

I. Introducción

A. Abecedario
alphabet

1. Letras - a b c d e f g h i j k l m n ñ o p q r r r s t u v w x y z
letters

2. Sonidos específicos
specific sounds

a. vocales - a, e, i, o, u
vowels

b. consonants
consonants

(1) suaves - b, d, p, t, v
soft

(2) fuertes - l, q
strong

(3) dos sonidos - c, g, r, y, z
two sounds

(4) áspiros - j, x
airy

(5) silenciosa -h
silent

(6) especiales - ñ, rr
special

(7) igual en ingles - f, m, s, k, w
same in English

c. combinaciones
combinationw

(1) ch

(2) ll

(3) diptongos: i, u son debiles, a, o, e son fuertes; acentos indican
énfasis

diphthongs: I and u are weak; the rest are stong. Accents indicate
emphasis

(4) diáresis: ü con “g” = “gw” and con “q” = “kw”

B. Nombres - masculinos, femeninas, y apellidos
names – masculine, feminine, and last names

C. Saludos - adiós, bienvenido, buena suerte, buenas noches, buenas tardes, buenos días,
goodbye, welcome, good luck, good night, good afternoon, good day (morn)
chao, ¿cómo estás?, ¿cómo te llamas?, ¿de dónde eres (es)?, de nada,
'bye, how are you?, what is your name?, where are you from, you're welcome
el gusto es mío, encantado, es un placer, gracias, hasta luego, etc. hola,
the pleasure is mine, enchanted, it's a pleasure, thank you, til later, hi
igualmente, lo siento, mucho gusto, muy amable, nos vemos, perdón,
likewise, I'm sorry, much pleasure, very kind, we'll see ya, pardon

por favor, ¡qué pena!, ¿qué tal?, te (le) presento a . . . etc.
please, what a pity, how's it going?, I present you to . . .

- D. Días - lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo and their Latin origins.
days – Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
- E. Meses - enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septiembre, octubre,
months –January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October,
noviembre, diciembre, and their respective celebrations
November, December
- F. Estaciones - primavera, verano, otoño, invierno (*summer in S. Amer. starts in Dec.)
Seasons – spring, summer, fall, winter
- G. Clima - calor, frío, granizo, lluvia, niebla, nieve, nube, relámpago, sol, trueno, viento, etc.
Climate – heat, cold, sleet, rain, cloud, snow, cloud, lightning, sun, thunder, wind
- H. Números - 0 to billones
1. uno, dos, tres, **cuatro**, cinco, **seis**, **siete**, ocho, **nueve**, **diez**
2. once, **doce**, trece, **catorce**, **quince**, diez y seis (dieciséis) . . . **veinte**
3. **veinte** y uno . . .etc. **treinta**, cuarenta, cincuenta, **sesenta**, **setenta**, ochenta, **noventa**
4. cien (ciento when in combination with another number. ex: ciento veinte y dos = 122)
5. doscientos . . . **quinientos** . . . setecientos . . . novecientos
6. mil . . . etc. quince mil, quinientos dos mil, un millón, dos billones, etc.
7. ordinales : primer(o)(a)(s), segundo, tercer(o)(a), cuarto, quinto, sexto, séptimo,
octavo, noveno,, décimo
- I. Pronombres de los Sujetos
Subject Pronouns
1. Singular
Singular
a. primera persona - Yo
1st person - I
b. segunda persona - Tú
2nd person - you
c. tercera persona
3rd person
(1) masculino - Él
masculine - he
(2) femenina - Ella
feminine- she
(3) formal - Usted
formal - you
(4) neutro - (It)
neuter – there is no subject pronoun word for “it” in Spanish
2. Plural
Plural
a. primera persona
first person
(1) masculino - Nosotros
masculine - we
(2) femenina - Nosotras
feminine - we
b. segunda persona
second person

- (1) masculino - Vosotros
masculine – y'all
- (2) femenina - Vosotras
feminine – y'all
- c. tercera persona
third person
- (1) masculino - Ellos
masculine - they
- (2) femenina - Ellas
feminine - they
- (3) formal - Ustedes
formal – you all

II. Verbos - palabras de acción * ones ending in –car, -gar, or –zar are irregular in yo preterite.
verbs – action words

A. Infinitivo - a verb that is not conjugated; no subject (Yo ...); still has the “-ar, -er, or -ir” infinitive

1. -ar : acabar, acampar, afeitarse, ahorrar, andar, anunciar, apagar, aprovechar, aumentar, ayudar, bailar, bajar, bañarse, buscar, cambiar, caminar, cantar, casar, celebrar, to: have just..., camp, shave, save, walk, announce, turn off, take advantage, increase help, dance, descend, bathe, search for, change, walk, sing, marry, celebrate cenar, cepillar, cocinar, comprar, contestar, cortar, dejar, desear, desayunar, dine, brush, cook, buy, answer, cut, leave behind / quit, desire, have breakfast despertar, doblar, durar, encantar, enseñar, entrar, entrevistar, escalar, escuchar, awaken, fold / turn, last, enchant, teach, enter, interview, climb, listen esperar, esquiar, estudiar, explicar, extrañar, funcionar, ganar, gastar, grabar, wait, ski, study, explain, miss (sentiment), function (work), win, spend, record gritar, gustar, hablar, importar, interesar, inventar, invitar, lavar, levantar, yell, be pleasing, speak, be important, interest, invent, invite, wash, lift limpiar, llamar, llegar, llevar, llorar, mandar, matar, mirar, montar, nadar, clean, name, arrive, carry / wear, cry, send, kill, look, ride, swim necesitar, pagar, parar, pasar, pasear, patinar, peinar, pescar, pintar, planear, need, pay, stop, pass, stroll, skate, comb, fish, paint, plan practicar, preparar, prestar, quedar, rebajar, regalar, regatear, relampaguear, practice, prepare, lend, stay / remain, reduce, give as gift, lightning remar, reservar, robar, sacar, saltar, secar, terminar, tocar, tomar, trabajar, row, reserve, rob, take out / take pics, jump, dry, end, touch, take, work usar, viajar, visitar, etc. use, travel, visit
2. -er : aprender, beber, comer, comprender, correr, creer, deber, leer, parecer, prometer, learn, drink, eat, understand, run, believe, should, read, seem / appear, promise romper, vender, etc. break, sell
3. -ir : abrir, añadir, asistir, batir, cubrir, decidir, describir, discutir, dividir, open, add, attend, beat, cover, decide, describe, discuss, divide escribir, partir, recibir, subir, sufrir, vivir, etc. write, depart, receive, ascend, suffer, live

B. Verbo Conjugado
conjugated verb

1. Presente - states a fact. Example = Yo hablo. I speak.
present

- a. regular - take off the infinitive ending and add end that matches the subject.
 - (1) -ar - o, - as, - a, - amos, - áis, - an example : Ellos pagan. They pay
 - (2) -er - o, - es, - e, - emos, - éis, - en example : Vosotras comprendéis.
Y'all understand
 - (3) -ir - o, - es, - e, - imos, - ís, - en example : Nosotros partimos.

We depart

- b. irregular - involve a continuum of unusual patterns.
- (1) in "Yo" form only
- (a) "g" group - hacer, poner, salir. example : hago, haces, hace, etc.
do, put, go out I do; you do; s/he, you do (it does)
- w / spell change - traer, caer. example : traigo, traes ... caigo, etc.
bring, fall you get the idea
- (b) "j" group - recoger, escoger example : recojo, recoges ... escojo
collect, choose
- (c) "oy" group - estar, dar example : doy, das, da ... estoy, etc.
be, give
- (d) "z to c" group - conducir, conocer, desaparecer, introducir, obedecer,
drive, be familiar with, introduce, obey
ofrecer, parecer, producir, traducir, etc.
offer, seem / appear, produce, translate
example : conduzco, conduces, etc.
- (e) "retention" - ver (the "e" stays in 'yo') example : veo, ves, ve, vemos, veis ...
see
- (f) "expulsion"- saber (part of stem drops) example : sé, sabes, sabe, sabemos..
know fact / how to
- (2) Real Weird IR - voy, vas, va, vamos, vais ,van
to go
- (3) "y" group - construir, influir, destruir example : influyo, influyes, influye...
construct, influence, destroy
- (4) some stem change + "g" in 'yo'
- e to ie - tener, venir example : tengo, tienes ... vengo ...
have, come
- e to i - decir, seguir example : digo, dices, dice, decimos
say, continue / follow digo, sigues, sigue, ...
- (5) combination - oir, ser example : oigo, oyes, oye, oímos ...
hear, be (permanent, hour) soy, eres, es, somos, etc.
- c. stem change - involve a change in the vowel directly before the infinitive end.
- (1) e to i - conseguir, freír, despedir, pedir, perseguir, repetir, reír,
obtain, fry, take leave of, ask for / request, pursue, repeat, laugh
servir, sonreír, vestir, etc. example : repito, repites, repite . . .
serve, smile, dress
- (2) e to ie - cerrar, comenzar, empezar, encender, entender, herir, mentir,
close, begin, start, turn on, comprehend, injure, lie
merendar, nevar, pensar, perder, preferir, querer, etc.
snack, snow, think, lose, prefer, want
* stem changes are in boot form (not in nosotros or vosotros)
example : **ci**erro, **ci**erras, **ci**erra, **ce**rramos, **ce**rrais, **ci**erran
- (3) o to ue - almorzar, contar, costar, devolver, dormir, encontrar, llover,
lunch, count, cost, return (thing), sleep, find, rain
morder, morir, mostrar, mover, oler* poder, probar, recordar,
bite, die, show, move, smell, be able, try, remember
rogar, soltar, sonar, soñar, tronar, volar, volver
pray / beg, let go of, sound (ring), dream, thunder, fly, return
- (4) u to ue - jugar example : **ju**ego, juegas, juega, **ju**gamos, **ju**gáis, juegan
- d. reflexive - actions done to oneself; reflexive pronoun precedes conjug.
*me (myself), te (yourself), se (himself, herself, yourself, itself), nos (ourselves),
os (y'all selves), se (themselves, your (all) selves) example : yo me seco.
- (1) regulares - callarse, casarse, ducharse, maquillarse, etc.
shut up, marry, shower, put on makeup
- (2) irregulares - many verbs can be used reflexively, and the following are

the most common : caerse, conocerse, hacerse, ponerse, etc.
fall, meet, become, come to be

(3) stem change - divertirse, sentarse, etc.
have fun, sit

2. Presente Progresivo - describes a situation occurring now;

uses a form of estar + a verb with present participle end;
spelling changes, stem changes, and irregulars apply;

- a. - ar = “ando” example : Yo estoy nad**ando**. I am swimming.
- b. - er = “iendo” Él está aprend**iendo**. He is learning.
- c. - ir = “iendo” Nosotras estamos abri**endo**. We are opening.
- d. spell change Tú estás oy**endo**. You are hearing.
- e. stem change Vosotras estáis pidi**endo**. Y’all are ordering
- f. irregular Ustedes están y**endo**. You all are going.

3. Pretérito - describes an action completed within a specified amount of time.

preterite – represented regularly by –ed suffix in English

a. regulares

- (1) -ar - é, - aste, - ó, - amos, - asteis, - aron
- (2) -er / -ir - í, - iste, - ío, - imos, - isteis, - ieron

b. irregulares

- (1) cambios de ortografía - forma de ‘yo’ solamente
 - (a) z to c - almorzar, comenzar, empezar, organizar, etc. ex: almorcé
these were already defined earlier except for “to organize”
 - (b) c to qu - buscar, explicar, pescar, practicar, sacar, secar, tocar
 - (c) g to gu - jugar, llegar, pagar example : pagué, pagaste, pagó...
I paid, you paid, s/he, you, it paid, etc.

c. stem changers : o to u

- (1) cambian en todas las conjugaciones
andar, estar, poder, poner, saber, tener example : estuve, estuviste
I was, you were, etc.

- (2) cambian en tercera persona solamente
dormir, morir example : dormí, dormiste, durmió
you get the idea

d. grupo de “y” - cambian en tercera persona solamente - caer, leer, oír ...

e. grupo de “j” - cambian en todas las conjugaciones - all “-cir” end verbs
* always drop the “i” from the “-ieron” for 3rd person plural.

f. grupo de “i”

- (1) cambian en todas las formas - hacer, querer, venir
change in all forms
- (2) cambian en tercera persona solamente - despedir, divertir,
change in third person only
mentir, pedir, preferir, repetir, seguir, sentir, servir, vestir, etc.

g. real weirdos - not placed under any particular pattern.

- (1) dar - di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron
- (2) decir - dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron
- (3) ir - fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
- (4) ser - fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron
- (5) traer - traje, trajiste, trajo, trajimos, trajisteis, trajeron

4. Imperfecto - (past perfect, pluperfect, past progressive): ‘was --ing’
imperfect

No specific beginning or end. ‘used to ...’

* describes activity performed habitually in the past, or interrupted action.

- a. -er / -ir - ía, - ías, - ía, - íamos, - íais, - ían
- b. -ar - aba, - abas, - aba, - ábamos, - abais, - aban
- c. irregular - ir: iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban
- ser: era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran

5. Imperativo imperative - tells what action is required of someone right now.
- a. Informal - tell friend/family what to do. example : ¡Anda! ¡No Andes!
walk! don't walk!
- (1) affirmative- use third person singular present tense conjugation.
 - (2) negative - “no“ + ‘yo’ form present tense, - o, + opposite vowel + “s”
 - (3) irregular
 - (a) afirmativo- decir, hacer, ir, poner, salir, ser, tener, venir
 - (b) negativo - dar, ir, saber, ser
 - (4) reflexive
 - (a) afirmativo- attach the reflexive pronoun directly to end of verb form.
- place accent on third syllable back from the end of word.
 - (b) negativo - place pronoun between “no” and command form of verb.
- b. Formal - tell an unfamiliar person what to do.
- (1) affirmative - ‘yo’ form present, - o, + opposite vowel
 - (2) negative - place ‘no’ before the affirmative command form above
 - (3) irregular - dar, estar, ir, ser, saber
 - (4) reflexive - follow same rules as listed for reflexive informal above.
6. simple future - use a form of the verb ‘ir’ + “a” + infinitive (going to ...)

III	Sustantivos Nouns – a person, place, or thing	- una persona, un lugar, o una cosa
A.	Genero gender	- masculino (L, O, N, E, R, S) o femenina (D, IÓN, Z, A) masculine have these ends; feminine have these ends
B.	Numero number	- singular o plural (has “s” for noun ending in a vowel; otherwise, “es”) * nouns that end with “z” change “z” to “c” and then add “es” for plural
C.	Articulos articles	- normally placed before the noun
	1. definido definite	- el (masculine singular), la, los, las (feminine plural) “The” (specific)
	2. indefinido indefinite	- un, unos, una, unas “A, an, or some” (not specific)
D.	Categorias categories	
	1. de la clase	- afilapuntas, armario, bandera, bolígrafo, cajón, calculadora, pencil sharpener, closet, flag, pen, drawer, calculator calendario, carta, cartel, cinta adhesiva, cola, computadora, creyones, calendar, letter (in mail), poster, tape, line, computer, crayons cuadro, diccionario, escritorio, estante, este, globo, goma, grabadora, notebook, dictionary, desk, shelf, east, globe, eraser, tape recorder grapadora, horario, lapiz, libreta, libro, luz, maestra, mapa, materias stapler, schedule, pencil, booklet, book, light, teacher, map, subjects (alemán, álgebra, biología, cálculo, ciencias sociales, composición, german, algebra, biology, calculus, social studies, composition contabilidad, educación física, física, francés, geografía, geología, accounting, gym class, physics, French, geography, geology geometría, historia, italiano, japonés, latín, química, ruso, salud, geometry, history, Italian, japonese, latin, chemistry, Russian, health trigonometría, etc.), mesa, música, norte, oeste, papel, papelera, trigonometry, table, music, north, east, paper, garbage can pizarra, profesor, puerta, pupitre, radiador, regla, reloj, rincón, silla, chalk board, professor, door, small desk, radiator, ruler, clock, corner seat suelo, sur, tablero, taburete, techo, tijeras, timbre, tiza, ventana, etc.

- floor, south, board, stool, ceiling, scissors, bell, chalk, window
2. de la casa - acuario, alfombra, apartamento, basura, cama, cocina, comedor, aquarium, carpet, apartment, garbage, bed, kitchen, dining room cuarto, entrada, escalera, garaje, jardín, jaula, lámpara, pared, pasillo, room, entrance, steps, garage, garden, cage, lamp, wall, hall refrigerador, sala de estar, techo, etc.
refrigerator, family room, roof
3. animales - águila, alce, ardilla, ballena, buey, buho, burro, caballo, cabra, eagle, moose, squirrel, whale, ox, owl, donkey, horse, goat cangrejo, cerdo, cisne, cocodrilo, conejo, delfin, elefante, ganso, gato, crab, pig, swan, crocodile, rabbit, dolphin, elephant, goose, cat hurón, jirafa, largarto, león, lobo, loro, mono, mapache, oso, oveja, herron, giraffe, lizard, lion, wolf, parrot, monkey, raccoon, bear, sheep pájaro, paloma, pato, pavo, pavo real, pez, perro, rana, rata, ratón, bird, dove, duck, turkey, peacock, fish, dog, frog, rat, mouse sapo, serpiente, tiberón, tortuga, vaca, venado, zorro, etc.
toad, snake, shark, turtle, cow, deer, fox
4. del viaje - aduana, asiento, billete, boleto, camara, cartera, cheque de viajero, customs, seat, ticket, ticket, camera, wallet, traveler's check equipaje, fila, gente, letrero, maleta, pasajero, pasaporte, postal, luggage, row, people, sign, suitcase, passenger, passport, post card sello...
stamp
5. de los deportes- árbitro, arquero, atleta, balón, baloncesto, bastones, bate, béisbol, referee, archer, athlete, ball, basketball, ski poles, bat, baseball boxeo, campeón, canasta, cancha, casco, equitación, esquís, fútbol boxing, champion, basket, court, helmet, horse riding, skis, soccer (americano), gimnasia, gimnasio, golf, hielo, lanzador, natación, palo, football, gymnastics, gymnasium, golf, ice, pitcher, swimming, stick parador, partido, patinaje, pelota, piscina, pista, raqueta, red, tabla goalie, game, skating, small ball, pool, track, racket, net, surfboard hawaiana, tenis, trofeo, voleibol, etc
tennis, trophy, volleyball
6. de comer - cuchara, cuchillo, plato (hondo) (llano), servilleta, taza, tenedor, vaso spoon, knife, plate (bowl), napkin, cup, fork, glass
7. ropa +- abrigo, anillo, anteojos, aretes, bata, blusa, bolsa, bolsillo, botas, coat, ring, glasses, earrings, robe, blouse, bag, pocket, boots botones, bufanda, calcetines, calzoncillos, camisa, camiseta, cinturón, buttons, scarf, socks, undershorts, shirt, t-shirt, belt collar, corbata, chaleco, chaqueta, falda, gafas del sol, gorra, guantes, necklace, tie, vest, jacket, skirt, sun glasses, cap, gloves impermeable, joyas, medias, pantalones, pantuflas, pañuelo, paraguas, rain coat, jewels, stockings, pants, slippers, hankie, umbrella pendientes, pijamas, pulsera, ropa interior, sombrero, suéter, traje (de earrings, pajamas, watch, underwear, hat, sweater, suit (bathing) baño), vestido, zapatos, etc.
dress, shoes
8. de cuidarse - agua de colonia, bañera, cepillo, champú, crema, desodorante, cologne, bathtub, brush, shampoo, cream, deoderant despertador, ducha, espejo, grifo, inodoro, jabón, lavamanos, lente de alarm, shower, mirror, faucet, toilet, soap, sink, contact lens contacto, pasta de dientes, peinilla, perfume, maquinilla de afeitarse, tooth paste, barette, perfume, razor maquillaje, papel higiénico, polvo, secadora, toalla, etc.
makeup, toilet paper, powder, dryer, towel

9. alimentos - aceite, aguacate, ajo, alcachofa, apio, arandano, arroz, atún, berenjena, oil, avocado, garlic, artichoke, celery, blueberry, rice, tuna, eggplant
bistec, bizcocho, bocadillo, brécol, cacahuete, calabacín, chicle
steak, cake, sandwich, broccoli, peanut, squash, gum
calabaza, calamare, camarón, carne, cebolla, cereza, champiñón,
pumpkin, squid, shrimp, meat, onion, cherry, mushroom
churros, col, coliflor, datil, dulces, enchilada, ensalada, espárrago,
doughnut, cabbage, cauliflower, sweets, enchilada, salad, asparagus
espinacas, flan, frambuesa, fresa, frijoles, fruta, galletas, guisantes,
spinach, flan, raspberry, strawberry, beans, fruit, cookies, peas
habichuelas, hamburguesa, helado, huevo, jamón, langosta, lechuga,
beans, hamburger, ice cream, egg, ham, lobster, lettuce
legumbres, lima, limón, manzana, mejillones, melocotón, melón,
vegetables, lime, lemon, apple, mussels, peach, mellon
mora, naranja, palomitas de maiz, pan, pastel, pera, pescado, piña,
blackberry, orange, popcorn, bread, pastry, pear, fish, pineapple
plátano, pollo, postre, papas, patatas, pudín, queso, rábano, sandía,
banana, chicken, dessert, potatoes, potatoes, pudding, cheese, radish
watermelon
sopa, tarta, tocino, tomate, toronja, tortilla, trigo, uva, vegetales,
soup, pie, bacon, tomato, grapefruit, omllet, wheat, grape, veggies
verduras, yogur, zanahoria, etc.
greens, yogurt, carrot
*agua, batida, café, cerveza, gaseosa, jugo, leche, mate, refresco, té,
water, shake, coffee, beer, soda, juice, milk, mate, refreshment, tea
vino, zumo, etc.
wine, juice
** azúcar, catsup, jalea, mantequilla, mayonesa, miel, mostaza,
sugar, ketchup, jelly, butter, mayonnaise, honey, mustard
pimienta, sal
pepper, salt
10. familia - abuela, bebé, bisnietos, cuñada, esposa, hermana, hermanastra, hija,
grandma, baby, great grandchildren, sister-in-law, wife, sister, step-
sister, daughter
hombre, madrastra, madre, mediohermana, muchacha, mujer,
man, step-mom, mom, half-sister, girl, woman
nieta, nuera, padrastro, padre, prima, niña, sobrina, suegra, tía, yerno..
grandkid, daughter-in-law, step-dad, dad, cousin, little girl, niece,
mother-in-law, aunt, son-in-law
11. del cuerpo - bigote, barba, boca, brazo, cabello, cabeza, cara, cejas, cerebro,
mustache, beard, mouth, arm, hair, head, face, brows, brain
cintura, codo, corazón, cuello, dedo, dedo del pie, dientes, espalda,
waist, elbow, heart, neck, finger, toe, teeth, back
estómago, frente, garganta, hombro, hueso, labios, lengua, mano,
stomach, forehead, throat, shoulder, bone, lips, tongue, hand
mejilla, mentón, muela, muñeca, muslo, nalgas, nariz, ombligo, palma
cheek, chin, molar, wrist, muscle, butt, nose, belly button, palm
de la mano, pecho, pelo, pestañas, pie, piel, pierna, pulgar, rodilla,
chest, hair (on arm, etc.), lashes, foot, skin, leg, thumb, knee
sangre, talón, tobillo, etc.
blood, heel, ankle
12. de transporte - a pie, autobús (escolar o urbano), auto, automóvil, avión, barco, (de
on foot, bus, auto, automobile, plane, boat (sail)
vela) bicicleta, buque de carga, camión, camión remolcador,
bicycle, barge, truck, tow truck
camioneta, globo, helicóptero, metro, monorriel, motocicleta, patines

little truck, balloon, helicopter, subway, monorail, motorcycle, skates
 (con ruedas en línea), patinilla, semirremolque, transatlántico, tren,
 (in line), skate board, tractor trailer, cruise ship, train
 vagón, vehículo para la nieve, etc.
 wagon, snowmobile

IV. Adjetivos -describen sustantivos - tienen que concordar con el sustantivo en género y en número.
 adjectives – describe nouns – have to agree in gender and number with the noun

A. Con 'ser'
 with 'ser'

1. nacionalidades
 nationalities

a. Hispánicas
 Hispanic

(1) Argentina	argentino(a)(s)	argentinian
(2) Bolivia	boliviano(a)(s)	bolivian
(3) Chile	chileno(a)(s)	chilean
(4) Colombia	colombiano(a)(s)	colombian
(5) Costa Rica	costarricense(s)	costarican
(6) Cuba	cubano(a)(s)	cuban
(7) El Salvador	salvadoreño(a)(s)	salvadorian
(8) Ecuador	ecuatoriano(a)(s)	ecuadorian
(9) España	español(a)(as)(es)	spanish
(10) Guatemala	guatemalteco(a)(s)	guatemalan
(11) Honduras	hondureño(a)(s)	honduran
(12) México	mexicano(a)(s)	mexican
(13) Nicaragua	nicaragüense(s)	nicaraguan
(14) Panamá	panameño(a)(s)	panamanian
(15) Paraguay	paraguayo(a)(s)	paraguayan
(16) Perú	peruano(a)(s)	peruvian
(17) Puerto Rico	puertorriqueño(a)(s)	puertorican
(18) La República Dominicana	dominicano(a)(s)	dominican
(19) Uruguay	uruguayo(a)(s)	uruguayan
(20) Venezuela	venezolano(a)(s)	venezuelan

b. otras

(1) Alemania	aleman(a)(as)(es)	german
(2) Australia	australiano(a)(s)	australian
(3) Canadá	canadiense(s)	canadian
(4) China	chino(a)(s)	chinese
(5) Estados Unidos	estadounidense(s)	united statesian
(6) Francia	francés(a)(as)(es)	french
(7) Inglaterra	inglés(a)(es)	english
(8) Irlanda	irlandés(a)(as)(es)	irish
(9) Italia	italiano(a)(s)	italian
(10) Japón	japonés(a)(as)(es)	japanese

2. características normales
 permanent traits

- a. apariencia - alto, amarillo, anaranjado, azul, bajo, bello, blanco,
 appearance – tall, yellow, orange, blue, short, beautiful, welcome, white
 bonito, castaño, delgado, feo, gordo, grande, gris, guapo,
 pretty, brunette, skinny, ugly, fat, big, gray, handsome,
 inteligente, joven, largo, lindo, marrón, morado, moreno, negro,
 intelligent, young, long, cute, brown, purple, dark, black
 nuevo, pardo, pelirrojo, rojo, rosado, rubio, verde, viejo, violeta, etc.

- b. personalidad - aburrido, amable, antipático, bueno, cariñoso, cómico, personality – bored, kind, mean, good, affectionate, funny
cuidadoso, estúpido, gracioso, honesto, lento, listo, loco, malo, tímido, etc.
careful, stupid, funny, honest, slow, quick-witted, crazy, bad, shy
- c. otro - barato, bienvenido, caro, casado, constante, difícil, fácil, famoso, other cheap, welcome, expensive, married, constant, difficult, easy, famous
frecuente, increíble, pobre, rápido, rico, etc.
frequent, incredible, poor, fast, rich
- B. Con ‘estar’ - abierta, aburrida, alegre, asustada, bien, caliente, cansada, celosa, open, bored, happy, scared, well, hot, tired, jealous
cerrada, confundida, contenta, de buen humor, de mal humor, closed, confused, content, in a good mood, in a bad mood
deprimida, enamorada, enfadada, enferma, enojada, feliz, lista, llena, depressed, in love, angry, sick, mad, happy, ready, full
mal, muerta, nerviosa, ocupada, preocupada, rota, segura, sospechosa, bad, dead, nervous, busy, worried, broken, sure, suspicious
triste, vacía, viva, etc.
sad, empty, live
- C. Posesivos - show ownership
possessives
1. cortos (before noun) - mi(s), tu(s), su(s), nuestro(a)(s), vuestro(a)(s), su(s) . . . my, ... short – my, your, his / her / your (formal) / its, our, your, their / your (formal)
2. largos (después) - mío(a)(s), tuyo(a)(s), suyo(a)(s) . . . of mine, of yours, etc.
long (after)
- D. Demonstrativos (antes) - ésta(s), éste or éstos, ésa(s), ése or ésos, aquél(los), aquella(s) . . . (this, these, that, those and ‘those way over there’)
demonstratives
- V. Adverbios - describen la acción -“mente” = “ly” en inglés.
adverbs
- A. ¿cómo?- start with an adjective, ex: rápido; change “o” to “a” & add “mente.” rápidamente
how
* if the adjective ends in a consonant or “a,” just add “mente.”
- B. ¿cuándo?- a menudo, a veces, ahora, anteaer, antes, ayer, con frecuencia, constantemente, when – often, sometimes, now, day before yesterday, before, yesterday, with frequency, constantly
después, entonces, frecuentemente, habitualmente, hoy, los lunes, etc., luego, after, then, frequently, habitually, today, on Mondays, later
mañana, mientras, nunca, pasado mañana, por la mañana, por la noche, por la tomorrow, while, never, day after tomorrow, in the morning, at night,
tarde pronto, próximo, la semana que viene, etc. siempre, tarde, temprano, in the afternoon, soon, next, next week, always, late, early
todavía (no), todos los días, etc. una vez, ya (no).
still (not yet), every day, once, already
- VI. Pronombres - represent a noun
pronouns
- A. Subject (I, you, he, she, it, we, y’all, they, you all)
- B. Reflexive (self)
- C. Demonstrative (this one, that one, these ones, those ones, those way over there, etc.)
*use the demonstrative adjective without the accent and without the pertinent noun.
- D. Object (receives the action of the verb)
1. direct me, te, lo / la, nos, os, los / las (me, you, him, her, it, you, us, y’all, them)

- 2. indirect me, te, le, nos, os, les (to me, to you, to him / to her / to it / etc)
- 3. double use indirect before direct, reflexive first of all (may change “le” to “se”)

VII. Clarificaciones

A. Usos del Infinitivo

- 1. -ar regular
 - a. necesitar example: necesito dormir. - I need to sleep.
 - b. desear example: deseáis entender.- Y’all wanna understand.
 - c. esperar example: esperamos ganar.- We hope to win.
- 2. -er regular example: deben estudiar. - They should study.
- 3. -ir regular example: Decidís llamar. - Y’all decide to call.
- 4. irregular example: Ofrezco ayudar. - I offer to help.
- 5. stem change
 - a. pensar example: Ella piensa viajar.- She plans to travel.
 - b. querer example: Quieres leer. - You want to read.
 - c. poder example: Puedo correr. - I can run.
- 6. reflexivos example: Prefiero banarme - I prefer to bathe myself.
- 7. preposiciones
 - a. después / antes de . . .
example: Antes de comer, se lava las manos. Before eating, you wash your hands
 - b. form of ‘acabar,’ ‘dejar,’ or ‘tratar,’ + “de” . . .
‘treat’ or ‘try’
example: Acabas de explicar la lección. You just explained the lesson.
 - c. form of ‘aprender,’ ‘comenzar,’ or ‘empezar,’ + “a” . . .
example: Él aprende a patinar. He learns to skate.
 - d. form of ‘consistir,’ or ‘insistir,’ + “en” . . .
consist or insist
example: Insistimos en pagar la cena. We insist upon paying for dinner.
 - e. form of ‘soñar’ + “con” . . .
example: Yo sueño con casarme algún día. I dream of getting married some day.
 - f. form of ‘tener’ + “que” . . .
example: Tenéis que traer los libros. Y’all have to bring the books.
- 8. construcción de gustar example: A ella, le gusta volar. To fly pleases her.
construction of gustar
*gustar use is normally limited to third person singular or plural.
*either of those forms could be used in front of noun(s); not limited to infinitives.
- 9. futuro simple example: Ellas van a tener éxito. They’re going to be successful
simple future

B. Usos de . . .
uses of

- 1. to be
 - a. ser - soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son
 - (1) origen - see ‘nacionalidades’ under IV.A1, or use with “de...”
origin
 - (2) características normales - includes adjectives in section IV and . . .
normal characteristics
 - profesiones:** - abogado, aconsejero, actor, actriz, agente, alcalde,
professions - lawyer, counselor, actor, actress, agent, mayor
artista, asistente social, auxiliar del vuelo, bailarín,
artista, social worker, flight attendant, ballerina
bibliotecario, bombero, cajero, camionista,
librarian, fire fighter, cashier, truck driver

	campesino, cantante, carcinero, carpintero, cartero, farmer, singer, butcher, carpenter, mail deliverer científico, cocinero, dentista, electricista, enfermero, scientist, cook, dentist, electrician, nurse estudiante, farmacéutico, fontanero, gerente, guía, student, pharmacist, plumber, manager, guide ingeniero, intérprete, jardinero, joyero, juez, locutor, engineer, interpreter, gardiner, jewler, judge, presenter mécánico, médico, militar, modelo, modista, músico mechanic, doctor, soldier, model, fashion designer, musician operador de computadora, panadero, payaso, computer operator / programmer, baker, clown peluquero, periodista, pescador, piloto, hairstylist, journalist, fisherman, pilot plomero, policía, sastre, secretaria, trabajador de plumber, police, tailor, secretary, construction construcción o de saneamiento, etc., tragafuegos, worker or sanitation, fireswallower vendedor, veterinario, zapatero... salesperson, vet, shoemaker
(3) la hora telling time	- use “son las...” unless 12:31-1:30 use “es la ...”
(4) composición what something is made of –	- algodón, cerámica, lana, madera, oro, plata, seda . . . cotton, ceramic, wool, wood, gold, silver, silk
b. estar	- estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están
(1) condición transitoria temporary condition –	- emociones, por ejemplo. see section IV B emotions, for example
(2) posición position	
(a) localidad location	- abajo, acá, afuera, ahí, allá, allí, al lado, aquí, arriba, below, right here, outside, over there, way over there, there, beside, here, up cerca, debajo, delante, dentro, detrás, encima, en, near, under, in the front of, inside, behind, on top, on enfrente, entre, frente a, fuera, izquierda, lejos, in front of, between, facing, out, left, far, sobre, etc. over
(b) lugar place	- aeropuerto, banco, baño, biblioteca, bosque, airport, bank, bathroom, library, forest café(tería), calle, campo, casa, centro, cine, ciudad, cafeteria, street, field, house, center, movies, city correo, colegio, escuela, esquina, estación, farmacia, post office, high school, school, corner, station, pharmacy hospital, hotel, iglesia, jardín, lago, mar, montañas, hospital, hotel, church, garden, lake, sea, mountains mundo, museo, océano, país, panadería, parada, world, museum, ocean, country, bakery, stop parque, playa, pueblo, restaurante, río, sinagoga, park, beach, town, restaurant, river, synagogue supermercado, tienda, universidad, vecindad, supermarket, store, university, neighborhood,

- zapatería, etc.
shoe store
- see section II B 2
- (3) presente progresivo
present progressive
- c. tener
to have
- conjugate 'tener' & follow it with one of these . . .
años, calor, celos, cuidado, éxito, frío, ganas de +
years, heat, jealousy, care, success, cold, 'wanna'
infinitive, hambre, lugar, miedo, prisa, razón,
hunger, place, fear, hurry, correctness
sueño, suerte, vergüenza, etc.
fatigue, luck, shame
2. to know
- a. saber
(1) a fact
(2) how to
- b. conocer
(1) a person
(2) a place
- sé, sabes, sabe, sabemos, sabéis, saben
- conjugate, follow with "que" and what is known.
- conjugate and follow with infinitive of activity.
- conozco, conoces, conozco, conocemos, conocéis,
- conjugate, follow with "a" and who is known.
- conjugate and follow with name of familiar place.
3. hablando en el pasado
talking in the past
- a. preterito
preterite
- b. imperfecto
imperfect
- done and final or interrupted an occurring action.
Yo leí todo el libro. (I read the whole book.)
- continuing, recurring, synchronized, or customary
past actions. Also an action that was interrupted.
examples: El conejo saltaba y saltaba.
The bunny kept jumping (jumped & ...).
Ellos cantaban en el coro.
(They used to sing in the chorus).
Lavábamos los platos mientras él hablaba.
We washed dishes while he talked.
- c. concepto de "ago"
concept
- use "hace" + period of time + "que" + conjugation.
example : Hace un año que lo llamo por teléfono.
It's been a year since I called him on the phone.
4. "for"
- a. por
for / through / per
- motion, means, manner, time period, frequency &
exchange.
examples: Ud. viaja por avión.
You travel by airplane.
Anduvimos por el parque.
We walked through the park.
Por suerte, ganasteis el partido.
Luckily, y'all won the game.
Por la noche, yo soñaba mucho.
During the night, I dreamed a lot.
Se vende dos libros por tres dólares.
They sell two books for a dollar.
- b. para
for / in order
- purpose, time limit, destination to place or person.
examples: Para sacar buenas notas, Uds. estudian.
In order to get good grades, you all study
Tengo que hacerlo para mañana.
I have to do it for tomorrow.
Las flores son para mi madre.
The flowers are for my mom.

VIII. Otros Asuntos Gramaticales
Other Grammar Things
A. Preguntas

questions

1. formacion formation - place the conjugated verb before the subject pronoun.
example : ¿Toma Ud. cafe? Do you drink coffee?
2. palabras interrogatives question words
 - a. estructura structure - when applicable, place them first of all.
example : ¿Por qué toma Ud. cafe? Why do you drink coffee?
 - b. vocabulario vocabulary - ¿quién(es)?, ¿qué?, ¿dónde?, ¿cuál(es)?, ¿cuándo?, ¿cómo?, who / whose, what, where, which one(s), when, how
¿por qué?, ¿cuánto(a)(s)?, ¿a quién(es)?, ¿de quién(es)?, para why, how much / many, to whom (all), from / of whom; whose, ¿quién(es)?, ¿a dónde?, ¿de dónde?, ¿a qué hora? ¿para qué?, etc. for whom (all), to where, from / of where, at what time, for what?

B. Respuestas

Answers

1. usando el sujeto correcto using the correct subject - Tú or Ud? / Yo, Él? / Él, Ella? / Ella, Yo? / Tú, Ud. or
example : ¿Pescas tú? or Pesca Ud.? = Sí, yo pesco.
Do you fish? Yes, I fish. etc.
example : ¿Pescas él? = Sí, él pesca.
example : ¿Pescas ella? = Sí, ella pesca.
example : ¿Pesco yo? = Sí, tú pescas; Sí, Ud. pesca; Sí, pesco
¿Nosotros? / Vosotros, Uds. or Nosotros
¿Vosotros? / Nosotros
¿Uds.? / Nosotros, ¿Ellos? / Ellos, ¿Ellas? / Ellas
2. frases negativos negative sentences - ponga “no” en frente del verbo conjugado.
put “no” in front of the conjugated verb.
example : Vosotras **no** estáis enojadas.
Y’all are not mad.
3. expresiones negativos negative expressions - nada, nadie, ni . . . ni, ningún(o)(a)(s), sin, tampoco
nothing, nobody, neither . . . nor, none, without, either
example : Nosotras no estamos enojadas tampoco.
We are not angry either. (Nor are we angry.)
4. expresiones positivos positive expressions - algo, alguien, algún(o)(a)(s), con, o . . . o, también
something, somebody, some, with, either . . . or, also
example : Ellas quieren o carne de vaca o carne de cerdo.
They want either beef or pork.

C. Comparaciones

Comparisons

1. igualdad equality - tan ...(adj. or adv.)... como **or** tanto(a)(s)...noun...como
so, like, as much / many as
example : Ella es tan bonita como una flor.
She’s as lovely as a flower.
example : Ella saca tantas buenas notas como su hermana.
She gets as many good grades as her sister does.
2. desigualdad inequality - más / menos, mayor / menor, mejor / peor ... “que” . . .
more, less, older, younger, better, worse (than)
example : Tenemos más dinero que Uds.
We have more money than you.
example : Somos menores que vosotros.
We are younger than y’all.
example : Mi nota es peor que la tuya.
My grade is worse than yours.

D. Contracciones

Contractions

1. Al - “a” + “el” = “to the . . .” in front of masculine singular only.

at

example : Yo vengo temprano al colegio.

I come to school early.

example : Decimos la verdad al contador.

We tell the truth to the accountant.

2. Del

- “de” + “el” = “from the / of the . . .” masculine singular only.
of

example : Vienes tarde del restaurante.

You come late from the restaurant.

example : Es el mandato del presidente.

It's the president's order.