

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE tense:

ESTAR + V (in the progressive (-AR: -ando, -ER/-IR: -iendo))

ex: Yo estoy comiendo un bistec. I am eatinga beefsteak.
 Ellos están hablando por teléfono. They are talking on the phone.
 ¿Qué está escribiendo Ud.? What are you writing?

DIRECT OBJECT:Ex: Tú compras una computadora.

The direct object answers the question “what” or “whom”. In the preceding example, “una computadora” is a direct object because the question What do you buy? is answered by “una computadora”.

In addition, when the direct object is a person, place “A” before it.Ex: El visita a su hermano. (*su hermano* is the direct object and a person, so “a” is placed before it)

Ex: Yo compré muchos libros (the direct object is “muchos libros” _ what did you buy?)

Ex: El visitó a sus hermanos (the direct object is “sus hermanos” _ whom did he visit? _ add ‘a’)DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN: ME, TE, LO/LA, NOS, OS, LOS/LAS

In English: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

This little word will replace the direct object to avoid repeating it.

Ex: He visits his brothers = He visits THEM. (“them” is the pronoun, and replaces “his brothers”).

Ex: El visita a sus hermanos = El LOS visita.

S V DO S DOp V

Normally, the direct object pronoun goes before the verb.

However, you can place it before or after if you are using theFuture tense: El va a visitarlos = Los va a visitarOr the present progressive tense: El está visitandolos = El los está visitandoDemonstrative adjectives:

Este + N, ese + N, aquel + N (this book, that book,...)

Esta + N, esa + N, aquella + N

Estos + N, estos + N, aquellos + N

Estas + N, estas + N, aquellas + N ej: estos libros

Demonstrative pronouns: do not take a noun, but take an accent, which replaces the noun. They are used when there are many of one kind of objects, people, etc:

Éste, ése, aquél, (this one, that one...)

Ésta, ésa, aquélla

Éstos, ésos, aquéllos

Éstas, ésas, aquéllas

Demonstrative pronouns, neuter: do not change in number or gender, and refer to situations, ideas, and non-specific objects or things: = this matter, that matter, this business, that business, this stuff, etc.

Esto, eso, aquello.

SABER: to know sth by heart, to know how to do sth, to know a factEx: ¿Sabes hablar español? Sí, yo sé hablar español.**CONOCER**: to be familiar with, to be acquainted with a person, a thing, or a placeEx: ¿Conoces Venezuela? No, no conozco Venezuela, pero voy a ir ahí el verano próximo.

Expressions using TENER

TENER + _____ + años (de edad)

Ej: ¿Cuántos años tiene tu mamá?

¿Cuántos años + TENER + S ?

Ej: Ella tiene 50 años.

TENER FRÍO ej: Nosotros tenemos frío en octubre.

TENER CALOR

TENER SED

TENER HAMBRE

TENER SUEÑO

TENER MIEDO

TENER CUIDADO

TENER PRISA

TENER RAZON

NO TENER RAZON

TENER SUERTE

TENER QUE + infinitive, to express obligation

Ej: Nosotros tenemos que estudiar mucho español

HAY QUE + infinitive, to express obligation without mentioning "who" has to.

Ej: Hay que terminar hoy. It's necessary to finish today

Ej: Te gustan los animales
Ej: ¿Qué le gusta a Ud.?
Ej: A Ud. le gusta la buena comida.

Other verbs used like GUSTAR are *encantar, interesar, quedar, caer bien, caer mal*

Pronouns after prepositions:

Prepositions such as a, de, para, sin,
are followed by *mí, ti, él, ella, Ud, nosotros, vosotros, ellos, ellas, Uds.*
ex: a mí, a ella, para ti, para Ud.
exceptions: *conmigo, contigo*
entre tú y yo

Irregular preterits:

hacer (hic-), querer (quis-), venir (vin-)
decir (dij-), traer (traj-), traducir (traduj-)
estar (estuv-), tener (tuv-), poder (pud-), poner (pus-), saber (sup-)
(*querer, poder* and *saber* have special meanings in the preterit) p.218

IMPERFECT TENSE: a past tense

-ar: ex: yo hablaba, tú hablabas, él hablaba, nosotros hablábamos, vosotros hablabais, ellos hablaban
-ir: ex: yo comía, tú comías, él comía, nosotros comíamos, vosotros comíais, ellos comían

ONLY 3 irregular verbs in this tense!

Ver: yo veía, tú veías, él veía, nosotros veíamos, vosotros veíais, ellos veían
Ser: era, eras, era, éramos, érais, eran
Ir: iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban

Expressions associated with the imperfect tense: a menudo, a veces, cada día, cada viernes ...,
Con frecuencia, con regularidad, de vez en cuando, frecuentemente, muchas veces,
normalmente, siempre, todos los días, todos los lunes..., una vez al día,...

THE PAST TENSES: they will differ on the emphasis that is placed and how the past is viewed or referred to:

The preterit: one-time actions/events, one-time sequence of events, change of feeling/opinions, actions that take a stated or implicit length of time, emphasis on beginning or end of an action, advancing the narrative; actions that interrupt something that was already in progress.

It answers the question: What happened?

The imperfect: habitual actions, on-going activities / in-progress; descriptions of background, age, weather, time of day, date; setting the stage for something to happen; feelings, states of mind or physical conditions; obligations (when there is no indication of whether they were fulfilled or not).

It answers the question: What was generally true? What was happening?

For examples of the difference between these 2 past tenses, see the other handouts.

Para usar el pretérito,

ayer, anteayer, el lunes pasado, el martes pasado, ...; primero, después, luego, más tarde, por fin, finalmente, por último, al final del día, el fin de semana pasado, la semana pasada, el mes pasado, el verano pasado, al llegar

Para usar el imperfecto:

cuando tenía X años, cuando era niño/a, durante el día, durante la semana, durante el fin de semana, los lunes, los martes, ..., siempre, normalmente, por lo general, generalmente, a menudo, con frecuencia, casi siempre, de vez en cuando, a veces, algunas veces, casi nunca, nunca

COMPARISONS

Comparisons can be grouped into 2 big categories: inequality (more ... than, less ... than), and equality (as...as). Furthermore, it's important to heed what you are comparing, whether they are nouns (apples and oranges, for ex), or adjectives (round, flat, for ex), or adverbs (frequently, slowly, for ex). Always ask yourself: What am I comparing? and: Is it an equality or an inequality?

Comment: I didn't check this against the book. It comes from the top of this file, probably from ¿Cómo se dice?

Nouns: eggs, car, shoes, book, love, liberty, etc.

Adjectives: big, square, pretty, brown, transparent, flat, soft, harsh, quick, etc.

Adverbs: often, badly, softly, harshly, slowly, quickly, etc.

COMPARISONS OF INEQUALITY:

MÁS + N / ADJ / ADV + QUE more than

MENOS + N / ADJ / ADV + QUE lessthan

Ex: En Eastern hay más coches que en Willimantic. At Eastern there are more cars than in Willimantic

Ex: Hoy hay menos clientes que ayer. Today there are fewer clients than yesterday

Ex: Estos tomates son más caros que éstos. These tomatos are more expensive than those.

Ex: Mis libros son menos pesados que los libros del profesor. (pesado = heavy)

My books are less heavy than the professor's.

(Notice that in that when comparing nouns, the nouns are mentioned before the structure/formula)

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES ADJECTIVES, don't take MÁS/MENOS:

BUENO/S/BUEN good - MEJOR/ES + QUE better

MALO/S/MAL bad/sick- PEOR/ES + QUE worse

JOVEN/ES young - MENOR/ES + QUE younger

VIEJO/S old - MAYOR/ES + QUE older

Ex: Estos vestidos son mejores que esas blusas. These dresses are better than those blouses

Ex: Yo soy menor que mi hermano. I am younger than my brother

COMPARISONS OF EQUALITY:

To compare degrees, using ADJECTIVES or ADVERBS:

TAN + ADVERB / ADJ + COMO as.....ADJ/ADV.....as

Ex: El carrito de Rosa está tan lleno como el de Ricardo. Rosa's cart is as full as Ricardo's.

Ex: Margarita compra tan frecuentemente como Linda. Margarita shops as often as Linda.

To compare quantity, using NOUNS:

TANTO/A/OS/AS + N + COMO as much/many N.....as

Ex: Este señor compró tanta mercadería como esa señora. This man bought as much merchandise as that woman.

Ex: Laura compró tantos huevos como Ricardo. Laura bought as many eggs as Ricardo.

The SUPERLATIVE: when you say "N is the most ADJ of"

Def't article + (N) + más/menos + ADJ + de

Ex: Juan es el estudiante más inteligente de la clase. Juan es the most intelligent student of the class

Jorge compró el sombrero menos caro de la tienda. Jorge bought the least expensive hat in..

Notice the placement of the nouns and the adjectives, as they are very different from their English counterparts.

SE + verb: to express the occurrence of an action rather than the person responsible for it. In other words, the verb is being used impersonally.

ex: Se habla español en clase.
 Se trabaja mucho en la oficina.
 Se venden flores en la tienda. (here, the verb is plural to agree with the noun that follows it)

COMMANDS:

for UD/UDS: Drop the final **-o** of the **yo** form of the present tense, and add: **-e, -en** to **-ar** verbs
-a, -an to **-er/ -ir** verbs

ex: Trabaja más, señor. Escribe Ud. una carta, por favor;
 Verbs that are irregular in this yo form, keep that irregularity:
 ex: Piense en las consecuencias; **Pongan** los refrescos sobre la mesa.
 For positive commands, attach any pronouns such as reflexives, indirect objects or direct objects:
 ex: Levántese, Díganme, Llámennos
 For negative commands, these pronouns precede the verb:
 ex: No se levante, no me digan, no nos llame

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE: a tense that is used in the verb of the second part of the sentence, when the first part of the sentence contains a wish, emotion, doubt, permission, prohibition, ...;

There must be a *QUE* between the two parts of the sentence
 and a change of subject (that is, the doer of the two verbs)

ex: La mamá quiere que Viviana ponga la mesa.
 Yo me alegro de que tú estés aquí.
 Ellos dudan que nosotros tengamos tanta tarea.

To form the conjugation of regular verbs, drop the final **-o** of the **yo** form of the present tense, and add the subjunctive endings:

-ar verbs: *-e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en*
-er/-ir verbs: *-a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an*

The following 6 verbs have special forms:

dar: dé, des, .. estar: esté... haber: haya...
ir: vaya, ... saber: sepa... ser: sea...

Irregular verbs in the present subjunctive:

all verbs whose present indicative "yo" form are irregular, excluding the above 6

ex: yo tengo (pres indic) >> yo tenga (pres subj)
 for these, the conjugations will follow the NEW STEM produced by the 1st person sing pres indic.
 Ex: teng-: yo tenga, tú tengas, él tenga, nosotros tengamos, vosotros tengáis, ellos tengan

all verbs that are stem-changing in the present indicative go through the same stem changes in the present subjunctive (the *boot* area only)

ex: tú entiendes (pres indic) >> tú entiendas (pres subj) entender (e >> ie)
 ex: yo puedo (pres indic) >> yo pueda (pres subj) poder (o >> ue)
 ex: ellos piden (pres indic) >> ellos pidan (pres subj) pedir (e >> i)

for **"-ir"** verbs that are stem-changing in the present indic. The boot area changes continue, and in addition, the unstressed "e" changes to "i" (**e → i**)
 and the unstressed "o" changes to "u" (**o → u**) in the 'nosotros' and 'vosotros' forms (the *laces* area).

The conjugations for the other persons follow the same stem-change pattern as the pres. indic.

ex: dormir: yo duerma * nosotros durmamos
 tú duermas * vosotros durmáis
 él, ella, Ud. duerma ellos, ellas, Uds. duerman

ex: mentir: nosotros mintamos, vosotros mintáis

ex: servir, preferir, sentir

for verbs that end in **-car, -gar, -zar** or **-guir**, their **spelling** changes: sacar, jugar, almorzar, seguir, etc.

ex: saque, saques; juegue; almuerce, siga, sigamos, ...

