Nouns are used to name people, animals, places, things, and ideas. In Spanish, every noun has a gender and number.

GENDER
A. Masculine nouns referring to people, animals, or things usually end in -o: el hombre, la mujer.
B. Nouns that imply a gender, whether biological or social, usually respect that gender: el hombre (brother), el médico (doctor), el padre (father).
C. Most nouns simply change -a to -o to switch from feminine to masculine: el chico (boy), la chica (girl).
D. Some nouns change completely when referring to different genders: el hombre (man), la mujer (woman), el padre (father), la madre (mother).

ARTICLES
Articles are words, such as the, a, some, and used to qualify nouns and their meanings. Articles must agree in number and gender with the noun they accompany.

DEFINITE ARTICLE
Sing: el la lo
Pl: los las los
The definite article corresponds to the English word "the" and is used:
A. Before the noun: El profesor va al hospital.
B. After a preposition like por, con, de, etc.:
C. With abstract nouns: la naturaleza.
D. With adjectives like unico, mismo, propio, etc.
E. With adjectives that refer to personal characteristics: el hombre, la mujer.
F. With adjectives like joven, viejo, malo, bueno, etc.
G. With adjectives that refer to material: el libro, el papel.
H. Before the names of family members: el padre, la madre.
I. With adjectives like alto, bajo, viejo, etc.
J. With adjectives that refer to personal relationships: el hijo, la hija.
K. With adjectives that refer to place: el pueblo, el campo.
L. With adjectives that refer to time: el día, la hora.
M. With adjectives that refer to quantity: el kilogramo, el metro.
N. With adjectives that refer to quality: el bueno, el malo.
O. With adjectives that refer to weight: el gramo, el kilogramo.
P. With adjectives that refer to shape: el cuadrado, el redondo.
Q. With adjectives that refer to color: el rojo, el verde.
R. With adjectives that refer to condition: el enfermo, el sano.
S. With adjectives that refer to number: el primer, el último.
T. With adjectives that refer to location: el interior, el exterior.
U. With adjectives that refer to purpose: el libro para estudiar, el vaso para beber.
V. With adjectives that refer to time: el día de hoy, el día de mañana.
W. With adjectives that refer to location: el interior, el exterior.
X. With adjectives that refer to purpose: el libro para estudiar, el vaso para beber.
Y. With adjectives that refer to time: el día de hoy, el día de mañana.
Z. With adjectives that refer to location: el interior, el exterior.

ADJECTIVES
Adjectives are used to modify nouns or pronouns.

QUALIFYING ADJECTIVES
A. Qualifying adjectives add a quality to a noun and agree in number and gender with the noun. They answer the question "What kind of...?"
B. Most adjectives end in -a, most feminine adjectives end in -e.
C. Adjectives that add -e or -o are made feminine by adding -a or removing the accent:
descaro, descaro, cabal, cabazo.
D. Adjectives that end in -e are made feminine by adding -o or removing the accent:
descaro, descaro, cabal, cabazo.
E. Adjectives ending in -e or in a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
F. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
G. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
H. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
I. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
J. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
K. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
L. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
M. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
N. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.
O. Some adjectives that end in -o or a consonant (-r, -s, -z) do not change.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES
A. Comparative adjectives are used to compare two or more things. They answer the question "Which is...?"
B. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
C. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
D. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
E. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
F. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
G. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
H. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
I. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
J. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
K. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
L. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
M. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
N. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.
O. Comparative adjectives end in -ar, -er, or -er.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES
Indefinite adjectives refer to people or things without identifying them specifically. The most common indefinite adjectives are:
- cada (each/any)
- algunos, algunas (some)
- ninguno, ninguna (none)
### PRONOUNS / los PRONOMBRES

**Personal pronouns** substitute for the names of people or objects. They vary in form according to number and gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
<th>Reflexive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>yo (i)</td>
<td>me (me, ma)</td>
<td>me (me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>tú (you)</td>
<td>te (you)</td>
<td>te (you)</td>
<td>te (yourself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-masc.</td>
<td>él (he)</td>
<td>le (him)</td>
<td>le (him)</td>
<td>se (himself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-fem.</td>
<td>ella (she)</td>
<td>le (her)</td>
<td>le (her)</td>
<td>se (herself)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>nosotros (we)</td>
<td>nos (us)</td>
<td>nos (us)</td>
<td>nos (ourselves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros (you)</td>
<td>os (y)</td>
<td>os (y)</td>
<td>os (y)</td>
<td>os (y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-masc.</td>
<td>ellos/Uds.</td>
<td>les (them)</td>
<td>les (them)</td>
<td>se (themselves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-fem.</td>
<td>ellas</td>
<td>les (them)</td>
<td>les (them)</td>
<td>se (themselves)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The second-person familiar plural, vosotros, is used primarily in Spain. Most Latin American countries use the third-person plural—vosotros (Us)—for both the familiar and the formal forms of second person with a plural subject.*

#### Reflexive Pronouns

**Reflexive pronouns** are used to conjugate reflexive verbs (verbs in which the subject performs an action on itself).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>te</td>
<td>yourself</td>
<td>os</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>himself/herself</td>
<td>os</td>
<td>yourselves (formal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>same as above</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td>yourselves (formal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns refer to an earlier noun or action (an antecedent). Unlike in English, they cannot be omitted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>que</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>that/which/who/whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuál</td>
<td>cuales</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quien</td>
<td>quienes</td>
<td>who/whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuyo/a</td>
<td>cuyos/as</td>
<td>whose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lo que** is used when the antecedent is a whole clause or concept.

*Lo que más odio es la violencia. (What I hate most is violence.)*

#### Demonstrative Pronouns

**Demonstrative pronouns** identify or point to specific people or things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>éste</td>
<td>ésta</td>
<td>esto</td>
<td>this one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ese</td>
<td>esa</td>
<td>eso</td>
<td>that one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquel</td>
<td>aquella</td>
<td>aquello</td>
<td>that one over there (for away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estos</td>
<td>estas</td>
<td>estos</td>
<td>these one(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esos</td>
<td>esas</td>
<td>esos</td>
<td>those one(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquellos</td>
<td>aquellas</td>
<td>aquello(s)</td>
<td>those one(s) over there (for away)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Me gustan estos autos y aquellos. (I like these cars and that one over there.)*

#### Indefinite Pronouns

**Indefinite pronouns** refer to people and things without identifying them. The most common are algo (something/anything), nada (nothing/anything), alguien (someone/anyone), and nadie (no one).

#### Interrogative Pronouns

**Interrogative pronouns** introduce questions or queries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quién</td>
<td>quienes</td>
<td>who/whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuál</td>
<td>cuales</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuánto/a</td>
<td>cuántos/as</td>
<td>how much/how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qué</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contenido**

1. When conjugated, some verbs have **stem changes** for every person except first- and second-person plural forms. There are four major stem-change categories in Spanish:
   - a > e: llamar, llamar, llamar, llamamos, llamás, llaman
   - o > u: volver, vuelvo, vuelves, volvemos, vuelven, vuelven
   - u > o: jugar, juego, juegas, jugamos, jugan
   - e > i: pedir, pides, pides, pedimos, pedís, piden

2. Other verbs have a stem change in the first-person singular form only:
   - a > i: conocer, conoces
   - c, g > ch: hacer, hago
   - l, r > ll: salir, salgo
   - m > n: poner, pongo

#### Present Tense (Indicative)

**A. Used to describe:**
1. Action that is happening at the moment
2. Habitual actions
3. Future action when using an adverb of time

**B. Conjugation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>-ar</th>
<th>-er</th>
<th>-ir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>hago</td>
<td>haces</td>
<td>hace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>haces</td>
<td>haces</td>
<td>hace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él, ella, Ud.</td>
<td>hace</td>
<td>hace</td>
<td>hace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>-amos</th>
<th>-ais</th>
<th>-en</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>hacemos</td>
<td>hacéis</td>
<td>hacen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>haced</td>
<td>hacéis</td>
<td>hacen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos, ellas, Ud.</td>
<td>hacen</td>
<td>hacen</td>
<td>hacen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Present Participle

**A. Equivalent to the English -ing form; used for progressive tenses with the verb estar.**

**B. Form:**
1. Verbs with infinitives ending in -ar drop -ar and add -ando: hablar, hablando.
2. Verbs with infinitives ending in -er and -ir drop -er and -ir and add -iendo: comer, comiendo, vivir, viviendo.

#### Past Participle

**A. Used with the verb haber to form compound tenses.**

**B. Can be used as an adjective, in which case it agrees in number and gender.**

**C. Also used in passive voice constructions.**

**D. Form:**
1. Verbs with infinitives ending in -ar drop -ar and add -ado: hablar, hablado.
2. Verbs with infinitives ending in -er and -ir drop -er and -ir and add -ido: comer, comido; vivir, vivido.

**Continued on other side**
VERBS (continued)

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE
A. Used to express action taking place exactly at the time of expression: *Estoy comiendo* (I am eating right now.)
B. Formed by using the appropriately conjugated form of *estar* in the present tense plus the present participle of the verb of action: *Él está hablando/comiendo/conduciendo.* (He is speaking/eating/driving.)

FUTURE TENSE
A. Used to express action that will take place in the future: *El avión llegará mañana.* (The plane will arrive tomorrow.)
B. Can also be used to express probability: *¿Qué hora es? No sé, serán las tres.* (What time is it? I don’t know, it’s probably around three.)
C. Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
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<th>-er</th>
<th>-ir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>habl</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>hab</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él, ella, Ud.</td>
<td>habla</td>
<td>coma</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>habla</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
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<td>habla</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ud.</td>
<td>hablar</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Irregularities:
1. -ar ends are added to the stem of some verbs (*tener, poner, valer, venir, salir*) when conjugated in the future tense. This change is the same for all forms of person:
    - tener: tendré, tendrás, tendrá, tendremos, tendrás, tendrán
    - poner: pondré, pondrás, pondrá, pondremos, pondrás, pondrán
2. Other verbs drop the -e from the root (*caber, haber, poder, querer, saber*). Again, this change is the same for all forms of person:
    - caber: cabré, cabrás, cabrá, cabremos, cabráis, cabrán
    - haber: habré, habrás, habrá, habremos, habréis, habrán
3. The verbs *decir* and *hacer* are irregular as follows:
    - decir: diré, dirás, dirá, diremos, diréis, dirán
    - hacer: haré, harás, hará, harremos, harréis, harrán
4. The verbs *ir* and *ser* are also irregular:
    - ir: iré, irás, irá, iremos, ireéis, irán
    - ser: seré, serás, será, seremos, seréis, serán

REFLEXIVES / Los Reflexivos
A. In reflexive verbs, the subject both performs and receives the action of the verb:
B. From: reflexive pronoun + reflexive verb
    - *Cada día me baño y me visto.* (Every day I bathe and get dressed.)
    - *Yo me baño y me visto.* (I bathe and get dressed.)

PAST (PRETERITE) TENSE
A. The preterite tense is used to express finished or complete actions that happened in the past.
B. It can also indicate an action occurring in the present that began at a specific point in the past:
    - *Empecé a estudiar ayer.* (I began to study yesterday.)
C. Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>hab</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ud.</td>
<td>hablar</td>
<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Irregularities:
1. When conjugated in the preterite tense, the root vowel in the stem of some verbs changes to *u*:
    - *comer* (to eat) changes to *comer* in the preterite.
2. For some verbs, the root vowel changes to *-uir* or *-uir*:
    - *decir* (to say): dije, dices, dice, dijimos, dijiste, dijeron
    - *venir* (to come): vine, viniste, vino, vinimos, viniste, vinieron
    - *ver* (to see): vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron
3. For some verbs, add *ar* at the end of the root:
    - *escribir* (to write): escribí, escribiste, escribió, escribimos, escribiiste, escribieron

COMPOUND TENSES
A. Present perfect
B. Uses:
    - *To have done something*:
        - *Expresses actions that have happened in a period of time that is not yet over*.
        - *Expresses events in the past that have particular importance for the present*.
        - *Examples:*
            - *Ha ido a la escuela.*
            - *Su abuela ha muerto.* (Her grandmother has died).
            - *Has comido mucho.* (You have eaten a lot.)
            - *Ha habido mucho tráfico.* (There has been a lot of traffic.)
B. Form: present form of *haber* + past participle
    - *Yo he comido.* (I have eaten.)
    - *Hemos comido.* (We have eaten.)
C. Past perfect (pluperfect)
    - Uses: expresses the equivalent of "had done something" events in the past preceded by other events.
    - Form: imperfect form of *haber* + past participle
    - *Yo había comido.* (I had eaten.)
D. Reflexive perfect
    - Uses: expresses the equivalent of "have done something" events in the past.
    - Form: past form of *haber* + past participle
    - *Yo había comido.* (I had eaten.)
E. Conditional perfect
    - Uses: expresses the equivalent of "would have done something" events.
    - Form: conditional form of *haber* + past participle
    - *Yo habría comido.* (I would have eaten.)
F. Imperfect tense:
B. Expresses a past action that does not have a defined beginning or end:
    - *Había* (in English)
    - *Descripción de la acción en el pasado, correspondiendo a la forma "había" en inglés.*
    - *Estábamos en la escuela.* (We were at the school)
    - *Habíamos almorzado.* (We had eaten)
    - *Había una tormenta.*
C. Conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Ud.</td>
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<td>com</td>
<td>via</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Irregularities:
1. *Ser* (to be)
    - *Yo soy.* (I am)
    - *Usted es.* (You are)
    - *Nosotros somos.* (We are)
    - *Vosotros sois.* (You are)
    - *Uds. son.* (You are)
    - *Yo me llamo.* (I am called)
    - *Usted se llama.* (You are called)

SUBJUNCTIVE / El Subjuntivo
A. Uses:
1. To express a wish, hope, desire, preference, suggestion, request, or order:
    - *Qué suerte.* (Good luck.)
2. After a main clause that expresses doubt, fear, joy, or other emotion:
    - *Espero que vengas.* (I hope you will come.)
3. After certain impersonal expressions (as possible that, as probable that, etc.):
    - *Es más probable que sea verdad.* (It is more probable that it is true.)
    - *Es posible que sea verdad.* (It is possible that it is true.)
4. After the negation of verbs relating to knowledge, perception, and communication:
    - *No creo que sea inteligente.* (I don’t think he is intelligent.)
5. After expressions of intent and purpose such as *para que* (for that), *a fin de que* (in order to that):
    - *Voy a cocinar para que comas mejor.* (I am going to cook so you will eat better.)
6. After expressions of time such as *cuando* (when), *hasta que* (until), *tan pronto como* (as soon as),
    - *mientras que* (while), *cuando* (when):
    - *No voy a salir sin que hablen con Ana.* (I’m not going to leave unless you talk to Ana.)

G. Imperfect progressive: the imperfect of estar plus the present participle is used to emphasize that something was in progress at the moment the sentence was completed:
- *Estaba comiendo.* (I was eating when the electricity suddenly went out.)
D. Often used with the following expressions:
- *siempre* (always), *a menudo* (often), *todos los días* (every day), *con frecuencia* (frequently).
### B. Conjugation:

#### COMPOUND SUBJUNCTIVE TENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>habla</td>
<td>viva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>hablas</td>
<td>vives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él, ella, Ud.</td>
<td>habla</td>
<td>viva</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>hablamos</td>
<td>vivamos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>habláis</td>
<td>viváis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos, Ud.</td>
<td>hablan</td>
<td>viven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IMPERATIVE / El IMPERATIVO

A. Expresses commands.
B. Used in the second person and in the first-person collective (nosotros), as the English equivalent of "let's." in second-person formal, affirmative and negative forms are the same.

### C. Irregular Verbs

1. Venta (to sell) in the present subjunctive: "vendam, vendan, vendamos, venid, vendan nuestras..."
2. Six verbs are irregular in the present subjunctive: "dar, estar, haber, ir, saber, y ser." For full conjugations, see the Spanish Verbs SparkChart.

### IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

A. Used when the main verb is in the preterite, imperfect, pluperfect, or conditional.

#### IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>-ar</th>
<th>-er</th>
<th>-ir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yo</td>
<td>hablara</td>
<td>viviera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tú</td>
<td>hablara</td>
<td>viviera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>él, ella, Ud.</td>
<td>hablara</td>
<td>viviera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosotros</td>
<td>habláramos</td>
<td>viviéramos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vosotros</td>
<td>hablárais</td>
<td>viviérais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellos, Ud.</td>
<td>hablára</td>
<td>viviera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The -ra and -re endings are more or less interchangeable—usage depends on regional preference. The -se endings are favored in Latin America, whereas the -se endings are used more often in Spain and seldom in Latin America.*

### Adverbs / Los ADVERBIOS

Adverbs modify and determine verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

**A. Invariable adverbs:** Do not change in number or gender.

- bien (well), mal (badly, badly), muy (very), lejos (far), ayer (yesterday).

### PREPOSITIONS and CONJUNCTIONS / Los PREPOSICIONES y las CONJUNCIIONES

#### PREPOSITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>en casa (at home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a la playa (to the beach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por</td>
<td>por la mañana (in the morning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>para</td>
<td>para el trabajo (for work)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desde</td>
<td>desde la casa (from the house)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CONJUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>yo y tú (I and you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o bien (or so)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pero</td>
<td>pero no (but not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS / OTRAS ESTRUCTURAS

#### EXPRESSIONS OF DURATION AND TIME

A. To express duration:
1. Hacer in present or imperfect + amount of time + que + present or imperfect tense of the verb.
   - Hace una hora que trabajaba (I've worked here for one hour.)
   - Hace una hora que trabajaba (I've worked here for one hour.)
2. Present tense of verb + desde + amount of time.
   - Trabajo desde hace una hora. (I've worked here for one hour.)
3. Llevar in present, imperfect, or pretérito + amount of time + present participle.
   - Llevo una hora trabajando aquí (I've been working here for one hour.)

### SPECIAL VERBS / Los VERBOS ESPECIALES

#### Ser and Estar

*Ser* and *estar* both correspond to the English verb “to be,” but they have distinct uses.

- **Ser:**
  1. Expresses identity
  2. Describes essential traits of a person, object, or animal
  3. Expresses profession
  4. Describes nationality, origin, material, or possession
  5. Expresses location of events, meaning “to take place.”

- **Estar:**
  1. Expresses location
  2. Expresses a temporary state or condition.
  3. Me gusta tocar la guitarra. (I like to play the guitar.)
  4. Gustar los gatos. (I like cats.)
  5. Nos gusta la nieve. (We like the snow.)

#### Gustar

A. Translates as “to be pleasing”
B. Used mainly in the third-person singular or plural
C. Form: personal object pronoun + form of gustar + noun or infinitive:
   - Me gusta tocar la guitarra.
   - Me gustan los gatos.
   - Nos gusta la nieve.

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### SUFFIXES

Endings that can be added to a word to modify its meaning. They can be added to the prefix, the root, or the stem.

- **Augmentative:** big, greater, very.
- **Diminuitive:** small, little.

Note: In Spanish, if a negative follows a verb, a negative must precede the verb.

- No quiero nada. (I don't want anything.)
- A ella no le gusta nada. (She doesn't like anything.)

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*The text is a condensed version of a Spanish language learning resource. For complete and detailed explanations, consult the full resource.*