a way of turning a weak vowel into a strong one. ([Source](#))

Stress and Accent Marks

Rules for Stress and Accent Marks

All Spanish words place the stress on a single syllable. **In words with an accent mark, stress the accented vowel.**

- *inglés* (*in-gles*) English
- *rápido* (*ra-pi-do*) fast
- *está* (*es-ta*) is

If there is no accent mark then the stress is on the last syllable UNLESS...

The word ends in a vowel, n or s, in which case the stress is on the next to the last syllable. (This will be the most common case.)

Accent marks are also used to differentiate between words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings (homonyms). Here are a few of the more common examples.

<i>tú</i> (subject: you)	<i>tu</i> (your)
<i>él</i> (he)	<i>el</i> (masculine article: the)
<i>está</i> (he/she/you is)	<i>ésta</i> (this)
<i>sí</i> (yes)	<i>si</i> (if)
<i>qué</i> (what)	<i>que</i> (that)

Accents are also found on all interrogative words when used in a question. (See [Interrogatives](#))

Some words also gain or lose accent marks when they become plural. I think it has to do with keeping the stress on the same syllable but I'm not sure..

- el examen -> los exámenes (note that the same syllable is stressed in both cases)

Also a few numbers gain accent marks in the twenties. (See [Numbers](#))

- seis (six) -> dieciséis (16) and veintiséis (26)
- dos (2) -> veintidós (22)
- tres (3) -> veintitrés (23)

Introduction to Nouns

All Spanish nouns are either male or female - not just people but also things, like mesa (table - female) and libro (book - male). Knowing the gender of a noun is important because your article (i.e. el/la = the) and any adjective (i.e. pequeno/pequena = small) have to match the gender and number. (Page 8)

Gender

Masculine nouns

- Preceded by el (the)
- Often end in -o, such as el libro and el cuaderno
- Can refer to a man, such as el profesor and el estudiante

Feminine nouns

- Preceded by la (the)
- Often end in -a, such as la silla and la pizarra
- Can refer to a woman, such as la profesora and la estudiante

Exceptions

Masculine	Feminine
El día	La mano
El mapa	La foto
El problema	La moto

Number

How to make a noun plural depends on how the singular version of the noun ends.

WATCH OUT! Some nouns gain or lose an accent mark when they become plural.

If the noun...	You	Examples
Ends in a vowel	Add s	Libro -> libros Silla -> sillas
Ends in a consonant	Add es	Profesor -> profesores Examen -> exámenes
Ends in a z	Change the z to c, then add es	Lápiz -> lápices

Identifying What the Noun Means

Cognates

Some Spanish and English words have the same root so they will be easy to recognize. These are called “cognates”. If you learn the rules for changing English words to their Spanish cognates, you will instantly have a big vocabulary. Even when you don’t know the Spanish word for something, you can guess by applying one of the rules in the Appendix. ([Source](#))

Keep in mind that the Spanish cognate may not be spelled exactly the same way as the English word. The biggest difference that I have noticed is that there are fewer double letters - i.e. difference -> diferencia - so when you apply the cognate rule, keep in mind that you may also need to drop a letter. That won’t matter when you are speaking, though, so don’t stress about it too much.

False Cognates

In addition to “cognates”, there are also nouns that look like an English word but are not the same. These are called “false cognates”. A list can be found at [this link](#) but the most common ones are below.

Spanish Word	Really Means	I’ll Bet You thought	Word for that
La librería	Bookstore	Library	La biblioteca
Asistir	To attend	To assist	Ayudar
Actualmente	Currently	Actually	Realmente
Disgusto	Annoyance, Trouble	Disgust	la repugnancia
El éxito	Success	Exit	La salida
La papa	Potato	Papa	El pápa

Many nouns you will just have to memorize. Here is a [link to Spanish Flashcards](#). (The online program [Duolingo](#) also has flashcards and keeps track of which words you know).

[The Appendix](#) has the rules for cognates but you can ignore them if you want. They are just a quick way to expand your vocabulary but are not essential for Espanol 101.

Common Nouns

Coming soon..

Subject Pronouns

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Yo (I)</i>	<i>Nosotros (We - male or mixed)</i> <i>Nosotras (We - female)</i>
<i>Tú (You - familiar)</i>	<i>Vosotros (You all - Spain - male or mixed)</i> <i>Vosotras (You all - Spain - female)</i>
<i>Él (He)</i> <i>Ella (She)</i> <i>Usted (You - familiar)</i>	<i>Ellos (They - male or mixed)</i> <i>Ellas (They - female)</i> <i>Ustedes (You all)</i>

- **A neutral pronoun “it” doesn’t exist in Spanish. You will always use “he” or “she” to talk about people *and* things.**
- Tú is informal - used with family, friends, children
- Usted is formal - used with people in a position of authority, older people, strangers
- Nosotros - used with groups of all males or males and females mixed
- Nosotras - used with groups of females
- Ellos - used with groups of all males or males and females mixed
- Ellas - used with groups of females

(Page 23)

REMEMBER: Tu without the accent means “your” and not “you”.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

There are two types of articles: definite and indefinite. Think about English: Sometimes you say, "I want a Fanta" and sometimes you say, "I want the Fanta". In the first case, "a" is an indefinite article, you don't know which can of Fanta you want, you just know that you want one. In the second case, "the" is a definite article; someone has offered you a choice between water and Fanta and you want "the Fanta". (Bad choice, by the way). (Page 11)

Articles are Definite or Indefinite but they are also Male or Female, Singular or Plural, to match the noun.

Artículos definidos (Think: the)

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculino	el	los
Femenino	la	las

Artículos indefinidos (Think: a)

Gender	Singular	Plural
Masculino	un	unos
Femenino	una	unas

Articles go before nouns and match the noun in gender and number: el libro, la mesa, los niños, las niñas, un profesor, una profesora, etc.

Adjectives

Gender

Most adjectives are the same for both genders. If an adjective ends in e, a or l, it doesn't change. Examples of adjectives that don't change are interesante, sociable, cruel, difícil, idealista.

While many adjectives do not change based on the gender of the noun they modify, there are **two cases where the adjective changes to match the gender of the noun: when the adjective ends with -o or -dor.** (Page 25)

If the adjective ends with...	Masculine	Feminine	Examples
-o	-o	-a	bueno/buena
-dor	-dor	-dora	trabajador/trabajadora

Number

Adjectives do have to match the number of the noun, singular or plural. Much of the time you will just add an s to the singular version of the adjective but there are two exceptions.

If the adjective ends with...	Masculine	Feminine	Examples
-l (or other consonant)	-les	-les	cruelles
-dor	-dores	-doras	trabajadores/trabajadoras

Placement (Page 61)

If the adjective is...	Placement is	Examples
Quantity (mucho, poco, varios)	Before the object	Tengo poco dinero.
Anything but quantity	After the object	Español es una clase difícil .
Buena/Mala (female nouns) Buen/Mal (Male nouns)	Before the object	Es una buena profesora. Es un buen profesor.

Common Adjectives

Remember: If the adjective ends with an -o, when you use it with a female noun, you will replace the -o with an -a. Similarly, when you use it with a plural noun, you will add an -s. (See previous page)

(Page 18 in the book has more adjectives that describe personality)

Spanish	English		Spanish	English
bueno	good		malo	bad
lindo	pretty		feo	ugly
alto	tall, high		bajo	short
grande	big		pequeño	small
rico	rich		pobre	poor
nuevo	new		viejo	old
caro	expensive		barato	cheap
inteligente			tonto	
lento	slow		rápido	fast
limpio	clean		sucio	dirty
seco	dry		mojado	wet
gordo	fat		delgado	thin
vacío	empty		lleno	full
fuerte	strong		enfermo	sick
despierto	awake		cansado	tired
abierto	open		cerrado	closed
triste	sad		contento	happy
frío	cold		caliente	hot

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives also need to match the noun in number and *sometimes* gender. (Page 44)

Possessive Adjective	Singular	Plural	Examples
My	mi	Mis	Mi hermano. Mis hermanos
your	tu	tus	Tu primo. Tus primos
His, her, its, you (formal)	su	sus	Su mascota, Sus mascotas
our	Nuestro (m) Nuestra (f)	Nuestros (m) Nuestras (f)	Nuestro primo, Nuestros primos Nuestra prima, Nuestras primas
your	Vuestro (m) Vuestra (f)	Vuestros (m) Vuestra (f)	Vuestro primo, Vuestros primos Vuestra prima, Vuestras primas
Their, your	su	sus	Su abuelo, Sus abuelos

Possessive adjectives go before the nouns BUT there is no 's in Spanish. Instead of "My brother's house", you say, "It is the house of my brother (Es la casa de mi hermano.)" "De", in this case, means "of".

Note that "de" is followed by:

A name	Ellas son las hijas de Patricia. (Ellas son sus hijas)
A possessive adjective (mi/mis/tu/tus/su/sus/etc.)	Es la casa de mi hermano.
The articles la/las/los	Max es el perro de la familia Pérez
When the article is el, de + el becomes del	Macarena es la esposa del profesor.

Verbs

Verbs will be the bane of your existence because, unlike English, they change depending on who they are acting on. For example, think of conjugating “run” in English: I run, you run, they run, we run. The verb doesn’t change until you say “he/she runs”. In Spanish, each one of those would be different. The good news is that in Spanish many of the verbs follow the same pattern (“Regular” verbs) so you don’t have to memorize each one individually.

Because the verb is different for each pronoun, often you can skip the pronoun

I.e. Instead of “Yo como pan”, you can simply say “Como pan”. (I eat bread)

The types of verbs we cover in Espanol 101 are:

- Regular
 - End with -AR
 - End with -ER
 - End with -IR
- Irregular
- Ser/Estar
- Stem changing (AKA Boot verbs)
- Reflexive

You will conjugate verbs using same format as the chart for the parts of speech. Below is the chart with the Spanish pronouns instead of the English:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First person singular (yo = I)	first person plural (nosotros/nosotras =we)
Second person singular (tú = you)	second person plural (vosotros/vosotras) (Used in Spain for informal “you all”)
Third person singular (él =he, ella =she) Formal you (usted =you)	third person plural (ellos, ellas = they) Formal you all (ustedes =you all)

IMPORTANT: *Plural pronouns all have two forms, one that ends with -as (used for all female groups) and one that ends with -os (used for all male or mixed groups).*

I.e. Ellas = the females, Nosotras = we females, Vosotras = you females

Regular Verbs - Ending in -AR

To conjugate regular verbs ending in -ar, you **drop the -ar and add the letter(s) below**:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-o	-amos
-as	-ais
-a	-an

NOTE: The majority of regular verbs end in -ar.

! La Profesora suggests practicing by saying the endings: o, as, a, amos, áis, an. It does help.

Example: Hablar (to speak)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Yo hablo	Nosotros hablamos Nosotras hablamos
Tú hablas	Vosotros habláis Vosotras habláis
Él habla Ella habla Usted habla	Ellos hablan Ellas hablan Ustedes hablan

<p>Other REGULAR verbs, ending in -ar that conjugate using this pattern</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: Top 100 Regular Verbs (includes pronunciation and conjugations) (Also Page 47)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pasar - to pass, to spend time ● Quedar - to stay, to remain ● Llevar - to carry, to bring ● Llamar - to call ● Tomar - to take, to drink ● Mirar - to watch, to look at ● Esperar - to wait for, to hope ● Trabajar - to work ● Necesitar - to need ● Cambiar - to change ● Presentar - to present ● Dejar - to leave, to allow ● Entrar - to enter, to go in
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<p style="text-align: center;">Source: <u>Top 100 Regular Verbs</u> <u>(includes pronunciation and conjugations)</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Terminar - to finish, to end ● Crear - to create ● Considerar - to consider ● Aceptar - to accept ● Preguntar - to ask, to question ● Estudiar - to study ● Ayudar - to help ● Gustar - to please, to be pleasing ● Escuchar - to listen, to hear ● Levantar - to raise, to lift ● Intentar - to attempt, try ● Usar - to use ● Olvidar - to forget ● Ocupar - to occupy ● Comprar - to buy ● Evitar - to avoid ● Interesar - to interest, to be of interest (to) ● Importar - to import, to be important ● Observar - to observe ● Imaginar - to imagine ● Preparar - to prepare ● Acompañar - to accompany ● Desear - to desire, to wish ● Representar - to represent ● Mandar - to send, to order, (give an order) ● Guardar - to guard ● Iniciar - to initiate ● Bajar - to lower, go down, download ● Notar - to notice, observe ● Cortar - to cut ● Abandonar - to abandon ● Quitar - to remove, take away ● Conservar - to conserve, preserve, keep ● Funcionar - to function, run ● Comentar - to comment on ● Participar - to participate, to share in ● Tirar - to throw, shoot, throw away ● Contestar - to answer ● Preocupar - to worry ● Prestar - to lend ● Pesar - to weigh, to weigh down ● Viajar - to travel, journey
--	---

The verb TOMAR (to drink) is also used to mean “to take”: i.e. tomar un examen (to take a test), tomar fotos (to take photos), tomar notas (to take notes), tomar un taxi (to take a taxi), tomar vacaciones (to take a vacation), tomar una siesta (to take a nap), tomar el sol (to sunbathe) *(Page 48)*

Regular Verbs - Ending in -ER

To conjugate regular verbs ending in -er, you **drop the -er and add the letter(s) below:** (Page 85)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-o	-emos
-es	-éis
-e	-en

! La Profesora suggests practicing by saying the endings: o, es, e, emos, éis, en.

Example: Comer (to eat)

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Yo como	Nosotros comemos Nosotras comemos
Tú comes	Vosotros coméis Vosotras coméis
Él come Ella come Usted come	Ellos comen Ellas comen Ustedes comen

<p>More REGULAR verbs, ending in -er, that conjugate using this pattern</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>Top 100 Regular Verbs (includes pronunciation and conjugations)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aprender - to learn ● Beber - to drink ● Comprender - to understand ● Correr - to run ● Corresponder - to correspond ● Creer - to believe ● Deber - to ought to ● Dependier - to depend ● Leer - to read ● Meter - to put ● Pretender - to attempt ● Responder - to respond ● Vender - to sell
---	--

Regular Verbs - Ending in -IR

To conjugate regular verbs ending in -ir, you **drop the -ir and add the letter(s) below:** (Page 85)

Singular	Plural
-o	-imos
-es	-is
-e	-en

NOTE: This is the same format as the -er verbs EXCEPT for the nosotros and vosotros forms.

! La Profesora suggests practicing by saying the endings: o, es, e, imos, is, en.

Example: Vivir (to live)

Singular	Plural
Yo vivo	Nosotros vivimos Nosotras vivimos
Tú vives	Vosotros vivis Vosotras vivis
Él vive Ella vive Usted vive	Ellos viven Ellas viven Ustedes viven

<p>Other REGULAR verbs, ending in -ir that conjugate using this pattern</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>Top 100 Regular Verbs (includes pronunciation and conjugations)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Existir - to exist ● Recibir - to receive ● Permitir - to permit ● Partir - to divide, to leave ● Decidir - to decide ● Sufrir - to suffer ● Insistir - to insist
---	---

Ser vs Estar

To be or to be, that is the question. Both of the verbs mean to be (I am, You are, He is, etc.) BUT they are used for different things. I like to think that SER is used for things that do not change (I am a woman - Yo soy una mujer) while ESTAR is used for things that can change (I am in the house - Yo estoy en la casa.) but there are other rules as well

Ser - to be

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Yo soy	Nosotros somos Nosotras somos
Tú eres	Vosotros seis Vosotras seis
Él es Ella es Usted es	Ellos son Ellas son Ustedes son

Use SER

- To describe essence (What is she like? She is quiet. Ella es callada.)
- To describe unchanging characteristics - Él es alto. (He is tall)
- To say where you are from - Yo soy de Detroit. (I am from Detroit)
- Think of the acronym DOCTOR ([Source](#))
 - **D**escription (Soy alto.)
 - **O**ccupation (Soy una taxista.)
 - **C**haracteristic (Soy inteligente.)
 - **T**ime (Hoy es miércoles.)
 - **O**origin (Soy de California.)
 - **R**elationship (Él es mi esposo.)

Estar - to be

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Yo estoy	Nosotros estamos Nosotras estamos
Tú estás	Vosotros estáis Vosotras estáis
Él está Ella está Usted está	Ellos están Ellas están Ustedes están

Use Estar:

- To describe condition (How is she acting? She is being quiet. Ella está callada.)
- To say where you are right now - Yo estoy en el clase. (I am in class)
- To indicate temporary states and locations. Think of the acronym PLACE:
 - **P**osition (Mi abuela está sentada.)
 - **L**ocation (El baño está a la derecha de la sala.) Unless you are talking about a party, in which case use Ser (La fiesta es en mi casa)
 - **A**ction (Estamos lavando los platos sucios.)
 - **C**ondition (Mi madre está cansada.) Also death is considered a condition not a permanent state. (Mi abuelo está muerto.)
 - **E**motion (Estoy triste.)

More Ser and Estar

Just to confuse things even more, there are some words that can be used with ser and estar but take on different meanings depending on the verb. (Probably not worth studying but interesting, nonetheless)

Same Adjective, Different Meaning

Ser			Estar	
ser aburrido	<i>to be boring</i>		estar aburrido	<i>to be bored</i>
ser bueno	<i>to be good</i>		estar bueno	<i>to be tasty/attractive</i>
ser cansado	<i>to be a tiring person</i>		estar cansado	<i>to be tired</i>
ser grave	<i>to be serious</i>		estar grave	<i>to be seriously ill</i>
ser listo	<i>to be clever</i>		estar listo	<i>to be ready</i>
ser malo	<i>to be bad</i>		estar malo	<i>to be ill</i>
ser orgulloso	<i>to be conceited or vain</i>		estar orgulloso	<i>to be proud</i>
ser moreno	<i>to be dark-skinned</i>		estar moreno	<i>to be tanned</i>
ser pálido	<i>to be pale skinned</i>		estar pálido	<i>to be pale</i>
ser pesado	<i>to be heavy</i>		estar pesado	<i>to be tiresome</i>
ser rico	<i>to be rich</i>		estar rico	<i>to be tasty</i>
ser seguro	<i>to be safe</i>		estar seguro	<i>to be certain</i>
ser verde	<i>to be green</i>		estar verde	<i>to be unripe</i>
ser viejo	<i>to be old</i>		estar viejo	<i>to look old</i>
ser vivo	<i>to be sharp</i>		estar vivo	<i>to be alive</i>

([Source](#))

Using Verbs

How to make a negative

To make a verb negative, just put “no” in front. *(Page 85)*

i.e. Yo no como carne. (I don't eat meat) or No como carne.

How to make a question?

To make a question, put the subject after the conjugated verb and punctuate with a question mark at the end and an upside down question mark at the beginning. *(Page 85)*

i.e. ¿Cocinas tú bien? (Do you cook well?)

- or just say the basic sentence with the intonation you use for questions.

i.e. John come carne. (John eats meat)
¿Come carne? (Does he eat meat?)

Using two verbs together

There are two cases where you use verbs together. *(Page 48)*

If...	You...	Example
Second verb depends on first	Conjugate first verb, use infinitive of second verb	I need to study. Necesito estudiar .
Verbs are using in a list	Conjugate them all	I study, run and eat. Estudio, corro y como.

Irregular verbs

Tener - To have

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Yo tengo	Nosotros tenemos Nosotras tenemos
Tú tienes	Vosotros tenéis Vosotras teneis
Él tiene Ella tiene Usted tiene	Ellos tienen Ellas tienen Ustedes tienen

Tener can also mean “to be” when used in certain expressions. Conjugate tener as usual.

Expression	Means	Example
Tener... anos	To be... years old	Tengo veinte años.
Tener calor	To be hot	Tiene calor.
Tener cuidado	To be careful	Tienes cuidado.
Tener éxito	To be successful	Tenemos éxito.
Tener frío	To be cold	Tengo frío.
Tener hambre	To be hungry	Tenemos hambre.
Tener sed	To be thirsty	Tengo sed.
Tener miedo	To be afraid	¿Tienes miedo?
Tener prisa	To be in a hurry	Tiene prisa.
Tener que + Infinitive	To have to +infinitive	Tenemos que estudiar.
Tener ganas de +infinitive	To feel like + infinitive	Tenemos ganas de comer.

Irregular verbs

Gustar - to please

Gustar is not used like all the verbs we have studied up to this point. Gustar is not conjugated based on who the sentence is about but rather it is “conjugated” based on whether the thing that is pleasing is singular (gusta) or plural (gustan). This is called a “reflexive verb”.

This depends on the quantity of what is being liked...

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
gusta	gustan

Once you have decided which form of gustar to use (gusta or gustan), then you precede it with the pronoun that shows who it is pleasing to:

And this depends on who is doing the liking...

It pleases...		
me	I like	Me gusta/gustan
you	You like	Te gusta/gustan
he/she/you formal	He/she likes	Le gusta/gustan
us	We like	Nos gusta/gustan
You all (spain)	You all like	Os gusta/gustan
they	They like	Les gusta/gustan

Other rules about Gustar:

- When using with a noun, you must use the definite article as well - Me gusta **la** pizza.
- To say the negative, start with “No” - **No** me gusta la pizza.
- To clarify who “he” or “she” is, start the sentence with “A *name*” - **A Lisa** no le gusta la pizza.
- You can express degrees of liking by adding mucho (a lot), poco (a little) or para nada (not at all)
 - Me gusta **mucho** la cerveza.
 - Me gusta **poco** la pizza.
 - No me gusta correr **para nada**. < Note that this comes at the end - think “at all”>

Irregular verbs

Ir - To go

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Yo voy	Nosotros vamos Nosotras vamos
Tú vas	Vosotros vais Vosotras vais
Él va Ella va Usted va	Ellos van Ellas van Ustedes van

To say you are going somewhere (to the bookstore, to the library, etc.), conjugate 'ir' and then,,,

- **Add 'a la'** for feminine nouns - Voy a la librería.
- **Add 'al'** for male nouns - Voy al estadio.

When asking where someone goes, the preposition 'a' is added to the word 'donde', making 'adonde'. Use 'ir' in the present tense to tell where someone is going at that moment.

- *Adonde* van ustedes después de la clase?
- Voy a la casa ahora. (I am going to the house now.)

Expressions using 'ir':

- Ir de compras - to go shopping
- Ir de excursión - to go hiking
- Ir de paseo - to go for a walk
- Ir de viaje - to take a trip

You can also use 'ir' to talk about the future by adding 'a' and the infinitive. (ir + a + infinitive)

- Voy a viajar (I am going to travel)
- Van a trabajar. (I am going to work)

To ask what someone is going to do, use the verb 'hacer' in the question: Qué vas a hacer? (What are you going to do?)

Stem Changing Verbs

Interrogatives

Appendix A - Numbers

0	cero	10	diez
1	uno	11	once
2	dos	12	doce
3	tres	13	trece
4	cuatro	14	catorce
5	cinco	15	quince
6	seis	16	dieciséis
7	siete	17	diecisiete
8	ocho	18	dieciocho
9	nueve	19	diecinueve
20	veinte *	30	treinta *
21	veintiuno	31	treinta y uno
22	veintidós	32	treinta y dos
23	veintitrés	33	treinta y tres
24	veinticuatro	34	treinta y cuatro
25	veinticinco	35	treinta y cinco
26	veintiséis	36	treinta y seis
27	veintisiete	37	treinta y siete
28	veintiocho	38	treinta y ocho
29	veintinueve	39	treinta y nueve
40	cuarenta	80	ochenta
50	cincuenta	90	noventa
60	sesenta	100	cien
70	setenta		

NOTES:

- Numbers below 30 are just one word; above 30 you add “y” (and) and the rest of the number
- Numbers 21, 31, 41, etc. “uno” changes to “un” when followed by a masculine noun.
- Watch the accents; there are four of them, in weird places. (16, 22, 23 and 26)
- Veinte and treinta are just two syllables.

Appendix B - Days of the Week

First of all, in Spanish the days of the week are not capitalized. Go figure.

Note the accent in miércoles and sábado.

lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

Days are masculine so you will always use 'el' with the day: La fecha es lunes el 16 de abril.
This is also why you say "Buenos días" when all the other greetings are feminine (i.e. Buenas Tardes).

Other date-related words:

- La semana - the week
- La fecha - the date
- Ahora - now
- Hoy - today
- Mañana - tomorrow
- Por la mañana - in the morning
- Por la tarde - in the afternoon
- Por la noche - in the night
- Todos los días - every day

Appendix C - Months of the Year/Seasons

Like days of the week, the months are not capitalized.

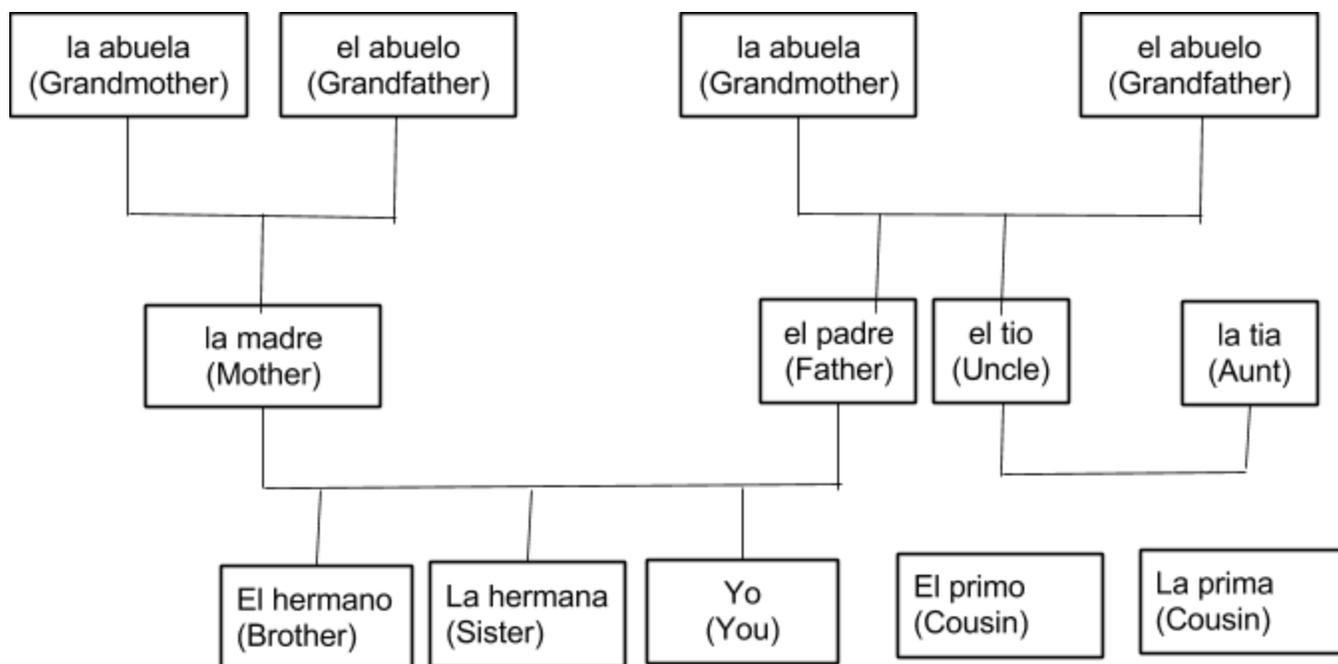
Note that there are NO ACCENTS in any of these names.

enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

Other month-related words:

- La estaciones - the seasons
-

Appendix D - Family (La familia)



(Page 40)

Los parientes	relatives
Los padres/los papas	parents
esposo/esposa	spouse
hijo/hija hijos	son/daughter children
nieto/nieta	grandson/granddaughter
sobrino/sobrina	nephew/niece
hermanastro/ hermanastra	stepbrother/ stepsister
madrastra	stepmother
padrastra	stepfather
Medio hermano Media hermana	Half-brother half-sister
suegro/suegra	father-in-law/mother-in-law
novio/novia	boyfriend/girlfriend
La mascota	pet

Appendix E - Weather (El Tiempo)

There are [many ways](#) to describe the weather:

- **The weather does...** (Used to describe the “feel” of the weather)
Hace + noun (NOTE: Hacer is a verb that means “to do”)
 - Hace bien. (The weather is nice.)
 - Hace mal tiempo. (The weather is bad.)
 - Hace calor. (The weather is hot.)
 - Hace fresco. (The weather is cool.)
 - Hace frío. (The weather is cold.)
 - Hace sol. (The weather is sunny.)
 - Hace viento. (It is windy.)

- **The weather is...**
Ésta + adjective
 - Ésta nublado. (It is cloudy.)
 - Ésta despejado. (It is clear.)

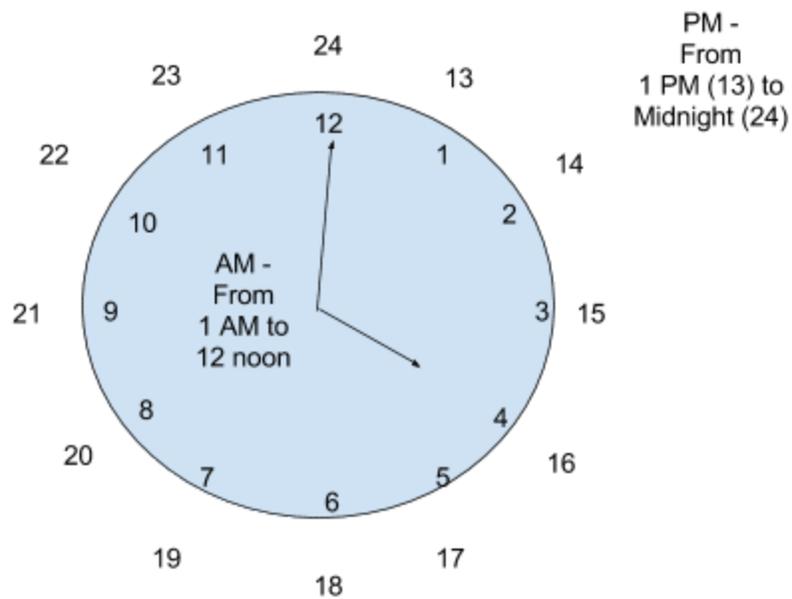
- **There is ...**
Hay + verb
 - Hay viento (There is wind.)
 - Hay niebla (There is fog.)

- **Verb alone.**
 - Llueve. (It's raining.)
 - Nieva. (It's snowing.)

- **The weather today is ...**
El clima de hoy ésta...

Appendix F - Time

Unlike our time which repeats the hours 1 to 12 twice (once for AM and once for PM), Spanish time goes from 1 (1 AM) to 24 (Midnight). There is no need to say AM or PM because each number only occurs once during the day. I think this diagram is silly and unnecessary but la profesora had us draw it in our notebooks so here it is...



<http://www.thespanishexperiment.com/learn-spanish/telling-time.php>

Appendix G - Colors

amarillo/amarilla	yellow
anaranjado/anaranjada	orange
azul	blue
blanco/blanca	white
café	brown
gris	gray
morado/morada	purple
negro/negra	black
rojo/roja	red
rosado/rosada	pink
verde	green

Appendix J - Rules for Cognates

#1: Words that end in any of the following are usually the same as English

- -ar
- -al
- -ble

English	Spanish
Familiar	Familiar
Muscular	Muscular
Regular	Regular
Similar	Similar
Popular	Popular
Hospital	Hospital
Medical	Medical
Animal	Animal
Casual	Casual
Digital	Digital
Final	Final
Ideal	Ideal
Audible	Audible
Cable	Cable
Terrible	Terrible
Destructible	Destructible
Horrible	Horrible
Impossible	Imposible
Visible	Visible

#2: Words that end with these letters just have an “o” added to the end.

- -ct
- -ic
- -id
- -ment

English	Spanish
Act	Acto
Exact	Exacto
Correct	Correcto
Perfect	Perfecto
Product	Producto
Conflict	Conflicto
Alcoholic	Alcohólico
Basic	Básico
Fantastic	Fantástico
Medic	Médico
Organic	Orgánico
Romantic	Romántico
Acid	Ácido
Fluid	Fluido
Rapid	Rápido
Solid	Sólido
Liquid	Líquido
Vivid	Vívido
Argument	Argumento
Cement	Cemento
Department	Departamento *Note extra a

Docu ment	Docu mento
Ele ment	Ele mento
Liga ment	Liga mento
Mome nt	Mome nto
Piga ment	Piga mento

NOTE: The -ic words usually have the stress (and accent) on the last syllable before the -ico

#3: These words replace the ending with something slightly different.

Words that end in **-ance** change to **-ancia**

English	Spanish
Ambul ance	Ambul ancia
Dist ance	Dist ancia
Toler ance	Toler ancia
Eleg ance	Eleg ancia
Import ance	Import ancia
Abund ance	Abund ancia

Words that end in **-ence** change to **-encia**

English	Spanish
Compet ence	Compet encia
Differ ence	Difer encia
Excell ence	Excel encia
Intellig ence	Intelig encia
Pres ence	Pres encia
Viol ence	Viol encia

Words that end in **-ary** change to **-ario**

English	Spanish
Canary	Canario
Diary	Diario
Glossary	Glosario
Primary	Primario
Salary	Salario
Vocabulary	Vocabulario
Temporary	Temporario

Words that end in **-ant** change to **-ante**

English	Spanish
Abund ant	Abund ante
Distant ant	Dist ante
Eleg ant	Eleg ante
Import ant	Import ante
Vac ant	Vac ante
Toler ant	Toler ante
Inst ant	Inst ante

Words that end in **-ous** change to **-oso**

Spanish words that end in -oso tend to be adjectives. In English we can often change a noun into its corresponding adjective by adding -ous e.g advantage/advantageous, harmony/harmonious, space/spacious. You can often also do this in Spanish with -oso e.g peligro (danger)/peligroso (dangerous), lujo (luxury)/lujoso (luxurious).

English	Spanish
Curious	Curioso
Delicious	Delicioso
Glorious	Glorioso
Mysterious	Misterioso
Numerous	Numeroso
Precious	Precioso
Religious	Religioso
Tedious	Tedioso