

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

GRAMMAR REVIEW – Repaso de gramática

1. Spanish Nouns and their Gender – Masculine/Feminine

All nouns in Spanish have a gender. They are either masculine or feminine.

Here is how you can tell if a noun is masculine or feminine (Of course, please remember that there are always exceptions to the rule.):

Masculine Nouns are mostly those nouns that end in the following:

- 1) **-o** Example: *el libro – the book*
- 2) **Most consonants** (There are always exceptions.) Example: *el papel – the paper*
- 3) **-ma** Example: *el programa – the program*
el tema – the theme / topic
el poema – the poem

Feminine Nouns are mostly those nouns that end in the following:

- 1) **-a** Example: *la casa – the house*
- 2) **-ión** Example: *la lección – the lesson* *la nación – the nation*
- 3) **-dad** Example: *la ciudad – the city* *la actividad – the activity*
- 4) **-dad** Example: *la libertad – liberty*
- 5) **-tud** Example: *la actitud – attitude*
- 6) **-umbre** Example: *la costumbre – custom*

2. Articles – A/An, Some, The

Articles can be either definite or indefinite. In English, the definite article is 'The' and the indefinite articles are 'A and An'

In Spanish, the definite article (The) changes according to the gender and the number.

| | |
|--|--|
| El - Masculine Singular Example: <i>El chico (The boy)</i> | Los - Masculine Plural Example: <i>Los chicos (The boys)</i> |
| La - Feminine Singular Example: <i>La chica (The girl)</i> | Las - Feminine Plural Example: <i>Las chicas (The girls)</i> |

In Spanish, the indefinite articles (A/An or Some) change according to the gender and the number.

| | |
|--|---|
| Un - Masculine Singular Example: <i>Un chico (A boy)</i> | Unos - Masculine Plural Example: <i>Unos chicos (Some boys)</i> |
| Una - Feminine Singular Example: <i>Una chica (A girl)</i> | Unas - Feminine Plural Example: <i>Unas chicas (Some girls)</i> |

3. Plural forms

- 1) Nouns that **end in vowels** (a, e, i, o, u) can be made **plural by adding –s**.

Examples: el libro - los libros (the book - the books)

una casa - unas casas (a house – some houses)

- 2) Nouns that **end in a consonant** can be made **plural by adding –es**.

Examples: el mes - los meses (the month - the months)

un marcador - unos marcadores (a marker – some markers)

- 3) If a noun **ends in –z, change the –z into a –c and then add –es** to form the plural.

Examples: el lapiz - los lápices (the pencil - the pencils)

una actriz - unas actrices (an actress – some actresses)

- 4) Some nouns are always plural.

Examples: las gafas (the sunglasses)

las tijeras (the scissors)

4. **Adjectives:** Adjectives are words that describe a noun. Here are the rules that you need to follow when you use adjectives in Spanish.

Rule #1: In Spanish, adjectives are **always placed after the noun**.

Example: El chico alto. - The tall boy.
(noun) (adj.) (adj.) (noun)

Rule #2: In Spanish, adjectives **should match the noun in gender**, that is, if the noun is masculine, then the adjective should be in the masculine form and if the noun is feminine, then the adjective should be in the feminine form.

Here is how you would change the Masculine form to Feminine form:

For Adjectives that end in –o, change the –o to –a.

Example: El chico alto. – La chica alta.
The tall boy. The tall girl.

Adjectives that end in –e or in a consonant remain the same for both forms.

Example: El chico inteligente. – La chica inteligente.
El examen difícil. – La clase difícil.

Rule #3: In Spanish, adjectives **should match the noun in number**, that is, if the noun is singular, then the adjective should be in the singular form and if the noun is plural, then the adjective should be in the plural form.

Here is how you would change the Singular form to Plural form:

For Adjectives that end in a vowel, add an -s.

Example: El chico alto. – Los chicos altos.
La casa roja – Las casas rojas.

For Adjectives that end in a consonant, add -es.

Example: El libro azul. – Los libros azules.
La clase difícil. – Las clases difíciles.

5. **Subject Pronouns:** A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. **A subject pronoun takes the place of the subject in a sentence.** Examples in English: I, You, He, She, We and They.

| | |
|--|---|
| Yo (I) | Nosotros (We) |
| Tú (You) | |
| Él (He) Ella (She) Usted (You) <i>(Polite form)</i> | Ellos (They - masculine) Ellas (They - feminine) Ustedes (You all) |

Examples: Juan es alto. (John is tall.)
 Él es alto. (He is tall.)
 Ana es inteligente. (Ana is intelligent.)
 Ella es inteligente. (She is intelligent.)

In Spanish, there are two forms of the pronoun 'You':

Tú – used with friends and people younger than you.

Usted – used as a polite form to address parents, grandparents, teachers, of authority, etc. It is the respectful way of saying 'you'.

6. The verb 'Ser' (to be)

| | |
|---|---|
| Yo <u>soy</u> (I am) | Nosotros <u>somos</u> (We are) |
| Tú <u>eres</u> (You are) | |
| Él (He is) Ella <u>es</u> (She is) Usted (You are) <i>Polite form</i> | Ellos (They are – masc.) Ellas <u>son</u> (They are – fem.) Ustedes (You all are) |

Use the verb 'ser' when you are talking about the following:

Description: Yo soy alto. (*I am tall.*); Ella es inteligente. (*She is intelligent.*)

Oorigin: Yo soy de los Estados Unidos. (*I am from the United States.*)

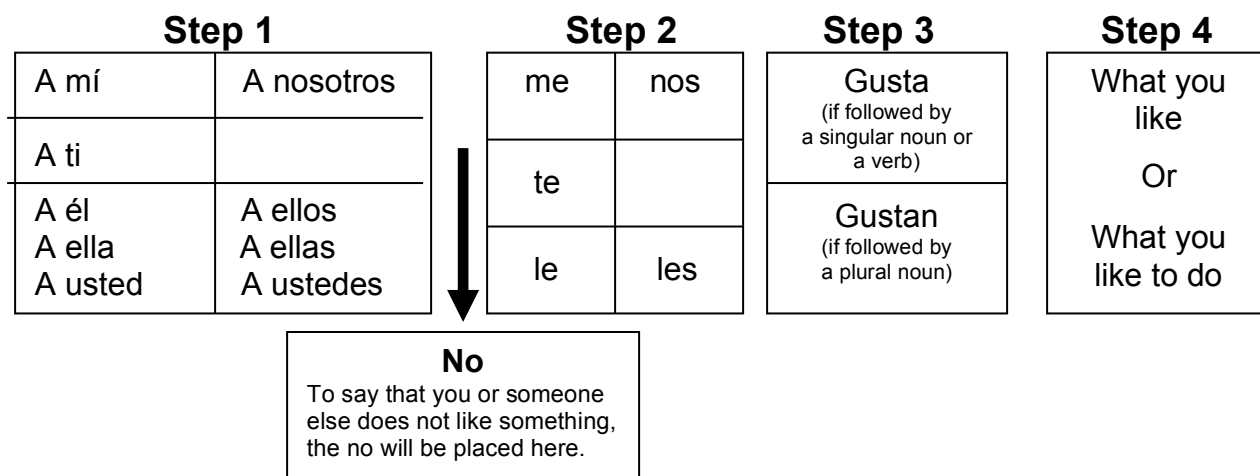
Nationality: Ellos son americanos. (*They are Americans.*)

Time: Es la una. (*It is 1:00*); Son las nueve. (*It is 9:00*)

Date: Es el cuatro de julio. (*It is July 4.*)

Occupation: Tú eres profesor. (*You are a teacher*)

7. The verb 'Gustar': The verb Gustar is used to express likes and dislikes.



| | |
|--|--|
| A mí me gusta el libro. <i>(I like the book.)</i> A mí me gustan los libros. <i>(I like the books.)</i> | A nosotros nos gusta el libro. <i>(We like the book.)</i> A nosotros nos gustan los libros. <i>(We like the books.)</i> |
| A ti te gusta el libro. <i>(You like the book.)</i> A ti te gustan los libros. <i>(You like the books.)</i> | |
| A él le gusta el libro. <i>(He likes the book.)</i> A él le gustan los libros. <i>(He likes the books.)</i> A ella le gusta el libro. <i>(She likes the book.)</i> A ella le gustan los libros. <i>(She likes the books.)</i> A usted le gusta el libro. <i>(You like the book.)</i> A usted le gustan los libros. <i>(You like the books.)</i> | A ellos les gusta el libro. <i>(They like the book.)</i> A ellos les gustan los libros. <i>(They like the books.)</i> A ellas les gusta el libro. <i>(They like the book.)</i> A ellas les gustan los libros. <i>(They like the books.)</i> A ustedes les gusta el libro. <i>(You all like the book.)</i> A ustedes les gustan los libros. <i>(You all like the books.)</i> |

8. The verb 'Tener' (to have)

| | |
|---|---|
| Yo tengo (I have) | Nosotros tenemos (We have) |
| Tú tienes (You have) | |
| Él (He has) Ella tiene (She has) Usted (You have) <i>Polite form</i> | Ellos (They have) Ellas tienen (They have) Ustedes (You all have) |

1) Tener is used to talk about possession.

Example: Yo tengo dos libros. (I have two books.)

Nosotros tenemos cien dólares. (We have hundred dollars.)

2) Tener is used to talk about age.

Example: ¿Cuántos años tienes tú? (How old are you?)

Yo tengo diez años. (I am 10 years old.)

¿Cuántos años tiene ella? (How old is she?)

Ella tiene quince años. (She is 15 years old.)

9. The verb 'Estar' (to be)

| | |
|--|---|
| Yo estoy (I am) | Nosotros estamos (We are) |
| Tú estás (You are) | |
| Él (He is) Ella está (She is) Usted (You are) <i>Polite form</i> | Ellos (They are – masc.) Ellas están (They are – fem.) Ustedes (You all are) |

Use the verb 'estar' when you are talking about the following:

HHealth: Yo estoy bien. (*I am well.*); Ella está mal. (*She is not well.*)

Emotion: Yo estoy feliz. (*I am happy.*); Él está triste. (*He is sad.*)

Location: Ellos están en la cafetería. (*They are in the cafeteria.*)

Progressive Tense: Está nevando. (*It is snowing.*); Está lloviendo. (*It is raining.*)

10. The verb 'Ir' (to go)

| | |
|---|---|
| Yo voy (I go) | Nosotros vamos (We go) |
| Tú vas (You go) | |
| Él (He goes) Ella va (She goes) Usted (You go) <i>Polite form</i> | Ellos (They go) Ellas van (They go) Ustedes (You all go) |

The verb **Ir** is used when talking about where people go or are going.

Examples: Yo voy a la playa. (I go to the beach. / I am going to the beach.)

1. The verb 'Ir' is always **followed by the preposition 'a'** (*to*).

Ir a = to go to Example: Yo voy a la escuela. (*I go to school*)

2. Don't forget that **a + el = al** Example: Ella va **al** banco. (*She goes to the bank*)

3. The verb 'Ir' can be used with the infinitive verb to talk about what one is going to.

Example: Yo voy a estudiar. (*I am going to study.*)

Ellos van a jugar al fútbol. (*They are going to play soccer.*)

11. Contractions in Spanish

1. **de + el = del** (of the) (from the)

2. **a + el = al** (to the)

12. Present Tense forms of Regular Spanish Verbs

Verbs in Spanish end in either **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**.

Verbs have two parts - the stem and the ending.

Example: **HABLAR** **BEBER** **VIVIR**
 (Stem) (Ending) (Stem) (Ending) (Stem) (Ending)

1) The infinitive form of a verb is the verb with the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** ending.

Examples: *Hablar (to speak), Cantar (to sing), Bailar (to dance)*
Comer (to eat), Beber (to drink)
Dormir (to sleep), Vivir (to live)

When you conjugate a verb, you change the infinitive verb according to the subject.

-AR verbs

To conjugate a verb in the present tense, you replace the **-ar** ending with the following endings:

| | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Yo | -o | Nosotros | -amos |
| Tú | -as | | |
| Él | | Ellos | |
| Ella | -a | Ellas | -an |
| Usted | | Ustedes | |

Example - **Hablar** – to speak

| | | | |
|-------|--------|----------|----------|
| Yo | hablo | Nosotros | hablamos |
| Tú | hablas | | |
| Él | | Ellos | |
| Ella | habla | Ellas | hablan |
| Usted | | Ustedes | |

-ER verbs

To conjugate a verb in the present tense, you replace the **-er** ending with the following endings:

| | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Yo | -o | Nosotros | -emos |
| Tú | -es | | |
| Él | | Ellos | |
| Ella | -e | Ellas | -en |
| Usted | | Ustedes | |

Example - **Comer** – to eat

| | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| Yo | como | Nosotros | comemos |
| Tú | comes | | |
| Él | | Ellos | |
| Ella | come | Ellas | comen |
| Usted | | Ustedes | |

-IR verbs

To conjugate a verb in the present tense, you replace the **-ir** ending with the following endings:

| | | | |
|-------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Yo | -o | Nosotros | -imos |
| Tú | -es | | |
| Él | | Ellos | |
| Ella | -e | Ellas | -en |
| Usted | | Ustedes | |

Example - **Escribir** – to write

| | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|------------|
| Yo | escribo | Nosotros | escribimos |
| Tú | escribes | | |
| Él | | Ellos | |
| Ella | escribe | Ellas | escriben |
| Usted | | Ustedes | |

2) When you place two verbs next to each other in a row, you only conjugate the first verb.

Examples: *Yo necesito estudiar. (I need to study.)*
Él necesita descansar. (He needs to rest.)

3) To make a sentence negative, add 'no' in front of the conjugated verb.

Examples: *Yo no miro la televisión. (I don't watch television.)*
Nosotros no bailamos. (We don't dance.)

4) To form a question, insert the question marks and place the subject after the conjugated verbs or at the end of the question.

Examples: *¿Miras tú la televisión? / ¿Miras la televisión tú? (Do you watch television?)*
¿Saca él buenas notas? / ¿Saca buenas notas él? (Does he get good grades?)
¿Baila Luis? (Does Luis dance?)
¿Baila Luis bien? / ¿Baila bien Luis? (Does Luis dance well?)