**Unidad 4, Etapa 2/etapa 3 Study Guide**

* Study the vocab on pages 291 and 315. Remember that extra words were added, so use your vocab sheets that were passed out, or the ones on my blog.

**Grammar:**

These two units are mostly about stem-changing verbs. Look at the verb study guide sheet that has been passed out. You can also find it in the study guide page on my blog.

* **Stem-changing verbs:**

Remember that stem-changing verbs do **NOT** stem change for the nosotros and vosotros form. There is no trick to knowing which verbs are stem-changers, and which are regular. You need to memorize them.

Use the conjuguemos.com website to practice conjugating these at home.

<https://conjuguemos.com/activity.php?language=spanish&id=2&source=public&type=verbs>

**New stem-changing verbs:**

**o to ue verbs**

Almorzar = to have lunch Contar = to count

**almuerzo** almorzamos **cuento** contamos

**almuerzas** almorzáis **cuentas** contáis

**almuerza almuerzan cuenta cuentan**

Volver = to return, come back Devolver = to return an item

**vuelvo** volvemos **devuelvo** devolvemos

**vuelves** volvéis  **devuelvo** devolvéis

**vuelve vuelven devuelve devuelven**

Dormir = to sleep Encontrar = to find

**duermo** dormimos **encuentro** encontramos

**duermes** dormís  **encuentras** encontráis

**duerme duemen encuentra encuentran**

Poder = to be able to, can Recordar = to remember

**puedo** podemos **recuerdo** recordamos

**puedes** podéis **recuerda** recordáis

**puede pueden recuerda recuerdan**

Costar = to cost

**Cuesta = it costs cuestan = they cost**

**Important:** Remember that for the verb costar, you only use the bottom two form: the third person singular and plural. If you are asking the price of one item, use “cuesta.” If you are asking for the price of two or more items, use “cuestan.”

 **El anillo cuesta cien dolares. = The ring costs $100.**

 **Los zapatos cuestan cien dolares. = The shoes cost $100.**

**e to i verbs**

Decir = To say seguir = to follow

(go verb and stem changer) (go verb and stem changer)

**Digo**  decimos **sigo** seguimos

**Dices** decís  **sigues** seguís

**Dice dicen sigue siguen**

Repetir = to repeat pedir = to ask

**Repito** repetimos **pido** pedimos

**Repites** repetís **pides** pedís

**Repite repiten pide piden**

**Servir = to serve**

**Sirvo** servimos

**Sirves** servís

**Sirve sirven**

* **Using "para"**

The word "para" can have many meanings. In this unit, it is being used to mean "for" and also "in order to".

 a) When it is used as "for", it is talking about giving things to someone:

 El regalo es para ti. = The present is for you. (Use "ti" not "tú")

 El libro es para mí. = The book is for me. (Use "mí" not "yo"

 b) When it is used as "in order to",, it is followed by an infinitive verb (not conjugated), just like it would in an English sentence.

 Para sacar una buena nota, tienes que estudiar. = In order to get a

 good grade, you have to study.

* **Department store sections**

If you are talking about specific sections of a store, you would use "al" or "del", depending if you are going to the department, or coming from it:

 Las botas son del departamento de zapatos. =Tthe boots are from the

 shoe department.

 Yo voy al departamento de ropa. = I am going to the clothing department.

* Numbers

Study your numbers, escpecially counting by tens, and watch your spelling.

10 diez 60 sesenta 101 ciento uno

20 veinte 70 setenta

30 treinta 80 ochenta

40 cuarenta 90 noventa

50 cincuenta 100 cien

**Numbers 20-29** These are written as one word with an “i” in the middle: veintiuno, veintidos…

**Numbers 31-99** These are written as three words with a y: treinta y uno…

* Gustar and other verbs like gustar

Gustar is not a regular verb because you do not use subject pronouns before each verb. Instead, you use the indirect object pronouns: me, te, le, nos, os, les

Me gusta(n) Nos gusta(n)

Te gusta(n) Os gusta(n)

Le gusta(n) Les gusta(n)

Another verb that works like gustar is encantar. It translates as to love, a thing not a person, as in to really like something.

Me encanta(n) Nos encanta(n)

Te encanta(n) Os encanta(n)

Le encanta(n) Les encanta(n)

**Important:**

You never put the subject pronouns (yo, tú, él, etc) in front of the gustar verbs.

Also the verb needs to agree with the object that follows, either singular or plural.

**Example:**

Me gusta el perro. = I like the dog.

 Me gustan los perros. = I like the dogs.

* **Affirmative and negative words**

When you are talking about an indefinite or negative situation, you use an affirmative word or a negative word.

In English, you cannot have a double negative: that is, two negatives words in the same sentence. However, in Spanish, it is very common to have two negative words in the same sentence, and the meaning of the sentence is still a negative one.

**Affirmative Words Negative Words**

alguién = someone, anyone nadie = no one, nobody

algo = something nada = nothing

algún = some, any ningún = none, no, not any

alguno(s), alguna(s) ninguno, ninguna

siempre = always nunca - never

también = also, too tampoco = neither, either

1. The words **alguno** and **ninguno** must agree with the noun that follows, in masculine, feminine, singular or plural form. If these words go before a masculine singular word, they change to **algún** and **ningún**. Ningunos(as) is almost never used. It would only be used with items that are plural.

 **Examples:**

 Yo tengo **algunos** libros. (**algunos** must agree with **libros**) = I have some books.

 Yo no tengo **ningunos** libros. **(ningunos** must agree with **libros**) = I don’t have any books.

 Tú comes **algún** postre. = You eat some dessert.

 Yo no como **ningún** postre. = I don’t eat any dessert.

 No tengo ningunos pantalones. = I don’t have any pants.

 Ella no tiene ningunas camisas. = She doesn’t have any shirts.

1. If a verb is preceded by **no,** words that follow must be negative. A **double negative** is required in Spanish when **no** precedes the verb.

 **Examples:**

Yo **n**o quiero **nada**. = I don’t want anything.

 Carlos **no** quiere **ning**ún postre. = Carlos doesn’t want any dessert.

 Carlos **no** quiere **ninguno** (de los postres). = Carlos doesn’t want any (of the dessert)

 In this last sentence, if you leave out the noun, then you have to use **ninguno.**

1. However, if a negative word, such as nunca or nadie, comes before the verb, then a second negative is not needed.

**Examples:**

 Nadie quiere postre. = No one wants dessert

 Las chicas **nunca** comen en casa. = The girls never eat at home.