

B. ¡Unas expresiones!

Do you know what these mean? You should! Write the translation to English.

tener que + infinitive: to have to (^{inf.}verb)

poder + infinitive: to be able to (^{inf.}verb)

hace + amount of time + que: It has been (time) that (verb)

ir + a + infinitive: to be going to (^{inf.}verb)

saber + infinitive: to know how to (^{inf.}verb)

estar (in present tense) + -ando/-iendo: to be (verb)ing

quedarse + en + place: to remain/stay in (place)

tan + adjective + como: as (adj.) as (ella ^{están} bajas como la Sra. B)

tanto/a + noun + como: as much (noun) as (yo hago tanta tarea como mi amiga)

tantos/as + noun + como: as many (noun) as (Hay tantas chicas como ~~ami~~ chicos)

para + infinitive: in order to (^{inf.}verb)

después de + infinitive: after (^{inf.}verb)

antes de + infinitive: before (^{inf.}verb)



C. ¡Los adjetivos demostrativos!

Rhyme → This and these have T's,
that and those don't.

Write the Spanish translation.

this = *este, esta*

that (near) = *est, esa*

that (far) = *aquel, aquella*

these = *estos, estas*

those (near) = *esos, esas*

those (far) = *aquellos, aquellas*

D. ¡Los adjetivos posesivos!

Before the noun use:

<i>mi(s)</i>	<i>nuestro/a(s)</i>
<i>tu(s)</i>	<i>nuestro/a(s)</i>
<i>su(s)</i>	<i>vuestro/a(s)</i>
	<i>su(s)</i>



After the noun use :

Put *el, la, los, las* before the noun
and one of the following after it...

<i>mío/a(s)</i>	<i>nuestro/a(s)</i>
<i>tuyo/a(s)</i>	<i>vuestro/a(s)</i>
<i>suyo/a(s)</i>	<i>suyo/a(s)</i>

** All of these can be made feminine and plural. **

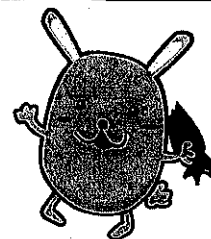


E. ¡Los pronombres de complemento directo! (direct object pronouns)

<i>me</i>	<i>nos</i>
<i>te</i>	<i>os</i>
<i>lo</i> <i>la</i>	<i>los</i> <i>las</i>

I have it.

I know her.



Placement:

- In a regular sentence they go before the conjugated verb (if there is a conjugated verb and infinitivo, you could attach the direct object pronoun to the infinitivo if you wanted to).
- In a positive tú command attach to the end.

F. Las palabras afirmativas y negativas!

someone / anyone =

alguien

something =

algo

some / any (5) =

algún/algunos/alguna(s)

always =

siempre

also / too =

también

no one / nobody =

nadie

nothing / not anything =

nada

no / none / not any (3) =

ningún/ninguno/ninguna

never =

nunca

neither / either =

tampoco

G. Amigos en los verbos!

→ ser vs. estar ----- both mean to be

Why I use ser:

1. time
2. origen
3. occupation (job)
4. personality
5. physical characteristics

Why I use estar:

1. location
2. feelings
3. present progressive (-ing)

Some adjectives that you might use with estar:

contento
triste
enfermo

→ conocer vs. saber ----- both mean to know

Why I use conocer:

1. people
2. places

Why I use saber:

1. facts
2. info

H. Present Progressive Tense

- This expressing what is going on *right now*. In English, it is the equivalent of adding -ing to a verb.
- In Spanish you need two things to use the progressive tense:

1) the helping verb estar

2) another verb with -ando or iendo attached to the end

Here are some irregulars in the progressive tense:

decir = diciendo

pedir = pidiendo

repetir = repitiendo

seguir = siguiendo

servir = sirviendo

vestir = vistiendo

dormir = durmiendo

creer = creyendo

leer = leyendo

traer = trayendo

