

Bonus
OVER
100
test
questions

QuickStudy

SPANISH Grammar

THE ALPHABET

There are 30 letters in the Spanish alphabet:

a	n	ene
b	ñ	eñe
c	o	o
ch	p	pe
d	q	cu
e	r	ere
fe	rr	erre
g	s	ese
hache	t	te
i	u	u
jota	v	ve
ka	w	doble ve
le	x	quis
lle	y	igriega
me	z	zeta

NUMERALS

0	cero	11	once
1	un(o)	12	doce
2	dos	13	trece
3	tres	14	catorce
4	cuatro	15	quince
5	cinco	16	dieciséis
6	seis	17	diecisiete
7	siete	18	dieciocho
8	ocho	19	diecinueve
9	nueve		
10	diez		

Uno, or any number ending in **uno**, drops the final **o** when followed by a masculine noun: **un libro, veintiún profesores.**

CARDINALS

20	veinte	200	doscientos, as
21	veintiún(o)	300	trescientos, as
22	veintidós	400	cuatrocientos, as
30	treinta	500	quinientos, as
31	treinta y un(o)	600	seiscientos, as
32	treinta y dos	700	setecientos, as
40	cuarenta	800	ochocientos, as
50	cinquenta	900	novecientos, as
60	sesenta	1000	mil
70	setenta	2000	dos mil
80	ochenta	1,000,000	un millón(de)
90	noventa	2,000,000	dos millones(de)
100	cien (to)		

ORDINALS

1st	primero
2nd	segundo
3rd	tercero
4th	cuarto
5th	quinto
6th	sexto
7th	séptimo
8th	octavo
9th	noveno
10th	décimo
11th	undécimo
20th	vigésimo

RULES OF STRESS

When a word ends in a vowel, **n** or **s**, the stress falls on the next to the last syllable:

ca **ba** llo (horse), e **xa** men (exam), e **l** los (they).

When a word ends in a consonant, except **n** or **s**, the stress falls in the last syllable: es pa **ñol** (Spanish), **ciu dad** (city).

When the pronunciation of a word does not conform to any of the above rules, a written accent is required to indicate which syllable to stress: ca **fé** (coffee), **ár bol** (tree).

D. Sometimes, written accents are used to distinguish the function or the meaning between two words with the same spelling:

1. **tú** (you, familiar, subject pronoun) and **tu** (your, possessive adjective).

2. **dé** (verb to give) and **de** (preposition).

3. **sí** (yes), **si** (if).

4. Certain pronouns such as **que**, **quien(es)**, **cual(es)**, **cuanto(a)**, **cuantos(as)**, and certain adverbs such as **cuando** and **donde**, when used as interrogatives, have a written accent: ¿**Cuándo** vas a estudiar? ¿**Quiénes** vienen?

SYLLABIFICATION

A vowel or a vowel combination can constitute a syllable.

Diphthongs and triphthongs are considered single vowels and cannot be divided: es-**tu-dian-te** (student); a-**bue-la** (grandmother).

Three strong vowels (a, e, o) do not form a diphthong and are separated into two syllables: em-**ple-o** (job); re-**a-li-dad** (reality).

A written accent on a weak vowel (**i**, **u**) breaks the diphthong:

Thus, the vowels are separated into two syllables: re-**ú-ne** (reunite); **dí-a** (day).

A single consonant forms a syllable with the vowel that follows it: mu-**ñe-ca** (doll); za-**pa-tos** (shoes).

Note: **rr** is considered a single consonant: pe-**rr-o** (dog); ma-**rrón** (brown).

When two consonants appear between two vowels, they are separated into syllables: mar-**tes** (Tuesday); car-**ta** (letter).

Exception: If **b**, **c**, **d**, **f**, **g**, **p**, or **t** are followed by **l** or **r**: cla-**se** (class); a-**pre-n-der** (to learn).

When three consonants appear between two vowels, only the last one is included in the following syllable: ins-**tí-tu-to** (institute); trans-**fe-rir** (to transfer).

1. Exception: If **b**, **c**, **d**, **f**, **g**, **p**, or **t** are followed by **l** or **r**: hom-**bre** (man); In-**gla-te-rra** (England).

CAPITALIZATION

Only the first word in a sentence and proper nouns are capitalized.

El señor García viajó a los Estados Unidos el dos de

on May 2, 1993.)

B. Nouns and adjectives

1. Denoting nationality, religious affiliation, names of languages, months of the year, and days of the week are generally **not** capitalized.

C. Names

1. Countries, persons, continents, and the first word of a title are normally capitalized.

NOUNS

GENDER

Nouns are either feminine or masculine, whether they refer to a person, place, thing, or quality, and are usually accompanied by an article.

A. Most nouns ending in **-o** are masculine: **el libro** (the book), but there are exceptions such as **la mano** (the hand), **la moto** (the motorcycle).

1. Some nouns ending in **-ma** which refer to non-concrete things are masculine: **el clima** (the climate), **el drama** (the drama), **el idioma** (the language), **el poeta** (the poet), **el problema** (the problem), **el programa** (the program), **el sistema** (the system), **el tema** (the theme).

B. Most nouns ending in **-a** are feminine: **la mesa** (the table), with exceptions such as **el mapa** (the map), **el día** (the day).

1. Nouns ending **ión**, **-dad**, **-tad**, **-tud**, **-umbre** are feminine: **la estación** (the season), **la opresión** (the oppression), **la ciudad** (the city), **la libertad** (the freedom), **la juventud** (the youth), **la muchedumbre** (the crowd).

PLURAL

A. If the noun ends in:

1. a vowel, add **-s**: **libro/libros, puerta/puertas.**
2. a consonant, add **-es**: **pared/paredes, profesor/profesores.**
3. **-z**, change it to a **-c** and add **-es**: **lápiz/lápices, luz/luces.**

ARTICLES

Agree in gender and number with the noun that they accompany.

A. Definite articles [**el, la, los, las (the)**] uses:

1. With infinitives used as nouns, particularly at the beginning of a sentence: **El estudiar es bueno.** (Studying is good.)
2. With nouns listed in a series: **Pongo el libro, el cuaderno y la pluma sobre la mesa.** (I put the book, the notebook, and the pen on the table.)
3. With certain nouns such as **escuela, corte, cárcel** where English omits the article: **Los ladrones van a la cárcel.** (Thieves go to jail); **Los chicos aprenden mucho en la escuela.** (Children learn a lot in school.)
4. To identify an intangible concept: **La bondad es una virtud.** (Kindness is a virtue.)
5. To identify something specific that precedes a demonstrative adjective: **El muchacho éste no tiene dinero**

(This young man does not have [any] money.)

6. With noun of weight or measure: **Las naranjas cuestan un dólar la libra.** (The oranges cost one dollar per pound.)
7. With titles, ranks, and professions when used with a proper name: **La doctora García llamó.** (Dr. García called.)
8. With name of a subject: **Estudio la historia.** (I study history.)
9. With days of the week to indicate when something occurs, where we use "on" in English: **A veces vamos al cine el sábado.** (Sometimes we go to the movies on Saturday.)
10. With parts of the body or articles of clothing, especially if the possessor is clearly indicated as in the case of reflexive verbs: **Me pongo el abrigo.** (I put on my coat.)
11. With the seasons of the year: **En la primavera llueve mucho.** (In spring it rains a lot.)
12. To show possession: **El abrigo de mi hermano está en el armario.** (My brother's coat is in the closet.)
13. With names of certain cities, countries, and continents: **la Argentina, los Estados Unidos, la Habana, la América del Sur.**
14. With a proper noun modified by an adjective: **el pequeño José** (Little Joseph).
15. With a noun in apposition with a pronoun: **Nosotros los norteamericanos** (We North Americans).
16. Precedes hour when telling time: **Es la una.** (It is one o'clock.)

Note: The masculine singular form of the definite article, **el**, is used before certain feminine nouns that begin with stressed **a**: **el águila** (eagle), **el agua** (water).

B. Indefinite articles

1. **un, una, unos, unas** (a, some) normally precede a noun.
2. In specific cases, an article is not used.

a. After a form of the verb **ser** (to be) when the noun following it is not modified: **Yo soy profesora.** vs. **Yo soy una buena profesora.**

ADVERBS

A. Modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

1. To form an adverb, add **-mente** to feminine singular form of adjective: **correcto - correctamente** (correctly).
2. An adverb precedes the adjective it modifies but normally follows the verb it modifies: **La profesora es muy inteligente.** (The professor is very intelligent); **Ellos pronuncian bien.** (They pronounce well.)

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

A. Inequality

1. Formed by placing **más** or **menos** before and **que** after the adjective, adverb, or noun: **Nérida es más baja que Elena.** (Nérida is shorter than Helen); **Rosa canta menos frecuentemente que su hermana.** (Rosa sings less frequently than her sister); **El chico tiene menos dinero que yo.** (The boy has less money than I.)
2. Irregular forms: **bueno, mejor** (good, better); **mal, peor** (bad, worse); **grande, mayor** (big, bigger, or older)

B. Equality

1. Formed by using **tan**, followed by an adjective or adverb plus **como**: **Isabel es tan inteligente como Lucía.** (Isabel is as intelligent as Lucía.)
- a. **Tanto(s,a,as)** is used with a noun: **Tengo tanto dinero**

C. Superlatives

- The superlative is formed by placing a definite article and **más** or **menos** in front of an adjective: **Roberto es el chico más inteligente de la clase.** (Roberto is the most intelligent boy in the class.)
 - De** is used in this instance as the English equivalent of "in."
 - The noun can be omitted: **Roberto es el más inteligente de la clase.**

ADJECTIVES

A. Describe a noun or pronoun.

- Must agree in gender and number with the noun they modify.
 - Most masculine adjectives end in -o.
 - Most feminine adjectives end in -a.
 - Adjectives that do not end in -o or -a use this form for both the feminine and the masculine.
 - Adjectives ending in -án and -ón are made feminine by adding -a and dropping the accent.
 - Adjectives ending in -dor are made feminine by adding -a: **encantador - encantadora.**
 - Adjectives of nationality ending in a consonant are made feminine by adding -a and dropping the accent (if there is one): **alemán - alemana.**
- Adjectives are made plural the same way as nouns.
 - Adjectives that modify two or more nouns of different gender are normally masculine plural.

B. Descriptive adjectives

- Generally follow the nouns they modify: **el libro interesante** (the interesting book); **la casa blanca** (the white house).
- If, however, the adjective does not add a distinguishing characteristic or emphasis, but rather readily associates with the noun, descriptive adjectives will frequently precede the noun: **la blanca nieve** (the white snow).

C. Limiting adjectives

- Demonstratives, possessives, and indefinite articles, cardinal numbers, and ordinal numbers usually precede the noun: **estas camisas** (these shirts); **mis amigos** (my friends); **muchos dólares** (many dollars); **siete coches** (seven cars); and **el quinto capítulo** (the fifth chapter).
- Certain adjectives normally precede the nouns they modify and lose their final -o before a masculine singular noun: **un buen muchacho** (a good boy); **el primer año** (the first year); **algún día** (some day).

D. Demonstrative adjectives

MASCULINE	FEMININE
este libro this book	esta pluma this pen
estos libros these books	estas plumas these pens
ese libro that book near you	esa pluma that pen near you
esos libros those books near you	esas plumas those pens near you
aquel libro that book over there	aquella pluma that pen over there
[indicate farther distance from speaker]	
aquellos libros those books over there	aquellas plumas those pens over there

E. Possessive adjectives

MASCULINE	FEMININE
mi coche my car	mi casa my house
mis coches my cars	mis casas my houses
tu coche your car (familiar)	tu casa your house (familiar)
tus coches your cars (familiar)	tus casas your houses (familiar)
su coche his car; her car; your car (formal); their car	su casa his house; her house; your house (formal); their house
sus coches his cars; her cars; your cars (formal); their cars	sus casas his houses; her houses; your houses (formal); their houses
nuestro coche our car	nuestra casa our house
nuestros coches our cars	nuestras casas our houses
vuestro coche your car (familiar)	vuestra casa your house (familiar)
vuestros coches your cars (familiar)	vuestras casas your houses (familiar)

PREPOSITIONS

Connect a noun or pronoun to another word.

MOST COMMON

a at, to	hacia toward
ante before	hasta until, up to
bajo under	para for, in order to
con with	por by, for
contra against	según according to
de of, from	sin without
desde from, since	sobre on
en in	tras behind

Many verbs require a preposition before an infinitive. (It is best to learn the verb along with the preposition.)

A. "a" (to)

- Verbs of commencement, motion, teaching, and learning must be followed by a before an infinitive: **aprender a, comenzar a, ir a**, etc.

B. con (with)

- Verbs that require **con** are: **contar con, soñar con**

C. de (from)

- Verbs that require **de** are: **acabar de, dejar de, olvidarse de, tratar de**

D. en (in)

E. por (for, through)

- With **por**: **preocuparse por**

USAGE

A. Personal "A"

- Spanish requires an **a** before a direct object that refers to a definite person or persons: **Tú ves a ese joven todos los días.** (You see that young man every day.)

B. De used to form possession

- El libro de Juan es rojo.** (John's book is red.)

C. Para

- Purpose, direction, destination, or intention: **El estudia para abogado.** (He is studying to be a lawyer.)
- A time limit by which something is to be done: **Terminaré el proyecto para el lunes.** (I will finish the project by Monday.)
- In idiomatic expressions: **para siempre** (for ever)

D. Por

- Along or through, for, during a period of time, in exchange for, for the sake of, per, by means of: **Caminan por el parque.** (They walk through the park); **Fueron a México por dos semanas.** (They went to Mexico for two weeks.)
- Por** in idiomatic expressions: **por favor** (please), **por ejemplo** (for example), **por eso** (therefore)

PRONOUNS

Words that replace nouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	As subject	As indirect object	As direct object
yo	I	me to me	me me
tú	you (fam.)	te to you (fam.)	te you (fam.)
él	he	le to him, to her, to you (form.)	lo him, it, you (masc.)
ella	she		la her, it, you (fem.)
usted	you (form.)		
nosotros	(-as) we	nos to us	nos (us)
vosotros	(-as) you (fam.)	os to you (fam.)	os you (fam.)
ellos	they (masc.)	les to them, to you (form.)	los them, you (masc.)
ellas	they (fem.)		las them, you (fem.)
ustedes	you (form.)		

OTHER PRONOUNS

A. Possessive

- Formed by using the appropriate definite article (**el, los, la, las**) plus a long form of the possessive given below.
- Agrees in gender and number with the noun it replaces: **Mi hermana es más alta que la tuya.** (My sister is taller than yours.)

singular-m/f	plural-m/f	
el mío, la mía	los míos, las mías	mine
el tuyo, la tuya	los tuyos, las tuyas	yours (fam. sing.)
el suyo, la suya	los suyos, las suyas	yours (formal)
		his, hers, its
el nuestro, la nuestra	los nuestros, las nuestras	ours
el vuestro, la vuestra	los vuestros, las vuestras	yours (fam. pl.)
el suyo, la suya	los suyos, las suyas	yours (formal), theirs

B. Demonstrative

masc.	fem.	neuter	
éste	ésta	esto	this one (here)
éstos	éstas		these (here)
ése	ésa	eso	that one (there)
ésos	ésas		those (there)
aqué	aquélla	aquello	that one (over there)
aquéllos	aquéllas		those (over there)

Nosotros queremos ver estas blusas y aquéllas.
(We want to see these blouses and those over there.)

C. Relative

- Connect the subordinate clause with an antecedent in the main clause.
- Relative pronouns are never omitted in Spanish.
- Que** is the most common relative pronoun and is invariable in form.
 - It may refer to both people and things, regardless of gender and number.
 - It may also be used as a subject or an object.
- Quien, quienes** (who, whom) refer only to people.
 - Quien** is normally used after the prepositions **a, de, con**, and **en**.

D. Interrogative

- ¿qué?** (what?)
- ¿cuál? ¿cuáles?** (what? which?)
- ¿cuánto? ¿cuánta?** (how much?)
- ¿cuántos? ¿cuántas?** (how many?)
- ¿quién? ¿quiénes?** (who?)

E. Reflexive

singular	plural
me myself	nos ourselves
te yourself (familiar)	os yourselves (familiar)
se himself, herself; yourself (formal)	se themselves; yourselves (formal)

POSITION OF DIRECT & INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

A. Before the verb if it is:

- A conjugated verb: **Ella lo estudia.** (She studies it); **Elena nos ve.** (Elena sees us.)
 - Exception to this rule is affirmative imperative, in which case the object pronoun follows (and is attached to) the verb: **Dígame.** (Tell me); **Cómalo.** (Eat it.)

B. After (attached to) the verb if it is:

- An infinitive: **Quiero comerlo.** (I want to eat it.)
- A present participle: **Estoy estudiándolo.** (I am studying it.)

Note: Both infinitive and present participles are very often preceded by a conjugated verb or after the infinitive/present participle: **Lo quiero comer/Quiero comerlo; Estoy estudiándolo/Lo estoy estudiando.**

C. Direct and indirect object pronouns together:

- When two object pronouns appear in a sentence, the indirect object pronoun precedes the direct object pronoun: **David te lo dio.** (David gave it to you.)
- If both pronouns are in the third person, **le, les** are replaced by **se**: **Se lo escribo** or **Voy a escribirse.** (I write it to him, her, you, singular or plural, to them, feminine or masculine plural.)
- Since **se** may mean to him, to her, to them, to you, etc., one can add a plus the prepositional pronoun form to clarify: **a él, a ella, a usted, a ustedes, a ellos, a ellas; La madre se lo compra [a ellos].** (The mother buys it for them.)

AS OBJECTS OF PREPOSITION

The pronouns that are used with or follow a preposition are the same as the subject pronouns, except for the first- and second-persons singular and the reflexive **si**.

singular	plural
mí me	nosotros us
ti you (familiar)	vosotros you (familiar)
él him	ellos them (masculine)
ella her	ellas them (feminine)
usted you (formal)	ustedes you (formal)

With **con**: **mí, ti, sí** become **conmigo, contigo, consigo**

VERBS

VERBS HAVE THREE MOODS

A. Indicative

- Expresses facts and actual situations.

B. Subjunctive

- Used to express actions that are doubtful, possible, or desirable.

C. Imperative

- Used to express orders (commands).

CATEGORIZED INTO THREE CONJUGATIONS

A. According to infinitive endings: -ar, -er, -ir

- Most verb forms are created by dropping the infinitive ending (leaving the infinitive stem) and adding other endings.
- Verbs following these general formation rules are called regular verbs.

B. Different endings

- Depend on mood, tense, or person of verb (infinitive, present and past participle do not change).

FORMATION OF REGULAR VERBS:

Indicative & Subjunctive Mood, Simple Tenses

-ar ending: **hablar = to speak**

Pres. Part: **habl + ando**

Past. Part: **habl + ado**

	Singular			Plural			
Present	habl	o	as	a	amos	áis	an
Imperfect	habl	aba	abas	aba	ábamos	abais	aban
Preterite	habl	é	aste	ó	amos	asteis	aron
Future	hablar	é	ás	á	emos	éis	án
Conditional	hablar	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían
Pres. Subj.	habl	e	es	e	emos	éis	en
Imp. Subj.	habla	ra	ras	ra	ramos	rais	ran

-er ending: **comer = to eat**

Pres. Part: **com + iendo**

Past. Part: **com + ido**

	Singular			Plural			
Present	com	o	es	e	emos	éis	en
Imperfect	com	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían
Preterite	com	í	iste	ió	imos	isteis	ieron
Future	comer	é	ás	á	emos	éis	án
Conditional	comer	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían
Pres. Subj.	com	a	as	a	amos	áis	an

QuickStudy

PRETERITE TENSE

- andar:** anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron
- caber:** cupe, cupiste, cupo, cupimos, cupisteis, cupieron
- caer:** caí, caíste, cayó, caímos, caísteis, cayeron
- conducir:** conduje, condujiste, condujo, condujimos, condujisteis, condujeron
- creer:** creí, creíste, creyó, creímos, creísteis, creyeron
- dar:** di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron
- decir:** dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron
- detener:** detuve, detuviste, detuvo, detuvimos, detuvisteis, detuvieron
- estar:** estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
- haber:** hube, hubiste, hubo, hubimos, hubisteis, hubieron
- hacer:** hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, hicisteis, hicieron
- ir:** fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
- leer:** leí, leíste, leyó, leímos, leísteis, leyeron
- poder:** pude, pudiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron
- poner:** puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron
- querer:** quise, quisiste, quiso, quisimos, quisisteis, quisieron
- reír:** reí, reíste, rió, reímos, reísteis, rieron
- saber:** supe, supiste, supo, supimos, supisteis, supieron
- ser:** fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
- tener:** tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron
- traer:** traje, trajiste, traje, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron
- traducir:** traduje, tradujiste, tradujo, tradujimos, tradujisteis, tradujeron
- venir:** vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, vinisteis, vinieron
- ver:** vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

FUTURE & CONDITIONAL

A. The following 12 verbs change the stems for both the future and the conditional tenses:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. caber: cabr | 5. poder: podr | 9. salir: saldr |
| 2. decir: dir | 6. poner: pondr | 10. tener: tendr |
| 3. haber: habr | 7. querer: querr | 11. valer: valdr |
| 4. hacer: har | 8. saber: sabr | 12. venir: vendr |

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

- A. **dar:** dé, des, dé, demos, deis, den
 B. **estar:** esté, estés, esté, estéis, estén
 C. **haber:** haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayáis, hayan
 D. **ir:** vaya, vayas, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan
 E. **saber:** sepa, sepas, sepa, sepamos, sepáis, sepan
 F. **ser:** sea, seas, sea, seamos, seáis, sean

IMPERATIVE (TÚ)

decir - di **ir** - ve **salir** - sal **valer** - vale
hacer - haz **poner** - pon **tener** - ten **venir** - ven

AUXILIARY VERB USED TO FORM PERFECT TENSES

-er ending: **haber** = to have

Pres. Part - **habiendo**; Past. Part - **habido**

Present he, has, ha, hemos, habéis, han

Imperfect había, habías, había, habíamos, habíais, habían

Preterite hube, hubiste, hubo, hubimos, hubisteis, hubieron

Future habré, habrás, habrá, habremos, habréis, habrán

Conditional habría, habrías, habría, habríamos, habríais, habrían

Pres. Subj. haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayáis, hayan

Past. Subj. hubiera, hubieras, hubiera, hubiéramos, hubierais, hubieran

IMPERFECT TENSE

- A. **ir:** iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban
 B. **ser:** era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran
 C. **ver:** veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veíais, veían

CHANGES DUE TO ORTHOGRAPHY

acercarse: me acerqué	gozar: gocé
almorzar: almorcé	llegar: llegué
buscar: busqué	pagar: pagué
comenzar: comencé	sacar: saqué

VERB TENSES, FORM & USAGE

INDICATIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE

- A. Usage
 1. Describe events occurring now or that occur regularly.

-ir ending: vivir = to live

Pres. Part: viv + iendo

Past. Part: viv + ido

	Singular				Plural		
Present	viv	o	es	e	imos	is	en
Imperfect	viv	ia	ias	ia	famos	fais	ían
Preterite	viv	i	iste	ió	imos	isteis	ieron
Future	vivir	é	ás	á	emos	éis	án
Conditional	vivir	ia	ias	ia	famos	fais	ían
Pres. Subj.	viv	a	as	a	amos	áis	an
Imp. Subj.	vivie	ra	ras	ra	ramos	rais	ran

STEM-CHANGING VERBS

Most common present tense verb stem changes:

1. E - IE

comenzar	empezar	pensar	sentarse
despertarse	encender	perder	sentir
divertirse	helar	nevar	sentirse

2. O - UE

acordarse	costar	encontrar
acostarse	devolver	llover
almorzar	doler	morir
contar	dormirse	mostrar

3. E - I

corregir	repetir	sonreír
pedir	seguir	vestirse
reírse	servir	

4. U - UE

jugar

PRESENT TENSE

A. The stem of many verbs is subject to a vowel split when stressed.

1. e to ie, o to ue, u to ue, and e to i.

2. These changes occur in all persons except first- and second-person plural (nosotros and vosotros).

	E - IE	O - UE	U - UE	E - I
yo	cerrar cerr+ o	poder pued+ o	jugar jueg+ o	pedir pid+ o
tú	cierr+ as	pued+ es	jueg+ as	pid+ es
el	cierr+ a	pued+ e	jueg+ a	pid+ e
ella	cierr+ a	pued+ e	jueg+ a	pid+ e
usted	cierr+ a	pued+ e	jueg+ a	pid+ e
nosotros	cerr+ amos	pod+ emos	jug+ amos	ped+ imos
vosotros	cerr+ áis	pod+ éis	jug+ áis	ped+ is
ellos	cierr+ an	pued+ en	jueg+ an	pid+ en
ellas	cierr+ an	pued+ en	jueg+ an	pid+ en
ustedes	cierr+ an	pued+ en	jueg+ an	pid+ en

PRETERITE

A. Verbs ending in -ar and -er which are stem changing in the present are regular in the preterite: **volver:** volví, volviste, volvió, volvimos, volvisteis, volvieron.

B. Verbs ending in -ir which are stem-changing in the present are also stem-changing in the preterite.

1. e changes to i; o changes to u

2. The stem change only occurs in the third-person singular and plural of the preterite: **preferir:** preferí, preferiste, prefirió, preferimos, preferisteis, prefirieron.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT TENSE

- A. **cocer:** cuezo, cueces, cuece, cocemos, cocéis, cuecen
 B. **coger:** cojo, coges, coge, cogemos, cogéis, cogen
 C. **dar:** doy, das, da, damos, dais, dan
 D. **decir:** digo, dices, dice, decimos, decís, dicen
 E. **estar:** estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están
 F. **haber:** he, has, ha, hemos, habéis, han
 G. **ir:** voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van
 H. **obtener:** obtengo, obtienes, obtiene, obtenemos, obtenéis, obtienen
 I. **oír:** oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen
 J. **reír:** río, ríes, ríe, reímos, reís, ríen
 K. **ser:** soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son
 L. **sonreír:** sonrío, sonrías, sonrío, sonreímos, sonrías, sonrían
 M. **tener:** tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen
 N. **venir:** vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venís, vienen

VERBS IRREGULAR IN THE FIRST PERSON ONLY

caber: quepo	poner: pongo
caer: caigo	saber: sé
conducir: conduzco	salir: salgo
conocer: conozco	traer: traigo
dar: doy	valer: valgo
hacer: hago	ver: veo

	Present	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	habl+ o	com+ o	escrib+ o	
Tú	habl+ as	com+ es	escrib+ es	
El	habl+ a	com+ e	escrib+ e	
Ella	habl+ a	com+ e	escrib+ e	
Usted	habl+ a	com+ e	escrib+ e	
Nosotros	habl+ amos	com+ emos	escrib+ imos	
Vosotros	habl+ áis	com+ éis	escrib+ is	
Ellos	habl+ an	com+ en	escrib+ en	
Ellos	habl+ an	com+ en	escrib+ en	
Ustedes	habl+ an	com+ en	escrib+ en	

IMPERFECT

A. Usage

- Describes what was happening or used to happen in the past.
- It is used for background; descriptions of persons or things as well as for habitual or customary actions.
- The expressions usually associated with the imperfect are: **siempre, a menudo, todos los días, todas las semanas, todos los años, frecuentemente, etc.**
- Yo hablaba** is normally translated as "I used to speak" or "I was speaking."

	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	habl+ aba	com+ ia	escrib+ ia
Tú	habl+ abas	com+ ias	escrib+ ias
El	habl+ aba	com+ ia	escrib+ ia
Ella	habl+ aba	com+ ia	escrib+ ia
Usted	habl+ aba	com+ ia	escrib+ ia
Nosotros	habl+ ábamos	com+ íamos	escrib+ íamos
Vosotros	habl+ abais	com+ íais	escrib+ íais
Ellos	habl+ aban	com+ ían	escrib+ ían
Ellos	habl+ aban	com+ ían	escrib+ ían
Ustedes	habl+ aban	com+ ían	escrib+ ían

PRETERITE

A. Usage

- Emphasizes beginning, end, or completeness of an action or state within a certain period of time in the past.
- Words normally associated with the preterite: **ayer, un año pasado, la semana pasada, anoche, etc.**
- Yo hablé** is usually translated as "I spoke."

	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	habl+ é	com+ í	escrib+ í
Tú	habl+ aste	com+ iste	escrib+ iste
El	habl+ ó	com+ ió	escrib+ ió
Ella	habl+ ó	com+ ió	escrib+ ió
Usted	habl+ ó	com+ ió	escrib+ ió
Nosotros	habl+ amos	com+ imos	escrib+ imos
Vosotros	habl+ asteis	com+ isteis	escrib+ isteis
Ellos/Elas	habl+ aron	com+ ieron	escrib+ ieron
Ustedes	habl+ aron	com+ ieron	escrib+ ieron

B. Note: Imperfect vs. preterite

- In a narration, the preterite is used to tell the story or relate past events, while the imperfect is used to describe the background or set the stage for the story.

FUTURE

A. Usage

- Describes events that will occur in the future.
- Also expresses uncertainty or speculation in the present.

B. Formation

1. Adding the endings of the present tense of the auxiliary verb **haber** to the infinitive.

2. Written accents occur in all persons except the first-person plural.

	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	hablar+ é	comer+ é	escribir+ é
Tú	hablar+ ás	comer+ ás	escribir+ ás
El	hablar+ á	comer+ á	escribir+ á
Ella	hablar+ á	comer+ á	escribir+ á
Usted	hablar+ á	comer+ á	escribir+ á
Nosotros	hablar+ emos	comer+ emos	escribir+ emos
Vosotros	hablar+ éis	comer+ éis	escribir+ éis
Ellos/Elas	hablar+ án	comer+ án	escribir+ án
Ustedes	hablar+ án	comer+ án	escribir+ án

C. Note: Future and conditional

Both use the infinitive form of the verb as the stem before adding the endings of future and conditional.

CONDITIONAL

A. Formation

- Adding the imperfect endings of the second and third conjugation to the infinitive.

	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	hablar+ ia	comer+ ia	escribir+ ia
Tú	hablar+ ias	comer+ ias	escribir+ ias
El	hablar+ ia	comer+ ia	escribir+ ia
Ella	hablar+ ia	comer+ ia	escribir+ ia
Usted	hablar+ ia	comer+ ia	escribir+ ia
Nosotros	hablar+ íamos	comer+ íamos	escribir+ íamos

Vosotros	hablar+ fais	comer+ fais	escribir+ fais
Ellos	hablar+ fan	comer+ fan	escribir+ fan
Ellas	hablar+ fan	comer+ fan	escribir+ fan
Ustedes	hablar+ fan	comer+ fan	escribir+ fan

B. Usage

- Expresses uncertainty, feelings, desires, and hypothetical situations: **Saldría a esa hora.** (He/she probably left at that time.)
- It is used to make a request or a polite statement: **Podría usted venir conmigo?** (Could you come with me?)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

A. Formation

- Drop **o** from the first-person singular form of the present indicative (**hablo, pienso, traigo** become **habl, piens, and traig**) and add the subjunctive endings.

	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	habl+ e	com+ a	escrib+ a
Tú	habl+ es	com+ as	escrib+ as
El	habl+ e	com+ a	escrib+ a
Ella	habl+ e	com+ a	escrib+ a
Usted	habl+ e	com+ a	escrib+ a
Nosotros	habl+ emos	com+ amos	escrib+ amos
Vosotros	habl+ éis	com+ áis	escrib+ áis
Ellos	habl+ en	com+ an	escrib+ an
Ellas	habl+ en	com+ an	escrib+ an
Ustedes	habl+ en	com+ an	escrib+ an

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

A. Formation

- Take the third-person plural form of the preterite tense, drop the **ron** ending and add the imperfect subjunctive endings.

	ar (hablar)	er (comer)	ir (escribir)
Yo	habla+ ra	comie+ ra	escribie+ ra
Tú	habla+ ras	comie+ ras	escribie+ ras
El	habla+ ra	comie+ ra	escribie+ ra
Ella	habla+ ra	comie+ ra	escribie+ ra
Usted	habla+ ra	comie+ ra	escribie+ ra
Nosotros	habla+ ramos	comie+ ramos	escribie+ ramos
Vosotros	habla+ rais	comie+ rais	escribie+ rais
Ellos	habla+ ran	comie+ ran	escribie+ ran
Ellas	habla+ ran	comie+ ran	escribie+ ran
Ustedes	habla+ ran	comie+ ran	escribie+ ran

USAGE

A. Verbs and phrases

- After a verb or impersonal phrase that expresses a wish, desire, preference, suggestion, or request: **Yo quiero que tú estudies.** (I want you to study.)
- After a verb or expression that expresses doubt, fear, joy, hope, sorrow, or some other emotion: **Quizás ella venga.** (Perhaps she will come.)
- After certain impersonal expressions that show necessity, doubt, regret, possibility: **Es necesario. Es posible. Es una lástima.**

B. Conjunctions

- After conjunctions denoting purpose, provision, or exception: **para que** (in order that), **a fin de que** (so that), **con tal de que** (provided that), **en caso (de) que** (in case), **a menos que** (unless), **sin que** (without): **Lo dijo para que ellos lo supieran.** (She/He said it so that they would know it.)
- After certain conjunctions of time if the action has not occurred, such as **mientras que, cuando, en cuanto, después de, hasta que, tan pronto como**: **Comeremos tan pronto como mis padres lleguen.** (We will eat as soon as my parents arrive.)

C. Clauses

- In adjectival (or relative) clauses when antecedent (noun or pronoun) in main clause is indefinite or nonexistent: **Busco un estudiante que hable japonés.** (I am looking for a student that speaks Japanese.)

SUBJUNCTIVE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

A. When the use of the subjunctive is required:

- If the verb in the main clause is in the present, future, or present perfect indicative, or the imperative, then the present or present perfect subjunctive is used in the dependent clause: **Queremos que tú asistas a la escuela.** (We want you to attend school); **Empieza a preparar la cena para que ellas puedan salir temprano.** (Start to prepare dinner so that they may go out early.)
- If the verb in the main clause is in the imperfect indicative, preterite, conditional, or pluperfect indicative, then the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive is used in the dependent clause: **Queríamos que tú asistieras a la escuela.** (We wanted you to attend school); **Empecé a preparar la cena para que ellas pudieran salir temprano.**

COMPOUND TENSES

PERFECT TENSES

A. Formation

- The different compound tenses are formed by using the auxiliary verb **haber** in the present, imperfect, future, and conditional of the indicative mood and the present and imperfect of the subjunctive with the past participles of the main verb.
- For example, the present perfect of **hablar** consists of the present tense of **haber** plus the past participle of **hablar**: **Yo he hablado.** (I have spoken.)
- The past perfect of **hablar** consists of the imperfect of **haber** plus the past participle of **hablar**: **Yo había hablado.** (I had spoken.)
- The future perfect of **hablar** consists of the future of **haber** plus the past participle of **hablar**: **Yo habré hablado.** (I will have spoken.)
- The conditional perfect of **hablar** consists of the conditional of **haber** plus the past participle of **hablar**: **Yo habría hablado.** (I would have spoken.)
- The present perfect subjunctive of **hablar** consists of the present subjunctive of **haber** plus the past participle of **hablar**: **Yo haya hablado.** (I may have spoken.)
- The past perfect subjunctive of **hablar** consists of the imperfect subjunctive of **haber** plus the past participle of **hablar**: **Yo hubiera hablado.** (I might have spoken.)

PROGRESSIVE TENSES

A. Formation

- The progressive tenses are formed by the present or imperfect tense of the verb **estar** and the present participle of the main conjugated verb.
- Thus, the present progressive is: **Yo estoy hablando.** (I am speaking) and the past progressive is: **Yo estaba hablando.** (I was speaking.)

B. Usage

- The progressive tenses are limited in their use to an action that is happening right at that moment: **Estoy almorzando.** (I am [now] eating lunch.) For an action that is not taking place yet, the present tense or the near future is used: **Voy a almorzar.** (I'm going to eat lunch); **Almuerzo al mediodía.** (I'm eating lunch at noon.)
- The following verbs are rarely used in the present progressive: **ir, venir, estar, and ser.**

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

A. Equivalent to the English -ing form.

B. Formation

- By dropping the **ar** from **-ar** verbs and adding **ando**, and the **er** or **ir** from **-er** and **-ir** verbs and adding **iendo** to the stem: **hablar - hablando, comer - comiendo, escribir - escribiendo.**

Irregular Present Participles

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. caer: cayendo | 11. poder: pudiendo |
| 2. creer: creyendo | 12. preferir: prefiriendo |
| 3. decir: diciendo | 13. reír: riendo |
| 4. dormir: durmiendo | 14. seguir: siguiendo |
| 5. ir: yendo | 15. sentir: sintiendo |
| 6. leer: leyendo | 16. ser: siendo |
| 7. mentir: mintiendo | 17. servir: sirviendo |
| 8. morir: muriendo | 18. traer: trayendo |
| 9. oír: oyendo | 19. venir: viniendo |
| 10. pedir: pidiendo | |

PAST PARTICIPLE

A. Past participle of regular verbs are formed:

- By dropping the infinitive ending **ar** of the first conjugation and adding **ado**: **caminar - caminado.**
- In the second and third conjugations, by replacing the endings **er** and **ir** with **ido**: **entender - entendido; recibir - recibido.**

Irregular Past Participles

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. abrir: abierto | 11. leer: leído |
| 2. caer: caído | 12. morir: muerto |
| 3. creer: creído | 13. oír: oído |
| 4. cubrir: cubierto | 14. poner: puesto |
| 5. decir: dicho | 15. reír: reído |
| 6. describir: descrito | 16. romper: roto |
| 7. escribir: escrito | 17. ser: sido |
| 8. freír: frito | 18. traer: traído |
| 9. hacer: hecho | 19. ver: visto |

REFLEXIVE VERBS

Subject receives the action of the verb.

A. Formation

- By using the reflexive pronouns in front of the conjugated verb: **Mi hijo se levanta, se baña y se viste.** (My son gets up, takes a bath, and gets dressed.)
- Some verbs assume a different meaning: Examples: **ir = to go, irse = to go away; dormir = to sleep, dormirse = to fall asleep.**
- Some common reflexive verbs: **aburrirse, acostarse, afeitarse, bañarse, caerse, callarse, cansarse, cepillarse, despedirse, despertarse, divertirse, enojarse, equivocarse, irse, levantarse, peinarse, ponerse, prepararse, quitarse, sentirse.**

GUSTAR

A. Definition

- To be pleasing to someone.
- The verb is mainly used in the third-person singular and plural.
- The structure of a sentence that uses **gustar** is: indirect object pronoun, verb, article and noun or infinitive: **Me gusta el café.** (I like coffee or Coffee is pleasing to me.) **Nos gusta leer.** (We like to read.)

SER/ESTAR

A. Ser uses:

- Describes essential characteristics of a person, an object, or an animal: **Mi amigo es rubio, alto y delgado.** (My friend is blond, tall, and thin.)
- Denotes origin, material, or ownership when followed by the preposition **de**: **Yo soy de Uruguay.** (I am from Uruguay.)
- Tells time, and for dates: **¿Qué hora es? Son las diez.** (What time is it? It is ten o'clock.)
- Forms the passive voice: **América fue descubierta por Colón.** (America was discovered by Columbus.)

B. Estar uses:

- Expresses location: **Sevilla está en España.** (Seville is in Spain.)
- Expresses state or condition: **El está cansado.** (He is tired.)
- Forms the progressive tenses: **Usted está mirando la televisión.** (You are watching television.)

IMPERATIVE MOOD

A. Used to express a command.

- The imperative is used in these persons, but without the subject pronoun: **tú** (you, inform. sing.); **nosotros(as)** (we); **vosotros(as)** (you, inform. pl.); **usted** (you, form. sing.); and **ustedes** (you, form. pl.).
- The affirmative **tú** form is the same as the third-person singular form of the present tense: **Habla despacio, por favor.** (Speak slowly, please); **Bebe rápido, por favor.** (Drink quickly, please); **Escribe mejor, por favor.** (Write better, please.)

NOTE: Irregular affirmative **tú** forms include **di** (say/decir), **haz** (do/hacer), **pon** (put/poner), **sal** (leave/salir), **sé** (be/ser), **ten** (have/tener), **ve** (go/ir), **ven** (come/venir)

- The affirmative commands for **nosotros(as), vosotros(as), usted, and ustedes**, as well as all negative commands, are formed from the present subjunctive tense: **Estudiamos ahora.** (Let's study now); **Corráis rápido.** (Run quickly); **Llame al médico, por favor.** (Call the doctor, please); **¡Trabajen más!**