

TERM 3 STUDY GUIDE FOR SPANISH BENCHMARK

Thursday, 3rd March 2016

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Conjugating AR, ER, and IR Verbs

PRESENT TENSE OF AR, ER AND IR VERBS

	<u>AR</u>	<u>ER</u>	<u>IR</u>
Yo	o	o	o
Tú	as	es	es
Él/Ella/Ud.	a	e	e
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



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.



habl**ar**



hablar		to talk, to speak	
yo	habl o	nosotros(as)	habl amos
tú	habl as	vosotros(as)	habl ais
usted, él, ella	habl a	ustedes, ellos(as)	habl an

Hablo**** inglés.

I speak English.

I am speaking English.

I do speak English.

¿**Habl**an**** 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:

o

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.



vender to sell			
yo	vend o	nosotros(as)	vend emos
tú	vend es	vosotros(as)	vend éis
usted, él, ella	vend e	ustedes, ellos(as)	vend en

-er verbs = -emos,
-éis

Mario vend**e** comida en la cafetería.
Mario sells food in the cafeteria.

compartir to share			
yo	compart o	nosotros(as)	compart imos
tú	compart es	vosotros(as)	compart ís
usted, él, ella	compart e	ustedes, ellos(as)	compart en

-ir verbs = -imos, -ís

Compart**imos** 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:

o
es
e
emos
éis
en

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 -ís (-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).

ellos/ellas/ustedes viven (vivir - ir + en = viven)

they live, they are living, you-all (formal) do live

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

yo	I
usted	you
él	he
ella	she
nosotros	we
ustedes	you-all
ellos	they

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

you-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

Talking about a group, use "they":

ellos

ellas

Here's the complete list of Spanish subject pronouns:

Singular

yo - I

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
él, ella, Ud.	ellos, ellas, Uds.
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



Países 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
BOLIVIA La Paz / Sucre
CHILE Santiago
COLOMBIA Bogotá
ECUADOR Quito
PARAGUAY Asunción
PERÚ Lima
URUGUAY Montevideo
VENEZUELA Caracas

Conjugation of verb LLEVAR

verb LLEVAR		"to wear"	
yo	LLEVO	nosotros	LLEVAMOS
tú	LLEVAS	vosotros	LLEVÁIS
usted	LLEVA	ustedes	LLEVAN
él / ella	LLEVA	ellos / ellas	LLEVAN

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)

Vocabulario

Talk About Shopping

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

Describe Clothing

la blusa	<i>blouse</i>
los calcetines	<i>socks</i>
la camisa	<i>shirt</i>
la camiseta	<i>T-shirt</i>
la chaqueta	<i>jacket</i>
feo(a)	<i>ugly</i>
el gorro	<i>winter hat</i>
los jeans	<i>jeans</i>
llevar	<i>to wear</i>
nuevo(a)	<i>new</i>
los pantalones	<i>pants</i>
los pantalones cortos	<i>shorts</i>
la ropa	<i>clothing</i>
el sombrero	<i>hat</i>
el vestido	<i>dress</i>
los zapatos	<i>shoes</i>

Discuss Seasons

la estación (pl. las estaciones)	<i>season</i>
el invierno	<i>winter</i>
el otoño	<i>autumn, fall</i>
la primavera	<i>spring</i>
el verano	<i>summer</i>

Other Words and Phrases

durante	<i>during</i>
cerrar (ie)	<i>to close</i>
empezar (ie)	<i>to begin</i>
entender (ie)	<i>to understand</i>
pensar (ie)	<i>to think, to plan</i>
preferir (ie)	<i>to prefer</i>
querer (ie)	<i>to want</i>

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Colors

amarillo(a)	<i>yellow</i>
anaranjado(a)	<i>orange</i>
azul	<i>blue</i>
blanco(a)	<i>white</i>
Marrón (pl. marrones)	<i>brown</i>
negro(a)	<i>black</i>
rojo(a)	<i>red</i>
verde	<i>green</i>

Expressions with tener

tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>
tener frío	<i>to be cold</i>
tener razón	<i>to be right</i>
tener suerte	<i>to be lucky</i>

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 → ie** stem-changing verbs?

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



stem changes to

querer	quiero
--------	--------

querer	to want
quiero	queremos
quieres	queréis
quiere	quieren

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)

The verb *ir* = to go
Its conjugation

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

The verb *ir* is irregular not only in its *yo* form, but in all other forms as well.

Essentially, *ir* is conjugated like a regular **-ar** verb in all its forms except *yo*.

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*

60. *sesenta*
70. *setenta*
80. *ochenta*
90. *noventa*
100. *cien*

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*
etc.

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.

From 101-199, use "ciento":

ciento uno
ciento dos
ciento tres
ciento sesenta y uno
ciento sesenta y dos
etc.

Notice that "y" is used only in numbers 31-99 (and 131-199, 231-299, 331-399, etc.) and it is **not** used to separate hundreds from tens.

Correct:

ciento ochenta y nueve

Incorrect:

ciento y ochenta y nueve

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.

doscientos libros

doscientas plumas

cuatrocientos señores

cuatrocientas 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 la una.

It's one o'clock.

Son las 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**.

Siempre leo el periódico por las mañanas.

I always read the newspaper in the morning.

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