

Spanish 2 Final Study Guide

What's Goating?

To ask about a person

- ¿Cómo te llamas? → What do you call yourself?
 - Me llamo... → I call myself...
 - Te llamas... → You (friendly) call yourself...
 - Se llama... → He, she, you (formal) call(s) himself, herself, yourself...

- ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? → When is your birthday?
 - Mi cumpleaños es el... → My birthday is the...
 - Tu cumpleaños es el... → Your (friendly) birthday is the...
 - Su cumpleaños es el... → His, her, your (formal) birthday is the...

- ¿De dónde eres? → Where are you from?
 - Soy de... → I am from...
 - Eres de... → You are from...
 - Él, ella, Ud. es de... → He, she, you (formal) is(are) from...

- ¿Dónde vives? → Where do you live?
 - Vivo en... → I live in...

- ¿Cómo eres? → What are you like?
 - Soy... → I am...
 - Eres... → You are...

VERB SPOTLIGHT: SER

The verb *ser* means “to be”. It is used for permanent states of being, such as description or occupation. *Ser* is also used for time, but we’ll talk about that later. (ha!)

How to conjugate *ser*:

Yo soy → I am

Tú eres → You (friendly) are

Él, ella, Ud. es → He, she, you (formal) is/are

Nosotros somos → We are

Vosotros sois → All of you (friendly) are

Ellos, ellas, Uds. son → They (mixed), they (female), all of you (formal) are

Some amazing adjectives! (Don't forget your subject-adjective agreement!)

Perezoso- lazy	Deportista- sports-minded	Trabajador- hardworking
Malo- bad	Serio- serious	Atrevido- daring
Bueno- good	Gracioso- funny	Divertido- fun
Independiente- independent	Guapo- handsome	Paciente- patient
Rubio- blond	Bonita- pretty	Reservado- shy
Pelirrojo- redheaded	Delgado- thin	Timido- shy
Moreno- brunette	Flaco- skinny	Simpático- kind
Atlético- athletic	Gordo- fat	Antipático- mean
Alto- tall	Artístico- artistic	Talentoso- talented
Bajo- short	Ordenado- organized	Sociable- sociable
Débil- weak	Desordenado- disorganized	Interesante- interesting
Fuerte- strong	Inteligente- intelligent	Aburrido- boring
	Estudioso- studious	Talentoso- Talented

How are you? (Don't answer, no one's listening)

For how you feel, and where you are, always use the verb *estar*! *Estar* means “to be”, but it is used for temporary conditions, such as location and feeling.

How to conjugate *estar*:

Yo estoy

Tú estás

Él, ella, Ud. está

Nosotros estamos

Vosotros estáis

Ellos, ellas, Uds. están

Fun feelings!

To describe how you feel, say:

Yo estoy _____.

Adjectives can have multiple forms depending on WHO you're describing.

If you're describing how a BOY feels, you use the –o ending. If you're describing how a GIRL feels, you use the –a ending. If you're describing a group of boys, or a mixed group, use the –os ending, and if you're describing a group of girls, use the –as ending.

*Disclaimer: Not all of these feelings are actually fun ;)

Feliz- Happy	Avergonzado- Embarrassed	Aburrido- Bored
Triste- Sad	Contento- Content	Sorprendido- Surprised
Confundido- Confused	Enojado- Angry	Cansado- Tired
Sospechoso- Suspicious	Enamorado- In love <3	Enfermo- Sick
Frustrado- Frustrated	Celoso- Jealous	Emocionado- Excited

Counting! It's easy as... 1,2,3!

1- Uno	19- Diecinueve (or diez y nueve)
2- Dos	20- Veinte
3- Tres	21- Veintiuno (or veinte y uno)
4- Cuatro	22- Veintidós (or veinte y dos)
5- Cinco	23- Veintitrés (or veinte y tres)
6- Seis	24- Veinticuatro (or veinte y cuatro)
7- Siete	25- Veinticinco (or veinte y cinco)
8- Ocho	26- Veintiseis (or veinte y seis)
9- Nueve	27- Veintisiete (or veinte y siete)
10- Diez	28- Veintiocho (or veinte y ocho)
11- Once	29- Veintinueve (or veinte y nueve)
12- Doce	30- Treinta
13- Trece	31- Treinta y uno
14- Catorce	
15- Quince	40- Cuarenta
16- Dieciséis (or diez y seis)	50- Cincuenta
17- Diecisiete (or diez y siete)	
18- Dieciocho (or diez y ocho)	60- Sesenta

70- Setenta

100- Cien

80- Ochenta

90- Noventa

What time is it? (Time for you to learn to tell time!)

To tell the time in Spanish, use the verb *ser* (it's a pretty important verb!)

1. For a time between 12:31 and 1:30, use *es la una*
2. For any other time, use *son las*
3. For a time between xx:31 and xx:59, round to the NEXT HOUR and SUBTRACT the minutes
4. To indicate xx:30, say "... y media"
5. To tell xx:15 or xx:45 use "cuarto"

Examples:

1. It is 1:20. → Es la una y veinte
2. It is 2:19. → Son las dos y diecinueve
3. It is 5:50 → Son las SEIS MENOS DIEZ
4. It is 10:30 → Son las diez y treinta
5. It is 7:15 → Son las siete y cuarto
It is 7:45 → Son las OCHO MENOS CUARTO

Other useful time phrases:

En punto- On the dot

Por la mañana- In the morning

Por la tarde- In the afternoon/evening

Por la noche- In the night

Days of the Week and Months of the Year:

The week- la semana

Monday- lunes

Tuesday- martes

Wednesday- miércoles

Thursday- jueves

Friday- viernes

Saturday- sábado

Sunday- domingo

The month- el mes

June- junio

The year- el año

July- julio

January- enero

August- agosto

February- febrero

September- septiembre

March- marzo

October- octubre

April- abril

November- noviembre

May- mayo

December- diciembre

VERB SPOTLIGHT: TENER

The verb *tener* means “to have”. It is used to indicate possession, but it has other fun uses, such as obligation. It’s also an irregular stem-changer (it’s not as scary as it sounds! ☺)

How to conjugate *tener*:

Yo tengo

Nosotros tenemos

Tú tienes

Vosotros tenéis

Él, ella, Ud. tiene

Ellos, ellas, Uds. tienen

Tener can be used to tell your age

- ¿Cuántos años tienes? → How old are you? (How many years do you have?)
 - Tengo _____ anos → I have ____ years

FAMILY! <3

Los abuelos- the grandparents

La hija- the daughter

El abuelo- the grandfather

Los padres- the parents

La abuela- the grandmother

El padre- the father

El esposo- the husband

La madre- the mother

La esposa- the wife

El padrastro- the stepfather

Los hermanos- the siblings

La madrastra- the stepmother

El hermano- the brother

Los primos- the cousins

La hermana- the sister

El primo- the male cousin

El hermanastro- the stepbrother

La prima- the female cousin

La hermanastra- the stepsister

Los tíos- the aunts and uncles

El medio hermano- the ½ brother

El tío- the uncle

La media hermana- the ½ sister

La tía- the aunt

Los hijos- the children

El sobrino- the nephew

El hijo- the son

La sobrina- the niece

I like... no, I love... wait, I hate this!

Gustar is a verb that means “to like”. Well, it actually means that something “is pleasing to me”, but it’s easier to say “I like something” than “something is pleasing to me”

Gustar has only two forms- a singular and a plural. Use “gusta” for singular nouns, and all verbs. Use “gustan” for plural nouns.

Examples:

Singular: Me gusta el pastel.

Me gusta dibujar y cantar.

Plural: Me gustan las papas fritas.

To describe WHO likes something, there's a special set of pronouns:

I like- **Me** gusta

We like- **Nos** gusta

You (friendly) like- **Te** gusta

You all (friendly) like- **Os** gusta

He, she, you (formal) like(s)- **Le** gusta

They, you all (formal) like- **Les** gusta

To be more specific, add “a person ” before the pronoun.

Ex. A Vasu le gustan las cabras. (Vasu likes goats)

Other verbs like *gustar*:

Encantar (encanta, encantan)- to love

Interesar (interesa, interesan)- to interest

Faltar (falta, faltan)- to lack

Quedar (queda, quedan)- to fit

Doler (duele, duelen)- to hurt

Conjugate, conjugate, conjugate...

Different types of verbs have different endings in the different tenses. For now, let's look at the simple present tense:

-AR Verb Endings:

-o	-amos
-as	-áis
-a	an

-ER Verb Endings

-o	-emos
-es	-éis
-e	en

-o	-imos
-es	-ís
-e	en

Some -AR Verbs:

-IR Verb Endings

Practicar deportes- to practice sports

Trabajar- to work

Bailar- to dance

Usar la computadora- to use the computer

Montar en monopatín- to ride a skateboard

Montar en bicicleta- to ride a bike

Hablar por teléfono- to talk on the phone

Estudiar- to study

Enseñar- to teach

Cantar- to sing

Patinar- to skate

Sacar la basura- to take out the trash

Sacar fotos- to take pictures

Decorar- to decorate

Comprar- to buy

Desear- to desire

Necesitar- to need

Dibujar- to draw

Mirar- to look

Esquiar- to ski

Escuchar música- to listen to music

Pasar tiempo con amigos- to spend time with Friends

Celebrar- to celebrate

Nadar- to swim

Levantar pesas- to lift weights

Preparar- to prepare

Visitar- to visit

Tocar- to play (an instrument)

Limpiar- to clean

Lavar- to wash

Some –ER Verbs:

Comer- to eat

Romper- to break

Deber- should

Aprender- to learn

Beber- to drink

Ver- to watch

Some –IR Verbs:

Creer- to believe

Comprender- to understand

Leer- to read

Correr- to run

Compartir- to share

Escribir cartas- to write letters

Vivir- to live

Abrir- to open

Recibir- to receive

Asistir a- to attend

VERB SPOTLIGHT: IR

Ir means “to go”. It has a realllly weird conjugation:

voy	vamos
vas	váis
va	van

Practice what you've learned so far!

(See Vasu or Mrs. Phillips to check your answers)

Contesta las preguntas en frases completas:

1. ¿Cómo te llamas?
2. ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
3. ¿Cuál es tu color favorito?
4. ¿Cómo eres?
5. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?
6. ¿Te gusta nadar?

7. ¿A tu madre le gusta practicar deportes?

Traduzca las preguntas:

1. Harry loves to eat ice cream and cry (llorar).
2. Julio is a stupid goat.
3. Maria's birthday is July 12th.
4. My brother is lazy, but he likes to read.
5. I live in Delaware.
6. My uncle likes to bike on the weekends.
7. My sister hates to run.
8. My cousin is smart and funny. I talk on the phone with him a lot.
9. Diego is a studious student.
10. It is 10:28 at night.
11. It is 2:00 on the dot.
12. The goats run at the park.
13. Olivia has long brown hair.
14. Kyle washes his clothes at 6:15.
15. Jorge plays guitar at 5:20.
16. Elise and Carol sing on Thursdays. They are very talented.
17. Emily is sick today.

SHOE VERBS (Stem Changers):

Some verbs have special conjugations, where the ending isn't different from the regular –AR, –ER, and –IR endings, but instead, the root of the word changes. The most common stem changes go e→ie, o→ue, and e→i.

e→ie verbs

empezar- to begin/start

pensar- to think/plan

perder- to lose

preferir- to prefer

comenzar- to begin/start

querer- to want

cerrar- to close

entender- to understand

Let's do an example of a conjugation of a stem changer:

First, we take the verb: **preferir**

Next, we drop the ending: **prefer-**

Third, we change the SECOND e to an ie: **prefier**

This will be our stem for all the forms except nosotros and vosotros. In the nosotros and vosotros forms, the stem doesn't change at all

Prefiero	Preferimos
Prefieres	Preferís
Prefiere	Prefieren

Pretty fun!

All the other stem changers work the same way with their respective changes:

o→ue

encontrar- to encounter/find

poder- to be able to

dormir- to sleep

volver- to return (people)

devolver- to return an ítem

almorzar- to eat lunch

e→i

pedir- to ask for/request/order

servir- to serve

repetir- to repeat

competir- to compete

Practice Stem Changing!

1. Ben _____ para ser el mejor (dormir/competir)
2. Lucy _____ las papas fritas a McDonald's (pedir/perder)
3. Yo _____ una viaje para el verano (pensar/empezar)
4. Las cabras _____ a las ocho y media de la noche (preferir/dormir)

FOOOOOOD!**Food Vocabulary:****Las verduras- vegetables**

La cebolla- onion

Las zanahorias- carrots

Los guisantes- peas

El tomate- tomato

Las judías verdes- Green beans

El ajo- garlic

La ensalada- salad

El maíz- corn

Los frijoles- beans

La lechuga- lettuce

Las papas- potatoes

La sopa de verduras- vegetable soup

Las frutas- fruits

Las uvas- grapes

El aguacate- avocado

La ensalada de frutas- fruit salad

La manzana- apple

La naranja- orange

El durazno- peach

La sandía- watermelon

Las fresas- strawberries

El melón- melón

La piña- pineapple

Los granos- grains

Los espaguetis- spaghetti

El arroz- rice

El pan tostado- toast

El pan- bread

La harina- flour

El cereal- cereal

Las carnes y los aves- meats and poultry

El perrito caliente- hot dog

El bistec- steak

La salchicha- sausage

La hamburguesa- hamburger

La carne de res- roast beef

Los mariscos- seafood/shellfish

El pescado- fish

El tocino- bacon

Los postres- desserts

Los pasteles- pastries/cakes

El helado- ice cream

Los lácteos- Dairy

La leche- milk

El yogur- yogurt

El queso- cheese

Las bebidas

El agua- 13áter

El café- coffee

El jugo- juice

La limonada- lemonade

El refresco- soda/soft drink

La pasta- pasta

La tortilla- tortilla(bread) or omlette

Los camarones- shrimp

La chuleta de cerdo- pork chops

El pollo- chicken

Los huevos- eggs

El jamón- ham

El pavo- turkey

El pollo asado- roast chicken

Las galletas- cookies

El flan- custard

La mantequilla- butter

El helado- ice cream

El té- tea

El té helado- iced tea

La salud- health

Seco- dry

Picante- spicy

Dulce- sweet

Grasoso- fatty

Delicioso- delicious

Salado- salty

Riquísimo- delicious

Horrible- horrible

Asco- disgusting

Bueno para la salud- good for health

Malo para la salud- bad for health

Rico- rich/delicious

Sabroso- tasty

Congelado- frozen

Other fun foody words!

El azúcar- sugar

El caldo- broth

La grasa- fat

El sándwich- sandwich

La jalea- jelly

La canela- cinnamon

La salsa- sauce/salsa

Foody verbs ☺

Preparar- to prepare

Fresco- fresh

Enlatado- canned

Frito- fried

Al horno- baked

A la parrilla- grilled

Sano- healthy

Saludable- healthy

Las calorías- calories

Los carbohidratos- carbs

Las proteínas- proteins

El calcio- calcium

Los nutrientes- nutrients

Los minerales- minerals

La fibra- fiber

El aceite- oil

La mostaza- mustard

La mayonesa- mayo

El desayuno- breakfast

El almuerzo- lunch

La cena- dinner

Poner- to put, to place, to set

Hacer- to do, to make

Tirar- to spill, to throw away

Apagar- to turn off

Batir- to beat

Picar- to chop

Cortar- to cut

Mezclar- to mix

Pelar- to peel

Añadir- to add

Freír (e→i)- to fry

Hervir (e→ie)- to boil

Probar (o→ue)- to taste, to try

Asar- to grill, to roast

Calentar (e→ie)- to heat

Encender (e→ie)- to turn on, to light

Mantener (works like *tener*)- to maintain

Do I HAVE to? (Obligation)

Remember our good friend *tener*? Well, *tener* can be used to express obligation as well as possession. In order to say that you *have to* do something, you use this formula:

Pronoun + Form of *tener* + que + infinitive

For example, I have to clean my room ☺ In Spanish, this would be:

Yo tengo que limpiar mi dormitorio.

Notice how the verb *limpiar* stayed in its infinitive form? This is pretty important.

Other ways of expressing obligation!

- “Hay que” + infinitive → “one must”

Ex. Hay que hacer la tarea

- “Deber” + infinitive → someone “should”

debo	debemos
debes	debéis
debe	deben

Ex. Debo limpiar mi dormitorio.

Go away! (Familiar commands)

To form the positive familiar command, just take the él, ella, Ud. form of the verb! It's pretty easy ☺

Examples:

¡*Come* la comida!

¡*Duerme* a nueve!

However, there are some verbs that have irregular commands. Here are the most common ones:

Tener (to have)- ¡ten!

Venir (to come)- ¡ven!

Poner (to put/place/set)- ¡pon!

Hacer (to make/do)- ¡haz!

Ir (to go)- ¡ve!

Ser (to be)- ¡se!

Decir (to say/tell)- ¡di!

Salir (to leave/go out)- ¡sal!

The negative is pretty different though. To form the negative familiar command, use this formula:

Take the yo

Drop the –o

Add the opposite vowels +s

Examples:

¡No *hables*!

¡No *comas* muchas galletas!

And here are a few verbs that have irregular negative commands:

Ser- ¡No seas!

Estar- ¡No estés!

Dar- ¡No des!

Ir- ¡No vayas!

Saber (to know)- ¡No sepas!

Also, the negative command is slightly different for –car, –gar, and –zar verbs. In order to keep the correct pronunciation, we apply the following changes:

-car → -ques

-gar → -gues

-zar → -ces

Examples:

Buscar- ¡No *busques*!

Jugar- ¡No *jugues*!

Cruzar- ¡No *cruces*!

Practice your food language! (Sorry, no eating here ☹)

Traduzca las frases:

1. Don't return until nine.
2. Open the door.
3. You should eat lots of fruits and vegetables.
4. One must exercise to maintain good health.
5. Rice has a lot of carbs.
6. Don't go there!
7. Spend time with your friends.
8. Tell the truth.
9. I have to do my homework.

10. You have to go to school on time.
11. One must eat a lot of proteins.
12. Play football.
13. Don't play videogames for too long.
14. Practice the piano at seven.
15. Don't be bad.

I'm totally the best! (Comparatives and Superlatives)

Well, how else are you going to tell someone goats are the BEST animals?

Comparatives:

- To say something is *more* [adjective] *than* something else, you say:
Object 1 es más [adjective] que Object 2.
Ex. El libro es más interesante que la película.
- To say something is simply *better than* something else, use *mejor que*:
Ex. Cabras son mejores que perros.
- To say something is *less* [adjective] *than* something else, you just replace the "más" with *menos*
Ex. Películas son menos divertidas que papas fritas.
- To say something is *worse than* something else, use *peor que*:
Ex. El cebolla es peor que la papa.

Superlatives:

- To say something is *the (most/least)* [adjective] thing, use this formula:
Definite article (el, la, los, las) + noun + más/menos + adjective + de
Ex.
Cristina es la chica más inteligente de la clase
Jack es el menos simpático de la escuela.

- To say something is *the best* or *the worst*, use “el mejor” or “el peor”
Ex. Cabras son los animales mejores.
“The Order of the Phoenix” es el peor libro de “Harry Potter”
- To say someone is *the oldest*, use “article + mayor”
Ex. Soy el mayor de la clase.
- To say someone is *the youngest*, use “article + menor”
Ex. Abby es la menor de la clase.

Practice Comparatives and Superlatives! (Like, this is the best study guide! ☺)

Traduzca las frases:

1. Sarah is the most talented in the class.
2. Pedro is the least organized in his house.
3. Gloria and Maria are the most daring girls in the school.
4. They are the best students.
5. You are the worst friend.
6. My mother is the best cook.
7. My sister is the youngest child in my family
8. I am the oldest of my friends.

What are you doing? (The present progressive)

What am I doing? What are you doing? What is Obama doing?

I don't know man. Let's make something up, and learn how to describe what a person is doing.

The Formula for the Present Progressive:

Subject + [form of estar] + stem of the verb + ando/iendo

So how do we figure out the right form of the verb? It's fairly simple: for an –ar verb, drop the ending and add –ando, and for an –er or –ir verb, drop the ending and add –iendo!

Examples:

Caminar → Camin- → Caminando

Beber → Beb- → Bebiendo

Practice using the present progressive!

Traduzca las frases

1. I am completing my homework
2. You are reading a book.
3. President Obama is writing a letter.
4. They are playing tennis at the park.
5. We are dancing and singing.

Reflexive Verbs... ¿Se whaaaaat?

What in the world is a reflexive verb?

It's not as bizarre-o as it sounds. A reflexive verb is an action where, when you do that action, an action is done unto you. For example, when you brush your teeth, your teeth are getting brushed.

Let's take a look at some reflexive verbs:

Acostarse (o→ue)- to go to bed

Depertarse- to wake up

Afeitarse- to shave

Ducharse- to take a shower

Arreglarse el pelo- to fix hair

Levantarse- to get up

Cepillarse el pelo- to brush hair

Lavarse la cara- to wash your face

Peinarse- to comb

Ponerse- to put on (clothes)

Bañarse- to take a bath

Vestirse- to get dressed

Wait... what is that funky little “se” at the end of each of them?

That “se” is called a reflexive pronoun. It indicates who or what is receiving an action.

Me	Nos
Te	Os
Se	Se

When you write a sentence using a reflexive verb, you use these pronouns instead of the normal “yo” “tú” etc.

Examples:

Me cepillo los dientes

Te peinas el pelo.

Ella se afeita las piernas.

Did you notice that in that last example, I used “ella” as a clarifier for “se”? This is totally okay, but it’s important that you still have that “se” in there.

Re-Flex your reflexive skills!

Traduzca las frases

1. You get dressed every morning.
2. Kara goes to bed at 10.
3. Maddie is always late because she fixes her hair for a lot of time.

I NEED A DOCTOR (Body and health)

What if you travel to Mexico and all of a sudden you get ridiculously sick? How are you going to tell the doctor what’s wrong?

First, let’s look at some body parts:

La cabeza- head

La espalda- back

El brazo- arm

La pierna- leg

El cuello- neck

El hombro- shoulder

El estómago- stomach

El pie- foot

La rodilla- knee

El pecho- chest

La garganta- throat

La mano- hand

So now, how are you going to tell the doctor your head hurts, or hands hurt? Wayyyy back at the beginning of this packet, I mentioned the verb *doler*, which works just like *gustar*.

If just one thing hurts, use the indirect object pronoun + duele

If multiple things hurt, use the indirect object pronoun + duelen

Examples:

- Me duele la garganta
- Le duelen las piernas

Now let's look at symptoms and ailments. Our good friend *tener* is going to make a glorious reappearance!

Tener calor- to be hot

Tener sed- to be thirsty

Tener hambre- to be hungry

Tener catarro- to have a cold

Tener miedo- to be scared

Tener frío- to be cold

Tener los escalofríos- to have the chills

Tener sueño- to be sleepy

Tener tos- to have a cough

Tener fiebre- to have a fever

Tener dolor de- to have pain in

Tener gripe- to have the flu

To say someone is experiencing these symptoms, you just conjugate *tener* for the appropriate subject! Easy peasy!

Examples:

- Tengo tos
- Él tiene fiebre

Here are some other ailments:

Estornudar- to sneeze

La alergia- allergy

Toser- to cough

Sentirse (e→ie) mal- to feel bad

Estar resfriado- to have a cold

Lastimarse- to injure

La tensión arterial- blood pressure

Don't get yourself sick trying these practice questions...

Traduzca las frases

1. My stomach hurts. I am scared
2. You are hot. You have a fever. Does your head hurt?
3. Jon has the flu. He is sleepy and his chest hurts.

Sooo what WERE you doing? (the preterite tense)

All this time we've been talking about what we do in the present tense, so now let's take a trip to... the past!

Sadly, it's not as cool as it sounds. We have our same verbs, but we just give them new endings to indicate that something has already happened.

For -ar verbs:

é	amos
aste	asteis
ó	aron

For -er and -ir verbs:

í	imos
iste	isteis
ió	ieron

This isn't too bad at all, right? Just make sure you're really paying attention...

There are some verbs that are irregular in the preterite! I won't lie, they suck. There isn't really a good way to memorize them, so you just kind of have to memorize them all. Also, they're SUPER funky. =P

Ir and *ser* have the same conjugation in the preterite:

Fui	Fuimos
Fuiste	Fuisteis
Fue	Fueron

Dar and *ver* also have very similar conjugations; the only thing that changes is the first letter:

Di	Dimos	Vi	Vimos
Diste	Disteis	Viste	Visteis
Dio	Dieron	Vio	Vieron

Hacer is also really weird:

hice	hicimos
hiciste	hicisteis
hizo	hicieron

There are some verbs that take on special stems in the preterite. These verbs also have a special set of endings. It's pretty funky.

Here's that special set of endings:

e	imos
iste	isteis
o	ieron

*Notice that none of these guys have accent marks

And here are some of the special-stemmed verbs:

v stems:

tener → tuv-

estar → estuv-

andar → anduv-

u stems:

poner → pus-

poder → pud-

caber → cup-

haber → hub-

saber → sup-

i stems:

decir → *dij-

querer → quis-

venir → vin-

To conjugate these guys, just stick those irregular endings on ☺

Example: tener

tuve	tuvimos
tuviste	tuvisteis
tuvo	tuvieron

*Stems that end with a j have a SLIGHTLY different conjugation. The ellos, ellas, Uds. form becomes just *eron* instead of *ieron*. Verbs that end in –ducir will change stems in the preterite in this way:

Conducir (to drive) → conduj-

Traducir (to translate) → traduj-

Producir (to produce) → produj-

And as a bonus, *traer* also conjugates this way!

Traer (to bring) → traj-

Okay, one last thing about the preterites: remember our funky –car –gar and –zar friends? In the yo form of the preterite, they change to –qué, –gué, and –cé, respectively.

Examples: *practicar*, *llegar*, *cruzar*

pr <u>acti</u> qué	practicamos
practicaste	practicasteis
practicó	practicaron

lleg <u>u</u> é	llegamos
llegaste	llegasteis
llegó	llegaron

cruc <u>e</u> é	cruzamos
cruzaste	cruzasteis
cruzó	cruzaron

(sorry for the weirdo formatting here I have no clue what happened)

Stem Changers in the Preterite... yikes

In the preterite, only –ir verbs will stem change. Also, there are only two types of stem changes- e→i and o→u. However, all these verbs will only change in the él, ella, Ud. and ellos, ellas, Uds. forms.

For example, *pedir*:

pedí	pedimos
pediste	pedisteis
pidió	pidieron

And *dormir*:

dormí	dormimos
dormiste	dormisteis
durmió	durmieron

Let's practice the preterite...

Traduzca las frases

1. I went to park to play tennis last week.
2. The goats wanted to eat.
3. You ate the spaghetti.
4. They studied in the library for four hours.
5. We crossed the street at noon.
6. She played videogames last night.

Around the house and your community (we're almost done!)

Rooms in the house:

El apartamento- apartment

El despacho- home office

La cocina- kitchen

El ascensor- elevator

El cuarto- room

El piso- floor

El dormitorio- bedroom

El primer piso- the first floor

El segundo piso- the second floor

El baño- bathroom

El comedor- dining room

La alcoba- bedroom

La habitación- room

Objects around the house

La alfombra- rug, carpet

La cama- bed

Las cortinas- curtains

El despertador- alarm clock

El espejo- mirror

La lámpara- lamp

La pared- Wall

El armario- closet

La cómoda- dresser

Places in the Community

El banco- bank

El consultorio- doctor's/dentist's office

La farmacia- pharmacy

El cine- movie theater

La tienda de descuentos- discount store

La calle- street

La avenida- avenue

El estadio- stadium

El monumento- monument

La escalera- stairs, stairway

El garaje- garage

La planta baja- ground floor

La sala- living room

El sótano- basement

El cuadro- picture/painting

El estante- bookshelf

La mesita- nightstand

El disco compacto- CD

El lector DVD- DVD player

El video- videocassette

El equipo de sonido- sound equipment

El televisor- TV set

La videocasetera- VCR

El teatro- theater

El centro- downtown

La estación de servicio- service station

El supermercado- supermarket

La escuela- school

El barrio- neighborhood

La comunidad- community

El hospital- hospital

El museo- museum

El parque- park

El parque de atracciones- amusement park

El almacén- department store

La tienda- store

El restaurante- restaurant

El jardín- garden

Chores and activities

Echar una carta- to mail a letter

Cobrar un cheque- to cash a check

Sacar un libro- to take out a book

Devolver un libro- to return a book

Llenar el tanque- to fill the tank

Ayudar- to help

Arreglar el cuarto- to straighten up the room

Cortar el césped- to cut the grass

Dar- to give

Dar de comer- to feed

Locations

Use *estar* and a preposition to describe the location of an object.

Prepositions:

Delante de- in front of

Detrás de- behind

Al lado de- next to

A la izquierda de- to the left of

A la derecha de- to the right of

La mueblería- furniture store

La panadería- bakery

La zapatería- shoe store

La joyería- jewelry store

El correo- post office

Hacer la cama- to make the bed

Lavar- to wash

Limpiar- to clean

Pasar la aspiradora- to vacuum

Poner- to put, to place

Poner la mesa- to set the table

Quitar el polvo- to dust

Sacar la basura- to take out the trash

Los quehaceres- the chores

Entre- between

Cerca de- near

Lejos de- far from

Encima de- above/on top of

Debajo de- under

Examples:

- La lámpara está encima de la mesita
- El banco está a la derecha del museo
- El parque está cerca del estadio.

Practice telling about your chores and locations of objects and places

Traduzca las frases

1. I have to dust the living room every week.
2. My sister has to take out the trash on Tuesdays.
3. My brother works at the bank on weekends.
4. The mall is to the right of the park.
5. Our house is far from the street.
6. The alarm clock is on the bookshelf.