

Spanish I

Spanish I

HALLEY REICHEL, BAY COLLEGE



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PART I

FACULTY RESOURCES

1. I Need Help



Need more information about this course? Have questions about faculty resources? Can't find what you're looking for? Experiencing technical difficulties?

We're here to help! Contact oeer@achievingthedream.org for support.

PART II
WEEK I

2. Why Study Spanish?

First of all, Spanish is:

- the world's third most spoken language, after Mandarin Chinese and English, and ranks second in terms of native speakers
- spoken on all continents, most extensively in North and South America, Europe, and certain parts of Africa, Asia and Oceania
- the second most used language in international communication, and an official language of the UN and its organizations
- is the mother tongue of approximately 350 million people in 21 countries, and is widely spoken in another 21 countries where it is not an official language
- one of the most popular languages to study.

More and more people study Spanish everyday all over the world, because they want:

1. to communicate with native speakers of Spanish
2. travel with ease to Spanish-speaking countries
3. understand Spanish culture better: read Spanish books in the original, listen to Spanish songs and watch movies in Spanish
4. get education in Spanish-speaking countries
5. develop their business/ be promoted/get a job.

As for me, I want to learn Spanish, because I consider it one of the most beautiful languages in the world. I really like Spanish culture – Art (architecture and artists), Dance (not only flamenco but latin american as well), actors (Penelope Cruz), singers (Ricky Martin, Natalia Oreiro, Shakira, Jennifer Lopez, Mark Antony). I do want to understand Spanish songs in the original and watch films. I'm

dreaming about travelling to Spain, but I want to learn some basic phrases first.

What about you? Why do you study Spanish?

3. Spanish Speaking Countries

EL ESPAÑOL ES LA LENGUA OFICIAL EN ESTOS VEINTIÚN PAÍSES				
el gentilicio	la región	el país	la nacionalidad	la capital
europeos	Europa	España	español	Madrid
norteamericanos	América del Norte Norteamérica	México	mexicano	México
		Argentina	argentino	Buenos Aires
		Bolivia	boliviano	La Paz / Sucre
		Chile	chileno	Santiago
suramericanos	Suramérica	Colombia	colombiano	Bogotá
sudamericanos	Sudamérica América del Sur	Ecuador	ecuatoriano	Quito
		Paraguay	paraguayo	Asunción
		Perú	peruano	Lima
		Uruguay	uruguayo	Montevideo
centro americanos	Centroamérica América Central	Venezuela	venezolano	Caracas
		Costa Rica	costarricense	San José
		El Salvador	salvadoreño	San Salvador
		Guatemala	guatemalteco	Guatemala
		Honduras	hondureño	Tegucigalpa
		Nicaragua	nicaragüense	Managua
		Panamá	panameño	Panamá
		Cuba	cubano	La Habana
caribeños	El Caribe	Puerto Rico	puertorriqueño	San Juan
		República Dominicana	dominicano	Sto. Domingo
africanos	África Occidental	Guinea Ecuatorial	ecuatoguineano	Malabo

Países hispanohablantes

4. El Alfabeto Español

Spanish Alphabet

letter	pronunciation	example	meaning
A a	a	arriba	up
B b	be	barca	boat
C c	ce	carretera	road/highway
D d	de	ducha	shower/bath
E e	e	empanada	a savory filled pastry
F f	efe	falda	skirt
G g	ge	gata	cat
H h	hache	hermana	sister
I i	i	isla	island
J j	jota	jamón	ham
K k*	ka	kilómetro	kilometer
L l	ele	lejos	far
M m	eme	mano	hand
N n	ene	nariz	nose
Ñ ñ	eñe	niña	girl
O o	o	ojo	eye
P p	pe	pan	bread
Q q	cu	qué	who
R r	ere	rey	king
S s	ese	sobre	over
T t	te	tienda	store
U u	u	unidad	unity
V v	ve	vaca	cow
W w*	uve doble	(only foreign words, pronunciation varies)	
		watt	(pronounced like bat)
		kiwi	(pronounced like quihui)
X x	equis	xilófono	xylophone
Y y	i griega	ya	already
Z z	zeta	zapata	shoe

Spanish has three digraphs. At one point they were considered separate letters, but no longer are, and are now alphabetized normally.

Ch ch	chicle	chewing gum
Ll ll	llave	key
Rr rr	perro	dog

*Although K and W are officially in the Spanish alphabet, there are few words that use the letters, and they are primarily of foreign origin.

5. Reglas del Alfabeto

The Spanish Alphabet and Stress Rules:

Fortunately the sounds of Spanish letters are very similar to sounds of English letters. It is important to study and memorize the differences between what sound you would expect to hear and say in English and what sound you need to say and hear in Spanish.

Below are noted the differences we find in the Spanish alphabet, if there is nothing noted, then the sound is the same in our language and Spanish.

A sounds like ah

B

C has two sounds: soft = s (cereal), hard (cat) = k

CH

D

E sounds like ay or eh

F

G has two sounds: soft = h (hot), hard (gate) = g *note that the soft sound is different

from the English j sound (Georgia)

we use for soft g

H is silent. Just skip over it in a word.

I sounds like ee (bee)

J sounds like an h all the time (hot)

K is not a letter used in standard Spanish words, but sounds the same

L

LL sounds like a consonant y (yellow)

M

N

Ñ sounds like the combination ny (California)

O

P

Q sounds like a k (kick) *note this is different from the kw sound we use in English (quick)

and the vowel u does follow the q in Spanish but is not spoken

U sounds like oo (room)

V sounds like b

W is not a letter used in standard Spanish words, but sounds the same

X *sometimes has a h sound (Mexico)

Y has the same consonant sound (yellow), and the vowel sound ee (beet)

Z sounds like s

We can predict that the letters c and g will use their soft sound when followed by the vowels

e or i.

hard soft hard soft

ga ca

(gue) ge (que) ce

(gui) gi (qui) ci

go co

gu cu

Whenever you hear the hard sound of g or c in front of e or i, the spelling will have to change.

gue que

gui qui

When you see the gu spelling with a dieresis (ü) in front of e or i, the u will speak. When c is followed

by u and another vowel, you will hear the sound that q makes in English (kw as in quick).

güe (gway) cua (kwa)

güi (gwee) cue (kway)

cui (kwee)

cuo (kwoh)

Knowing the sounds of the letters is only half the battle when pronouncing Spanish words.

We need to know the stress rules also. Then we can say the right sounds and emphasize

the right syllable in the word. There are three simple rules for stress in the Spanish language:

1. If a word ends in a vowel, n or s it will be stressed on the next to the last syllable.

manzana trabajan alumnos

2. If a word ends in a consonant other than n or s it will be stressed on the last syllable.

escribir libertad tropical

3. If the pronunciation of the word does not follow normal stress rules 1 and 2 there will

be a written accent in the word to show how to pronounce it correctly. The examples

below are highlighted where the stress should be, but the accent shows where the

stress actually is.

ejército águila crepúsculo

Armed with the sounds of the letters and your stress rules, you can hear how to spell a word

in Spanish and you can automatically tell if an accent is on the word. When the word is not

stressed as it is supposed to be, it has an accent.

PART III
WEEK 2

6. Introductory Phrases



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7. Numbers 0-30



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8. Count to 100



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9. Introductory Phrases Assignment

1. Hola.

Answer:

2.

¿Cómo estás?

Answer:

3. ¿Cómo te llamas?

Answer:

4. ¿De dónde eres?

Answer:

5. ¿Cuántos años tienes?

Answer:

6. Which of the following is NOT a way to say goodbye in

Spanish?

1. Hasta luego.
2. Adiós.
3. Chao.
4. Hola.

Answer: _____

7. How do you say “nice to meet you” in Spanish?

1. Me llamo Chuy.
2. Mucho gusto.
3. Buenas noches.
4. Estoy bien.

Answer: _____

PART IV
WEEK 3

10. Greetings & Personal Space



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II. Colors



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12. Color Quiz

1. ¿Cómo se dice pink en español?

1. amarillo
2. rosado
3. rojo
4. verde

Answer: _____

2. ¿Cómo se dice green en español?

1. verde
2. negro
3. blanco
4. anaranjado

Answer: _____

3. ¿Cómo se dice black en español?

1. blanco
2. violeta
3. gris
4. negro

Answer: _____

4. ¿Cómo se dice blue en español?

1. café
2. amarillo
3. azul
4. rojo

Answer: _____

5. ¿Cómo se dice yellow en español?

1. amarillo
2. anaranjado
3. azul
4. verde

Answer: _____

6. ¿Cómo se dice white en español?

1. rosa
2. negro
3. morado
4. blanco

Answer: _____

7. ¿Cómo se dice red en español?

1. morado
2. gris
3. azul
4. rojo

Answer: _____

8. ¿Cómo se dice orange en español?

1. amarillo
2. verde
3. anaranjado

4. azul

Answer: _____

9. ¿Cómo se dice purple en español?

1. rosado
2. rojo
3. morado
4. negro

Answer: _____

10. ¿Cómo se dice gray en español?

1. gris
2. negro
3. blanco
4. rojo

Answer: _____

13. Gender of Nouns



Nouns from the Spanish in Texas Corpus

A **noun** is essentially a label for places, things, events, ideas, concepts and so on. Like English, nouns in Spanish may be categorized

as **common** or **proper**, **count** or **mass**, [singular or plural](#). Unlike English, Spanish nouns are also categorized as either [masculine](#) or [feminine](#).

Common vs. Proper

Common nouns are the generic term for something. Common nouns in Spanish are never spelled with a capital letter unless they begin a sentence. Proper nouns are specific names (for example people, cities, or states) and begin with capital letters. As seen in the examples below, the proper nouns **Diosito**, **Ceci**, **Sandy**, and **Lupita** are capitalized, while the common nouns **bendiciones** and **diva** are not.

Diosito me ha regalado muchas bendiciones. God has given me many blessings. Ceci, la más grande, es bien tranquila. Sandy es un a diva. Lupita es muy inteligente. Ceci, the oldest, is very calm. Sandy is a diva. Lupita is very intelligent.

Count vs. Mass

Another way of classifying nouns is according to whether or not they can be counted. Count nouns identify individual entities that can be counted, like **siblings**.

Nada más tengo un hermano y tengo cinco hermanas. I only have one brother and I have five sisters. In contrast, a mass noun refers to an entity as an uncountable unit. Mass nouns can be modified with adjectives that refer to quantity, such as **mucho** or **poco** since they can not be modified with numbers. In the following example, **dinero** is conceived of as a mass, an undefined quantity and is modified by an adjective of quantity, **poco**.

La gente trabaja mucho por muy poco dinero. People work for very little money.

Singular vs. Plural

All nouns in Spanish and English are marked for number: singular (one) or plural (more than one). Spanish, like English, usually indicates plurality by adding an **-s** to the end of the singular noun. Count nouns have both singular and plural forms.

En la familia hay una variedad genética bastante interesante porque hay, por ejemplo Alicia, mi hermana mayor, y dos otros hermanos que son rubios de ojos azules. Tengo una hermanay un hermano que son bastante morenos. In the family there is a pretty interesting genetic variety because there is, for example,

Alicia, my older sister and two other brothers that are blond with blue eyes. I have a sister and brother that are quite dark. Mass nouns typically have only a singular form. Try saying the plural forms of the following English mass nouns: **water, furniture, money, makeup.**

It sounds strange, doesn't it? That's because they are mass nouns.

Masculine vs. Feminine

In English, grammatical gender is based on biology and is only relevant for pronouns (**he, she, it**) and possessive determiners (**his, her, its**). Gender in Spanish, on the other hand, affects all nouns, pronouns, adjectives and determiners. All nouns have a gender, which determines the gender of any adjectives or determiners that modify it. Notice in the example below how the gender of the noun matches the gender of the determiner preceding it.

Y ella me dice sí los hombres lavan trastes, los hombres planchan, los hombres les ayudan a las esposas a limpiar la casa. And she told me that yes men wash the dishes, men iron, men help their wives clean the house. Unlike

English, the grammatical concept of gender in Spanish has little to do with biological sex. Therefore, inanimate objects such as **cars, school, guns** and **mountains** are categorized as either masculine or feminine (there is no neuter gender for Spanish nouns).

Un carro se pasó enfrente de la escuela con pistolas. A car passed in front of the school with guns.

El sol se esconde detrás de las montañas pero todavía el cielo está iluminado. The sun hides behind the mountains but the sky is still lit up.

Remember that gender in Spanish, for the most part, is not about sex, but is simply an arbitrary category. The terms **masculine** and **feminine** really mean nothing more than **noun class A** and **noun class B**. Because grammatical gender

is fairly arbitrary, it is essential to memorize a noun's gender along with its spelling and pronunciation.

14. Gender Quiz

1. Which word is masculine?

1. la casa
2. la mesa
3. el libro
4. la ventana

Answer: _____

2. Which word is feminine?

1. un chico
2. un hermano
3. un perro
4. una profesora

Answer: _____

3. Which of the following is NOT a definite article?

1. el
2. un

3. la
4. los

Answer: _____

4. Which of the following is NOT a indefinite article?

1. un
2. una
3. unos
4. el

Answer: _____

5. What is the gender of the word “televisión”? (Pay attention to how the word ends)

1. masculino
2. femenina

Answer: _____

6. What is the gender of the word “universidad”? (Pay attention to how the word ends)

1. masculino
2. femenina

Answer: _____

7. What is the gender of the word “programa”? (Pay attention to how the word ends)

1. masculino
2. femenina

Answer: _____

8. List all four definite articles in Spanish (the word “the” in English).

Answer:

9. List all four indefinite articles (the words a, an, or some in English).

Answer:

10. Are words that end in the letter “o” typically masculine or feminine?

1. masculino
2. feminina

Answer: _____

11. Are words that end in the letter “a” typically masculine or feminine?

1. masculino
2. feminina

Answer: _____

12. What is the correct phrase for “the books”?

1. los libros
2. el libro
3. las libros
4. unos libros

Answer: _____

13. What is the correct phrase for “some hats”?

1. los sombreros
2. unas sombreros
3. unos sombreros
4. un sombrero

Answer: _____

14. What is the correct phrase for “a female teacher”?

1. una profesora
2. un profesor
3. la profesora
4. unas profesoras

Answer: _____

15. Explain the difference in meaning between definite and indefinite articles. Which ones mean the word “the”? Which ones mean the words “a, an, or some”? Which ones are masculine vs. feminine? Which ones are singular vs. plural?

Answer:

16. If a noun does not have an article in front of it giving away its gender, one can look at the end of the noun to find clues. List as many noun ending clues that you can to signify if a noun is

feminine vs. masculine.

Answer:

15. Grammar Explanations

1. Nouns referring to males and/or ending in **-o** are **masculine**: **el hombre, el amante, el teléfono.**

2. Referring to females and/or ending in **-a -ción -sión -tad -dad -tud** are **feminine**:

la mujer, la amante, la risa, la nación, la tensión, la libertad, la ciudad, la actitud.

3. Different endings can be of either gender:

la clase, la parte, la paz, el lápiz, el reloj, el golpe, el café, el cristal, el avión.

4. To refer to females, many nouns change the last vowel or add **-a** to the last consonant:

el compañero, la compañera, un profesor, la profesora.

5. Many nouns, particularly those ending in **-ista**, have the same form and differ only by the article:

el / la estudiante, el / la indígena, el / la artista, deportista, turista, etc.

6. **mano,** **foto(grafía),**
and **moto(cicleta)** are **feminine**: **la mano, la foto, la moto.**

7. **día,** **mapa,**
sofá and **planeta** are **masculine**: **el día, el mapa, el sofá, el planeta.**

8. Many nouns ending in **-ma** (most of Greek origin) are **masculine**: **el programa, el problema, el sistema, el idioma, el clima, el poema, el tema, el dilema**

(BUT: **la cama, la llama,** and other non-Greek words ending in **-ma** are feminine).

9. The names of days, colors, languages and cardinal points are **masculine**: **el lunes, el azul, el francés, el norte.**

10. Compound nouns, formed by combining a verb and a noun, are also **masculine**: **el salvavidas** (life saver), **un paracaídas** (parachute), **los limpiaparabrisas** (windshield wiper), **el abrelatas** (can opener), etc.

B. CERTAIN GENDER PECULIARITIES / CIERTOS ASPECTOS PECULIARES DEL GÉNERO

1. Feminine nouns that begin with stressed **a** or **ha** use a masculine article in the singular only, such as: *el hambre*, *el agua*, *el águila*, *el arma*, *el área*, *el alma*, *el hacha*, etc.

But they remain feminine in every respect: *el agua* **but** *el agua limpia* – *el águila* **but** *las águilas*

2. The meaning of some nouns changes according to their gender:

<i>el capital</i> (money)		<i>la capital</i> (city)
<i>el cuento</i> (short story)		<i>la cuenta</i> (check, bill)
<i>el mañana</i> (future)		<i>la mañana</i> (morning)
<i>el orden</i> (order,	vs.	<i>la orden</i> (command)
organization)		<i>la policía</i> (police force or
<i>el policía</i> (policeman)		policewoman)
<i>el Papa</i> (the Pope)		<i>la papa</i> (potato)

Ejemplo: Debemos saber cuál es el área del país.

7. Plural Forms / Formación del plural

1. Ending in vowel, add **-s**: *la mano*, *el problema* → *las manos*, *los problemas*

2. Ending in a consonant or an accented vowel, add **-es**: *el papel*, *la red* → *los papeles*, *las redes* *el rubí*, *la imagen* → *los rubíes*, *las imágenes*

3. Ending in an unstressed vowel +s, no change: *el lunes*, *la crisis* → *los lunes*, *las crisis*

but stressed vowel +s, add **-es**: *el interés* → *los intereses*

4. Ending in **-z** → **-ces**: *el lápiz*, *la vez* → *los lápices*, *las veces*

Following the written accent rules (§3), some words will lose or gain an accent in the plural:

<i>reacción</i> → <i>reacciones</i>	<i>examen</i> → <i>exámenes</i>
<i>alemán</i> → <i>alemanes</i>	<i>imagen</i> → <i>imágenes</i>

16. Introduction to Determiners



Determiners from the Spanish in Texas Corpus

A **determiner** qualifies or **determines** the meaning of a [noun](#) by expressing such concepts as quantity or definiteness. Determiners are usually placed before the noun. Determiners always agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

Types of Determiners

Articles are the main group of determiners in Spanish. There are two categories of articles: [definite](#) and [indefinite](#).

Definite Articles

el, la, los, las

They introduce nouns that are specific. They are translated as **the** in English.

Mi mamá tenía **la** tradición de que **el** hombre no hace nada, en cuanto a **la** casa no hace nada, no cocina, no lava, no limpia. My mom had **the** tradition that **the** man does not do anything, he does not do anything around **the** house, he does not cook, wash, clean.

Indefinite Articles

un, una, unos, unas

They introduce nouns that are not specific. They are translated as **a** or **an** in English.

Y **una** vez escribí **un** ensayo, **una** historia y se quedó apantallada de que tan fluente fue mi ensayo. And **one** time I wrote **an** essay, **a** story and she was shocked by how fluent my essay was.

Possessive Determiners

mi, mis, tu, tus, su, sus, nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras

They indicate ownership or possession like **my, your, his, her, our, their**.

Son **mis** raíces por eso que le inculqué eso también a **mis** hijos de hablar el español. They are **my** roots which is why I instilled this in **my** children, to speak Spanish.

Demonstrative Determiners

este, esta, ese, esa, aquel, aquella, etc.

They point out something. They may be translated in English as **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** depending on the number (singular or plural) and proximity (near or far).

Bueno, primeramente ya tenía yo impresiones de **este** país porque lo visitaba, visitábamos El Paso mucho. Well, primarily I had impressions about **this** country because I used to visit it, we used to visit El Paso a lot.

PART V
WEEK 4

17. Making Nouns Plural

In Spanish, a noun is always either singular or plural. It is usually introduced by a [determiner](#), which reflects the number of the noun.

Regular Plural Formation

In Spanish the plural is formed by adding an **-s** to the singular form of the noun for words ending in a vowel: **a, e, i, o, and u**,

un pájaro, dos pájaros one bird, two birds

una ballena, dos ballenas one whale, two whales

or by adding **-es** to the singular form of the noun for words ending in a consonant or a stressed vowel.

un animal, dos animales one animal, two animals

un delfín, dos delfines one dolphin, two dolphins

[Hay más oportunidades y hay otras áreas que explorar.](#) There are more opportunities and other areas to explore.

[Pude trabajar con niños y con animales al mismo tiempo pero no animales que... que encuentras en cualquier lado. O sea con ballenas, con delfines, con pájaros exóticos.](#) I could work with kids and animals at the same time but not animales that you find anywhere but with whales, dolphins, exotic birds.

Nouns Ending in -s in the Singular

Nouns ending in **-s** do not change in the plural.

la dosis, las dosis the dosage, the dosages

el lunes, los lunes Monday, Mondays

Y al fin los **viernes** nos pagaba según las horas que uno trabajaba. And at the end on **Fridays** he paid us according to the number of hours one worked.

Nouns Ending in -z in the Singular

For nouns ending in **-z** plural is formed by adding **-es** as for other words ending in a consonant, but additionally the **-z** changes to **-c** resulting in a **-ces** ending.

la luz, las luces the light, the lights

el juez, los jueces the judge, the judges

Ya que me junté con mi novia no más voy como unas **veces**, una **vez** al mes. Since I've gotten together with my girlfriend, I only go a few **times**, one **time** a month.

Siempre sentí que tenía **raíces**, que viví en una comunidad grande. Nunca tuve mucha privacidad obviamente. I always felt that I had **roots**, that I lived in a big community. I never had much privacy obviously.

18. Introduction to Adjectives



Adjectives from the Spanish in Texas Corpus

An adjective is a word that describes a [noun](#) or [pronoun](#). The major differences between adjectives in Spanish and English concern [agreement and placement](#). In Spanish, an adjective is usually placed after the noun it modifies, though there are [exceptions](#) such as numbers, and must agree in gender and number with the noun. In English, an adjective usually comes before the noun it modifies and is invariable, that is, it does not agree. In the example below, note how the adjective **limpia** follows the noun **persona**, but the adjective **ocho** precedes the noun **años**.

Teníamos que rotar para lavar la cocina, dejar la cocina **impecable** porque mi mamá era una persona muy **limpia**, y a los **ocho** años me dijo: mi hijita, feliz cumpleaños, tienes **ocho** años y hoy ya puedes participar en la rotación. We had to rotate to clean the kitchen, to leave the kitchen **impeccable** because my mom was a very **clean** person and at age **eight** she told me: my little girl, happy birthday, you are **eight** years old and today you can now participate in the rotation.

Adjectives vs. Adverbs

Remember that adjectives modify nouns and adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. In the following sentence, there are two adjectives, **mexicanas** and **bonitas**, both of which modify the noun **tradiciones** and one adverb **muy** which modifies the adjective **bonitas**.

Y [las tradiciones mexicanas son muy bonitas.](#) And [Mexican traditions are very nice.](#) It is common in spoken and informal English for speakers to use adjectives, such as **good**, in place of adverbs, such as **well** to modify verbs.

With an Adjective	With an Adverb
Juan writes good	Juan writes well
You need to drive slow in a school zone	You need to drive slowly in a school zone

In Spanish, adjectives are rarely used to modify verbs; using the adverb is normally favored.

With an Adjective	With an Adverb
Juan escribe bueno.	Juan escribe bien .
Necesitas manejar lento en una zona escolar	Necesitas manejar lentamente en una zona escolar

19. Adjective Agreement Quiz

1. Hay una pluma _____ encima de la mesa.

1. rojo
2. roja
3. rojas
4. rojos

Answer: _____

2. La chica _____ está en la casa.

1. alto
2. alta
3. altos
4. altas

Answer: _____

3. Hay tres libros _____ en la bolsa.

1. pequeño
2. pequeña
3. pequeños
4. pequeñas

Answer: _____

4. Hay _____ chicos en la clase.

1. poco
2. poca
3. pocos
4. pocas

Answer: _____

5. Hay _____ chicas en la clase.

1. mucho
2. mucha
3. muchos
4. muchas

Answer: _____

6. Hoy es un día _____.

1. bonito
2. bonita
3. bonitos
4. bonitas

Answer: _____

7. La chica tiene pelo _____.

1. rubio
2. rubia
3. rubios
4. rubias

Answer: _____

8. Ella es una mujer _____.

1. trabajador
2. trabajadora
3. trabajadores
4. trabajadoras

Answer: _____

9. Choose the correct translation.

The dark haired girl

1. La chica morena
2. La morena chica

Answer: _____

10. Choose the correct translation

The many chairs

1. Muchas sillas
2. sillas muchas

Answer: _____

11. Choose the correct translation

The white snow

1. la blanca nieve
2. la nieve blanca

Answer: _____

12. Adjectives usually come after the noun it describes in Spanish. List at least two reasons the adjective will come before the noun it describes.

Answer:

13. The adjectives for “good” (bueno/a) or “bad” (malo/a) can be placed before or after the noun its describing and does not change the meaning.

1. True
2. False

Answer: _____

14. What is the correct translation of the following sentence:

“La mujer grande es guapa.”

1. The great woman is good looking.
2. The big woman is good looking.

Answer: _____

15. What is the correct translation of the following sentence?

“La pobre chica no tiene una familia.”

1. The poor girl (pity) doesn't have a family.
2. The poor girl (with no money) doesn't have a family.

Answer: _____

20. Describe the physical characteristics of different people



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2I. Describe yourself to others



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PART VI
WEEK 5

22. How to Tell Time



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23. Telling Time Quiz

1. It is 6:00.

1. Son las seis.
2. Son las siete.
3. Es las seis.
4. Son las ocho.

Answer: _____

2. It is 2:00.

1. Es las dos.
2. Son las doce.
3. Son las dos.
4. Son las tres.

Answer: _____

3. It is 1:00.

1. Son las una.
2. Son las once.

3. Son las cuatro.
4. Es la una.

Answer: _____

4. It is 5:30.

1. Son las cinco y media.
2. Son las cinco y diez.
3. Son las cinco.
4. Son las cinco menos veinte.

Answer: _____

5. It is 8:10.

1. Son las ocho.
2. Son las nueve y diez.
3. Son las ocho menos diez.
4. Son las ocho y diez.

Answer: _____

6. It is 9:55.

1. Son las nueve y cinco.
2. Son las nueve.
3. Son las diez menos cinco.
4. Son las diez y cincuenta y cinco.

Answer: _____

7. It is 3:15.

1. Son las tres y cuarto.
2. Son las tres menos cuarto.
3. Son las tres y cinco.
4. Son las tres y media.

Answer: _____

8. Which phrase translates to “It is 3:00 in the afternoon”?

1. Son las tres de la tarde
2. Son las tres de la noche
3. Son las tres por la tarde
4. Son las tres de la mañana

Answer: _____

9. Which phrase translates to “He runs at night” as in he generally

runs at night, not at a specific time?

1. Él corre por la mañana.

.

1. Él corre por la tarde.

1. Él corre de la noche.

1. Él corre por la noche.

Answer: _____

10. Which word means “midnight”?

1. Mediodía.
2. Medianoche.

Answer: _____

11. Explain the difference between “de la tarde” and “por la tarde”.

Answer:

12. Write two different sentences telling the above time (1:50)

Answer:

13. How would you write this time in Spanish? (10:10)

Answer:

14. Write how to say this time in Spanish (1:30)

Answer:

15. How do you ask the time in Spanish?

Answer:

24. School, Classes, Objects



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PART VII
WEEK 6

25. Likes & Dislikes



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26. Indirect Object Pronouns

	singular	plural
1st person	me <i>me</i>	nos <i>us</i>
2nd person	te <i>you</i>	
3rd person	le <i>him/her/you formal</i>	les <i>them/you plural</i>

Description

An indirect object is a person who receives the action of a [verb](#) indirectly; it says **to whom** or **for whom** something is done. In Spanish the indirect object is usually preceded by the preposition **a** and in English by the preposition **to**. If there is an indirect object in a sentence, it will usually be accompanied by the **indirect object pronoun**. The indirect object pronoun must match the person and number of the indirect object. In the sentence below, **los hijos** is the indirect object, accompanied by the pronoun **les**; both of which are third person plural.

[Es más difícil aquí porque aquí **les** dan más privilegios **a los hijos**.It's harder here because here they give children more privileges.](#)Also, the indirect object pronoun may be used by itself to replace an indirect object. For example, **a los hijos** can be removed from the previous sentence to resulting in:

Es más difícil aquí porque aquí **les** dan más privilegios.It's harder here because here they give **them** more privileges.

Placement

There are two places where indirect object pronouns can be placed.

1. Before a conjugated verb
2. Attached to the end of the verb, **ONLY IF** the verb is not conjugated, such as infinitives or gerunds or if the verb is an affirmative informal command.

In first example, the indirect object pronoun **me** is found before the conjugated verb **daba**. In the second example, the the indirect object pronoun **le** is found before the conjugated verb **da**. In the third example, the the indirect object pronoun **le** is attached to the infinitive **decir**.

Cuando estaba en la primaria recuerdo que **me** daban mi lonche y **me** daban mi dinero para que yo gastara en la escuela. When I was in elementary school, I remember that they gave **me** lunch and they gave **me** my money for me to spend in school. Es algo que el gobierno americano **le** da a la gente que viene aquí con una visa extranjera. It's something that the American government gives **to people** who come here with a foreign visa. Después me arrepentía de decir**le** tantas cosas feas. Later I regretted saying mean things **to him**.

27. Spanish Grammar

Exercises: Gustar

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Drills are organized by **set** and sub-divided by **exercise**. To begin, please select an exercise from the index below.

In each exercise, you will answer fill-in-the-blank questions. When you have answered all the questions on a page, click the Submit button. For answers submitted, you will be presented with feedback indicating suggested answers. You may print results, if you wish.

[EXERCISE 8](#)

[EXERCISE 9](#)

28. Gustar Quiz

1. ¿Te gusta el chocolate?

Answer:

2. ¿Te gustan los perros?

Answer:

3. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?

Answer:

4. ¿Te encanta la clase del español?

Answer:

5. ¿Te gusta jugar al básquetbol?

Answer:

6. I like to play tennis.

a. Me gusta jugar al tenis.

b. Te gusta jugar al

c. Nos gusta jugar al

d. Le gusta jugar al

Answer: _____

7. Do you like to swim?

a. ¿Les gusta nadar?

b. ¿Nos gusta nadar?

c. ¿Te gusta nadar?

d. ¿Le gusta nadar?

Answer: _____

8. He likes math class.

- a. Le gusta la clase de las matemáticas.
- b. Me gusta la clase de las matemáticas.
- c. Te gusta la clase de las matemáticas.
- d. Nos gusta la clase de las matemáticas.

Answer: _____

PART VIII
WEEK 7

29. Subject Pronouns

	singular	plural
1st person	yo I	nosotros/nosotras we
2nd person	tú you	
3rd person	él/ella/ usted he/she/ formal you	ellos/ellas/ustedes they/ you plural

A pronoun replaces a [noun](#) in order to avoid repetition. Subject pronouns function as the subject of a [verb](#). Unlike English, the use of subject pronouns is optional in Spanish. Many dialects of Spanish only use subject pronouns for emphasis or in cases where it is not clear who the subject is. Notice in the example below how the English translation makes use of 5 subject pronouns, while Spanish only uses 1.

[Entonces se bajó, y agarró su hacha o su pico que traía, creo que era un pico, y tumbó la puerta como pudo y allí estaba **yo** tirado en el suelo muy, muy mal, morado desde el cuello hasta los pies. So **he** bent down and grabbed his hatchet or his pickaxe that he brought, **I** think it was a pickaxe, and **he** broke down the door the best **he** could and **I** was there sprawled on the floor very very sick, purple from my neck down to my feet.](#)

Subject pronouns are labelled by the term **person**, referring to the subject's role in the conversation. 1st person refers to the person(s) speaking (**I, we**); 2nd person to the person(s) spoken to (**you**); and 3rd person to the person(s) or thing(s) spoken about (**he, she, it, they**).

There are two other subject pronouns that aren't often mentioned in introductory Spanish courses: **vos** and **vosotros**. **Vos** is used in Argentina for the informal second person singular (you) instead of **tú**. In several other countries, **vos** is also used along with **tú**: in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica) and the Southern Cone (Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay) So rather than replacing **tú** these countries often make

use of **vos**, **tú** and **Usted** to mark different degrees of formality when talking to someone.

Quando va mi papá allá, lo primero que le dice
- mi hijo está interesado en vos - sin ningún cuidado. When my dad
goes over there, the first thing he says to her is “my son is interested
in you”, without a care.



Chart: Countries that Use “Vos”

Vosotros is used only in Spain and Equatorial Guinea. In these countries, **vosotros** is used for informal second person plural (like you guys in English) and **Ustedes** is used for the formal plural

you. In the rest of the Spanish-speaking world **Ustedes** is used for both formal and informal.



Chart: Countries that Use “Vosotros”

Yo

Unlike the English pronoun **I**, **yo** is not capitalized unless it begins a sentence.

Tú

The pronoun **tú** is singular and, importantly, informal. Use **tú** to address people your own age and those you know well.

Usted

The pronoun **usted** is singular and formal. Despite of its meaning (**you**), grammatically it is a third person pronoun, meaning that it will always be used with third person verbs: **Usted es**

Ellos/ellas

Ellos and **ellas** agree with the gender of the noun they replace. **Ellas** is used to mean **they** if it replaces people who are all women. On the other hand, **ellos** is used for a group of all men or any group where there is at least one male person in the group.

Ustedes

The pronoun **ustedes** is always plural. Despite of its meaning (**you**/

y'all), grammatically it is a third person pronoun, meaning that it will always be used with third person verbs: **Ustedes son**.

30. Formal vs Informal "You"

What is a Subject?

Generally speaking, a subject is who or what a sentence is about. Nearly anything can be a subject. In the sentences below the subjects are underlined:

Nicholas Cage is an actor.

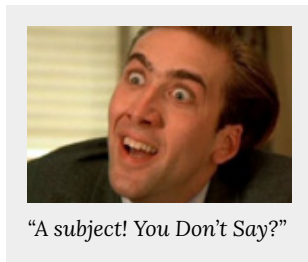
Greece is a beautiful country.

Julio, Rafael, and I went to the store.

Your health is very important.

Swimming and bicycling are fun activities.

Subjects usually come at the beginning of a sentence but they don't have to.



What is a Subject Pronoun?

A pronoun is a shorter word that takes the place of a longer noun. We use pronouns once we've introduced a noun so that we don't have to keep repeating the same thing over and over again. Here are some sentences where the subjects have been replaced with subject pronouns.

He is an actor.

It is a beautiful country.

We went to the store.

It is very important.

They are fun activities.

The subject pronouns in English are "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we,"

and “they.” It can be beneficial to organize them into a chart based on number (how many people or things there are) and person (whether you’re talking about yourself, to someone else, or about someone else).

	singular:	plural:
first person:	I	we
second person:	you	you
third person:	he, she, it	they

Notice that there is no distinction in English between the singular “you” and the plural “you.” While it’s not considered proper grammar, many people will use “y’all” or “you guys” to indicate that they’re speaking to more than one person.

It’s also worth noting that “he” and “she” are the only pronouns that take gender into account.

Spanish Subject Pronouns

The subject pronoun chart in Spanish looks like this:

	singular:	plural:
first person:	yo	nosotros, nosotras
second person:	tú	vosotros, vosotras
third person:	él, ella	ellos, ellas

Note there is no subject pronoun for “it” in Spanish. How do you say “it”? See [below](#).

Yo

To say “I” in Spanish, say *yo*. *Yo* is not capitalized unless it starts a sentence:

Yo hablo español.

I speak Spanish.

Afortunadamente yo hablo español.

Fortunately I speak Spanish.

In many regions the *y* in *yo* is pronounced very strongly and sounds more like “jo.”

Tú

To say “you” in Spanish, say *tú*. *Tú* can only be singular; you cannot use *tú* to address a group of people. Also, the accent on the “u” is not optional; *tu* (without the accent) means “your” not “you.” (The words *tú* and *tu* are pronounced the same way.)

Tú hablas español.

You speak Spanish.

Él, Ella

To say “he” in Spanish, say *él*. Like *tú*, the accent on the “e” is not optional; *el* (without the accent) means “the” not “he.” (The words *él* and *el* are pronounced the same way.)

To say “she” in Spanish, say *ella*. Remember that the double-l is pronounced like a y.

Él habla español.

He speaks Spanish.

Ella habla español.
She speaks Spanish.

Nosotros, Nosotras

Note: If you are male, it's very unlikely you would ever have reason to say or write *nosotras*.

Usually when you need to say “we” in Spanish, you say *nosotros*. The exception is when a female is referring to herself and other females. She will say *nosotras*. What about a mixed group? It's not very nice or politically correct but only groups consisting entirely of females are considered feminine (*nosotras*). Add one male to the group and whole group is considered masculine (*nosotros*).

Nosotros hablamos español.
We (group with one or more males) speak Spanish.

Nosotras hablamos español.
We (all female group) speak Spanish.

Vosotros, Vosotras

Unlike English, Spanish does have a way to distinguish between a singular “you” and a plural “you.” To address a group of people as “you” use *vosotros*.

Vosotros habláis español.
You / Y'all / You guys speak Spanish.

If the entire group you're addressing is female, say *vosotras* instead.

Vosotras habláis español.
You (all female group) speak Spanish.

Regardless of the size of the group, if it includes just one male, use *vosotros*. If you're ever in doubt, use the masculine form.

Here's the catch, and it's a big one: *Vosotros* is used almost exclusively in Spain. So how do you address a group of people if you're not in Spain? See [Vosotros and Ustedes](#) below.

Ellos, Ellas

To say “they” in Spanish, you say either *ellos* or *ellas*. Which is which? The same gender rules you learned in *nosotros* apply. A group consisting entirely of females should be referred to as *ellas*. Any group with at least one male in it should be referred to as *ellos*. If you're ever in doubt, it's best to use the masculine form.

Ellos hablan español.

They (group with one or more males) speak Spanish.

Ellas hablan español.

They (all female group) speak Spanish.

Formal vs. Informal “You”

The chart above showing *tú* and *vosotros* as the second-person pronouns is a bit of an oversimplification. The truth is that there are two sets of second-person pronouns in Spanish. One set is used for informal, friendly situations and the other is used to show a greater amount of respect in formal situations. The chart should really look like this:

	singular:	plural:
first person:	yo	nosotros, nosotras
second person, informal:	tú	vosotros, vosotras
second person, formal:	usted	ustedes
third person:	él, ella	ellos, ellas

So which do you use when?

Tú vs. Usted

Generally speaking you should use *tú* when you are addressing someone with whom you have an informal relationship like a friend, a colleague, or a close family member. Use *usted* when addressing someone with whom you have a more respectful relationship like an elder, a boss, or a dignitary. For example:

speaking to a child: **speaking to a professor:**

Tú escribes bien. <i>You write well.</i>	Usted escribe bien. <i>You write well.</i>
---	---

A good rule of thumb to use is the first name test. If you're on a first name basis with someone, you may address them as *tú*. If you wouldn't address that person by their first name, you should probably use *usted*.

Note: There's even a verb for addressing someone as *tú*: [tutear](#).

Different countries have different rules for using *tú* vs. *usted*. While some people might consider your use of *tú* endearing, others may consider it offensive. When in doubt, use *usted*. You're better off

addressing someone as *usted* when they're expecting *tú* than the other way around.

The word *usted* is commonly abbreviated *Ud.* (note the capital letter).

Vosotros and Ustedes

When addressing a group of people, *vosotros* is used for informal situations and *ustedes* is used in situations where more respect is necessary. For example:

speaking to a group of children: **speaking to several professors:**

Vosotros escribís bien.
You write well.

Ustedes escriben bien.
You write well.

Remember, however, that *vosotros* is primarily used in Spain. How do you address groups of people in the rest of Latin America? Use *ustedes* regardless of the level of formality.

Spain: **Latin America:**

second person, plural, informal: *vosotros* *ustedes*

second person, plural, formal: *ustedes* *ustedes*

The word *ustedes* is commonly abbreviated *Uds.* (note the capital letter).

Thou and Thee

If all this formal / informal stuff



"Lord Jesus, I love Thee, I
know Thou art mine..."

seems needlessly complicated, it wasn't that long ago that English did the same thing:

informal English: **formal English:**

thou	you
to thee	to you
thy	your

"Thou" may sound stuffy and formal now, but it used to be the *informal* version of "you." Saying "you" was actually a sign of respect. Older translations of the Bible are full of "thou," "thee," and "thy" not because of formality, but in order to stress that God was familiar and approachable. Nowadays Spanish versions of the Bible use *tú* when translating references to God for the same reason.

More About Spanish Subject Pronouns

What About "It"?

"It" is a subject pronoun in English used to refer to something that doesn't have a gender or whose gender isn't known. There is no equivalent subject pronoun in Spanish. So how do you say "it" in Spanish? You don't. You simply omit the subject pronoun altogether:

Es bonita.

It is *beautiful*.

Funciona bien.

It *works well*.

Omitting Subject Pronouns

Speaking of omitting pronouns...

Due to the fact that many verb conjugations make it clear who the subject is anyway, subject pronouns are often unnecessary and frequently omitted in Spanish. For example:

Hablas español.

You speak Spanish.

Hablamos español.

We speak Spanish.

Vos

If *tú* vs. *usted* wasn't complicated enough, some regions of the Spanish-speaking world have a third category, *vos*. Generally speaking *vos* indicates an even closer relationship than *tú*.

second person, informal: vos

second person, semi-formal: tú

second person, formal: usted

3I. Subject Pronoun Quiz

1. you (informal)

1. yo
2. usted
3. nosotros
4. tú

Answer: _____

2. we

1. nosotros/as
2. ellos/as
3. ustedes
4. ella

Answer: _____

3. you (formal)

1. tú

1. usted
2. ellos
3. él

Answer: _____

4. she

1. él

1. ustedes
2. yo
3. ella

Answer: _____

5. they

1. ella
2. nosotros/as
3. ellos/as
4. ustedes

Answer: _____

6. I

1. él

1. ella
2. yo
3. usted

Answer: _____

7. you all

1. ustedes
2. usted
3. ellos/as
4. nosotros/as

Answer: _____

8. he

1. ella
2. ellos/as
3. él

1. yo

Answer: _____

32. Conjugation of Regular Present Tense Verbs



The **present tense** indicates an action that is either recurring, habitual, or a general truth, a so-called **eternal verity**.

Siempre **tenemos** un Mexican Thanksgiving, que tiene que haber nachos, y tiene que haber frijoles, eso es muy tradicional para nosotros. We always **have** a Mexican Thanksgiving, where you must have nachos, you must have beans, this is very traditional for us.

The present tense endings differ according to the verb category. In Spanish regular verbs can be classified into 3 main groups: **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir**.

Irregulars

There are 4 main types of irregular verbs in the present tense: stem changers, irregulars in the **yo** form, irregular in all forms, spelling changers.

Stem Changers

There are three types of stem changers: e-> ie, e-> i, o-> ue

Irregular in the yo form

c-> zc

conocer

-g

decir, venir, hacer, tener

others

dar, saber, caber

Irregular in all forms

ser, ir, estar, oler

Spelling changers

g > j: Verbs whose infinitive form ends in -gir change the g to j before an a or an o.

gu > g: Verbs whose infinitive form ends in -**guir** drop the **u** before an **a** or an **o**.

33. Present Tense Quiz

1. Carmen y Sofía _____ (leer) el periódico.

1. lee
2. leen
3. leemos
4. leo

Answer: _____

2. Yo _____ (caminar) por la calle.

1. camino
2. caminas
3. caminan
4. camina

Answer: _____

3. Tú _____ (vivir) en la ciudad.

1. vive

2. viven
3. vives
4. vivimos

Answer: _____

4. Carlos _____ (correr) en el parque.

1. corren
2. corremos
3. corro
4. corre

Answer: _____

5. Nosotros _____ (escribir) una carta.

1. escribimos
2. escribemos
3. escribamos
4. escribe

Answer: _____

6. Usted _____ (cantar) bien.

1. canto
2. cantas
3. cantan
4. canta

Answer: _____

7. Ellos_____ (necesitar) estudiar.

1. necesiten
2. necesito
3. necesitan
4. necesita

Answer: _____

8. Él_____ (comer) pizza.

1. comes
2. come
3. como
4. comen

Answer: _____

9. Susana y yo _____ (asistir) a la escuela.

1. asistemos
2. asisten
3. asistimos
4. asiste

Answer: _____

10. Ustedes _____ (escuchar) música.

1. escuchan
2. escuchamos
3. escucho
4. escuchas

Answer: _____

11. Yo _____ la ropa. (colgar) STEM
CHANGER O-UE

1. colgo
2. cuelga
3. cuelgo
4. cueglas

Answer: _____

12. Ella _____ (entender) la tarea.
STEM CHANGER E-IE

1. entiende
2. entienden
3. entende
4. entiendo

Answer: _____

13. Nosotros _____ (pedir) el agua. STEM
CHANGER E-I

1. pidimos
2. pedamos
3. pedimos
4. piden

Answer: _____

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PART IX
WEEK 8

34. Ser vs Estar Verbs Part I

<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spex/siteindex.php>

35. Ser vs Estar Verbs Part 2

A. SER, from the Latin *essere* associated with the word *essence*, is used:

A1. to identify or define a subject (to say *what* something is):

El hermano **es ingeniero**. **Es a ella** a quien busco. **Esto es** un problema.

Este poema **es para** mi abuelo. El programa **es sobre** arte.

A2. with *de* to denote origin, material, or ownership:

Es de madera. **Es de** Panamá. **Es de** Juan. **Son de** la clase alta.

A3. only with adjectives that denote essential or defining qualities (including *pobre*, *rico*, *joven*, *viejo*):

Nueva York **es grande**. Voy a **ser rico**.

A4. in expressions of time, dates, and for quantities:

Son las tres y media. Hoy **es jueves dos de marzo**. **Son treinta** dólares.

A5. in impersonal expressions:

Es posible saber eso. **Es importante** cuidar la salud.

For the use of *ser* with past participle (passive voice), see §41.

B. ESTAR, from the Latin *stare* associated with the words *state* and *station*, is used:

B1. to express location [*ubicación*] (to say *where* something is):

El profesor no **está aquí**. El problema **está en** su actitud. Panamá **está al sur de** Centroamérica.

BUT: Use *ser* to describe where an event is taking place: El concierto *es* aquí.

B2. with some adjectives and all adverbs, to describe states and conditions or a change in a characteristic:

Está bien. **Están tristes** porque el perro **está muerto**.

Estamos interesados en el tema. El país **está en una situación** difícil.

El rojo **está de moda** (in fashion). Las ventanas **están cerradas**.

B3. with a present participle* to express a continuing action:

Estamos viajando. *Van a estar durmiendo*.

***the present participle in English (-ing form of a verb) is the equivalent of the -ndo form, called gerundio in Spanish.**

For the use of *estar* with past participle (states), see §26.

~ Some adjectives have different meanings when used with the two verbs:

<i>estar listo/a</i> <i>ser lista/o</i>	to be ready (state) to be bright (defining quality)	<i>¿Estás lista, María?</i> <i>María es muy lista.</i>
<i>estar</i> <i>aburrido</i> <i>ser aburrido</i>	to be bored (state) to be boring (defining quality)	<i>Estoy aburrido con esta</i> <i>novela.</i> <i>Esta novela es muy aburrida.</i>

36. Ser vs. Estar Quiz

1. She is from Detroit.

Ella _____ de Detroit.

1. es
2. está
3. soy
4. somos

Answer: _____

2. I am sad.

_____ triste.

1. soy
2. es
3. estoy
4. está

Answer: _____

3. They are in Chile.

Ellos _____ en Chile.

1. son
2. estoy
3. es
4. están

Answer: _____

4. We are running.

_____ corriendo.

1. estamos
2. somos
3. son
4. están

Answer: _____

5. Jose and Maria _____ sick. (today)

Jose y Maria _____sick.

1. es
2. son
3. están

1. somos

Answer: _____

6. The house is red.

La casa _____ roja.

1. está

1. es
2. soy
3. estamos

Answer: _____

7. Marcos and I are funny.

Marcos y yo _____cómicos.

1. somos
2. estamos
3. son
4. es

Answer: _____

8. It's 4:00.

_____ 4:00

1. Son
2. Es
3. Soy
4. Estoy

Answer: _____

9. Susana and Sara are sisters.

Susana y Sara _____ hermanas.

1. es
2. soy
3. son
4. estamos

Answer: _____

10. You are a doctor.

Tú _____ doctor.

1. eres

2. estás
3. es
4. son

Answer: _____

11. The books are on the table.

Los libros _____ en la mesa.

1. estás

1. estoy
2. están

1. son

Answer: _____

12. You are sitting down.

Usted _____ sentado.

1. está

1. están

1. es

2. son

Answer: _____

PART X
WEEK 9

37. Verbs "Hay" and "Ir"

The verb **haber** can be used in two separate ways:

1. **Auxiliary:** It is used as an auxiliary in compound tenses ([present perfect](#), [pluperfect](#), etc.), meaning **to have done something**. With this use, it is always followed by a past participle. Note, even though **haber** here translates as **to have**, it does not express ownership, that use of **to have** is translated as verb **tener**.
2. **Existential:** It is used in its existential form to mean **there is/are**.

Most grammar books will tell you that the existential **haber** has only one form in each tense: **hay**, **había**, **hubo**, **habría**, **habrá**; unlike English where the existential **there + to be** agrees with the noun that follows: **there is a dog on the porch** versus **there are two dogs on the porch**. However in many dialects of Spanish and especially in spoken Spanish the forms of **haber** also agrees with the noun. So sometimes you will see the forms **habían**, **hubieron**, **habrían**, **habrán** used as the existential form when the noun that follows is plural. Compare the two variations of the same sentence below.

Prescriptive grammar

Había muchos pájaros allá miles de pájaros y de todas clases. **There were** many birds there, thousands of birds and of all kinds.

Variant

Habían muchos pájaros allá miles de pájaros y de todas clases. **There were** many birds there, thousands of birds and of all kinds.

Irregular forms of *haber*

Haber in both its regular and existential forms is an irregular in the following tenses: [present tense](#), [preterit](#), and [present subjunctive](#).

Present

haber to have

yo **he** nosotros/as **hemos**

tú **has**

él/ella/usted **ha** ellos/as/ustedes **han**

existential form: **hay**

Auxiliary **haber** to form the present perfect:

[Siempre **he** tratado de oír música en otros idiomas. I **have** always tried to listen to music in different languages.](#)

Existential **haber**:

[En Texas **hay** muchos mexicanos, pero también **hay** muchos centroamericanos como por ejemplo de Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua. In Texas, **there are** a lot of Mexicans but **there are** a lot of Central Americans as well like for example Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.](#)

Preterit

The preterit of **haber** can be used along with the past participle to form a tense called **preterit perfect** or **past anterior**, which is extremely rare; it appears almost exclusively in literature but not spoken Spanish. However, the existential form **hubo** does exist in both spoken and written Spanish.

haber to have

yo **hube** nosotros/as **hubimos**

tú **hubiste**

él/ella/usted **hubo** ellos/as/ustedes **hubieron**

existential form: **hubo**

Auxiliary **haber** to form the preterit perfect:

Cuando **hube agotado** todos los argumentos, él me miró, irónico...When I had exhausted all my arguments, he looked at me ironically...

Existential **haber**:

Hubo una tormenta bien fuerte. **There was** a very big storm.

Present Subjunctive

haber to have

yo **haya** nosotros/as **hayamos**

tú **hayas**

él/ella/usted **haya** ellos/as/ustedes **hayan**

existential form: **haya**

Auxiliary **haber** to form the present perfect subjunctive:

¿Y alguna vez **has escuchado** una palabra o frase en español que

te **haya sorprendido**, que **hayas dicho**– nunca he escuchado esto en mi vida?At some point have you heard a word or phrase in Spanish that **has surprised** you or that **you’ve said** “I’ve never heard this before in my life”?

Existential **haber**:

No me parecería raro que más adelante, en algún momento, **haya** un diccionario de inglés a espanglish o al revés.It wouldn’t seem weird to me if at some point in the future **there is** an English to Spanglish dictionary or vice versa.

In some communities, the present subjunctive of the verb **haber** is conjugated differently, as seen in the table below. This conjugation is considered an archaic form that has been preserved in some communities, often rural ones across South, Central and North America.

haber to have

yo **haiga** nosotros/as **haigamos**

tú **haigas**

él/ella/usted **haiga** ellos/as/ustedes **haigan**

existential form: **haiga**

Auxiliary **haber**:

El hecho que yo **haiga** asistido a la universidad y tenga los diplomas que tengo ahorita es una barrera muy grande que se ha roto.The fact that I **have** attended university and that I have the diplomas that I have now is a very big barrier that has been broken.

Existential **haber**:

A la gente se le hace raro pensar vivir en algún lugar que no **haiga** calles; todo es tierra, todo es rocas.It seems weird to people to think of living in a place where **there are** no streets; everything is dirt and rocks.

38. Ser vs estar quiz 2

1. She is from Detroit.

Ella _____ de Detroit.

1. es
2. está
3. soy
4. somos

Answer: _____

2. I am sad.

_____ triste.

1. soy
2. es
3. estoy
4. está

Answer: _____

3. They are in Chile.

Ellos _____ en Chile.

1. son
2. estoy
3. es
4. están

Answer: _____

4. We are running.

_____ corriendo.

1. estamos
2. somos
3. son
4. están

Answer: _____

5. Jose and Maria _____ sick. (today)

Jose y Maria _____sick.

1. es
2. son
3. están

1. somos

Answer: _____

6. The house is red.

La casa _____ roja.

1. está
2. es
3. soy
4. estamos

Answer: _____

7. Marcos and I are funny.

Marcos y yo _____ cómicos.

1. somos
2. estamos
3. son
4. es

Answer: _____

8. It's 4:00.

_____ 4:00

1. Son
2. Es
3. Soy
4. Estoy

Answer: _____

9. Susana and Sara are sisters.

Susana y Sara _____ hermanas.

1. es
2. soy
3. son
4. estamos

Answer: _____

10. You are a doctor.

Tú_____ doctor.

1. eres
2. estás
3. es
4. son

Answer: _____

11. The books are on the table.

Los libros _____ en la mesa.

1. estás
2. estoy
3. están
4. son

Answer: _____

12. You are sitting down.

Usted _____ sentado.

1. está
2. están
3. es
4. son

Answer: _____

39. Question Formation

- Just like English says, “I am going to...”, Spanish uses the verb *ir* and the preposition *a* followed by the infinitive:

<i>Voy a cantar mañana.</i>	<i>Vamos a decidir la semana que viene.</i>
<i>¿Cuándo vas a entenderme?</i>	<i>No vais a ver nada.</i>
<i>¿Qué va a ocurrir?</i>	<i>No van a ir.</i>

- Some useful terms to indicate future occurrences:

<i>después</i> later	<i>mañana</i> tomorrow	<i>pasado mañana</i> the day after tomorrow
<i>más tarde</i> later	<i>esta tarde</i> this afternoon	<i>esta noche</i> tonight
<i>esta semana</i> this week	<i>la próxima semana</i> next week	<i>el mes, el año próximo</i> next month, year
<i>este mes</i> this month	<i>la próxima vez</i> next time	<i>el año, el mes que viene</i> next year, month

PRÁCTICA

<http://www.bowdoin.edu/hispanic-studies/tools/newgr/ats/20.htm>

40. Mod 12 Interrogatives

1. What is the interrogative for “what” in Spanish?

1. ¿ Qué ?
2. ¿ Dónde ?
3. ¿ Cuándo ?
4. ¿ Cuántos ?

Answer: _____

2. What is the interrogative for “who” in Spanish?

1. ¿ Cuál ?
2. ¿ Cuándo ?
3. ¿ Quién ?
4. ¿ Cómo ?

Answer: _____

3. What is the correct interrogative for “where” in Spanish?

1. ¿ Cómo ?
2. ¿ Cuándo ?

3. ¿ Qué ?
4. ¿ Dónde ?

Answer: _____

4. What is the correct interrogative for “when” in Spanish?

1. ¿ Cuánto ?
2. ¿ Cuándo ?
3. ¿ Cuáles ?
4. ¿ Quiénes ?

Answer: _____

5. What is the correct interrogative for “why” in Spanish?

1. ¿ Dónde ?
2. ¿ Quién ?
3. ¿Cuál ?
4. ¿ Por qué ?

Answer: _____

6. What is the correct interrogative for “how much or how many” in Spanish?

1. ¿ Cuántos/as ?
2. ¿ Cuándo ?
3. ¿ Cómo ?
4. ¿ Por qué ?

Answer: _____

7. Explain the difference between the following three question words:

¿ Cómo ?

¿ Qué ?

¿ Cuál ?

Give example questions that you would ask for each one (in English is fine), so I know you understand the differences in meaning between them.

Answer:

PART XI
WEEK ₁₀

41. Days of the week, months, seasons, dates, and weather

LOS DÍAS	LOS MESES	LAS ESTACIONES
el lunes	enero	julio
el martes	febrero	agosto
el miércoles	marzo	septiembre
el jueves	abril	octubre
el viernes	mayo	noviembre
el sábado	junio	diciembre
el domingo		

la semana pasada	last week
el domingo que viene	next Sunday
Voy a Boston el viernes.	I'm going to Boston on Friday.
No trabajo los sábados.	I don't work on Saturdays.
el martes por la mañana	on Tuesday morning
Tenemos vacaciones en enero.	We have a vacation in January.
Vamos a México el junio que viene.	We're going to Mexico next June.
Fuimos a Madrid el verano pasado.	We went to Madrid last summer.

• Remember that Spanish does not use capitals for days of the week, months or seasons.

• Referring to days, note the use of the definite article in the singular to express "on":

Nos vemos *el martes* (See you on Tuesday)

But: *Hoy es domingo, mañana es lunes.*

~ Spanish never uses *en* with days of the week.

• The definite article is not needed when referring to seasons in a generic way:

El invierno es frío en Maine. No trabajo en (el) verano.

En Chile es verano cuando en Canadá es invierno.

Es un bello día de otoño. Aquí no hay primavera.

DATES / LAS FECHAS:

el primero de octubre de 1894 : 1/10/94

Nací el seis de enero de 1986.

Mi cumpleaños es el veintinueve de mayo.

¿Cuál es la fecha? Hoy es (el) quince de agosto.

La Habana, 15 de abril de 1898.

After the first of the month, Spanish uses cardinal (regular) numbers for dates. The definite article is needed except to state the current date, or when the date alone is given, such as in a letter or in a school exercise.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER / EL CLIMA Y EL TIEMPO:

- Some weather conditions are expressed with *hace*:

¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?	What's the weather like today?
Hoy hace sol.	It's sunny today.
Ayer hizo viento.	It was windy yesterday.
Hace buen tiempo.	The weather is good.
La semana pasada hizo mal tiempo.	The weather was bad last week.
Hace mucho calor en verano.	It's very hot.
Está haciendo demasiado frío.	It's too cold.
Hizo fresco el miércoles.	It was cool on Wednesday.

Note that *frío*, *calor*, *viento*, etc. are nouns. “Very” will have to be expressed with the adjective **mucho** / **mucha**: *Hizo mucho calor. Fue un día muy caliente (caluroso).*

- Other weather expressions:

llueve, está lloviendo	it rains, is raining
nieva, está nevando	it snows, is snowing
Está nublado.	it's cloudy.
Se espera lluvia	Rain is expected.
un día soleado	a sunny day
Tenemos nieve mañana	We're having snow tomorrow
¿Cuál es el pronóstico del tiempo?	What's the weather forecast?

PRÁCTICA 30. Responda detalladamente las siguientes preguntas.

1. ¿Qué días y a qué horas tienes clases de español este semestre?
2. ¿En qué fecha es tu cumpleaños? ¿Y el de tu mejor amigo/a?
3. ¿En qué fecha llegó Cristóbal Colón a América?
4. ¿Cuál es una fecha memorable para ti? ¿Qué pasó ese día?
5. ¿Hay estaciones en el lugar donde vive tu familia? ¿Qué tiempo hace?
6. ¿Qué tiempo hizo este fin de semana: el sábado y el domingo?
7. Inventa el pronóstico del tiempo para los dos días del fin de

semana que viene.

8. ¿Qué haces normalmente los viernes por la noche? ¿Qué hiciste el viernes pasado?

Video: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/vid/int03b.html>

42. Mod 10 Quiz

1. January

1. diciembre
2. enero
3. octubre
4. mayo

Answer: _____

2. November

1. septiembre
2. marzo
3. noviembre
4. abril

Answer: _____

3. Monday

1. martes
2. miercoles

3. viernes
4. lunes

Answer: _____

4. Thursday

1. jueves
2. domingo
3. martes
4. viernes

Answer: _____

5. summer

1. la primavera
2. el verano
3. el otoño
4. el invierno

Answer: _____

6. winter

1. la primavera
2. el verano
3. el otoño
4. el invierno

Answer: _____

7. True or False:

When it is winter in New York, NY, it is summer in Santiago, Chile.

1. True
2. False

Answer: _____

8. How would you write the following date in Spanish?

November 24

Answer:

9. How would you write the following date in Spanish?

February 1st

Answer:

10. Which phrase is the correct phrase to express “on Mondays...”?

1. en lunes
2. los lunes
3. de lunes
4. sus lunes

Answer: _____

11. sometimes

1. muchas veces
2. nunca
3. siempre
4. a veces

Answer: _____

12. always

1. nunca
2. generalmente
3. siempre
4. los fines de semana

Answer: _____

13. What two countries does Lake Titicaca share a border with?

1. Peru and Bolivia
2. Peru and Chile
3. Chile and Argentina
4. Colombia and Venezuela

Answer: _____

14. True or False:

Lake Titicaca is the highest elevated inland lake that is navigable by boat in the world.

1. True
2. False

Answer: _____

CC-BY [Halley Reichel](#)

43. Ask and Tell Date



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44. Describe the Weather



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45. Ask and Tell Months



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46. Identify Days of the Week



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PART XII
WEEK II

47. Special Skills and Hobbies



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48. Mod II Journal

Nombre:

Fecha:

Mi Diario (My Journal)

Module 11

Big Picture: In this journal entry, I want you to write about what you do on different days of the week, different months, and different seasons and how often you do it. I also want you to state where you are on certain days to practice using the verb *estar* with location. You also must tell me what you like to do in your time. Finally, I want you to write your birthday to verify that you know how to say dates using the correct format.

Specifics:

1. Write 5 sentences saying what you do on different days on how often (5 pts)
2. Write 5 sentences saying what you do during different months and how often (5 pts)
3. Write 4 sentences saying what you do during the 4 different seasons and how often (4 pts)
4. Write 5 sentences using the verb *estar* to describe your location on different days of the weeks, months, or seasons (5pts)
5. State what you like to do in your free time. (1 pt)
6. State your birthday (1 pt)

Total points = 21 pts (21 sentences total)

Examples:

1. Los lunes, siempre voy a la escuela. (On Mondays, I always go to school.)

2. Durante febrero, miro la tele a veces. (During February, I watch TV sometimes.)
3. Trabajo con frecuencia en mi jardín durante el verano. (I work frequently in my garden during the summer.)
4. Estoy en la iglesia los domingos. (I'm in church on Sundays.)
5. En mi tiempo libre, me gusta leer. (In my free time, I like to read.)
6. Mis cumpleaños es el 24 de noviembre. (My birthday is the 24 of November.)

PART XIII
WEEK _{I2}

49. Gerund and Infinitive

To form the gerundio (-ing form in English), change the infinitive ending:

from -ar to -ando:

hablar → *hablando*

from -er, -ir to -iendo:

comer → *comiendo* ; *vivir* → *viviendo*

-ir stem-changing verbs are affected (see [Appendix A](#)): *pedir* : ***pidiendo*** • *dormir* : ***durmiendo***

-ir and -er verbs with stems ending in a vowel add -yendo:

traer : ***trayendo*** • *oír* : ***oyendo*** • *creer* : ***creyendo*** • *ir* : ***yendo*** • *destruir* : ***destruyendo***

The gerund does not change to agree (in gender, number, etc.) with any other word in a sentence.

A. THE GERUNDIO is used for actions in progress (present participle in English):

A1. with the appropriate form of *estar* (or *hay*) to form the progressive tenses:

Lisa está estudiando. *Lisa is studying.*

Estamos aprendiendo. *We are learning.*

No hay nadie hablando. *There's no one talking.*

~ Note that in Spanish this construction cannot be used to express the future, as it frequently is in English (I am leaving next week). The simple present can be used in this sense: “*Salgo la próxima semana*”.

A2. with the verbs *seguir* and *continuar* to mean “go on doing something”:

Continuó diciendo. *He went on saying.*

Siguió cantando. *She continued to sing.*

~ Note that, unlike English, Spanish does not offer the option of using an infinitive after *seguir* or *continuar*:

He went on to say → *Siguió diciendo*.

A3. to express “by doing” or “while doing” something (no preposition in Spanish):

<i>Vas a mejorar estudiando mucho.</i>	You are going to improve by studying a lot.
<i>Me duermo leyendo esto.</i>	I fall asleep (while) reading this.

~ Spanish does not use the *gerundio* as an adjective. Clauses or different expressions have to be used:

the answering machine	la máquina contestadora (el contestador)
a never-ending process	un proceso que nunca termina (interminable)
passengers carrying a big case...	los pasajeros que llevan una maleta grande...
an intriguing beginning	un comienzo intrigante
a disappointing ending	un final decepcionante

PRÁCTICA 27A.

1. Expresa en buen español:

1. We are considering that option. We are having a meeting next week.	dic cio nari o DICCIONARIO
2. There is no one solving that problem.	
3. Indigenous people continue to defend their rights [derechos].	
4. They want to do this by participating in politics.	
5. They go on to protest with some disappointing results.	
6. We are going to solve this problem (by) using our imagination.	VER RESPUESTAS
7. By solving this, we are going to close a never-ending cycle.	
8. This is a time-consuming activity for pet-loving people.	

B. THE INFINITIVE is the verb form that Spanish uses as a noun:

B1. as the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb*:

Ver es creer.	Seeing is believing.
No me gusta estudiar.	I don't like studying.
Decidir casi siempre es difícil.	Deciding is difficult most of the time.

B2. immediately after any preposition:

Voy a salir después de comer.	I am going to leave after eating.
Es su manera de hablar.	It's his/her way of speaking.
Habla sin usar las manos.	He speaks without using his hands.

~ Note that, unlike English, Spanish does not use the *gerundio* after prepositions or as the subject of a sentence. The infinitive **must** be used in such cases:

the problem of leaving → *el problema de salir* living is good → *vivir es bueno*

* Many verbs require no preposition before the infinitive: *Quiero dormir.*

Some, however, require different prepositions: *Sueño con viajar. Ayudan a mejorar. Tratamos de entender.* ([See Appendix D](#)).

Two useful idiomatic constructions involving the infinitive:

- *Al* + infinitive indicates two actions occurring at the same time, as English *at, on, in, upon doing*:

Cuidado al cruzar.	Be careful in crossing.
Al entrar, cierra la puerta.	Close the door upon entering.
Tuvo suerte al encontrar al policía.	He was lucky in finding the policeman.

- *Acabar de* + infinitive is used to express having just done something:

Acabo de resolver el problema.	I have just solved the problem.
Acaban de salir.	They have just left.
Esta cuenta acaba de llegar.	This bill has just arrived.

PRÁCTICAS:

<http://www.bowdoin.edu/hispanic-studies/tools/newgr/ats/27.htm>

50. Present Progressive

1. Select the correct form of *estar*.

1. John is speaking Spanish.

Juan _____ hablando español.

1. I am writing a letter.

Yo _____ escribiendo una carta.

1. The children are playing.

Los niños _____ jugando.

1. John and I are coming.

Juan y yo _____ viniendo.

1. Write the present participle for each regular -ar, -er and -ir verb.

1. hablar
2. comer
3. vivir

2. Write the present participle for the following -ir stem-changing verbs.

1. conseguir
2. pedir
3. repetir
4. seguir
5. sentir
6. servir
7. venir

3. Write the present participle for the following orthographic changing verbs.
 1. caer
 2. creer
 3. leer
 4. oír
 5. construir
 6. huir
4. Writing exercise: Write ten sentences using the present progressive.

PART XIV
WEEK 13

51. Stem Changing Verbs

All Spanish verbs have a stem (*la raíz*) and an ending (-ar, -er, -ir): pensar, volver, pedir. There is a large group of verbs that change their stem in the present tense when the stem vowel is stressed. There are three types: those that change -e to -ie-, those that change -o- to -ue- and those that change -e- to -i-:

to think:	to come back:	to ask (for):
<u>pensar</u> (ie)	<u>volver</u> (ue)	<u>pedir</u> (i)
pienso	vuelvo	pido
piensas	vuelves	pides
piensa	vuelve	pide
pensamos	volvemos	pedimos
pensáis	volvéis	pedis
piensan	vuelven	piden

Common verbs following these patterns in the present tense:

e > ie: cerrar, comenzar, empezar, entender, pensar, perder, preferir, querer, sentir

e > i: elegir, (im)pedir, seguir, servir, (son)reír

o > ue: contar, dormir, encontrar, morir, mostrar, poder, resolver, volar, volver

Jugar has a different stem change, from u to ue in the same places:

juego, juegas, juego, jugamos, jugáis, juegan.

Note: All -ir stem-changing verbs change their stems in other tenses (see [appendix A](#)).

PRÁCTICA

<http://www.bowdoin.edu/hispanic-studies/tools/newgr/ats/18.htm>

52. Stem Changers Chart

	Tener (e-ie)	Dormir (o-ue)	Competir (e-i)	Querer (e-ie)	Preferir (e-ie)	Jugar (u-ue)	Comenzar (e-ie)	Pedir (e-i)
Yo	Tengo (irregular)							
Tú	tienes							
él	tiene							
Maria	tiene							
Tú y yo	tenemos							
Carlos y Juan	tienen							
A Ti y tus amigos	tienen							
Paco	tiene							
Nosotras	tenemos							
Uds.	tienen							
Rosa y yo	tenemos							

Fill in the chart above. They are all stem changers!

Be careful of the nosotros/as version—The stem doesn't change

Uds. = abbreviation for ustedes

The 1st verb is done for you as an example

PART XV
WEEK 14

53. Irregular Verbs

[http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spex/
index.php?ch=10&ex=5&mode=q](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spex/index.php?ch=10&ex=5&mode=q)

54. Mod 14 Irregulars

1. Ellos _____ (ir) al cine.

1. voy
2. vas
3. van
4. vamos

Answer: _____

2.

Él _____ (ir) a la escuela.

1. voy
2. vas
3. va
4. vamos

Answer: _____

3. Yo _____ (ir) al gimnasio los lunes.

1. voy
2. va
3. van

4. vas

Answer: _____

4. Yo _____ (tener) tarea.

1. tiene
2. tienes
3. tenemos
4. tengo

Answer: _____

5. Yo _____ (poner) el libro en mi mochila.

1. pones
2. pongo
3. pone
4. ponen

Answer: _____

6. Yo _____ (conocer) la area.

1. conoco
2. conozco
3. conocen
4. conoce

Answer: _____

7. Nosotros _____ (ver) la tele.

1. vemos
2. ven
3. veo
4. ve

Answer: _____

8. Yo _____ (caer) mucho.

1. cao
2. caes
3. caen
4. caigo

Answer: _____

PART XVI
WEEK 15

55. SPANISH I ONLINE - EXAM REVIEW

THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS WILL BE FORMATTED AS
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

GRAMMAR:

1. Gender of nouns
2. Definite articles
3. Indefinite articles
4. Making nouns plural
5. Adjectives
 1. placement
 2. agreement
6. Gustar
 1. with nouns
 2. with verbs
 3. indirect Object pronouns
7. Subject pronouns
 1. Tú vs. usted
8. Present tense verb conjugation
 1. regular verbs
 2. stem changing verbs
 3. irregular verbs (esp. “ir”)
9. Ser vs. estar
 1. all conjugations
 2. which one? PLACE vs DOCTOR
10. Question formation (sentence structure of questions)
11. Present progressive (gerunds – “ing” words)

VOCABULARY:

1. Numbers 0-30
2. Colors (basic ones)
3. Useful time phrases
4. Class subjects
5. Direction words (debajo de, encima de, etc.)
6. Days of the week
7. Months
8. Seasons
9. Adverbs to express frequency (siempre, nunca, a veces, etc.)
10. Interrogatives (question words)
 1. difference between qué, cuál, cómo
11. Places (el correo, la biblioteca, etc.)

CULTURE:

1. Geography of 21 Spanish speaking countries
2. Apellidos (2 last names)
3. La hora Latina
4. Día de los Muertos
5. El Lago Titicaca
6. Antoni Gaudí
7. The Incas and Machu Picchu
8. Salvador Dalí

THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS WILL BE FORMATED IN SHORT ANSWER FORMAT

(You have to type Spanish sentences)

1. Introductory questions/ answers
 1. name
 2. mood
 3. origin

4. age
5. hellos & goodbyes
2. Telling time
 1. how to say the current time
 2. how to say what time something is at (difference between “a las” and “son las”)
3. Gustar
 1. nouns (singular vs. plural)
 2. verbs
 3. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?
4. Date format
 1. sentence structure
 2. el primero – not “1”
 3. ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?
5. Free time activities
 1. ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre?
 2. ¿Qué te gusta hacer los _____? (different days of the week, seasons, months)
 3. ¿Cuáles son tus pasatiempos favoritos? (hobbies)
6. Question formation
7. Where do you go on certain days of the week (irregular verb ir)

56. Final Exam Part I

1. Is the word “universidad” masculine or feminine?

1. masculine
2. feminine

Answer: _____

2. Is the word “mapa” masculine or feminine?

1. masculine
2. feminine

Answer: _____

3. Is the word “canción” masculine or feminine?

1. masculine
2. feminine

Answer: _____

4. Is the word “gato” masculine or feminine?

1. masculine
2. feminine

Answer: _____

5. Is the word “chica” masculine or feminine?

1. masculine
2. feminine

Answer: _____

6. Choose the correct definite article for the noun “pelo”

1. el
2. la
3. los
4. las

Answer: _____

7. Choose the correct definite article for the noun “televisiónes”

1. el
2. la
3. los
4. las

Answer: _____

8. Choose the correct definite article for the noun “actriz”.

1. el
2. la
3. los
4. las

Answer: _____

9. Choose the correct definite article for the noun “profesores”.

1. el
2. la
3. los
4. las

Answer: _____

10. Choose the correct indefinite article for the noun “cerdo”.

1. un
2. una
3. unos
4. unas

Answer: _____

11. Choose the correct indefinite article for the noun “mujer”.

1. un
2. una
3. unos
4. unas

Answer: _____

12. Choose the correct indefinite article for the noun “hombres”.

1. un
2. una
3. unos
4. unas

Answer: _____

13. Choose the correct indefinite article for the noun “sillas”.

1. un
2. una
3. unos
4. unas

Answer: _____

14. Definite vs Indefinite articles: Which phrase means “a dog”?

1. el perro
2. un perro

Answer: _____

15. Definite vs Indefinite articles: Which phrase means “the books”?

1. los libros
2. unos libros

Answer: _____

16. Definite vs Indefinite articles: Which phrase means “some parents”?

1. los padres
2. unos padres

Answer: _____

17. Choose the correct plural form of the noun “el dormitorio”

1. los dormitorios
2. los dormitorios

Answer: _____

18. Choose the correct plural form of the noun “una luz”

1. unas luces
2. unas luzes

Answer: _____

19. Choose the correct plural form of the noun “la ciudad”

1. las ciudades
2. las ciudades

Answer: _____

20. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

El ratoncito _____ corre de la casa.

1. pequeño
2. pequeños
3. pequeña
4. pequeñas

Answer: _____

21. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

Ella tiene pelo _____.

1. moreno
2. morena
3. morenos
4. morenas

Answer: _____

22. Choose the correct form of the adjective.

Hay _____ ventanas en la clase.

1. mucho
2. mucha
3. muchos
4. muchas

Answer: _____

23. Choose the correct placement of the adjective in the phrase
“the curious girl”

1. la chica curiosas
2. la chica curiosa
3. la curiosa chica
4. las curiosas chicas

Answer: _____

24. Choose the correct placement of the adjective in the phrase
“six smart students”

1. seis inteligentes estudiantes
2. seis inteligente estudiante
3. seis estudiantes inteligentes
4. seis estudiantes inteligente

Answer: _____

25. Choose the correct placement of the adjective in the phrase
“the tall boy”

1. el alto chico
2. la chica alta
3. los chicos altos
4. el chico alto

Answer: _____

26. Choose the correct placement of the adjective in the phrase
“many rocks”

1. rocas muchas
2. muchas rocas
3. mucha roca
4. roca mucha

Answer: _____

27. Choose the correct placement of the adjective in the phrase “a few papers” (paper is masculine)

1. pocos papeles
2. pocas papeles
3. papeles pocos
4. poco papel

Answer: _____

28. Choose the correct placement of the adjective in the phrase “the white snow”

1. la nieve blanca
2. la blanca nieve
3. la nieve blancas
4. la blanco nieve

Answer: _____

29. Gustar: Me _____ la pizza.

1. gusta
2. gustan
3. gusto
4. gustas

Answer: _____

30. Gustar: Le _____ las manzanas.

1. gusta
2. gustan
3. gusto
4. gustas

Answer: _____

31. Gustar: Me _____ leer.

1. gusta
2. gustan
3. gusto
4. gustos

Answer: _____

32. Gustar: He likes juice.

1. Me gusta el jugo.
2. Te gusta el jugo.

3. Le gusta el jugo.
4. Nos gusta el jugo.

Answer: _____

33. Gustar: We like soccer.

1. Me gusta el fútbol.
2. Te gusta el fútbol.
3. Les gusta el fútbol.
4. Nos gusta el fútbol.

Answer: _____

34. Gustar: You like to play tennis. (informal you)

1. Me gusta jugar al tenis.
2. Te gusta jugar al tenis.
3. Le gusta jugar al tenis.
4. Les gusta jugar al tenis.

Answer: _____

35. Gustar: They like tacos.

1. Me gustan los tacos.
2. Les gustan los tacos.
3. Les gusta los tacos.
4. Nos gustan los tacos.

Answer: _____

36. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word “I”.

1. usted
2. nosotros
3. ella
4. yo

Answer: _____

37. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word “you” (informal).

1. yo
2. usted
3. tú
4. ellos

Answer: _____

38. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word “he”

1. tú
2. él
3. ella
4. ellos

Answer: _____

39. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word “she”

1. él
2. ellas
3. usted
4. ella

Answer: _____

40. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word
“you” (formal)

1. él
2. usted
3. ella
4. tú

Answer: _____

41. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word “we”

1. nosotros
2. ellos
3. ustedes
4. yo

Answer: _____

42. Choose the correct word for the subject pronoun “they”

1. ustedes
2. usted
3. ella
4. ellos

Answer: _____

43. Choose the correct subject pronoun for the word “you all”

1. tú
2. usted

3. ustedes
4. ellos

Answer: _____

44. Which form of the word “you” would you use when in a job interview?

1. tú
2. usted

Answer: _____

45. Which form of the word “you” would you use with close friends and family?

1. tú
2. usted

Answer: _____

46. Conjugate the below regular verb in the present tense.

Ella _____ (necesitar) un amigo.

1. necesito
2. necesitas
3. necesita
4. necesitan

Answer: _____

47. Conjugate the below regular verb in the present tense.

Ellos _____ (vivir) en una casa grande.

1. vivo
2. vives
3. vive
4. viven

Answer: _____

48. Conjugate the below regular verb in the present tense.

Yo _____ (correr) mucho.

1. corro
2. corres
3. corre
4. corremos

Answer: _____

49. Conjugate the below stem changing verb in the present tense.

Usted _____ (tener) una piscina. (e-ie)

1. tienes
2. tiene
3. tene
4. tenemos

Answer: _____

50. Conjugate the below stem changing verb in the present tense.

Marcos y yo _____ (querer) (e-ie)

1. quieren
2. quiere
3. quieremos
4. queremos

Answer: _____

51. Conjugate the below stem changing verb in the present tense.

Tú _____ (dormir) bien. (o-ue)

1. duermo
2. duermes
3. dormes

4. duermas

Answer: _____

52. Conjugate the below stem changing verb in the present tense.

Juan _____ (pedir) un refresco. (e-i)

1. pido
2. pides
3. pide
4. pida

Answer: _____

53. Conjugate the below irregular verb in present tense

Yo _____ (ir) a la escuela.

1. voy
2. vas
3. va
4. vamos

Answer: _____

54. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Nosotros _____ (ir) a la fiesta.

1. voy
2. van
3. vas
4. vamos

Answer: _____

55. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Yo _____ (poner) la comida en la mesa.

1. pono
2. pongo
3. pones
4. pone

Answer: _____

56. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Yo _____ (conocer) la plaza.

1. conoco
2. conoce
3. conozco
4. conoces

Answer: _____

57. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Ustedes _____ (ser) rubios.

1. soy
2. eres
3. es
4. son

Answer: _____

58. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Ella _____ (ser) bonita.

1. soy
2. eres
3. es
4. somos

Answer: _____

59. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Roberto y yo _____ (ser) esposos.

1. soy
2. eres
3. somos
4. son

Answer: _____

60. Conjugatethe below irregular verb in the present tense.

Yo _____ (ser) de Puerto Rico.

1. soy
2. es
3. somos
4. son

Answer: _____

61. Conjugatethe below irregular verb in the present tense.

Él _____ (estar) feliz.

1. estoy
2. estás
3. está
4. están

Answer: _____

62. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Usted _____ (estar) sentado.

1. estás
2. está
3. están
4. estamos

Answer: _____

63. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Ellas _____ (estar) jugando.

1. estás
2. está
3. estamos
4. están

Answer: _____

64. Conjugate the below irregular verb in the present tense.

Yo _____ (estar) en la oficina.

1. estoy
2. estás
3. está

4. estamos

Answer: _____

65. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct use of ser vs. estar

We are from Guatemala.

1. Estamos de Guatemala.
2. Somos de Guatemala.

Answer: _____

66. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct use of ser vs. estar

Los Angeles is in California.

1. Los Angeles está en California.
2. Los Angeles es en California.

Answer: _____

67. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

The girl is sad.

1. La chica es triste.

2. La chica está triste.

Answer: _____

68. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

The homework is hard.

1. La tarea es difícil.
2. La tarea está difícil.

Answer: _____

69. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

Luisa y Monica are sisters.

1. Luisa y Monica están hermanas.
2. Luisa y Monica son hermanas.

Answer: _____

70. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

Juan and I are nice.

1. Juan y yo somos amables.

2. Juan y yo estamos amables.

Answer: _____

71. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

My cat is sick. (doesn't feel well)

1. Mi gato está enfermo.
2. Mi gato es enfermo.

Answer: _____

72. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

I am crying.

1. Soy llorando.
2. Estoy llorando.

Answer: _____

73. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

It is 5:00.

1. Son las cinco.

2. Están las cinco.

Answer: _____

74. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

They are in the bathroom.

1. Ellos son en el baño.
2. Ellos están en el baño.

Answer: _____

75. Ser vs. Estar: Pick the correct verb for the below sentence.

I am a teacher.

1. Soy profesora.
2. Estoy profesora.

Answer: _____

76. Gerunds: What is the correct way to say “I am eating”? (comer)

1. Estoy comiendo
2. Estoy comando

Answer: _____

77. Gerunds: What is the correct way to say “She is talking”? (hablar)

1. Ella está habliendo.
2. Ella está hablando.

Answer: _____

78. Gerunds: What is the correct way to say “She is reading”? (leer)

1. Está leyendo.
2. Está leiendo.

Answer: _____

79. Numbers: Complete the math problem. (“y” means plus, “menos” means minus, “son” means equals)

trece y quince son _____

1. veintisiete
2. veintiocho
3. veintinueve

4. dieciocho

Answer: _____

80. Numbers: Complete the math problem. (“y” means plus, “menos” means minus, “son” means equals)

cinco y nueve son _____

1. trece
2. quince
3. catorce
4. once

Answer: _____

81. Numbers: Complete the math problem. (“y” means plus, “menos” means minus, “son” means equals)

doce menos dos son _____

1. once
2. nueve
3. catorce
4. diez

Answer: _____

82. Numbers: Complete the math problem. (“y” means plus, “menos” means minus, “son” means equals)

veinticuatro menos siete son _____

1. diecisiete
2. dieciseis
3. dieciocho
4. quince

Answer: _____

83. ¿Cómo se dice yellow en español?

1. anaranjado/a
2. rojo/a
3. amarillo/a
4. verde

Answer: _____

84. ¿Cómo se dice “red” en español?

1. azul
2. morado/a
3. anaranjado/a
4. rojo/a

Answer: _____

85. ¿Cómo se dice “blue” en español?

1. azul
2. verde
3. negro/a
4. blanco/a

Answer: _____

86. Choose the correct expression of time.

It is 2:00 in the afternoon.

1. Son las dos de la mañana.
2. Son las dos de la tarde.
3. Son las dos de la noche.

Answer: _____

87. Choose the correct expression of time.

It's ten to four. (3:50)

1. Son las cuatro y diez

2. Son las diez menos cuarto
3. Son las cuatro menos diez.
4. Son las cuatro menos cuarto.

Answer: _____

88. Choose the correct expression of time.

It is 1:00.

1. Es la una.
2. Son las unas.

Answer: _____

89. Choose the correct expression of time.

It is four-thirty.

1. Son las cuatro y cuarto.
2. Son las media y cuatro.
3. Son las cuatro y media.
4. Son las cinco y media.

Answer: _____

90. Choose the correct expression of time.

It is quarter after eight. (8:15)

1. Son las ocho y cuarto.
2. Son las ocho y cuarenta.
3. Son las ocho menos veinte.
4. Son las ocho menos cuarto.

Answer: _____

91. Choose the correct expression of time.

I usually run in the morning.

1. Usualmente, corro por las mañanas.
2. Usualmente, corro de las mañanas.

Answer: _____

92. Choose the correct expression of time.

The game is at 3 pm.

1. El partido es a las tres de la tarde.
2. El partido es son las tres de la tarde.

Answer: _____

93. ¿Cómo se dice “English class” en español?

1. La clase de español
2. La clase de historia
3. La clase de ciencias
4. La clase de inglés

Answer: _____

94. ¿Cómo se dice “math class” en español?

1. La clase de ciencias sociales
2. La clase de matemáticas
3. La clase de química
4. La clase de la educación física

Answer: _____

95. ¿Cómo se dice “to the right” en español?

1. a la izquierda
2. a la derecha
3. al centro
4. al lado de

Answer: _____

96. ¿Cómo se dice “close to” or “near” en español?

1. lejos de
2. debajo de
3. encima de
4. cerca de

Answer: _____

97. ¿Cómo se dice “Monday” en español?

1. martes
2. jueves
3. lunes
4. domingos

Answer: _____

98. ¿Cómo se dice “Friday” en español?

1. martes
2. jueves
3. viernes

4. lunes

Answer: _____

99. ¿Cómo se dice “January” en español?

1. mayo
2. enero
3. octubre
4. diciembre

Answer: _____

100. ¿Cómo se dice “June” en español?

1. julio
2. agosto
3. junio
4. marzo

Answer: _____

101. ¿Cómo se dice “summer” en español?

1. el invierno
2. la primavera
3. el verano
4. el otoño

Answer: _____

102. ¿Cómo se dice “winter” en español?

1. el invierno
2. el verano
3. la primavera
4. el otoño

Answer: _____

103. ¿Cómo se dice “always” en español?

1. nunca
2. a veces
3. con frecuencia
4. siempre

Answer: _____

104. ¿Cómo se dice “sometimes” en español?

1. siempre
2. nunca
3. a veces
4. casi siempre

Answer: _____

105. What is the correct interrogative for “why” in Spanish?

1. ¿Por qué?
2. ¿Qué?
3. ¿Cuántos?
4. ¿Dónde?

Answer: _____

106. What is the correct interrogative when asking “what” when you didn’t hear a person correctly and you need them to say it again?

1. ¿Dónde?
2. ¿Qué?
3. ¿Cómo?
4. ¿Cuál?

Answer: _____

107. What is the correct interrogative word for “what” when asking for a definition or an explanation? That is, when you’re really asking “What does it mean?” or “What is it?”

1. ¿Cómo?
2. ¿Qué?
3. ¿Dónde?
4. ¿Quién?

Answer: _____

108. What is the correct interrogative word for “what” when you’re asking for a choice or specific answer?

1. ¿Cuál?
2. ¿Cómo?
3. ¿Qué?
4. ¿Cuántos?

Answer: _____

109. ¿Cómo se dice “the beach” en español?

1. el correo
2. el parque
3. la biblioteca
4. la playa

Answer: _____

110. ¿Cómo se dice “the school” en español?

1. la oficina
2. la escuela
3. el aeropuerto
4. el gimnasio

Answer: _____

111. Which of the following is not a Spanish speaking country?

1. Chile
2. Venezuela
3. Brazil
4. Guatemala

Answer: _____

112. Which of the following Spanish speaking counties is not in

Central America?

1. Bolivia
2. Honduras
3. Costa Rica
4. El Salvador

Answer: _____

113. Which of the following Spanish speaking countries is not located in South America?

1. Colombia
2. Nicaragua
3. Argentina
4. Ecuador

Answer: _____

114. How many last names do Latinos typically have?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 0

Answer: _____

115. What holiday is celebrated November 1st and 2nd?

1. La Navidad
2. Noche Buena
3. Día de los Muertos
4. Día de los Reyes

Answer: _____

116. What is the name of the altar that family members create for Día de los Muertos?

1. La ofrenda
2. La Calaca
3. El Papel Picado
4. El Mole

Answer: _____

117. What is the name of the special bread made for Día de los Muertos?

1. El mole
2. La flor de nochebuena
3. El Copal
4. El Pan de Muerto

Answer: _____

118. True or False: Latinos are prompt in regards to social events.

1. True
2. False

Answer: _____

119. True or False: Lunch is around noon in Spanish speaking countries.

1. True
2. False

Answer: _____

120. True or False: Lake Titicaca's elevation is at sea level.

1. True
2. False

Answer: _____

121. What two countries share Lake Titicaca? (borders two countries)

1. Chile & Argentina
2. Peru & Ecuador
3. Argentina & Uruguay
4. Bolivia & Peru

Answer: _____

122. What city in Spain has Antoni Gaudí's architecture all over?

1. Madrid
2. Barcelona
3. Seville
4. Cadaqués

Answer: _____

123. What is the name of the church that Antoni Gaudí designed that is still under construction today?

1. La Sagrada Familia
2. La Iglesia Grande
3. La Pedrera
4. Mallorca Cathedral

Answer: _____

124. In 1911 what American professor “rediscovered” Machu Picchu and made it known to the world?

1. John Smith
2. Colonel Johnson
3. Hirok Branders
4. Hiram Bingham

Answer: _____

125. Where is Machu Picchu located?

1. Bolivia
2. Ecuador
3. Peru
4. Chile

Answer: _____

126. What indigenous group built Machu Picchu?

1. Aztecs
2. Incas
3. Mayans
4. Olmecs

Answer: _____

127. What city was known as the Inca capital of the world?

1. Machu Picchu
2. Lima
3. Puno
4. Cusco

Answer: _____

128. What genre of art is Salvador Dali known for?

1. Surrealism
2. Cubism
3. Renaissance
4. Gothic

Answer: _____

129. What is Salvador Dali's most well known work?

1. The Burning Giraffe
2. The Persistence of Memory
3. The Great Masturbator
4. The Face of War

Answer: _____

130. What country was Salvador Dali from?

1. Mexico
2. Argentina
3. Peru
4. Spain

Answer: _____

57. Final Exam Part II

1. ¿Cómo estás?

Answer:

2. ¿Cómo te llamas?

Answer:

3. ¿De dónde eres?

Answer:

4. ¿Cuántos años tienes?

Answer:

5. ¿Cómo se dice “Good morning” en español?

Answer:

6. ¿Cómo se dice “goodbye” en español? (multiple answers – you only need to give one)

Answer:

7. ¿Qué hora es? (I realize your answers will all be different for this—I'm looking for the correct format)

Answer:

8. ¿A qué hora es Skype para la clase de español?

Answer:

9. ¿Te gusta la música?

Answer:

10. ¿Te gustan las películas? (movies)

Answer:

11. ¿Te gusta jugar al basquetbol?

Answer:

12. ¿Te gusta leer?

Answer:

13. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?

Answer:

14. ¿Cuál es la fecha?

Answer:

15. ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

Answer:

16. ¿Qué te gusta hacer los sábados?

Answer:

17. ¿Qué te gusta hacer durante el verano?

Answer:

18. ¿Qué te gusta hacer durante el diciembre?

Answer:

19. ¿Cuáles son tus pasatiempos favoritos?

Answer:

20. ¿A dónde vas los lunes usualmente?

Answer:

21. ¿A dónde vas los fines de semana? (en general)

Answer: