Final Review

1. **IR: to go**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st  | Voy | Vamos |
| 2nd | Vas | Vais |
| 3rd | Va | Van |

\*\*Remember, when any form of the verb IR comes before a noun, you must use a + article

Exceptions:

Ir de compras: to go shopping

Ir de pesca: to go fishing

Ir de cámping: to go camping

Ex. Voy al cine. I go to the movies.

 Voy a la piscina. I go to the pool.

1. **IR + A + infinitive (verb ending in AR, ER, or IR)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (subject) is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (verb)

Ex. Vamos a correr. We are going to run.

 Van a estudiar. They are going to study.

1. **Tener + que + infinitive (verb ending in AR, ER, or IR)**

\*\*Used to show obligation to something

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (subject) has to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (verb)

Ex. Tengo que estudiar para español. I have to study for Spanish

 Tenemos que practicar tenis. We have to practice tennis.

1. **\_\_\_\_\_ gustaría + infinintive (verb ending in AR, ER, or IR)**

We use \_\_\_\_\_ gustaría to express what someone would like to do. This verb works very similarly to *gustar* in that we use different “subjects.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me | Nos + Gustaría  |
| Te  | Os  |
|  Le | Les |

Ex. Me gustaría ir al cine este viernes. I would like to go to the movies this Friday.

 Nos gustaría comer pizza para almuerzo. We would like to eat pizza for lunch.

1. **Boo**t Vebs: Verbs that have a spelling change in the “boot”

 **Jugar: to play (u/ue)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st  | **Juego** | Jugamos |
| 2nd  | **Juegas** | Jugáis |
| 3rd | **Juega** | **Juegan** |

**Querer: to want (e/ie)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st  | **Quiero** | Queremos |
| 2nd  | **Quieres** | Queréis |
| 3rd | **Quiere** | **Quieren** |

**Poder: to “can”, to be able to (o/ue)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st | **Puedo** | Podemos |
| 2nd | **Puedes** | Podéis |
| 3rd | **Puede** | **Pueden** |

**Dormir: to sleep (o/ue)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st | **Duermo** | Dormimos |
| 2nd  | **Duermes** | Dormís |
| 3rd | **Duerme** | **Duermen** |

**Tener: to have (e/ie)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st | **Tengo (\*\*completely irregular)** | Tenemos |
| 2nd | **Tienes** | Tenéis |
| 3rd | **Tiene** | **Tienen** |

1. **Possessive adjectives:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular  | Plural |
| 1st  | Mi(s) | Nuestro(s)Nuestra(s) |
| 2nd | Tu(s)  | Vuestro(s)Vuestra(s) |
| 3rd | Su(s) | Su(s) |

Possessive adjectives in Spanish work a little different than other adjectives in Spanish—they must come BEFORE the noun and must agree in gender and number. The possessive adjective will ALWAYS agree with whatever noun it is modifying (the gender of the person to which it belongs does not matter) Remember, we do not want any gender confusion!

Ex) mi libro—my book

 mis libros—my books

our sister—nuestra hermana (this will always be nuestra hermana, it does not matter if it is a boy or a girl talking about *our* sister)

1. **Affirmative Tú Commands:**

When you are telling a friend, family member, or a young person to do something you use the affirmative *tú* command. To give these commands, use the present tense forms that you use for *él* and *ella*.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitive | Ud./El/Ella | Affirmative Tú Command | Meaning |
| Dejar | Deja | ¡Deja! | Stop! |
| Leer | Lee | ¡Lee! | Read! |
| Abrir | Abre | ¡Abre la puerta! | Open the door! |

However, there are some irregular forms.

Decir (to say/tell): ¡Di!

Hacer (to do/make): ¡Haz!

Ir (to go): ¡Ve!

Poner (to put/place): ¡Pon!

Salir (to leave): ¡Sal!

Ser (to be): ¡Sé!

Tener (to have): ¡Ten!

Venir (to come): ¡Ven!

Ex) ¡Haz la cama! Make the bed!

 ¡Di la verdad! Tell the truth!

1. **Comparative**

The comparative in Spanish is used to compare 2 things. Use the following structure when using the comparative:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + es + más/menos+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_+ que+\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Noun adjective Noun

Ex) La clase de español es más difícil que la clase de historia.

 Spanish class is more difficult than History class.

 El fútbol es menos popular que el fútbol americano.

 Soccer is less popular than football.

1. **Superlative**

The superlative in Spanish is used to say something is the most or least something (popular, fun, boring, etc.). To use the superlative in Spanish, use the following structure:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + es + definite articles + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ más/menos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Noun el, la, los, las Noun (optional) adjective

Ex) La clase de español es la (clase) más difícil.

 Spanish class is the most difficult.

 El fútbol es el (deporte) menos popular.

 Soccer is the least popular (sport).

\*\*\*\*\*There are several adjectives that change when using the comparative/superlative.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Adjective | Comparative |
| bueno(a) | mejor (que) *better than* |
| malo(a) | peor (que) *worse than* |
| viejo(a) | mayor (que) *older* |
| joven | menor (que) *younger* |