Review for Midterm:

1. Introductory vocabulary: Study vocabulary sheet from first day of class
2. Gender
	1. All nouns in Spanish have a gender—either **masculine** or **feminine.** All nouns also are either considered **living** or **non living** nouns. Living nouns refer to a living being while non living nouns refer to a non living being.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine  | Feminine |
| Living | -o el chico-or el doctor-ista el turista | -a la chica-ora la doctora-ista la turista |
| Non Living | -o el pollo-s el mes-\*\*ma el problema | -a la papa-ción la nación-dad la comunidad |

\*\*if the noun is a cognate and ends in –ma it is masculine.

Living nouns are masculine if they refer to someone who is male and are feminine if they refer to someone who is female. Non living nouns DO NOT change gender. The gender of living nouns is arbitrary.

1. Pluralization
	1. Nouns that end in a vowel you add a “S” to the noun
		1. El chico: los chicos
		2. La manzana: las manzanas
	2. Nouns that end in a consonant you add “ES” to the noun
		1. El doctor: los doctors
		2. La nación: las naciones
	3. Nouns that end in –z , change the –z to –c and then add “ES”
		1. El lápiz: los lapices
2. Articles
	1. Definite—the

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Masculine | El | Los |
| Feminine | La  | Las  |

* 1. Indefinite—a, an, some

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Masculine | Un | Unos |
| Feminine | Una  | Unas  |

1. Adjectives
	1. Come after the noun
	2. Must agree in gender and number
	3. Examples
		1. The young girl: la chica joven
		2. The old girl: la chica vieja
		3. The funny sisters: las hermanas divertidas
		4. The short boys: los chicos bajos
2. Telling time:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **¿Qué hora es?** (What time is it) | **¿A qué hora es?**(At what time is it?) |
| 1:00-1:59 | Es la una y media. | Es a la una y media. |
| Any time other than 1:00 | Son las cuatro. | Es a las cuatro. |

1. Me gusta/Me gustan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Me gusta** | **Me gustan** |
| Singular nounsVerbs(1 verb or 33 verbs) | Plural nounsMore than one noun |

\*\*\*You must use the definite article when using Me gusta with nouns (el, la, los, las).

1. AR/ER/IR Verbs
	1. To change a verb you follow 2 steps
		1. Take off the last 2 letters
		2. Add the appropriate ending according to your subject
	2. –AR verbs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | Yo habl**o** | Nosotros habl**amos** |
| 2nd person | Tú habl**as** | Vosotros habl**áis** |
| 3rd person | El/ella/usted habl**a** | Ellos/ellas/ustedes habl**an** |

* 1. –ER verbs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | Yo corr**o** | Nosotros corr**emos** |
| 2nd person | Tú corr**es** | Vosotros corr**éis** |
| 3rd person | El/ella/usted corr**e** | Ellos/ellas/ustedes corr**en** |

* 1. –IR verbs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st person | Yo compart**o** | Nosotros compart**imos** |
| 2nd person | Tú compart**es** | Vosotros compart**ís** |
| 3rd person | El/ella/usted compart**e** | Ellos/ellas/ustedes compart**en** |

1. Question words

\*\*Remember all question words have an accent in them.

\*\*Remember the question word song to “Jingle Bells”

* 1. ¿Por qué? Why
	2. ¿Cuándo? When
	3. ¿Qué? What
	4. ¿Dónde? Where
	5. ¿Cuánto? How much
	6. ¿Cómo? How
	7. ¿Quién? Who
1. Ser vs. Estar
	1. Use ser to talk about characteristics, origen, and when telling time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st | Soy | Somos |
| 2nd  | Eres | Sois |
| 3rd | Es | Son |

* 1. Use estar to talk about location and feelings

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| 1st | Estoy | Estamos |
| 2nd  | Estás | Estáis |
| 3rd | Está | Están |

* 1. Ejemplos
		1. Soy bajo. I am short. (characteristic)
		2. La profesora es loca. The teacher is crazy. (characteristic)
		3. Es de Medina. He is from Medina. (origen)
		4. Son las doce. It’s 12:00 (time
		5. Estoy cansada. I am tired. (feeling)
		6. Está encima de la mesa. It’s on top of the desk. (location)

\*\*\*\*How you feel and where you are, always use the verb ESTAR!

1. Locational phrases
	1. Debajo de, encima de, al lado de, a la derecha de, a la izquierda de, detrás de, delante de
	2. Use DEL in front of a masculine noun
		1. Está delante del escritorio. It’s in front of the desk.
		2. Está a la izquierda del gimnasio. It’s to the left of the gym.
	3. Use DE LA in front of a feminine noun.
		1. Está al lado de la ventana. It’s next to the window
		2. Está detrás de la mochila. It’s behind the back pack
2. Vocabulary
	1. Food
	2. Classes
	3. Classroom Objects
	4. Introductory Vocabulary
	5. Adjectives
	6. Verbs
	7. Location phrases