**SPANISH LEVEL 2 REVIEW PACKET Top concepts taught in Spanish 2**

**This packet is the addition to the Level 1 Review. First, information has been added to concepts found in the Spanish 1 packet (in the order they appear in the packet). Then, more detailed information regarding level 2 grammar is given.**

**Number and Gender**

It is relatively easy to determine the gender of most nouns by looking at the last letter(s).

**Masculine Endings most** of the time -o-

**exceptions** la mano la radio

**always** ama---- drama ema--- problema ima---- clima

oma--- idioma

**Feminine Endings most** of the time -a-

**exceptions** el mapa el día

**always** dad—ciudad

tad--- dificultad tud--- actitud ión--- posesión ie---- serie

**The Definite Article --- THE**

(THE) is used more often in Spanish than in English

1. If there is nothing modifying the noun in English, you must add el / la / los / las

Dogs are great. ………..**Los** perros son fantásticos.

2. To say on a day of the week on Monday……….el lunes

3. Before a title if not speaking directly to the person

Mr. Gomez lives in Washington **El** Sr. Gomez vive en Washington

4. Dates June 10…………**el** diez de junio

5. Telling time It is 5:00………..Son **las** cinco.

6. With adjectives I like the red one………..Me gusta **el** rojo.

**The Indefinite Article ---- A AN SOME**

Sometimes, when you hear a or an in English you do not need it in Spanish.

With professions, that have no adjective. Marta is **a** teacher…… Marta es profesora

Marta es a good teacher…..Marta es una buena profesora.

**The Article lo**

To say What’s…… is….. or The….thing is….. use lo + adjective (masc./ sing)

Lo interesante es…. The interesting thing is…. Or What’s interesting is……

**Using Adjectives**

**1. Irregular Comparative Adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| better | mejor | mejores |
| worse | peor | peores |
| older,greater | mayor | mayores |
| youger,lesser | menor | menores |

Irregulars do not use más or menos. Carlota swims better than you. Carlota nada mejor que tú.

**2. Superlatives**

**MUST include an article / adjective must match / use (de ) for the word (in)**

Sentence structure …….subject / conjugated verb / article / noun if needed / más or menos / adj. / rest

(with noun) (without noun)

Julio is the tallest boy in class. Julio is the tallest in class. Julio es el chico más alto de la clase. Julio es el más alto de la clase.

The irregulars are the same as comparative. Do not use más or menos.

We are the best. Nosotros somos los mejores.

**3. Absolute Superlative**

Means really, really, or extremely. Drop the last vowel of the adjective and add ísimo/a/os/as

El árbol es altísimo. Los chicos son guapísimos. La casa es grandísima.

**4. Equality**

Place formulas after subject and conjugated verb. Match adjectives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **as + adj + as** | **as much/many + noun + as** | **verb + as much as** |
| He is as short as I. | They buy as many books as you. | I run as much as .Juana |
| Él es **tan bajo como** yo. | Ellos compran **tantos libros como** tú. | Corro **tanto como** Juana. |

**5. Demonstrative Adjectives**

Place directly before a noun and match number and gender.

Remember the rhyme, **this and these have “T’s”**

this book **… este libro** those girls … **esas chicas** that country ….**aquel país**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (that,those) |  | **Nearby** | and | **Distant** |  |
|  | ese | esos |  | aquel | aquellos |
|  | esa | esas |  | aquella | aquellas |

Distant used when…distant word in sentence ( lejos/ allá)

obviously far from both speaker and listener

that cloud / those countries / that book in that library

**6. Possessive adjectives**

Place directly before a noun and match number and gender.

Su/ Sus mean many things, to make more clear write ...... article + object + de + prepositional pronoun

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| my | mi | mis |
| your (fam) | tu | tus |
| his,heryour (formal) | su | sus |
| our | nuestro / nuestra | nuestros / nuestras |
| your (fam,pl) | vuestro / vuestra | vuestros /vnuestras |
| theirs,yours(form,pl) | su | sus |
|  |  |  |

my friends……**mis amigos** your (fam) school…….**tu escuela**

his car………...**su coche or el coche de él** their family….**su familia or la familia de ellos**

**Numbers**

Ordinals --placement numbers 1st,/ 2nd,/ 3rd

1st – 10th Place in front of a noun, make feminine if needed.

Drop –o- on first and third before masculine singular word.

the first day…..el primer día the second month……el segundo mes the fifth house…..la quinta casa

primero/a cuarto séptimo/a décimo/a segundo/a quinto/a octavo/a

tercero/a sexto/a noveno/a

**The Present Tense**

**Regular no new information**

**Irregular memorize the forms**

ver**-** to see traer—to bring conocer /cer verbs traducir / cir verbs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| veo | vemos | traigo | traemos | conozco | conocemos | traduzco | traducimos |
| ves | veis | traes | traéis | conoces | conocéis | traduces | traducís |
| ve | ven | trae | traen | conoce | conocen | traduce | traducen |

**Stem-Changing Verbs**

Follow the standard rule, change the stem in all forms but nosotros and vosotros / add regular endings. env**iar** ( í ) grad**uar** ( ú ) destr**uir** (y)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| envío | enviamos | gradúo | graduamos | destruyo | destruimos |
| envías | enviáis | gradúas | graduáis | destruyes | destuís |
| envía | envían | gradúa | gradúan | destruye | destruyen |
| (most iar | verbs) | (all uar verbs) |  | (all uir verbs) |  |

**Spelling –Change Verbs**

Spelling changes occur to keep the basic pronunciation of the infinitive the same when conjugating.

In the present tense….ger/gir change g j in the yo form…….guir / change gu g in the yo form dirigir = diri**j**o / diriges / dirige …… escoger = esco**j**o / escoges / escoge…..

seguir (i)= si**g**o / sigues / sigue / seguimos /segues/ siguen

\*\*\*\*know this verb\*\*\*\*

**The Preterite Tense (past)**

**Use: Definite beginning or end to an action.**

**1. Regular---**no changes

**2. Spelling changes** – no changes

**3. Irregular—**memorize the forms of ALL these verbs

**Y verbs eer / oir / uir / aer (not traer)**

Y in Ud. / Uds.

**Caer Leer Oír Distribuir**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| caí | caímos | leí | leímos | oí | oímos | distribuí | distribuímos |
| caíste | caísteis | leíste | leísteis | oíste | oísteis | distribuíste | distribuísteis |
| cayó | cayeron | leyó | leyeron | oyó | oyeron | distribuyó | distribuyeron |

**“J”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Traer** | **Decir** | **Traducir** |
| ( not a y verb) |  | (any ducir verb) |
| traje | trajimos | dije | dijimos | traduje | tradujimos |
| trajiste | trajisteis | dijiste | dijisteis | tradujiste | tradujisteis |
| trajo | trajeron | dijo | dijeron | tradujo | tradujeron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“U”** |  |
| **Saber** | **Caber** | **Poder** |  | **Poner** |  |
| supe supimos | cupe cupimos | pude | pudimos | puse | pusimos |
| supiste supisteis | cupiste cupisteis | pudiste | pudisteis | pusiste | pusisteis |
| supo supieron | cupo cupieron | pudo | pudieron | puso | pusieron |

**Andar Tener Estar Huber**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| anduve | anduvimos | tuve | tuvimos | estuve | estuvimos | hube | hubimos |
| anduviste | anduvisteis | tuviste | tuvisteis | estuviste | estuvisteis | hubiste | hubisteis |
| anduvo | anduvieron | tuvo | tuvieron | estuvo | estuvieron | hubo | hubieron |

**“I”**

**Hacer Querer Venir**

hice hicimos quise quisimos vine vinimos hiciste hicisteis quisiste quisisteis viniste vinisteis hizo hicieron quiso quisieron vino vinieron

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Ir** |  | **Ser** |  |  | **Dar** | **Ver** |  |
| fui |  | fuimos | fui | fuimos | di | dimos | vi | vimos |
| fuiste |  | fuisteis | fuiste | fuisteis | diste | disteis | viste | visteis |
| fue |  | fueron | fue | fueron | dio | dieron | vio | vieron |

**4. IR Stem Change Verbs**

Not the same change as in the present. Change ( e i) or ( o u ) in Ud. / Uds.

pedir (i / in present) dormir (ue/ in present) sentir (ie / in present )

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pedí | pedimos | dormí | dormimos | sentí | sentimos |
| pediste | pedisteis | dormiste | dormisteis | sentiste | sentisteis |
| p**i**dió | p**i**dieron | d**u**rmió | d**u**rmieron | s**i**ntió | s**i**ntieron |

**5. Verbs With Different Meanings In The Preterite**

Some verbs have a different meaning when used in the preterite. The standard meaning is with a new (imperfect) tense.

saber = found out , discovered information tener = got

conocer= met for the first time

querer= tried

no querer= refused

poder= finally managed to do something

**The Present Progressive Tense**

The formation and use of present progressive are the same, here are some additional irregular gerunds.

verbs ending with aer / eer / oir / uir (ir) stem verbs or (ir) irrgular verbs all have (y) change (e-i) and (o-u)

↓ ↓

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| caer | cayendo | decir | diciendo |
| traer | trayendo | venir | viniendo |
| contribuir | contribuyendo | dormir (ue) | durmiendo |
| creer | creyendo | pedir (i) | pidiendo |
|  |  | sentir (ie) | sintiendo |

Progressive tense can be used with verbs other than (estar)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| venir | Ellos vienen corriendo en el cuarto. | They come running into the room. |
| seguir | Yo sigo practicando el vocabulario. | I keep on practicing the vocabulary. |
| continuar | Continuamos trabajando. | We continue working. |

**Gustar and Similar Verbs**

The word order for the following verbs is unique.

gustar, encantar, doler (ue), importar, molestar, faltar, parecer

(clarify if needed) + indirect object pronoun + form of verb (Ud/Uds) + rest

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a mí | me | gusta | el libro |
| a ti | te | encantan | las casas |
| a él, a ella, a Ud | le | importa | nadar |
| ( a Julia, al chico) |  |  |  |
| a nosotros | nos | faltan | dos días |
| a ellos, a ellas, a Uds | les | molesta | el ruido |
| ( a los chicos, |  |  |  |

a Rodrigo y a Marta)

**Reflexive Verbs**

**1. Use:** As in English, verbs may be made reflexive by adding a reflexive pronoun. (myself, yourself, ourselves etc…)

However, some verbs in Spanish are always considered to be reflexive…these verbs have

(se) at the end of the infinitive. lavarse / sentarse / divertirse / ponerse

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.** | **Reflexive pronouns:** | me | nos |
|  |  | te | os |
|  |  | se | se |
| **2. To conjugate:** Reflexive verbs can be regular, irregular, or stem-changing. |
| Take off (se )and put in front of verb |  | lavarse |
| Change (se) to match the subject | me lavo | nos lavamos |
| Add regular endings for (ar) (er) (ir) | te lavas | os laváis |
|  | se lava | se lavan |

**Pronouns**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **Subject** nothing new |  |
| **2.** | **Prepositional**Placed directly after a preposition. | Common use = clarify indirect object pronouns |
| Common prepositions = | a | con | antes de | al lado de |
|  | de | por | después de | lejos de |
|  | en | para | detrás de | cerca de |
| the pronouns are | mí |  | nosotros |  |
|  | ti |  | vosotros |  |
|  | él |  | ellos |  |
|  | ella |  | ellas |  |
|  | Ud. |  | Uds. |  |
| After (con) mí and ti chan | ge to | conmigo and | contigo |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **3.** | **Reflexive** | see information reflexive verbs |
| **4.** | **Direct Object** | same as last year |
| **5.** | **Indirect Object** | same as last year |
| **6.** | **Double** | Using both a direct and an indirect object pronoun together. In English, it to me / them to her / it for usIn Spanish,….keep together, indirect is first, change (le,les) to se, clarify |

They buy them for me. Ellos me los compran.

I write it to them. Yo se lo escribo a ellos

Locations for reflexive, direct, indirect and double. KNOW THIS\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Before conjugated verb……………..Yo me lavo

Before negative command………….. ¡No me digas !

Attach to infinitive………………… ¿Quieres llevarnos al aeropuerto?

Attach to gerund/present participle… Ella está escribiéndomelo (accent) Attach to affirmative command…….¡ Despiértate ! (accent)

**7. Possessive**

Remember, pronouns take the place of nouns. You are not saying the person/thing.

Four forms, match number and gender. **Do not use (el.le.los.las) after noun, de, or form of ser**

All 4 suyo forms have many meanings, to clarify, write article + de + prepositional pronoun

**Match to the object, not the owner !!!**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mine | mío | mía | míos | mías |
| yours (familiar) | tuyo | tuya | tuyos | tuyas |
| his, hers, yours, theirs | suyo | suya | suyos | suyas |
| ours | nuestro | nuestra | nuestros | nuestras |
| yours (familiar,pl) | vuestro | vuestra | vuestros | vuestras |

his brother and mine ……su hermano y **el mío**

our cars and hers ………. nuestros coches y **los suyos or los de ella**

these books are mine. …..Estos libros son **míos**

a friend of yours (fam)……un amigo **tuyo**

**8. Demonstrative**

With demonstrative pronouns the object is not mentioned, it is just referred to. The words are the same

as the adjectives, they just include an accent. The accent is the key.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **English** | **This** | **These** | **That** | **Those** |
| **Spanish** | éste, ésta | éstos, éstas | ése (closer)ésa (closer) | ésos (closer)ésas (closer) |
|  |  |  | aquél (farther)aquélla (farther) | aquéllos (farther)aquéllas (farther) |

This pen and that one…………Esta pluma y ésa.

Those countries and these…….Aquellos países y éstos.

There are also neuter forms used when referring to a situation. **The neuter forms do not have accents**. That’s interesting. Eso es interesante. This is important. Esto es importante.

**Imperfect Tense (past)**

**This tense does not take place in English**

**Formation……….** Take off (ar) (er) (ir) and add ending….

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ar** |  |  | **er/ir** |  |
| aba |  | ábamos | ía |  | íamos |
| abasaba |  | abaisaban | íasía |  | íaisían |

**There are only 3 irregulars**

ser ir ver

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | era | éramos | iba | íbamos | veía | veíamos |
| eras | erais | ibas | ibais | veías | veíais |
| **Uses:** | era | eran | iba | iban | veía | veían |

1) Telling Time……..It was 6:00. Eran las seis. It was 1:30…….Era la una y media.

2) Repeated Action….Often has specific words siempre / todo el tiempo / muchas veces / los lunes The idea of **used to** We used to travel a lot. Viajábamos mucho They always worked in the summer. Ellos siempre trabajaban en el verano.

3). Description…….. No definite beginning or end. The words was / were +ing signal imperfect.

On-Going Action…They were working. Ellos trabajaban. She was ten . Ella tenía diez años.

4) Mental Activity….Except, a reaction uses preterite. We knew the answer. Sabíamos la respuesta.

Also..intention….. wanted to/ was going to…. They wanted to go shopping. Querían ir de compras.

5) Past Progressive….Estar (or other verb) in imperfect +present participle.

I was fishing. Yo estaba pescando.

6) Time formula…… How long had you been living there? ¿ Cuánto tiempo hacía que vivías allí?

I had been living there for 3 years. Hacía tres años que vivía allí

Future Tense

**Level 1 future**……Ir +a + infinitive. We are going to study. Vamos a estudiar.

**Formation**

**True Future……** add to infinitive or irregular root…. é / ás / á / emos / éis / án

**tocar comer vivir**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| tocaré | tocaremos | comeré | comeremos | viviré | viviremos |
| tocarás | tocaréis | comerás | comeréis | vivirás | viviréis |
| tocará | tocarán | comerá | comerán | vivirá | vivirán |

**Uses:** For future action (the word will) …….. He will go to the store Él irá a la tienda.

Along with present tense. …………… I know that you will go. Sé que irás.

Probability in present…………………...(I wonder) when he will arrive. ¿ Cuándo llegará él? (forget I wonder and form a question using future)

I am (probably) attending the class. Asistiré a la clase

(forget probably and form sentence using future). She must be studying. Ella estudiará.

(forget must be and form sentence using future)

**Conditional Tense**

**Formation:** add to infinitive or irregular root….ía / ías / ía / íamos / íais / ían

**tocar comer vivir**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| tocaría | tocaríamos | comería | comeríamos | viviría | viviríamos |
| tocarías | tocaríais | comerías | comeríais | vivirías | viviríais |
| tocaría | tocarían | comería | comerían | viviría | vivirían |

**Uses:** (the word would) …………………He would go to the store Él iría a la tienda.

Along with a past tense. ………… I knew that you would go. Sabía que irías. Probability in past…………………(I wonder) when he arrived. ¿ Cuándo llegaría él?

(forget I wonder and form a question using conditional) I was (probably) attending the class. Asistiría a la clase

(forget probably and form sentence using conditional).

She must have been studying. Ella estudiaría.

(forget must have been and form sentence using conditional)

**Irregular Future /Conditional Roots**

Some verbs do not use an infinitive to form the future or conditional. The following irregular roots are used

for both tenses. Learn once, use twice.

Add the standard future and conditional endings to these irregular roots.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| caber = cabr | querer= querr | hacer= | har | venir=vendr |
| poder = podr | saber = sabr | decir = | dir |  |
| poner = pondr | salir = saldr | tener = | tendr |  |

**Past Participles and Perfect Tenses**

**1. Formation of Past Participle**

Take off (ar) and add **ado** (er) and (ir) and add **ido**

tomar = tomado beber = bebido vivir = vivido

Some verbs have irregular past participles.

abrir abierto morir muerto verbs ending in eer,oir,aer,uir (accent)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| cubrir | cubierto | poner puesto | caer | caído |
| decir | dicho | romper roto | creer | creído |
| escribir | escrito | ver visto | oír | oído |
| hacer | hecho | volver vuelto | destruir | destruído |

**2. Uses**

\*\*\*\*After a **noun** the verb **ser**, or the verb **estar**, past participles become adjectives and

**match number and gender**.

la palabra escrita the written word

Las ventanas están abiertas. The windows are opened. Los libros son leídos por Paco. The books are read by Paco.

\*\*\*\***Perfect Tenses**

In English perfect tenses use (2) words: have / has / had + a past participle. In Spanish perfect tenses use (2) words: form of haber and a past participle **Do not match the past participle after haber**

Present of Haber (have/has) Imperfect of Haber (had)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| he | hemos | había | habíamos |
| has | habéis | habías | habíais |
| ha | han | había | habían |

I have seen the boy. Yo he visto al chico

We have traveled to Mexico. Nosotros hemos viajado a México. You (fam) had worked. Tú habías trabajado.

They had eaten early. Ellos habían comido temprano.

**Passive Voice**

Active voice = Subject does action of verb Passive voice = Subject does not do action of verb

\*\*\***Word for Word** Subject + form of SER + past participle + por + doer

The floors are cleaned by Pablo. Los suelos son limpiados por Pablo

The house was painted by my father. La casa fue pintada por mi padre.

\*\*\***Reflexive** Se + verb (Ud or Uds ) + subject. **This is used a lot!!!!! Signs, Ads (items, jobs)**

Doesn’t say by someone at the end of sentence.

Se construyen muchas casas. Many houses are built.

Meals were prepared. Se prepararon las comidas

\*\*\***Indefinite Subject** generalization….used for headlines, rumors, wise sayings (they, one, people,it) Se + Ud form + que + rest

Se dice que ella es rica. Its is said , People say , They say / that she is rich.

Se cree que ellos viven here. Its is believed , People believe , They believe / that they live here

**¡¡¡ Commands !!!**

**1. Familiar Affirmative (tú)**

The él, ella, Ud. form of the verb. (8) irregulars

**Regular Irregular**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| hablar | habla | decir | di | poner | pon | tener | ten |
| correr | corre | hacer | haz | salir | sal | venir | ven |
| subir | sube | ir | ve | ser | sé |  |  |

**2. All Other Commands (negative tú. and afirm/neg---- Ud. Uds., nosotros)**

Take the yo form of the verb in the present, drop –o- and add the opposite ending.

(ar) es / e / en / emos (er) and (ir) as / a / an / amos

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| hablar | No hables | comer | No comas |
| tomar | Tome Ud. | vivir | Viva Ud. |
| nadar | Naden Uds. | subir | Suban Uds. |
| bailar | Bailemos | correr | Corramos |

**3. Irregulars and Difficult verbs**

(6) verbs do not end in –o- (5) are seen with commands

ser sea / seas / sean / seamos estar esté / estés / estén / estemos

ir vaya / vayas / vayan / vayamos dar dé / des / den / demos

saber sepa / sepas / sepan / sepamos

**spelling changes…NO ACCENT**

(car – qu) (gar – gu) (zar –c) (ger/gir – j)

toque llegue cruce escoja

**odd yo forms…..** (see irregular present)

ponga tenga salga diga caiga etc…

**stem verbs** (with nosotros ir stem e-i and o-u)

no cierres cierre cierren c**e**rremos no pidas pida pidan p**i**damos

no duermas duerma duerman d**u**rmamos

**Subjunctive Mood**

**1. Formation**

Take the yo form / drop –o- / and add opposite ending.

Sound familiar? If you can form commands you can form subjunctive. See information above.

**2. Uses**

Commands / Polite Requests / Noun Clauses = subject + indicative + que +new subject + subjunctive

**Subjunctive implies DOUBT**

**Noun Clauses** Look for a change of subject and then …. check the first verb to see if it fits a category.

( two different people doing two different things.) (influence/ wish/preference, doubt, emotion, Imprsonal expression)

I want the boys to clean the kitchen. Yo quiero que los chicos limpien la cocina. He doubts that they run fast. Él duda que ellos corran rápidamente.

She is sorry that we can’t attend. Ella siente que no podamos asistir. It is important for you to study. Es importante que tú estudies.