TERM 3 STUDY GUIDE FOR SPANISH BENCHMARK

Thursday, 3rd March 2016

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Conjugating AR, ER, and IR Verbs

	AR	ER	<u>IR</u>
Yo	0	0	0
Tú	as	es	es
Él/Ella/Ud.	a	е	е
Nosotros(as)	amos	emos	imos
Vosotros(as)	áis	éis	ís
Ellos/Ellas/Uds.	an	en	en

Conjugating AR Verbs

Present Tense of -ar Verbs

English Grammar Connection

Gramática 1



Many infinitives in Spanish end in -ar. How do you form the present tense of these verbs?

Here's how: In Spanish, the present tense is formed by changing the ending of the verb.

To form the present tense of a regular verb that ends in -ar, drop the -ar and add the appropriate ending.









	hablar	to talk, to speak	c
yo	habl <mark>o</mark>	nosotros(as)	habl <mark>amos</mark>
tú	hablas	vosotros(as)	hablais
usted, él, ella	habla	ustedes, ellos(as)	habl <mark>an</mark>

Hablo inglés.

I speak English.

I am speaking English.

I do speak English.

¿Hablan español?

Do they speak Spanish?

Are they speaking Spanish?

In this lesson, we will use the model -ar verbs: hablar. In Spanish, you conjugate verbs by changing the ending. If the subject is I (yo), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -o.

yo hablo (hablar - ar + o = hablo) I speak, I am speaking, I do speak If the subject is you - informal (tú), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -as (for -ar verbs).

```
tú hablas (hablar - ar + as = hablas)
you speak, you are speaking, you do speak
```

If the subject is he (él), she (ella) or you - formal (usted), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -a (-ar verbs).

```
él/ella/usted habla (hablar - ar + a = habla)
he speaks, she is speaking, you (formal) do speak
```

If the subject is we (nosotros/nosotras), conjugate by dropping the ending and add - amos for -ar verbs.

```
nosotros hablamos (hablar - ar + amos = hablamos)
we speak, we are speaking, we do speak
```

If the subject is you-all - informal (vosotros/vosotras), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -áis for -ar verbs.

```
vosotros habláis (hablar - ar + áis = habláis)
you-all speak, you-all are speaking, you-all do speak
```

If the subject is they (ellos/ellas) or you-all - formal (ustedes), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -an (-ar verbs).

```
ellos/ellas/ustedes hablan (hablar - ar + an = hablan)
they speak, they are speaking, you-all (formal) do speak
```

As you can see, to conjugate regular -ar verbs, simply drop the ending (-ar) and add one of the following:

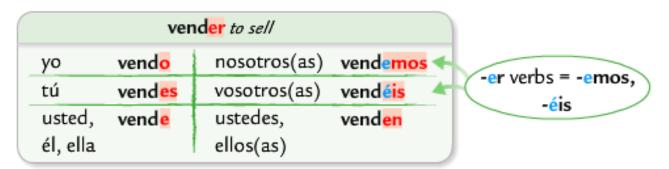
0			
as			
a			
amos			
áis			
an			

Conjugating ER and IR Verbs

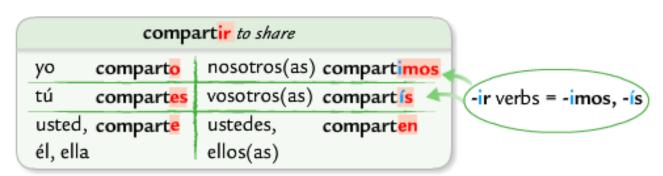
Regular verbs that end in -er or -ir work a little differently than regular -ar verbs. How do you form the present tense of regular -er and -ir verbs?

Here's how:

The endings for -er and -ir verbs are the same except in the nosotros(as) and vosotros(as) forms. The letter change in these two forms matches the ending of the infinitive.



Mario vende comida en la cafetería. Mario sells food in the cafeteria.



Compartimos las uvas.

We are sharing the grapes.

Conjugating ER Verbs

In this lesson, we will use the model verb: comer. In Spanish, you conjugate verbs by changing the ending. If the subject is I (yo), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -o.

```
yo como (comer - er + o = como)
I eat, I am eating, I do eat
```

If the subject is you - informal (tú), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -es (for -er verbs).

```
tú comes (comer - er + es = comes)
you eat, you are eating, you do eat
```

If the subject is he (él), she (ella) or you - formal (usted), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -e (-er verbs).

```
él/ella/usted come (comer - er + e = come)
he eats, she is eating, you (formal) do eat
```

If the subject is we (nosotros/nosotras), conjugate by dropping the ending and add - emos for -er verbs.

```
nosotros comemos (comer - er + emos = comemos)
we eat, we are eating, we do eat
```

If the subject is you-all - informal (vosotros/vosotras), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -éis for -er verbs.

```
vosotros coméis (comer - er + éis = coméis)
you-all eat, you-all are eating, you-all do eat
```

If the subject is they (ellos/ellas) or you-all - formal (ustedes), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -en (-er verbs).

```
ellos/ellas/ustedes comen (comer - er + en = comen)
they eat, they are eating, you-all (formal) do eat
```

As you can see, to conjugate regular -er verbs, simply drop the ending (-er) and add one of the following:

Conjugating IR Verbs

In this lesson, we will use the model verb: vivir. In Spanish, you conjugate verbs by changing the ending. If the subject is I (yo), conjugate by dropping the ending and add -o.

```
yo vivo (vivir - ir + o = vivo)

I live, I am living, I do live
```

If the subject is you - informal (tú), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -es (for -ir verbs).

```
tú vives (vivir - ir + es = vives)
you live, you are living, you do live
```

If the subject is he (él), she (ella) or you - formal (usted), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -e (-ir verbs).

```
él/ella/usted vive (vivir - ir + e = vive)
he lives, she is living, you (formal) do live
```

If the subject is we (nosotros/nosotras), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -imos for -ir verbs.

```
nosotros vivimos (vivir - ir + imos = vivimos)
we live, we are living, we do live
```

If the subject is you-all - informal (vosotros/vosotras), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding is (-ir verbs).

```
vosotros vivís (vivir - ir + ís = vivís)
you-all live, you-all are living, you-all do live
```

If the subject is they (ellos/ellas) or you-all - formal (ustedes), conjugate by dropping the ending and adding -en (-ir verbs).

As you can see, to conjugate regular -ir verbs, simply drop the ending (-ir) and add one of the following:

```
o es e imos ís en
```

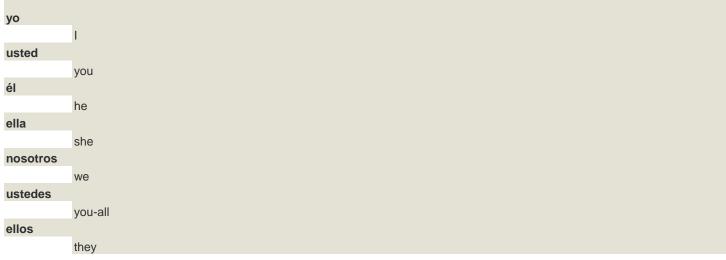
Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

yo	ı	nosotros	we
tú	you	vosotros	you plural
él/ella Ud	he/she you (polite)	ellos/ellas /Uds	they you (plural polite)

Personal Pronouns

The words "I" "you" "he" "she" "we" "you-all" and "they" are called subject pronouns
Spanish has corresponding subject pronouns. Here's a list of the English subject
pronouns and their Spanish equivalents:



Spanish subject pronouns are both similar to and different from their English counterparts. Let's examine some of the differences. Look more closely at the English word "you."

You have just seen that this can be translated into Spanish as "usted." But there is also a second way it can be translated. There are two ways the English word "you" can be expressed in Spanish:

usted	
	you
tú	
	you

Spanish has a formal and an informal form of the word "you." "Usted" is more formal and is generally used to express respect. "Tú" is more familiar and is used among friends, coworkers, relatives, or when addressing a child.

```
Speaking to your boss: usted
Speaking to your daughter: tú
Speaking to your teacher: usted
Speaking to your friend: tú

usted = you formal

tú = you informal (familiar)
```

This same distinction with regard to degree of formality occurs in the plural form as well. When referring to "you-all," there are two choices in Spanish:

ustedes

vou-all formal

vosotros

you-all familiar

Once again, the difference lies in the degree of formality conveyed by the speaker. However, the vosotros form is used primarily in Spain. Throughout Latin America, "ustedes" is generally used in both formal and informal situations to refer to "you-all."

Speaking to a group of children

(in Spain): vosotros

Speaking to a group of children

(in Latin America): ustedes

Speaking to a group of strangers

(in Spain): ustedes

Speaking to a group of strangers

(in Latin America): ustedes

Note: usted can be abbreviated **Ud.** or **Vd.**; ustedes can be abbreviated **Uds.** or **Vds**.

In many ways, Spanish is more gender-specific than English. We find evidence of this in the subject pronouns. First, look at the word "nosotros." This means "we" in the sense of a group containing at least one male. If the group contains only females, the word "nosotras" is used. So, in Spanish, there are two ways to say "we":

nosotros

we (masculine or mixed group)

nosotras

we (feminine)

This same idea applies to the English word "they":

ellos

they (masculine or mixed group)

ellas they (feminine)
This same idea also applies to the "vosotros" form:
vosotros you-all familiar (masculine or mixed group)
vosotras you-all familiar (feminine)
Note: These forms are used primarily in Spain, not Latin America.
Finally, don't get confused over the difference between talking to a group or talking about a group. Consider the following statement, which could have been made by your Spanish teacher, while standing before the class:
"You-all need to study your Spanish. Those students in the other class don't need to study Spanish. They are studying French. You-all can practice Spanish in Spain. They can practice French in France."
The teacher is talking to the Spanish students and about the French students.
Talking to a group, use "you-all":
ustedes

vosotros vosotras

ellos ellas

Talking about a group, use "they":

Here's the complete list of Spanish subject pronouns:

Singular

yo - /

tú - you (familiar)

él - he

ella - she

usted - you (formal)

Plural

nosotros

we (masculine or mixed gender)

nosotras

we (feminine)

vosotros

you-all (familiar, Spain, masculine or mixed gender)

vosotras

you-all (familiar, Spain, feminine)

ellos

they (masculine or mixed gender)

ellas

they (feminine)

ustedes

you-all (formal in Spain, formal and familiar in Latin America)

Conjugating SER and ESTAR

SER

yo	nosotros/nosotras
SOY	somos
tú	vosotros/vosotras
ERES	sois
él, ella, Ud.	ellos, ellas, Uds.
ES	SON

used for characteristics (what someone/something is like) used for telling time & date mostly permanent descriptions used to tell origin (where someone's from)

Think DOCTOR (Description, Origin, Characteristic, Time, Occupation, Relationship)



ESTAR

yo	nosotros/nosotras
ESTOY	ESTAMOS
tú	vosotros/vosotras
ESTÁS	ESTÁIS
l, ella, Ud.	ellos, ellas, Uds.
ESTÁ	ESTÁN
ESTÁ	ESTÁN

used for location (where someone/something is "at") used for feelings mostly temporary conditions used with progressive tenses (participles)

Think ELF (Estar for Location & Feelings)
"How you feel and where you are, always
use the verb ESTAR."



Locating 21 Hispanic Countries and Capitals



Paises de habla hispana y sus capitales



Europa

ESPAÑA Madrid

América del Norte

MÉXICO Ciudad de México

El Caribe

CUBA Havana
PUERTO RICO San Juan
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Santo Domingo

África

GUINEA ECUATORIAL Malabo

Ubicación

PAÍS Capital

América Central

COSTA RICA San José EL SALVADOR San Salvador

GUATEMALA Ciudad de Guatemala

HONDURAS Tegucigalpa NICARAGUA Managua

PANAMÁ Ciudad de Panamá

América del Sur

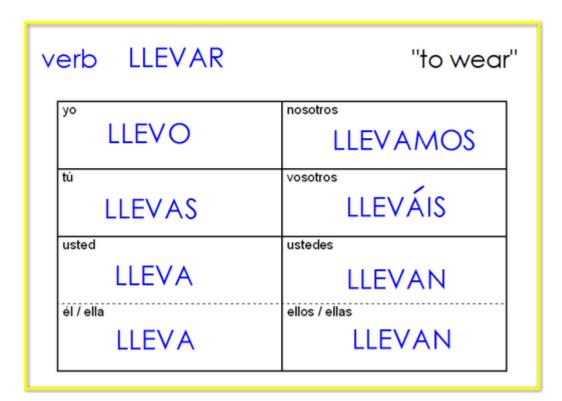
ARGENTINA Buenos Aires La Paz / Sucre **BOLIVIA** CHILE Santiago COLOMBIA Bogotá Quito ECUADOR **PARAGUAY** Asunción PERÚ Lima Montevideo URUGUAY **VENEZUELA** Caracas

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Conjugation of verb LLEVAR



Yo llevo una camisa. La niña lleva una falda. **Ella siempre usa vestidos. ¿Qué llevas al baile? El hombre lleva una corbata con el traje. **Ellos no llevan zapatos. I wear a shirt.
The girl wears a skirt.
She always wears(uses) dresses.
What are you wearing to the dance?
The man is wearing a tie with the suit.
They aren't wearing shoes.

Shopping and Clothing Vocabulary (Unit 4 Lesson 1)

0		•	Discuss Seasons	
			la estación (pl. las	season
Vocabulario			estaciones)	
Vocabulario			el invierno	winter
Talk About Shopping			el otoño	autumn, fall
el centro comercial	shopping	g center,mall	la primavera	spring
¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?	How mu	ch does it (do they) cost?	el verano	summer
Cuesta(n)	It costs .	(They cost)	Other Words and Phrases	
el dinero	money		durante	during
el dólar	dollar		cerrar (ie)	to close
el euro	euro		empezar (ie)	to begin
ir de compras	to go sh	opping	entender (ie)	to understand
pagar	to pay		pensar (ie)	to think, to plan
el precio	price		preferir (ie)	to prefer
la tienda	store		querer (ie)	to want
Describe Clothing				
la blusa	blouse	Colors		
los calcetines	socks	amarillo(a)	yellow	
la camisa	shirt	anaranjado(a)	*	
la camiseta	T-shirt	azul	orange blue	
la chaqueta	jacket			
feo(a)	ugly	blanco(a)	white	
el gorro	winter hat	Marrón (pl. marrones)		
los jeans	jeans ta	negro(a)	black	
llevar	to wear	rojo(a)	red	
nuevo(a) los pantalones	new pants	verde	green	
los pantalones cortos	shorts	Expressions with tene	r	
la ropa	clothing	tener calor	to be hot	
el sombrero	hat	tener frío	to be cold	
el vestido	dress	tener razón	to be right	
los zapatos	shoes	tener suerte	to be lucky	
Discuss Seasons				
la estación (pl. las estaciones)	season			
el invierno	winter			
el otoño	autumn, fal	II .		
la primavera	spring			
el verano	summer	<u></u>		
Other Words and Phrases				
durante	during			
cerrar (ie)	to close			
empezar (ie)	to begin			
entender (ie)	to understa			
pensar (ie)	to think, to	plan		
preferir (ie)	to prefer			
querer (ie)	to want			

Stem-changing Verbs from e →ie

In Spanish, some verbs have a stem change in the present tense. How do you form the present tense of $e \rightarrow ie$ stem-changing verbs?

Here's how: Stem-changing verbs have regular -ar, -er, and -ir presenttense endings. For e → ie stem-changing verbs, the e of the stem changes to ie in all forms except nosotros(as) and vosotros(as).



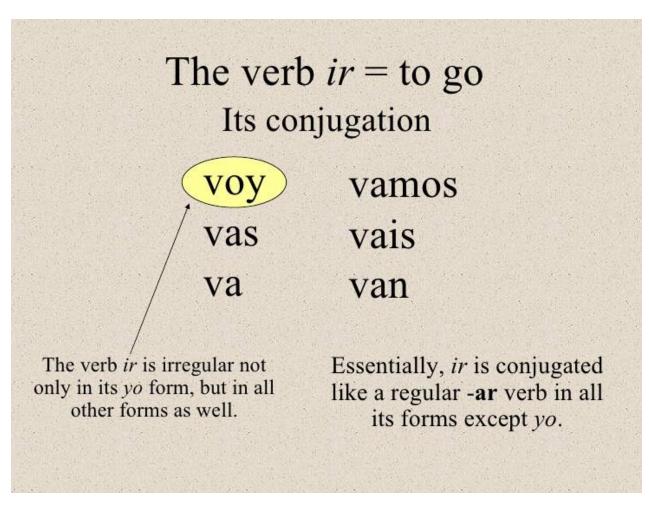
Other e → ie stem-changing verbs you have learned are cerrar, empezar, entender, pensar, and preferir. In stem-changing verbs, it is the next-to-last syllable that changes.

Paula **prefiere** el vestido azul. Paula **prefers** the blue dress.

Conjugation of the verb TENER

tener- to have				
yo	tengo	nosotros/as	tenemos	
tú	tienes	vosotros/as	tenéis	
él/ella/Ud	tiene	ellos/ellas/Uds	tienen	

Conjugation of the verb ir (to go)



Numbers (Counting and Writing)

Let's review the cardinal numbers 1-30:
1. uno
2. dos
3. tres
4. cuatro
5. cinco
6. seis
7. siete
8. ocho
9. nueve
10. diez
11. once
12. doce
13. trece
14. catorce
15. quince
16. dieciséis
17. diecisiete
18. dieciocho
19. diecinueve
20. veinte
21. veintiuno
22. veintidós
23. veintitrés
24. veinticuatro
25. veinticinco
26. veintiséis
27. veintisiete
28. veintiocho
29. veintinueve
30. treinta

The next step is to learn to count by 10s all the way to 100:
10. diez
20. veinte
30. treinta
40. cuarenta
50. cincuenta



Now, see how easy it is to fill in the gaps: 31. treinta y uno 32. treinta y dos 33. treinta y tres 34. treinta y cuatro 35. treinta y cinco 36. treinta y seis 37. treinta y siete 38. treinta y ocho 39. treinta y nueve 40. cuarenta 41. cuarenta y uno 42. cuarenta y dos

This pattern continues all the way to 100:

53. cincuenta y tres

54. cincuenta y cuatro

65. sesenta y cinco

66. sesenta y seis

78. setenta y ocho

88. ochenta y ocho

99. noventa y nueve

etc.

etc.

From 101-199, use "ciento":

ciento uno

ciento dos

ciento tres

ciento sesenta y uno

ciento sesenta y dos

etc.

and it is not used to separate hundreds from tens.
Correct:
ciento ochenta y nueve
Incorrect:
ciento y ochenta y nueve

Notice that "y" is used only in numbers 31-99 (and 131-199, 231-299, 331-399, etc.)

To get to 1000, all of the rules you have learned so far continue to apply. All you need to do now is learn to count by 100s all the way to 1000, and that is quite easy:

100. cien
200. doscientos
300. trescientos
400. cuatrocientos
500. quinientos
600. seiscientos
700. setecientos
800. ochocientos
900. novecientos
1000. mil

Here are some more examples:

142. ciento cuarenta y dos

375. trescientos setenta y cinco

612. seiscientos doce

907. novecientos siete

999. novecientos noventa y nueve

Remember from an earlier lesson, there is a masculine and a feminine form for the number one:

un libro

one book

una pluma

one pen

This is also true for the numbers 200, 300, 400, etc.

doscient<u>os</u> libros

doscientas plumas

cuatrocient <u>os</u> señores
cuatrocient <u>as</u> señoras
When there is exactly 100 of something, and the number is used with the noun, use the shortened form "cien."
cien dólares cien gatas cien perros cien pesetas
Finally, in Spanish a period is used to indicate thousands, and a comma is used as a decimal point.
English 1,543.67
Spanish 1.543,67
Telling Time
Telling Time
The verb ser is used to express the time of day. Use es when referring to "one o'clock" and use son when referring to all other hours.
Es la una. It's one o'clock.
Son las dos. It's two o'clock.
The feminine article (la, las) is used before the hour because it refers to "la hora."

Es <u>la</u> una.

It's one o'clock.

Son <u>las</u> dos.

It's two o'clock.

Minutes can be added to the hour using the word **y** (and).

Es la una y cinco.

It's five minutes past one.

Son las tres y doce. It's twelve minutes past three.
Minutes can be subtracted from the hour using the word menos (less).
Es la una menos cinco. It's five minutes till one.
Son las tres menos doce. It's twelve minutes till three.
You can also use the words media (half) and cuarto (quarter).
Es la una y media. It's half past one.
Son las dos y cuarto.
It's quarter past two.
Son las tres menos cuarto. It's quarter till three.
To say something occurs at a specific time, use the formula a + la(s) + time .
La fiesta empieza a las nueve. The party begins at nine o'clock.
El banco abre a las ocho y media. The bank opens at half past eight.
To differentiate between a.m. and p.m. use the expressions de la mañana, de la tarde and de la noche.
Son las dos de la tarde.
It's two in the afternoon.
Son las dos de la mañana.
It's two in the morning.
Son las diez de la noche.
It's ten in the evening.

When no specific time is mentioned, use the expressions **por la mañana**, **por la tarde**, **por la noche**.

Here are a number of useful time expressions:

por la mañana

in the morning (no specific time)

de la mañana

in the morning (specific time)

por la tarde

in the afternoon (no specific time)

de la tarde

in the afternoon (specific time)

por la noche

in the evening or night (no specific time)

de la noche

in the evening or night (specific time)

la mañana

morning

el mañana

morrow, future

mañana por la mañana

tomorrow morning

pasado mañana

the day after tomorrow

ayer

yesterday

anoche

last night

la noche anterior, anteanoche

the night before last

el lunes que viene

next Monday

la semana que viene

next week

el año que viene

next year

el lunes pasado

last Monday

la semana pasada

last week

el año pasado

last year

al mediodía

at noon

a la medianoche

at midnight

alrededor de

around

de día

days

durante el día
during the day

a tiempo
on time
en punto
exactly, on-the-dot
tarde
late
temprano
early