**Midterm Study Guide**

**I. Days of the week and months**

**Days:**

lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo

**Months:**

enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septiembre, octubre, noviembre, diciembre

How to write the date:

Hoy es martes, el veinticinco de octubre.

II. **Greetings**

Hola = Hello

Adiós = Goodbye

¿Cómo estás? = How are you? (familiar)

¿Cómo está usted? = How are you (formal)

Estoy… = I am…

Bien = Good

Muy bién= Very good

Así, así = So-so

Mal = Bad

Muy mal = Very bad

Buenos días = Good morning

Buenas tardes = Good afternoon

Buenas noches = Good night

¿Cómo te llamas? = What is your name? (familiar)

Me llamo… = My name is…

¿Cómo se llama usted? = What is your name? (formal)

Por favor= Please

Gracias = Thank you

De nada = You are welcome

Lo siento = I am sorry

Perdón = Excuse me

¿Cuántos años tienes? = How old are you?

Tengo \_\_\_\_ años. = I am \_\_\_\_ years old.

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? = When is your birthday?

Mi cumpleaños es el \_\_\_\_ de \_\_\_\_. My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_.

¿Dónde vives? = Where do you live?

Vivo en… = I live in …

**III. Weather words**

Hace frío. = It is cold. Hace fresco. = It is cool.

Hace calor. = It is hot. Hace niebla. = It is foggy.

Hace sol. = It is sunny. Está lloviendo. = It is raining.

Hace viento. = It is windy. Llueve. = It rains

Hace tormenta. = It is stormy. Está nublado. = It is cloudy.

Está nevando. = It is snowing. Nieva. = It snows.

El verano = summer el otoño = fall/autumn

El invierno = winter la primavera = spring

**IV. Numbers 0-100**

1 – uno 2 – dos 3 – tres 4 – cuatro 5 – cinco 6 – seis

7 – siete 8 – ocho 9 – nueve 10 – diez 11 – once 12 – doce

13 – trece 14 – catorce 15 – quince 16 – dieciséis 17 – diecisiete 18 – dieciocho

19 – diecinueve 20 – veinte 21 – veintiuno 22 – veintidós 23 – veintitrés 24 – veinticuatro

25 – veinticinco 26 – veintiséis 27 – veintisiete 28 – veintiocho 29 – veintinueve 30 – treinta

31 - treinta y uno 32 - treinta y dos 33 - treinta y tres 40 – cuarenta

41 - cuarenta y uno 42 - cuarenta y dos 50 – cincuent 60 – sesenta 70 – setenta

80 – ochenta 90 – noventa 100 - cien

**V. Alphabet sounds**

A ah

B beh

C seh

\*CH cheh

D deh

E eh

F ef-feh

G heh

H ah-cheh

I ee

J ho-tah

K kah

L el-leh

\*LL eh-yeh

M eh-meh

N en-neh

Ñ en-yeh

O oh

P peh

Q coo

R eh-reh

\*RR eh-rrreh

S es-seh

T teh

U oo

V

W doh-bleh veh

X eh-kees

Y ee-gree-eh-gah griega

Z seh-tah

\* = letter that are no longer part of the Spanish alphabet, but are separate sounds

**VI. Definite articles:**

El = the (masc. sing.) los = the (masc./pl.)

La = the (fem/sing. Las = the (fem/pl/)

**VII. Indefinite articles:**

Un = a (masc.sing.) unos = some (masc. pl.)

Una = a (fem./sing.) unas = some (fem./pl.)

**VIII. Adjective agreement**

Spanish adjectives are used to describe nouns. They can describe things or tell how many there are. The Spanish adjectives must agree in both gender and number.

**Adjective Agreement in Gender**

1. *Adjectives Ending in “o”*

Let’s take a simple describing word like “simpático”. The English translation would be “nice”. In English we would use “nice” to describe a male or a female. In Spanish you must make the adjective agree in gender by adding the correct ending.

The nice man = El hombre simpático

The nice woman = La mujer simpática

So, if the adjective ends in “o” it needs to switch to “a” if it is describing a female noun.

For the describing word “viejo” (old):

The old man = El hombre viejo

The old woman = La mujer vieja

1. *Spanish Adjectives Ending in “e” or a Consonant:*

If the adjective ends in an “e” or a consonant you don’t have to worry about changing the ending to match the gender of the noun being described.

The tolerant boy = El chico tolerante

The tolerant girl = La chica tolerante

The loyal man = El hombre leal

The loyal woman = La mujer leal

1. *Spanish Adjective Agreement in Number*

Adjectives ending in a vowel:

If a Spanish noun is plural the adjective has to be plural too. If the adjective ends in a vowel you just add a “s” to the end of the word:

The nice man = El hombre simpático

The nice men = Los hombres simpáticos

The nice woman = La mujer simpática

The nice women = Las mujeres simpáticas

1. *Adjectives ending in a consonant*

If the adjective ends in a consonant you add “es” to make it plural:

The loyal man = El hombre leal

The loyal men = Los hombres leales

The loyal woman = La mujer leal

The loyal woman = Las mujeres leales

1. *Adjective Placement in Spanish*

If the adjective describes the quality of the noun it normally goes after it:

The handsome man = El hombre guapo

The pretty woman = La mujer bonita

If the adjective describes the quantity it goes in front of the noun:

I have two friends. = Tengo dos amigos.

You have many friends. = Tienes muchos amigos.

**IX. Subject Pronouns:**

Yo = I Nosotros = we

Tú = You (fam./sing.) Vosotros = you all (fam./pl.) –only used in Spain

Él = He Ellos = they (only boys, or boys and girls)

Ella = She Ellas = they (only girls)

Usted = YOu (form.sing.) Ustedes = you all (form./pl.)

**X. Verbs**

-ar verb conjugations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Hablar** | **To talk** |
| Yo hablo | Nosotros hablamos |
| Tú hablas | Vosotros habláis |
| Él/Ella/Usted habla | Ellos/Ellas/ustedes hablan |

-er verb conjugations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Comer** | **To eat** |
| Yo como | Nosotros comemos |
| Tú comes | Vosotros coméis |
| Él/Ella/Usted come | Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes comen |

-ir verb conjugations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Escribir** | **To write** |
| Yo escribo | Nosotros escribimos |
| Tú escribes | Vosotros escribís |
| Él/Ella/Ustede escribe | Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes escriben |

**Irregular Verbs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ser** | **To be (permanent)** |
| **Yo soy** | **Nosotros somos** |
| Tú eres | Vosotros sois |
| Él/Ella/Usted es | Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes son |