

## Study Guide (Unit 1.1-1.2)

The topics will help guide your studying. This study guide does not go into as much depth as the PowerPoints available on my class website, and you should still come see me if anything is confusing.

### 1. Usted vs. Tú

- In Spanish there are two singular forms of 'you'
- Tú is familiar → ¿Cómo estás? How are you? (familiar)
- Usted is formal → ¿Cómo está usted? How are you? (formal)

### 2. Introductions

- We use "presenter + a" to introduce someone
- We use "te" to present to individuals we are familiar with  
Hola Juan, te presento a mi madre.
- We use "le" to present to individuals with whom we have a more respectful tone  
Hola Profesor, le presento a mi madre.

### 3. Subject Pronouns and Verbs

- A pronoun replaces a noun → a subject pronoun replaces a noun that's a subject of a sentence  
The **man** runs away. → **He** runs away.
- We place our subject pronouns in a table organized by person and number:

	Singular	Plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	Yo (I)	Nosotros/as (We)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	Tú (You, familiar)	Vosotros/as (You, plural – Spain only)
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	Él, ella (He, she) Usted (You, formal)	Ellos/as (They) Ustedes (You all)

- Remember that Tú and Usted are in separate boxes!
- \*\*\* **Memorize this chart, because all verbs will follow this pattern**
- Verbs are the action words in a sentence
- An infinitive is the most basic form of a verb; in English → "to + verb" (to eat, to run, to jump)
- When we conjugate a verb, we add a subject and change the way the verb looks and can organize them just like the pronouns above.
- The verb "ser" means "to be"; it is an irregular verb that we must memorize, and is conjugated below:

	Singular	Plural
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	Yo <b>soy</b>	Nosotros <b>somos</b>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	Tú <b>eres</b>	Vosotros <b>sois</b>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	Él, ella, usted <b>es</b>	Ellos, ustedes <b>son</b>

- We use "ser + de" in order to say "to be from" → Somos de Arizona. We are from Arizona.

### 4. Gustar

- We use this verb to express "likes"; the infinitive really means "to be pleasing"
- Because of this, we have to decide what is being "liked" or what "is pleasing" in the sentence, and then decide whom it is pleasing to  
Example: Me gusta dormir.  
I like to sleep → Sleep is pleasing to me (we translate backwards)
- "gusta" is for anything singular or a verb in the infinitive  
Example: Me gusta la comida. → I like the food.
- "gustan" is for anything plural  
Example: Me gustan los zapatos. → I like the shoes.
- Depending on who likes the item (or depending on whom the item is pleasing to), we change the "Me" to any of the following:
  - Me (I like) → Me gusta cantar → I like to sing
  - Te (You, familiar, like) → Te gustan manzanas → You like apples (apples are pleasing to you)
  - Le (He, she, you formal, like)

- Nos (We like)
- Les (They, you all, like)
- We put “no” at the very front to say “don’t like” → No me gusta correr → I don’t like to run

## 5. Grammatical gender

- In Spanish, nouns have a gender, either masculine or feminine
- This gender is purely a means to help us decide how to match articles and adjectives with the nouns
  - Many nouns that end in ‘o’ are masculine → zapato, lobo, pavo
  - Many nouns that end in ‘a’ are feminine → rana, manzana, Cueva
- We will learn more in-depth later the different ways we can tell masculine or feminine for nouns that end in consonants and other irregular cases; **If you’re not sure, use your dictionary**
- to make a noun plural, we do the following:
  - If ends in consonant, add ‘es’ → reloj → relojes
  - If ends in vowel, add ‘s’ → mochila → mochilas

## 6. Definite Article

- the definite article is “the” → the car; the rain; the hippos
- In Spanish, we have four ways to say “the,” based on gender and number:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	El	Los
Feminine	La	Las

## 7. Indefinite Article

- the indefinite article is “a/an” → a hat, an apple; the plural form is “some” → some apples, some cats
- In Spanish, we organize the indefinite articles this way:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	Un	Unos
Feminine	Una	Unas

- For both the definite and indefinite articles, we must match the number and gender to the noun
  - Example: Una casa → a house; Unas casas → some houses
- To say something like “He is a doctor,” we do not use the indefinite article; instead of “El es un doctor” we would just say “El es doctor”; this is the case with any profession
- For some nouns, you might only change the article to determine male or female → el/la policía

## 8. Adjectives

- Adjectives modify nouns
- In Spanish, unlike English, we must match the gender and number of the adjective to the gender and adjective of the noun
- Just as with nouns, many adjectives ending in “a” are feminine, and many ending in “o” are masculine
  - Some adjectives end in “e,” such as “paciente,” and are used for both masculine and feminine
  - Some adjectives that end in a consonant are used for both genders → azul
  - Other adjectives that end in a consonant, such as “trabajador,” and are masculine; you add an ‘a’ to make it feminine → “trabajadora” (hardworking)
- We make adjectives plural the same way as with nouns:
  - if adjective ends in consonant, add ‘es’ → azul → azules
  - if adjective ends in vowel, add ‘s’ → alto → altos

**\*\*\*In any sentence, the noun and the articles and/or adjectives that modify that noun must all match in both gender and number --- Don’t forget to check this\*\*\***

## 9. Other Verb Constructions

- We use “Hay” to say both “there is” and “there are”
  - Hay un gato en el sofá. → There is a cat on the sofa.
- To ask what somebody is like (in terms of physical appearance or personality), we use “ser”
  - ¿Cómo es el maestro? → What is the teacher like?
- We use “tiene” to say he/she has
  - Ella tiene los ojos azules. → She has blue eyes.
- We use “lleva” to say he/she wears
  - El lleva pantalones negros. → He wears black pants.