

¡En español! 2 **ETAPA PRELIMINAR** **CARD 3**

Stem-Changing Verbs

The stem doesn't change for the **nosotros** (we) or **vosotros** (you) form.

pensar to think
e > ie

almorzar to eat lunch
o > ue

pienso	pensamos
piensas	pensáis
piensa	piensan

almuerzo	almorzamos
almuerzas	almorzáis
almuerza	almuerzan

Irregular yo Verbs

Some verbs are only irregular in the first person singular (**yo**) form. These take the ending **-go**:

caer	hacer	poner	salir	traer
yo caigo	hago	pongo	salgo	traigo
tú caes	haces	pones	sales	traes

Others are:

dar	saber	ver	conocer
yo doy	sé	veo	conozco
tú das	sabes	ves	conoces

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Interrogative Words

Some questions are formed by putting a **conjugated verb** after the **question word**. Each interrogative word has an accent on the appropriate vowel. All questions are preceded by an inverted question mark and followed by a question mark.

Tell Time

¿Qué hora es? What time is it?

Use **y + minutes** for minutes **after** the hour.

Son las doce **y diez**.

Use **cuarto** for a quarter of an hour, **media** for half an hour.

Use **menos + minutes** for minutes **before** the hour.

Es la una **menos cuarto**.

¿A qué hora es la clase? What time is the class?

A las (dos, tres).

A la una.

Regular Present Tense Verbs

To form the present tense of a regular verb, drop the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** and add the appropriate endings.

	-ar	-er	-ir
	hablar	comer	vivir
yo	hablo	como	vivo
tú	hablas	comes	vives
usted,			
él, ella	habla	come	vive
nosotros	hablamos	comemos	vivimos
vosotros	habláis	coméis	vivís
ustedes,			
ellos, ellas	hablan	comen	viven

The Verb Ir

To talk about where someone is going, use **ir**, to go.

voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

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Gustar

Use **gustar** + an infinitive to talk about what you or someone else likes to do. **Gustar** always takes an indirect object pronoun (**me, te, le, nos, os, les**).

Use Adjectives to Describe

Adjectives describe nouns and match the gender and number of those nouns. **Adjectives** usually follow the noun.

Masculine adjectives often end in **-o**.

El chico guapo

Feminine adjectives often end in **-a**.

La chica guapa

Most adjectives that end with **-e** or a consonant refer to both genders.

el chico paciente > la chica paciente

To make an adjective plural, add **-s** if it ends with a vowel, **-es** if it ends with a consonant
los chicos guapos
los chicos jóvenes

Use the masculine form if the adjective describes a group with both genders.

The Verb tener

Tener means to have.

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

To say how old someone is, use **tener**.

Describe People and Things: Ser vs. Estar

Ser and **estar** both mean to be, but their uses are different.

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Ser is used:

to tell who the subject is or what the subject is like.

to describe origin, profession, and basic characteristics.

to tell time.

Estar is used:

to tell where the subject is or how the subject feels.

to describe location and feelings that may change.

(Continued on Card 3)

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DISCUSS LIKES AND DISLIKES
Activities

gustar	to like
bailar	to dance
cantar	to sing
comer	to eat
escribir	to write
escuchar música	to listen to music
patinar	to skate

DESCRIBE PEOPLE AND PLACES

estar	to be
ser	to be
tener	to have

Appearance and Personality

alegre	happy
alto(a); bajo(a)	tall; short (height)
castaño(a)	brown (hair)
cómico(a)	funny, comical
corto(a)	short (length)
delgado(a)	thin
guapo(a)	good-looking
largo(a)	long
moreno(a)	dark (hair and skin)
nervioso(a)	nervous
rubio(a)	blond
serio(a)	serious
tranquilo(a)	calm
triste	sad

EXCHANGE

GREETINGS

Buenas tardes. ¿Cómo estás?	Good afternoon. How are you?
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
El gusto es mio.	The pleasure is mine.
Encantado(a). Les presento a...	Delighted. I'd like to introduce you to...
Me llamo...	My name is...
Se llama...	His/Her name is...
Soy de...	I am from...

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR

almorzar (o>ue)	to eat lunch
cerrar (e>ie)	to close
contar (o>ue)	to count, to (re)tell
costar (o>ue)	to cost
dormir (o>ue)	to sleep
encontrar (o>ue)	to find, to meet
entender (e>ie)	to understand
pensar (e>ie)	to think
perder (e>ie)	to lose
poder (o>ue)	to be able, can
preferir (e>ie)	to prefer
querer (e>ie)	to want
recordar (o>ue)	to remember
volver (o>ue)	to come back, to return

Stem-

Changing Verbs

(Continued on Card 2)

¡En español! 2 ETAPA PRELIMINAR 2

TALK ABOUT SCHOOL LIFE

caminar; correr	to walk; to run
contestar	to answer
descansar	to rest
estudiar	to study
hablar	to speak, to talk
ir	to go
tomar	to take, to eat or drink
vivir	to live

ASK FOR/GIVE INFORMATION

adónde	(to) where
cómo	how
cuál(es)	which (ones), what
cuándo	when
cuánto	how much
cuántos(as)	how many

¿Cuántos años tiene...?	How old is...?
dónde	where
por qué	why
qué	what
quién(es)	who