

# Spanish 1 Study Guide

**(Keep this for next year to remember Spanish 1)**

## **Scantron Exam (120 points)**

### **Types of Questions (120 questions)**

- ✓ Multiple Choice (a, b, c, d, e, ab, ac, ad, ae, bc, bd, be, cd, ce, de )
- ✓ Multiple Choice (a, b, c, d, e)
- ✓ Multiple Choice (a, b, c, d)
- ✓ 5 True/False Questions

### **A. Beginning Dialogue:**

Greet People and Say Goodbye pp. 1-9

Greetings:

**Buenos días.** - Good morning.

**Buenas tardes.** - Good afternoon. (Noon to early evening)

**Buenas noches.** - Good evening. (Late evening, after dark)

**Hola.** - Hello. / Hi.

Say Goodbye: pp. 1-9

**Adiós.** - Goodbye.

**Buenas noches.** - Good night.

**Hasta luego.** - See you later. (Literally: Until later)

**Hasta mañana.** - See you tomorrow. (Literally: Until tomorrow)

**Que te vaya bien.** I wish you (informal) well. (This is used to say goodbye)

**Que le vaya bien.** I wish you (formal) well. (To say goodbye)

Say How You Are: pp. 1-9

**¿Cómo estás?** - How are you? (familiar – to someone your age)

**¿Cómo está usted?** - How are you? (formal – to someone older or unknown)

**¿Qué tal?** - How is it going?

**Bien.** - Fine.

**Mal.** - Bad.

**Más o menos.** - So-so.

**Muy bien.** - Very well.

**Regular.** - Okay.

**¿Y tú?** - And you? (familiar)

**¿Y usted?** - And you? (formal)

**¿Qué pasa?** - What's up?

Make Introductions: pp. 6-9

**¿Cómo se llama?** - What's his / her / your (formal) name?

**Se llama...** - His / Her name is . . .

**¿Cómo te llamas?** - What's your (familiar) name?

**Me llamo...** - My name is . . .

**Te / Le presento a...** - Let me introduce you (familiar / formal) to . . .

**El gusto es mío.** - The pleasure is mine.

**Encantado(a).** - Delighted. / Pleased to meet you. (Girls say "encantada.")

**Igualmente.** - Same here. / Likewise.

**Mucho gusto.** - Nice to meet you.

**¿Quién es?** - Who is he / she / it?

**ir** (to go)

## Present

**yo** **voy**

**nosotros** **vamos**  
**nosotras**

**tú** **vas**

**él**  
**ella**  
**usted**

**va**

**ellos**  
**ellas**  
**ustedes**

**van**

Say Where You Are From:

**¿De dónde eres?** - Where are you (familiar) from?

**¿De dónde es?** - Where is he/she from?

**¿De dónde es usted?** - Where are you (formal) from?

**Soy de...** - I am from . . .

**Es de...** - He / She is from

**tener** (to have)

## Present

**yo** **tengo**

**nosotros** **tenemos**  
**nosotras**

**tú** **tienes**

**él**  
**ella**  
**usted**

**tiene**

**ellos**  
**ellas**  
**ustedes**

**tienen**

B. Vocabulary from Pictures (all units, especially 1.1) <http://quizlet.com/class/467008>

C. Relationships (Family) – Unit 3.2 (page 5)

D. Adjectives (Opposites) (all units, especially 1.2) <http://quizlet.com/class/467008>

E. Articles: un, unos, el, los, etc. & Adjective-Noun Gender Agreement (p. 4)

F. #'s (1-200) (page 5)

G. possession with “de” (page 5) Samantha’s books: \_\_\_\_\_

H. possession with adjectives: mi, mis, tu, tus, su, sus,  
nuestra/nuestro/nuestros/nuestras (page 5)

I. Days of week/months of year (page 5)

J. Verb conjugations (-ar, -er & -ir verbs) (page 4)

K. Time (page 7)

L. Vocabulary from p. 9

M. Ser and Estar (page 8)

N. Question Words p. 2

O. Expressions of time (never, always, a lot, sometimes)

P. Vocab (all units)

Q. Easy Vocab (all units)

R. Parts of House Vocab p. 8

S. What is an infinitive?

T. What is a cognate?

U. The letter “k” in Spanish.

V. Tú commands p. 9

W. Slim Rules

X. Pronunciation Rules

Y. Saber y conocer p. 10

Z. Jugar + a + deporte p. 10

u → ue

## Question Words

the Question Word Song  
(tune: Jingle Bells)

<sup>G</sup> Por qué-why  
<sup>G</sup> Cuándo-when  
<sup>G</sup> Qué-what, dónde-where  
<sup>C</sup> Cuánto-how much, cómo-how  
<sup>A7</sup> Quién means who is there

<sup>G</sup> Por qué-why  
<sup>G</sup> Cuándo-when  
<sup>G</sup> Qué-what, dónde-where  
<sup>C</sup> Cuánto-how much, D7mo-how  
<sup>A7</sup> Quién means who is there  
(tag ending)  
And cuál means which

**¡Avancemos! Unidad 1, Lección 1 GRAMÁTICA**

**Subject Pronouns and ser**

Ser means to be. Use ser to identify a person or say where he or she is.

| Singular |      | Plural       |       |
|----------|------|--------------|-------|
| yo       | soy  | nosotros(as) | somos |
| tú       | eres | vosotros(as) | sois  |
| usted    | es   | ustedes      | son   |
| él, ella | es   | ellos(as)    | son   |

**Gustar with an Infinitive**

Use gustar to talk about what people like to do.

A mí me gusta dibujar.  
A tí te gusta dibujar.  
A usted le gusta dibujar.  
A él, ella le gusta dibujar.  
A nosotros(as) nos gusta dibujar.  
A vosotros(as) os gusta dibujar.  
A ustedes les gusta dibujar.  
A ellos(as) les gusta dibujar.

**Nota gramatical:** Use de with the verb ser to talk about where someone is from.  
Yo soy de Miami. Ellos son de California.

## More Grammar topics you need to know:

### All present tense verbs

- ✓ Regular verbs
- ✓ Irregular Verbs (ir, ser, estar)
- ✓ Stem changing verbs
  - u to ue (jugar)
  - o to ue (dormir, poder)
  - e to ie (pensar, preferir, querer, tener, venir)
  - e to i (decir, pedir, servir)

What does "Hay que...." mean?

Which verb form follows "Hay que....."?

One must vacuum:

### Irregular yo verbs

- -**GO** verbs (decir, hacer, salir, tener, venir)
- ver (veo); saber (sé); conocer (conozco)

### Tú commands

- ✓ Regular (Use él, ella, Ud. form)
- ✓ Irregular (ven, di sal, **haz**, ten, ve, **pon**, sé)

### Possessive adjectives

- ✓ mi, mis; tu, tus; su, sus; nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras

### Noun adjective agreement

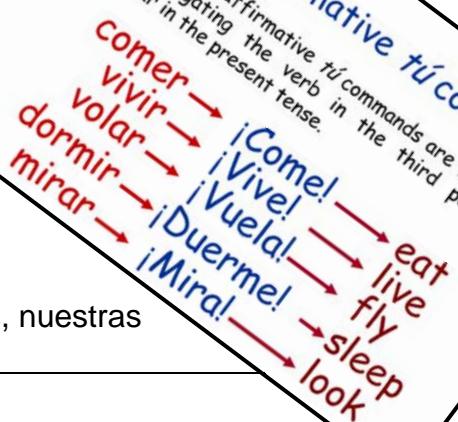
### Comparatives

- ✓ más + adjective + que
- ✓ menos + adjective + que
- ✓ **mejor que**
- ✓ **peor que**
- ✓ **menor que**
- ✓ **mayor que**

### Superlatives

- ✓ el + más (menos) + adjective
- ✓ la + más (menos) + adjective
- ✓ **el mejor; la mejor**
- ✓ **el peor; la peor**
- ✓ **el menor; la menor**
- ✓ **el mayor; la mayor**
- ✓ los + más (menos) + adjective
- ✓ las + más (menos) + adjective
- ✓ **los mejores; las mejores**
- ✓ **los peores; las peores**
- ✓ **los menores; las menores**
- ✓ **los mayores; las mayores**

*Regular affirmative tú commands*  
 The regular affirmative tú commands are formed by conjugating the verb in the third person singular in the present tense.



## Definite and Indefinite Articles

In Spanish, articles match nouns in gender and number.

|           | Definite Article | Noun | Indefinite Article | Noun |
|-----------|------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Masculine | Singular         | el   | chico              | un   |
|           | Plural           | los  | chicos             | unos |
| Feminine  | Singular         | la   | chica              | una  |
|           | Plural           | las  | chicas             | unas |

## Noun-Adjective Agreement

In Spanish, adjectives match the gender and number of the nouns they describe.

|           | Singular      | Plural           |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| Masculine | el chico alto | los chicos altos |
|           | la chica alta | las chicas altas |

*Nota gramatical:* Use ser to describe what people are like.

Ella es alta. Mis amigos son simpáticos.

## Gustar with Nouns

To talk about the things that people like, use gustar + noun.

| Singular          | Plural               |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| me gusta la sopa  | me gustan los jugos  |
| te gusta la sopa  | te gustan los jugos  |
| le gusta la sopa  | le gustan los jugos  |
| nos gusta la sopa | nos gustan los jugos |
| os gusta la sopa  | os gustan los jugos  |
| les gusta la sopa | les gustan los jugos |

# ALL VOCABULARY IS ON QUIZLET!

[quizlet.com/class/467008](https://quizlet.com/class/467008)

# Conjugating Verbs

CONJUGATING = MAKING A VERB AGREE WITH ITS SUBJECT

3 kinds of verbs:

| start with infinitive:           | -AR                       | -ER                        | -IR |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| HABLAR<br>(TO SPEAK)             | COMER<br>(TO EAT)         | VIVIR<br>(TO LIVE)         |     |
| HABL -AR<br>STEM ENDING          | COM -ER<br>STEM ENDING    | VIV -IR<br>STEM ENDING     |     |
| HABL +<br>↓<br>-AR ENDINGS       | COM +<br>↓<br>-ER ENDINGS | VIV +<br>↓<br>-IR ENDINGS  |     |
| Y O<br>NOSOTROS                  | -O<br>-AMOS               | -O<br>-EMOS                |     |
| T U<br>VOSOTROS                  | -AS<br>-ÁIS               | -ES<br>-ÉIS                |     |
| ÉL, ELLA, UD.<br>ELLOS(AS), UDS. | -A<br>-AN                 | -E<br>-EN                  |     |
| YO HABLO<br>(I SPEAK)            | TÚ COMES<br>(YOU EAT)     | ELLOS VIVEN<br>(THEY LIVE) |     |

Spanish411.net

**Talk About Family**

|                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| la abuela        | grandmother                        |
| el abuelo        | grandfather                        |
| los abuelos      | grandparents                       |
| la familia       | family                             |
| la hermana       | sister                             |
| el hermano       | brother                            |
| los hermanos     | brothers, brother(s) and sister(s) |
| la hija          | daughter                           |
| el hijo          | son                                |
| los hijos        | son(s) and daughter(s), children   |
| la madrastra     | stepmother                         |
| la madre         | mother                             |
| el padrastro     | stepfather                         |
| el padre         | father                             |
| los padres       | parents                            |
| el (la) primo(a) | cousin                             |
| los primos       | cousins                            |
| la tía           | aunt                               |
| el tío           | uncle                              |
| los tíos         | uncles, uncle(s) and aunt(s)       |

**Ask, Tell, and Compare Ages**

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ¿Cuántos años tienes? | How old are you?   |
| Tengo... años.        | I am... years old. |
| mayor                 | older              |
| menor                 | younger            |

**Give Dates**

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ¿Cuál es la fecha? | What is the date? |
| Es el... de...     | It's the... of... |
| el primero de...   | the first of...   |
| el cumpleaños      | birthday          |

**¡Feliz cumpleaños!** Happy birthday!  
la fecha de nacimiento birth date

**Pets**

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| el (la) gato(a)  | cat |
| el (la) perro(a) | dog |

**Other Words and Phrases**

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| vivir                         | to live   |
| ya                            | already   |
| NUMBERS FROM 200 TO 1,000,000 |           |
| doscientos (as)               | 200       |
| trescientos (as)              | 300       |
| cuatrocientos (as)            | 400       |
| mil                           | 1,000     |
| un millón (de)                | 1,000,000 |
| MONTHS                        |           |
| enero                         | January   |
| febrero                       | February  |
| marzo                         | March     |
| abril                         | April     |
| mayo                          | May       |
| junio                         | June      |
| julio                         | July      |
| agosto                        | August    |
| septiembre                    | September |
| octubre                       | October   |
| noviembre                     | November  |
| diciembre                     | December  |

**Possessive Adjectives**

In Spanish, possessive adjectives agree in number with the nouns they describe. **Nuestro(a)** and **vuestro(a)** must also agree in gender with the nouns they describe.

| Singular Possessive Adjectives | Plural Possessive Adjectives |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| mi                             | nuestro(a)                   |
| my                             | our                          |
| tu                             | vuestro(a)                   |
| your (familiar)                | your (familiar)              |
| su                             | su                           |
| your (formal)                  | your                         |
| su                             | sus                          |
| his, her, its                  | thier                        |

**Comparatives**

Use with an adjective to compare two things: If no adjective, use these phrases:

- más... que      más que...
- menos... que      menos que...
- tan... como      tanto como...

Irregular comparative words:  
mayor      menor      mejor      peor  
older      younger      better      worse

*Nota gramatical:* Use **de** and a **noun** to show possession.  
el gato de Marisa Marisa's cat

*Nota gramatical:* Use **tener** to talk about how old a person is.  
¿Cuántos años tiene tu amiga? How old is your friend?

el mes – month  
200 – doscientos  
300 – trescientos  
400 – cuatrocientos  
500 – quinientos  
600 – seiscientos  
700 – setecientos  
800 – ochocientos  
900 – nuevecientos  
1,000 – mil  
1,000,000 - un millón (de)

**cero** - zero  
**uno** - one  
**dos** - two  
**tres** - three  
**cuatro** - four  
**cinco** - five  
**seis** - six  
**siete** - seven  
**ocho** - eight  
**nueve** - nine  
**diez** - ten

once  
doce  
trece  
catorce  
quince  
dieciséis  
diecisiete  
dieciocho  
diecinueve  
veinte  
veintiuno  
veintidós  
veintitrés  
veinticuatro  
veinticinco  
veintiséis  
veintisiete  
veintiocho  
veintinueve  
treinta  
treinta y uno  
treinta y dos  
cuarenta  
cincuenta  
sesenta  
setenta  
ochenta  
noventa  
noventa y nueve  
cien

**Use comparatives with:**

- Nouns
- Adjectives
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Numbers

+ Más...que / más que

- Menos...que / menos que

= Tan...como / tanto/a/os/as...como / tanto como

Irregulars: mejor que, peor que, menor que, mayor que



A13.2 La Familia

**Talk About Shopping**

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| el centro comercial        | shopping center, mall            |
| ¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?         | How much does it (do they) cost? |
| Cuesta(n)...               | It (They) cost ...               |
| el dinero                  | money                            |
| el dólar (pl. los dólares) | dollar                           |
| el euro                    | euro                             |
| ir de compras              | to go shopping                   |
| pagar                      | to pay                           |
| el precio                  | price                            |
| la tienda                  | store                            |

**Describe Clothing**

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| la blusa              | blouse     |
| los calcetines        | socks      |
| la camisa             | shirt      |
| la camiseta           | T-shirt    |
| la chaqueta           | jacket     |
| fea(a)                | ugly       |
| el gorro              | winter hat |
| los jeans             | jeans      |
| llevar                | to wear    |
| nuevo(a)              | new        |
| los pantalones        | pants      |
| los pantalones        | shorts     |
| cortos                |            |
| la ropa               | clothing   |
| el sombrero           | hat        |
| el vestido            | dress      |
| los zapatos           | shoes      |
| COLORS                |            |
| amarillo(a)           | yellow     |
| anaranjado(a)         | orange     |
| azul                  | blue       |
| blanco(a)             | white      |
| marrón (pl. marrones) | brown      |
| negro(a)              | black      |

**rojo(a)  
verde**red  
green**Expressions with tener**

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| tener calor  | to be hot   |
| tener frío   | to be cold  |
| tener razón  | to be right |
| tener suerte | to be lucky |

**Discuss Seasons**

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| la estación (pl. las estaciones) | season       |
| el invierno                      | winter       |
| el otoño                         | autumn, fall |
| la primavera                     | spring       |
| el verano                        | summer       |

**Other Words and Phrases**

|               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| durante       | during            |
| cerrar (ie)   | to close          |
| empezar (ie)  | to begin          |
| entender (ie) | to understand     |
| pensar (ie)   | to think, to plan |
| preferir (ie) | to prefer         |
| querer (ie)   | to want           |

**Stem-Changing Verbs: e → ie**

For e → ie stem-changing verbs, the e of the stem changes to ie in all forms except nosotros(as) and vosotros(as).

**querer to want**

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| quiero  | queremos |
| quieres | queréis  |
| quiere  | quieren  |

**Direct Object Pronouns**

Direct object pronouns can be used to replace direct object nouns.

| Singular |                       | Plural |                |
|----------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|
| me       | me                    | nos    | us             |
| te       | you (familiar)        | os     | you (familiar) |
| lo       | you (formal), him, it | los    | you, them      |
| la       | you (formal), her, it | las    | you, them      |

*Nota gramatical:* Use tener to form many expressions that in English would use to be.  
Tengo frío. I am cold

modelo: Use direct object pronouns to state what Esteban does or doesn't want to buy:

No le gustan los zapatos anaranjados. No LOS quiere comprar.

1) Los pantalones son feos. No \_\_\_\_ quiere comprar.

2) No le gusta la camiseta. No \_\_\_\_ quiere comprar.

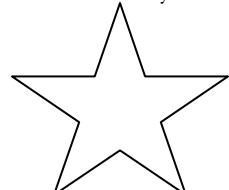
3) Le gustan mucho las camisas. \_\_\_\_ quiere comprar.

4) Prefiere los calcetines verdes. Quiere comprar \_\_\_\_.

Contesta en frases completas.

e--> ie stem changing verbs

querer | cerrar | preferir | entender | pensar | empezar

**querer - to want**

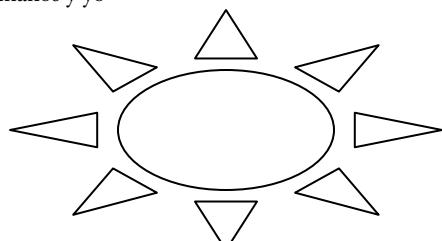
Mañana celebramos el cumpleaños de mi hermana mayor. Voy a la tienda de ropa porque ella 1. \_\_\_\_\_ una chaqueta

nueva. Ya tiene dos chaquetas, pero ella 2. \_\_\_\_\_ que las otras chaquetas son feas. Mis padres no 3. \_\_\_\_\_ por qué necesita

tres chaquetas. Pero ahora el otoño 4. \_\_\_\_\_ y a ella no le gusta tener frío. Mis hermanos y yo

vamos a la tienda Kohl's. Yo 5. \_\_\_\_\_ otra tienda pero ellos tienen el dinero.

Tenemos que llegar antes de las ocho porque la tienda 6. \_\_\_\_\_ a las ocho.



**Describe Places in Town**

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| el café        | café                      |
| el centro      | center, downtown          |
| el cine        | movie theater; the movies |
| el parque      | park                      |
| el restaurante | restaurant                |
| el teatro      | theater                   |

**In a Restaurant**

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| el (la) camarero(a) | (food) server |
| costar (ue)         | to cost       |
| la cuenta           | bill          |
| de postre           | for dessert   |
| el menú             | menu          |
| la mesa             | table         |
| el plato principal  | main course   |
| la propina          | tip           |

**ORDERING FROM A MENU**

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| pedir (i)  | to order, to ask for |
| servir (i) | to serve             |

**FOR DINNER**

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| el arroz     | rice       |
| el bistec    | beef       |
| el brócoli   | broccoli   |
| la carne     | meat       |
| la ensalada  | salad      |
| los frijoles | beans      |
| el pastel    | cake       |
| la patata    | potato     |
| el pescado   | fish       |
| el pollo     | chicken    |
| el tomate    | tomato     |
| las verduras | vegetables |

**Describe Events in Town**

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| el concierto | concert |
| las entradas | tickets |

**la música rock**

rock music

**la película**

movie

**la ventanilla**

ticket window

**Getting Around Town****a pie**

by foot

**la calle**

street

**en autobús**

by bus

**en coche**

by car

**encontrar (ue)**

to find

**tomar**

to take

**Other Words and Phrases****allí**

there

**almorzar (ue)**

to eat lunch

**aquí**

here

**dormir (ue)**

to sleep

**el lugar**

place

**poder (ue)**

to be able, can

**tal vez**

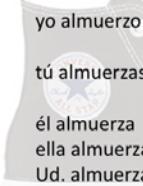
perhaps, maybe

**ver**

to see

**volver (ue)**

to return, to come back

**O>ue****almorzar (to eat lunch)**(also:  
encontrar,  
costar)

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| yo almuerzo   | nosotros almorzamos |
| tú almuerzas  | vosotros almorzáis  |
| él almuerza   | ellos almuerzan     |
| ella almuerza | ellas almuerzan     |
| Ud. almuerza  | Uds. almuerzan      |

**O>ue****Poder (to be able, can)**(also:  
dormir,  
volver)

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| yo puedo   | nosotros podemos |
| tú puedes  | vosotros podéis  |
| él puede   | ellos pueden     |
| ella puede | ellas pueden     |
| Ud. puede  | Uds. pueden      |

**e>i****pedir (to ask for)**

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| yo pido   | nosotros pedimos |
| tú pides  | vosotros pedís   |
| él pide   | ellos piden      |
| ella pide | ellas piden      |
| Ud. pide  | Uds. piden       |

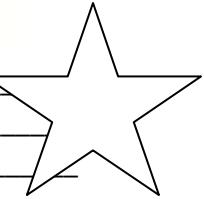
**e>i****servir (to serve)**

|            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| yo sirvo   | nosotros servimos |
| tú sirves  | vosotros servís   |
| él sirve   | ellos sirven      |
| ella sirve | ellas sirven      |
| Ud. sirve  | Uds. sirven       |

It's one o'clock:

It's 2:30pm

At 6:45am

**Stem-Changing Verbs: o → ue**

For o → ue stem-changing verbs, the last o of the stem changes to ue in all forms except nosotros(as) and vosotros(as).

**poder to be able, can**

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| puedo  | podemos |
| puedes | podéis  |
| puede  | pueden  |

**Stem-Changing Verbs: e → i**

For e → i stem-changing verbs, the last e of the stem changes to i in all forms except nosotros(as) and vosotros(as).

**servir to serve**

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| sirvo  | servimos |
| sirves | servís   |
| sirve  | serven   |

# A142 En el restaurante





| Describe a House             |                       | el tocadiscos<br>compacts<br>los videojuegos | CD player<br>video games |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| el apartamento               | apartment             |  |                          |
| el armario                   | closet; armoire       |  |                          |
| bajar                        | to descend            |  |                          |
| la casa                      | house                 |  |                          |
| la cocina                    | kitchen               |  |                          |
| el comedor                   | dining room           |  |                          |
| el cuarto                    | room; bedroom         |  |                          |
| la escalera                  | stairs                |  |                          |
| ideal                        | ideal                 |  |                          |
| el jardín (pl. los jardines) | garden                |  |                          |
| el patio                     | patio                 |  |                          |
| el piso                      | floor (of a building) |  |                          |
| la planta baja               | ground floor          |  |                          |
| la sala                      | living room           |  |                          |
| subir                        | to go up              |  |                          |
| el suelo                     | floor (of a room)     |  |                          |
| Furniture                    |                       |  |                          |
| la alfombra                  | rug                   |  |                          |
| la cama                      | bed                   |  |                          |
| la cómoda                    | dresser               |  |                          |
| las cortinas                 | curtains              |  |                          |
| el espejo                    | mirror                |  |                          |
| la lámpara                   | lamp                  |  |                          |
| los muebles                  | furniture             |  |                          |
| el sillón (pl. los sillones) | armchair              |  |                          |
| el sofá                      | sofa, couch           |  |                          |
| Describe Household Items     |                       |  |                          |
| la cosa                      | thing                 |  |                          |
| el disco compacto            | compact disc          |  |                          |
| el lector DVD                | DVD player            |  |                          |
| el radio                     | radio                 |  |                          |
| el televisor                 | television set        |  |                          |

## ¡Avancemos! Unidad 5, Lección 1

## GRAMÁTICA

## Ser or estar

Ser and estar both mean *to be*.

Use *ser* to indicate origin.

Use *ser* to describe personal traits and physical characteristics.

*Ser* is also used to indicate professions.

You also use *ser* to express possession and to give the time and the date.

Use *estar* to indicate location.

*Estar* is also used to describe conditions, both physical and emotional.

## Ordinal Numbers

When used with a noun, an ordinal number must agree in number and gender with that noun.

Ordinals are placed before nouns.

Primero and tercero drop the o before a masculine singular noun.

# A15.1 La casa y muebles



## estar (to be)

## Present

|                     |       |                           |         |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|
| yo                  | estoy | nosotros                  | estamos |
| tú                  | estás |                           |         |
| él<br>ella<br>usted | está  | ellos<br>ellas<br>ustedes | están   |

## Ser:

Yo soy simpático. Describing

Yo soy Jose. Identifying

Yo soy de Needham. Origin

Yo soy la prima de Julia.

## Estar:

Yo estoy aquí. Location

Yo estoy contenta. Condition

Yo estoy enferma. Health

## The verb ser

|     |      |          |       |
|-----|------|----------|-------|
| yo  | soy  | nosotros | somos |
| tú  | eres | ustedes  | son   |
| Ana | es   | ellos    | son   |

| Plan a Party                           |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| bailar                                 | to dance              |
| cantar                                 | to sing               |
| celebrar                               | to celebrate          |
| dar una fiesta                         | to give a party       |
| las decoraciones                       | decorations           |
| decorar                                | to decorate           |
| la fiesta de sorpresas                 | surprise party        |
| el globo                               | balloon               |
| los invitados                          | guests                |
| invitar a                              | to invite (someone)   |
| salir                                  | to leave, to go out   |
| el secreto                             | secret                |
| venir                                  | to come               |
| Talk About Chores and Responsibilities |                       |
| acabar de...                           | to have just . . .    |
| ayudar                                 | to help               |
| barrer el suelo                        | to sweep the floor    |
| cocinar                                | to cook               |
| cortar el césped                       | to cut the grass      |
| darle de comer al perro                | to feed the dog       |
| deber                                  | should, ought to      |
| hacer la cama                          | to make the bed       |
| lavar los platos                       | to wash the dishes    |
| limpiar (la cocina)                    | to clean the kitchen  |
| limpio(a)                              | clean                 |
| pasar la aspiradora                    | to vacuum             |
| planchar la ropa                       | to iron               |
| poner la mesa                          | to set the table      |
| los quehaceres                         | chores                |
| sacar la basura                        | to take out the trash |
| sucio(a)                               | dirty                 |
| Talk About Gifts                       |                       |
| abrir                                  | to open               |
| buscar                                 | to look for           |

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| envolver (ue)      | to wrap        |
| el papel de regalo | wrapping paper |
| recibir            | to receive     |
| el regalo          | gift           |
| traer              | to bring       |

| Other Words and Phrases |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| decir                   | to say, to tell      |
| hay que                 | one has to, one must |
| poner                   | to put, to place     |
| si                      | if                   |
| todavía                 | still; yet           |

### More Irregular Verbs

Dar, decir, poner, salir, traer, and venir are all irregular.

| decir to say, to tell |       | venir to come |         |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------|
| digo                  | démos | vengo         | venimos |
| dices                 | décis | vienes        | venís   |
| dice                  | dicen | viene         | vienen  |

Some verbs are irregular only in the yo form of the present tense.

| dar | poner | salir | traer  |
|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| doy | pongo | salgo | traigo |

## la fiesta 5.2

### Affirmative tú Commands

Regular affirmative tú commands are the same as the él/ella forms in the present tense.

| Infinitive | Present Tense    | Affirmative tú Command |
|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| lavar      | (él, ella) lava  | ¡Lava los platos!      |
| barrer     | (él, ella) barre | ¡Barre el suelo!       |
| abrir      | (él, ella) abre  | ¡Abre la puerta!       |

There are irregular affirmative tú commands.

| decir | hacer | ir | poner | salir | ser | tener | venir |
|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| di    | haz   | ve | pon   | sal   | sé  | ten   | ven   |

*Nota gramatical:* When you want to say that something has just happened, use the verb acabar de + infinitive.

Acabamos de comprar el pastel para la fiesta.

We just bought the cake for the party

# A1 5.2 Fiestas y quehaceres

di haz pon ten, sal sé ve ven.



### Ven Di Sal Haz Ten Ve Pon Se?



Vin Diesel has 10 weapons, eh?



### Describe the Weather: pp. 20-21

#### ¿Qué tiempo hace? - What is the weather like?

Hace calor. - It is hot.

Hace frío. - It is cold.



Nieva.  
It is snowing.



Hace sol.  
It is sunny.



Llueve.  
It is raining.

You will have to memorize a few of these WEIRD commands:



|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| poner | put!   |
| ten   | have!  |
| venir | come!  |
| salir | leave! |
| ser   | be!    |
| decir | say!   |
| ir    | go!    |
| hacer | do!    |

| Sports              |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| el básquetbol       | basketball       |
| el béisbol          | baseball         |
| el fútbol americano | football         |
| nadar               | to swim          |
| la natación         | swimming         |
| patinar             | to skate         |
| patinar en linea    | to in-line skate |
| el tenis            | tennis           |
| el voleibol         | volleyball       |

el partido peligroso(a)  
perder (ie)

game  
dangerous  
to lose

#### Locations and People

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| los aficionados                             | fans     |
| el (la) atleta                              | athlete  |
| el campeón (pl. los campeones), la campeona | champion |
| el campo                                    | field    |
| la cancha                                   | court    |
| el equipo                                   | team     |
| el estadio                                  | stadium  |
| el (la) ganador(a)                          | winner   |
| el (la) jugador(a)                          | player   |
| la piscina                                  | pool     |

#### Sports Equipment

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| el bate              | bat            |
| el casco             | helmet         |
| el guante            | glove          |
| los patines en linea | in-line skates |
| la pelota            | ball           |
| la raqueta           | racket         |

#### Talk About Sports

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| comprender las reglas | to understand the rules |
| favorito(a)           | favorite                |

ganar

to win

## los deportes 6.1

### Saber

to know, have knowledge of, know how to do

### Conocer

to be familiar with or acquainted with, as in a person or place. Also means “to meet” when you meet somebody for the first time

### The Verb jugar

Jugar is a stem-changing verb in which the u changes to ue in all forms except nosotros(as) and vosotros(as).

jugar to play

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| juego  | jugamos |
| juegas | jugáis  |
| juega  | juegan  |

When you use jugar with the name of a sport, use jugar a + sport.

### The Verbs saber and conocer

Both saber and conocer mean to know and have irregular yo forms in the present tense.

saber to know

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| sé    | sabemos |
| sabes | sabéis  |
| sabe  | saben   |

conocer to know

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| conozco | conocemos |
| conoces | conocéis  |
| conoce  | conocen   |

- Use saber to talk about factual information you know. You can also use saber + infinitive to say that you know how to do something.
- Use conocer when you want to say that you are familiar with a person or place. You also use conocer to talk about meeting someone for the first time.

*Nota gramatical:* When a specific person is the direct object of a sentence, use the personal a after the verb and before the person.

No conozco a Raúl. I don't know Rail.

### saber (to know)

#### Present

|                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| yo sé              | nosotros nosotras sabemos |
| tú sabes           |                           |
| él/ella/usted sabe | ellos/ellas/ustedes saben |

### conocer (to know)

#### Present

|                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| yo conozco           | nosotros nosotras conocemos |
| tú conoces           |                             |
| él/ella/usted conoce | ellos/ellas/ustedes conocen |



jugar = u → ue

### JUGAR + A + (NAME OF SPORT) = TO PLAY A SPORT

Yo juego al tenis. | Ellos juegan al golf.

A16.1 Los deportes