

El Abecedario
SPA 1010, Chapter 1

A	Adiós
B	Burro
C	Caliente
Ch	El Che
D	Dedo
E	Elefante
F	Frio
G	Gato
H	Helado
I	Isla
J	Jirafa
K	Kathy
L	Limonada
LL	Llama
M	Mano
N	Nada
Ñ	Cañon
O	Oso
P	Pato
Q	Queso
R	Rey
RR	Perro
S	Sapo
T	Taza
U	Uvas
V	Vaca
W	William
X	Xilófono
Y	Yo
Z	Zapato

Suffixes

SPA 1010, Chapter 1

Spanish and English have much in common because:

There are many words that have the same or similar roots in both Spanish and English but have different endings.

English → Spanish

-ure → _____

Ejemplo: Culture → Cultura

Now try: Adventure → _____

Cure → _____

-ism → _____

Ejemplo: Socialism → Socialismo

Now try: Republicanism → _____

Capitalism → _____

-tion → _____

Ejemplo: Communication → Comunicación

Now try: Presentation → _____

Organization → _____

-ity → _____

Ejemplo: University → Universidad

Now try: Community → _____

Reality → _____

**Spanish 1010
Chapter One
Personal Pronouns**

Singular Subject Pronouns	Plural Subject Pronouns
Yo = _____	_____ = We
Tú= _____	Vosotros/as = _____
_____ = You Formal	_____ = You Formal (Plural)
Él = _____	Ellos = _____
_____ = She	_____ = They (Feminine)

The Verb Ser
SPA 1010, Chapter 1

Ser means: _____

Español	Inglés
Yo _____	
Tú _____	
Usted / Él / Ella _____	
Nosotros/as _____	
Vosotros/as _____	
Ustedes/Ellos/Ellas _____	

SPA 1010
Artículos—Articles
Incomplete Outline

Definite Articles—Mean _____ in English. They must reflect the _____ and _____ of the object they refer to.

Singular		La
Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine

Indefinite Articles—Mean _____ if singular or _____ when plural. These too must reflect the _____ and _____ of the object they refer to.

Singular	Un	
Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine

This and That

In Spanish, the words that mean this, that, these, and those must agree with their subjects in gender and number.

	Masculine	Feminine	
This	Este	Esta (Without an Accent)	Singular
These	Estos	Estas	Plural
That	Ese	Esa	Singular
Those	Esos	Esas	Plural

Introduction to Grammatical Gender
SPA 1010, Chapter 2

In Spanish, **nouns**, **adjectives**, and some **pronouns** have grammatical gender.

Verbs never have grammatical gender.

Gender rules for nouns:

-Generally, nouns and adjectives that end with an

-**A** are _____.

-**O** are _____.

-There are some exceptions.

Provide the correct definite articles:

_____ día

_____ agua

_____ mapas

_____ manos

-Nouns that end in **-ión** are usually _____.

-Nouns that end in **-ad** are usually _____.

-Nouns that end in **-ma** are usually _____.

-Nouns that end in **-ista** are usually _____
unless they refer to a woman.

If a noun ends in an **-e or a consonant** and refers to a person, then the gender of the noun reflects the gender of the person.

Ex: La estudiante se llama Teresa.

If a noun end in an **-e or a consonant** and does not refer to a person, then you must memorize it's gender.

Ex: El sol. Las flores.

Regular Verbs in the Present Tense
SPA 1010, Chapter 2

Pronouns	-AR: Bailar	-ER: Beber	-IR: Asistir
Yo	Bailo	Bebo	Asisto
Tú	Bailas	Bebes	Asistes
Él/Ella/Usted	Baila	Bebe	Asiste
Nosotros/as	Bailamos	Bebemos	Asistimos
Vosotros/as	Bailáis	Bebéis	Asistís
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	Bailan	Beben	Asisten

Following the above chart, fill in the chart below with the rules for conjugating regular verbs in the present tense:

Pronouns	-AR	-ER	-IR
Yo			
Tú			
Él/Ella/Usted			
Nosotros/as			
Vosotros/as			
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes			

Gustar – Complete Outline
SPA 1010 – Chapter 2

Gustar means:

Examples: I like apples. _____

They like pizza. _____

Usually Optional (Used for Clarification or Emphasis)	Pronoun and Form of Gustar	Subject (Is it Singular or Plural?)
A mí	me gusta	mi perro
A tí	te gusta	comer helados
A él, A ella, A usted	le gusta	el rojo
A nosotros/as	nos gusta	bailar salsa
A ellos, A ellas, A ustedes	les gusta	mirar la tele
A mí	me gustan	los gatos
A tí	te gustan	los niños
A él, A ella, A usted	le gustan	las manzanas
A nosotros/as	nos gustan	bailar y cantar tangos
A ellos, A ellas, A ustedes	les gustan	los colores morado y rosado

What are the rules for forming an expression using gustar?

-The pronoun (me, te, le, nos, les) corresponds to:

-The form of gustar (gusta, gustan) corresponds to:

Tener Incomplete Outline
SPA 1010, Chapter 3

Tener means: _____

It is used in the formulaic expressions:

1.) _____

2.) _____

Yo		Nosotros/as	
Tú		Vosotros/as	
Él / Ella / Usted		Ellos / Ellas/ Ustedes	

The Present Progressive SPA 1010, Chapter 3

The present progressive is used to describe activities that are ongoing in the present.

The present progressive always has two parts:

-A form of the verb _____ + **a present participle** (also called a gerund)

The Spanish present participle is equivalent to English verbs ending in _____.

To form the present participle:

-Drop the verb ending

-For **-ar** verbs, add _____

-For **-ir and -er** verbs, add _____

Examples:

Estoy estudiando español.

Mi papá está mirando la tele.

Diana y yo estamos leyendo un libro de Stephen King.

Reflexive Verbs SPA 1010, Chapter

Reflexive verbs describe actions that one does to one's self.

Ex.) Me levanta – I get (myself) up

Él se ducha – He showers (himself)

The infinitive form of a reflexive verb takes this form:

Despertarse: _____

Afeitarse: _____

A conjugated reflexive verb has two parts:

The first part is a reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, or nos).

The second part is the verb itself, conjugated like any other present tense verb.

Please consider the example and complete the chart:

	Bañarse:	Maquillarse:	Vestirse:
Yo	Me baño		
Tú	Te bañas		
Él / Ella / Usted	Se baña		
Nosotros/as	Nos bañamos		
Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes	Se bañan		

Blank Verb Chart

Adverbs

SPA 1010, Chapter 4

What is an adverb? What are some examples in English?

What do adverbs end in, in English and in Spanish?

To form an adverb in Spanish:

- 1.) Start with an adjective
- 2.) If the adjective ends in an -o, change it to an _____
- 3.) Add _____

Ex. Fácil: _____

Rápido: _____

Irregular Verbs: Stem-Changers, Go-Verbs, and Crazy Irregulars SPA 1010, Chapter 4

I distinguish between three different types of irregular verbs:
Stem-Changers, Go-Verbs, and Crazy Irregulars.

Stem-Changers, which I think of as “**boot**” verbs, are a type of irregular where the stem changes in the yo, tú, él, and ustedes forms, but not in the nosotros and vosotros forms. (pp. 131-132)

For example: Soñar, which means _____

Yo		Nosotros/as	
Tú		Vosotros/as	
Él, Ella, Usted		Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes	

Go-Verbs are irregular because you **add a “go”** to the end of the **yo form only**. **This may be the only irregularity or it may not**. It is a good idea to memorize these verbs, but they do have patterns in their conjugations that you can use in a crunch.

(p. 133)

Ex. Hacer: Yo _____.
Poner: Yo _____.
Salir: Yo _____.
Tener: Yo _____.

Crazy-Irregulars do not have patterns to their conjugations.

You **must memorize** these conjugations.

Ser: _____	

Estar: _____	

Ir: _____	

Stem-Changing Verbs SPA 1010, Chapter 4

There are three main types of stem-changing verbs:

- O → UE
- E → IE
- E → I

The stem changes in the Yo, Tú, Él, and Ellos forms, but not in the Nosotros and Vosotros forms, making the shape of a boot.

Volver: O → UE Means: _____	
Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él / Ella / Usted	Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes

Entender: E → IE
Means: _____

Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él / Ella / Usted	Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes

Repetir: E → I
Means: _____

Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él / Ella / Usted	Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes

Jugar is an unusual stem changer.

Jugar: U → UE Means: _____	
Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él / Ella / Usted	Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes

P-Verbs SPA 1010, Chapter 4

We have learned quite a few verbs that start with P, so it is worth taking the time to make sure that we have them all straight.

Fill in the definitions of the following verbs. Make a note if the verbs have any irregularities or if they are stem-changers:

Poner: _____

Ponerse: _____

Poder: _____

Perder: _____

Pedir: _____

Pensar: _____

Pasar: _____

Peinarse: _____

Go-Verbs: Incomplete Outline
SPA 1010, Chapter 4, p.133

	Hacer:	Poner:	Salir:	Traer:	Oír:	Decir:
Yo						
Tú						
Él/ Ella/Usted						
Nosotros/ Nosotras						
Vosotros/ Vosotras						
Ellos/ Ellas/ Ustedes						

The Verb Ir and the Immediate Future SPA 1010, Chapter 4

The verb “ir” means: _____

It is very irregular. You must memorize its conjugations.

Yo		Nosotros/as	
Tú		Vosotros/as	
Él, Ella, Usted		Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes	

Use a conjugated form of the verb “ir” to mean, for example,
I go, she goes, they go, etc.

What do the following examples mean in English?

Voy a la biblioteca porque tengo que estudiar.

Sara va al supermercado para comprar vegetales.

The Immediate Future Tense

Use the following formula to express things that will happen in
the immediate future.

_____ + _____ + _____

Examples:

Sara va a ser electricista.

Mi mamá va a visitar la Francia.

Saber y Conocer SPA 1010, Chapter 5

The verbs Saber and Conocer both mean _____
in English.

Both verbs have irregular yo forms that you must memorize.

Here are the rules for when you use each verb:

Use Saber when:

-You know _____

Ex.: Ella sabe la verdad.

-You know _____

Ex.: Los niños saben todas las palabras a la canción.

-You know _____

-Sé a reparar aviones.

Use Conocer when:

-You are _____

Ex.: Conozco a su familia.

Ex.: Conozco la Ciudad de México.

La “a” personal

-Use an “a” before a direct object when that direct object is a person.

That is, the “a” personal is required when it is a person receives
an action (a verb).

	Saber	Conocer
Yo		
Tú		
Él / Ella / Usted		
Nosotros / Nosotras		
Vosotros / Vosotras		
Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes		

Please translate the following sentences:

- 1.) Do you (informal) know all the words to *La Cucaracha*?
- 2.) Do we know when the party starts?
- 3.) Does your Aunt (tu tía) know how to speak Gallego?
- 4.) I know Isabel Allende very well.
- 5.) I know the books of Isabel Allende very well.
- 6.) Do you (plural) know how to fix (reparar) cars?
- 7.) Do you (formal) know my mother-in-law?
- 8.) Do you (informal) know Detroit?
- 9.) Do you (informal) know where they speak judeo-español?
- 10.) They know the truth (la verdad).

Ser, Estar, and Haber Rules SPA 1010, Chapter 5

Use Ser For:

- 1.) Basic characteristics of people and things.
 - Teresa y Rosario _____ bonitas.
 - Tu carro _____ rojo.
- 2.) Origin / Nationality
 - David _____ de Chile.
 - _____ estadounidense.
- 3.) Professions
 - María _____ electricista.
- 4.) Possessions or Relationships
 - La mochila _____ de Jorge.
 - Ella _____ mi mamá.
- 5.) Material
 - Su vestido _____ de seda.
- 6.) Times and Dates
 - _____ las once de la noche.
 - _____ el veintiuno de abril.
- 7.) Location of an event
 - La clase _____ en Manoogian.

Use Estar For:

- 1.) Temporary or emotional conditions
 - _____ cansada.
 - 1.1) States of being dead, alive, married, or single.
 - José Martí _____ muerto.
 - Diego Rivera y Frida Khalo _____ casados.
- 2.) Location

-Miguel _____ en la biblioteca.

-La biblioteca _____ en la universidad.

3.) The Present Progressive

- _____ estudiando para mi examen de español.

4.) Perceptions

-Los helados son deliciosos pero los helados de chocolate _____ riquísimos.

You only need to know one from of the verb Haber: Hay

Hay means “There is” or “There are”

-¿Cuántos estudiantes _____ en el salón de clase?

- _____ cinco estudiantes en el salón.