Nombre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la fecha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la hora\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Repaso de español I

This packet is a reference tool that you will need to keep in your binder. I have included vocabulary and grammar that will pop up throughout the semester. I have named the grammar terms in English so that you can better understand them. When writing and editing, I expect that you will refer to the notes here.

**Seasons – Las estaciones**

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1. El verano = the summer

2. el otoño = the fall

3. el invierno = the winter

4. la primavera = the spring

**The weather – el tiempo**

* The verb hacer is used to express “is” for weather. (the weather is being made.)

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1. Hace buen / mal tiempo = it’s nice / bad weather

2. hace calor = it’s hot

3. hace fresco = it’s cool

4. hace frío = it’s cold

5. hace viento = it’s windy

6. nevar = to snow, (nieva = snows, snowing; está nevando = it is snowing; la nieve = the snow)

7. llover = to rain, (llueve = rains, raining; está lloviendo = it is raining; la lluvia = the rain)

Q: ¿Qué tiempo hace?

**The numbers – los números**

* All numbers are masculine in gender. The article “el” is used in front of spelled out and digital numbers when writing.
* A period is used instead of a comma (1,000 = 1.000)
* A comma is used instead of a period (1,000.00 = 1.000,00)

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0. cero | 22. veintidós |
| 1. uno | 23. veintitrés |
| 2. dos | 24. veinticuatro |
| 3. tres | 25. veinticinco |
| 4. cuatro | 26. veintiséis |
| 5. cinco | 27. veintisiete |
| 6. seis | 28. veintiocho |
| 7. siete | 29. veintinueve |
| 8. ocho | 30. treinta (\* still mascule with the –a) |
| 9. nueve | 31. treinta y uno |
| 10. diez | 40. cuarenta  |
| 11. once | 50. cincuenta |
| 12. doce | 60. sesenta |
| 13. trece | 70. setenta |
| 14. catorce | 80. ochenta |
| 15. quince | 90. noventa |
| 16. dieciséis | 100. cien |
| 17. diecisiete | 105. ciento cinco |
| 18. dieciocho | 135. ciento treinta y cinco |
| 19. diecinueve | 1,000. Mil (\* 1.000) |
| 20. veinte | 1,000,000. (millón) |
| 21. veintiún (veintiuno) | Dólares = $ |

**Time – la hora**

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1. A quarter after = y cuarto
2. A quarter until = menos cuarto
3. Thirty minutes after = y treinta
4. On the dot = en punto
5. Es la una = It’s 1:00
6. Son las dos, tres, cuatro, etc…= It’s 2:00, 3:00, etc…any time after 1:00. The number is plural so the verb has to agree.
7. Noon = el mediodía
8. Midnight = la medianoche
9. In the morning = Por la mañana
10. In the afternoon = Por la tarde
11. In the evening = Por la noche (normally used after 9p.m. in Hispanic countries NOT after 5 p.m. here in the USA)
12. A.M. = de la mañana
13. P.M. = de la tarde, de la noche
14. ¿Qué hora es? = what time is it?
15. ¿A qué hora? = at what time?
16. A la una, a las dos = at 1:00, at 2:00

**The days – los días**

* The calendar begins on MONDAY
* All days are masculine
* “On” Monday = el lunes
* lunes – viernes can not add a “s” to make plural. The article changes instead (los lunes =On Monday’s).
* Days and moths are not capitalized.

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1. lunes = Monday

2. martes = Tuesday

3. miércoles = Wednesday

4. jueves = Thursday

5. viernes = Friday

6. sábado = Saturday

7. domingo = Sunday

8. la semana = week

9. el fin de semana = weekend

10. los fines de semana = weekends

**The months – los meses**

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1. enero = January

2. febrero = February

3. marzo = March

4. abril = April

5. mayo = May

6. junio = June

7. julio = July

8. agosto = August

9. septiembre = September

10. octubre = October

11. noviembre = November

12. diciembre = December

\* La fecha = the date

\* ¿Cuál es la fecha? = what is the date?

Es el (date/#) de (month).

* ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? =When is your birthday?

**Pronouns – los pronombres**

* Subject pronouns take the place of proper nouns.

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Singular (one) Plural (more than one)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1st | Yo = I | Nosotros/as = we |
| 2nd | Tú = you (informal) | Vosotros/as = you (plural) |
| 3rd | Usted/Ud. = you (formal) | Ustedes /Uds. = you (plural) |
| 3rd | Él = he | Ellos = they |
| 3rd | Ella = she | Ellas = they  |

**Verbs - verbos**

* Rules of conjugating:

Drop the ending (-ar, -er, -ir)

Keep the stem (\_\_\_\_\_-ar)

Add the new ending to match the subject pronoun. (below)

**-ar**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -amos |
| -as | -aís |
| -a | -an |

**-er**

Page \_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -emos |
| -es | -eís |
| -e | -en |

**-ir**

Page \_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -imos |
| -es | -ís |
| -e | -en |

**Tener = to have**

* used to express a person’s age

example: Yo tengo 14 años.

* Used with hair color.

Example: yo tengo el pelo moreno.

* Used with eye color.

Example: yo tengo los ojos azules.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tengo | Tenemos |
| Tienes | Teneís |
| tiene | Tienen |

**Ser = to be**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| soy | somos |
| eres | sois |
| es | Son |

**Estar = to be**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Estoy | Estamos |
| Estás | Estaís |
| está | Están |

**Gustar = to be pleasing to**

Example: Ice cream is pleasing to me.

* Reverse conjugation verb. Conjugated according to WHAT is being talked about not WHO is talking.
* Does not use subject pronouns.
* Normally conjugated in the 3rd person singular and plural only.
* Articles are needed for all nouns.
* Verbs, no matter the amount, only use “gusta”.
* Structure: **prepositional pronoun + indirect object pronoun + gusta/gustan + article + noun /verb**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NO | NO |
| NO | NO |
| **GUSTA**3 | **GUSTAN** |
| (SINGLUAR)(El, la, verbs) | (PLURAL)(LOS, LAS) |

**Prepositional pronoun**

2

1

* Used to clarify who is being talked about.
* Used with any preposition (con,A,para); conmigo, contigo)

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  A mí  | A nosotros/as = to us |
| A ti | A vosotros/as = to you(inf.) |
| A usted = to you | A ustedes = to you (pl) |
| A él = to him | A ellos = to them |
| A ella = to her | A ellas = to them |

 **Indirect object pronouns**

* Tell who is receiving the action (pleasure) of the noun or verb(s).

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me = to me | Nos = to us |
| Te = to you | Os = to you (inf.) |
| Le = to you (f.), to him, to her | Les = to you (f.), to them |

**Jugar = to play a sport or game. Tocar = to play (a musical instrument)**

* Requires an “a” after it often making the conjunction “al”.

Example: yo juego al fútbol americano.

* Jugar con = to match

Example: ¡los zapatos juegan con la blusa!

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Juego | Jugamos |
| Juegas | Jugaís |
| Juega  | Juegan  |

**Vocabulary**

el deporte = the sport

el fútbol = soccer

el volibol

el béisbol

el softbol

el hockey (“H” is silent)

el tenis

el básquetbol

el baloncesto = basketball

la natación = swimming

la pista = track

correr = to run

el cross cartuja = cross country

gimnasia = gymnastics

la lucha libre = wrestling

el/la luchador(a) = wrestler

el entrenador(a) = the coach

el equipo = the team

el partido = the game

contra = against

ganar = to win

perder = to lose

juegos a la mesa = board games

el videojuego(s) = videogame(s)

**Querer = to want**

* Used with direct object pronouns it means to love.

Example: te quiero = I love you (used with people).

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Quiero | Queremos |
| Quieres | XXX |
| Quiere  | Quieren  |

**Indefinite Articles = a, an, some**

* Agree in gender and number with the noun.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Un | unos |
| Una  | unas |

**Definite Articles = the**

* Used with body parts instead of possessive adjectives.

Example: la nariz = my nose

* Used with clothing.

Example: la sudadera

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| El | Los  |
| La  | Las  |

**Critical Verbs!!! You must know these!**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | Meaning | Yo form | Él form |
| hacer | To do, to make | Hago | Hace |
| deber | To ought to (should) | debo | debe |
| necesitar | To need | Necesito | Necesita |
| Acabar de | To just have… | Acabo de | Acaba de |
| Ver  | To see, to watch (t.v.) | Veo | Ve |
| Salir (con) | To leave, to go out (with) | Salgo | Sale |
| Llegar  | To arrive | Llego | Llega |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Preposition “de” = ‘s in English as well as showing ownership**

Use this structure**:** Thing(posession)/ noun **de** person

Example: his book = el libro de él. (el libro is the noun, él is the person.)

Julia’s house. = La casa de Julia. (La casa is the noun, Julia is the person.)