

The definite article and the adjective must agree with the noun described

E.g. el dibujo es el idioma menos interesante - art is the least interesting subjects

el/la mejor, los/las mejores-the best

el/la peor, los/las peores -the worst

Pronouns

-subject= the person/thing doing the action (shown by the verb)

-object= the person/thing having the action (shown by the verb done to it/them. Can be direct or indirect

Subject pronouns	
I	yo
you	tú
he/it	él
she/it	ella
we	nosotros/as
you	vosotros/as
they	ellos/ellas

Direct object pronoun	
me	Me

I am	Soy
You are	Eres
he/she/it is	es
We are	Somos
You are	Sois
They are	son

Estar- to be	
I am	Estoy
You are	estás
he/she/it is	está
We are	Estamos
You are	estáis
They are	Están

Watch out - ser listo = to be clever

Estar listo = to be ready

The Gerund

The **'-ing'** form of the verb

To form the gerund:

-hablar - hablando

Comer- comiendo

Vivir-viviendo

ó	ió	ió
Amos	Imos	Imos
Asteis	Isteis	Isteis
aron	leron	leron

Irregular preterite

Ir Ser	hacer	ver
Fui	Hice	vi
Fuiste	Hiciste	viste
Fue	hizo	vio
Fuimos	Hicimos	vimos
Fuisteis	Hicisteis	Visteis
Fueron	hicieron	Vieron

Useful irregular preterite forms

andar	Anduve	I walked
dar	Di	I gave
decir	dije	I said
estar	Estuve	I was
poner	Puse	I put
saber	supe	I knew
tener	Tuve	I had

Escribir - escrito written

Hacer- hecho done

Poner- puesto put

romper - roto broken

Ver- visto seen

Volver- vuelto returned

Giving instructions

The imperative

Changes form depending on:

-whether the command is positive or negative

-who receives the command

Commands can be given to one person (singular) or more than one person (plural). Can also be formal or informal

E.g. toma la primera calle a la izquierda - take the first street on the left

Poned la mesa - set the table

No tiréis basura al suelo- Don't throw rubbish on the floor

Positive commands

The tú command (informal singular) is formed by removing the -s from the tú form of the present tense

To give a formal command (usted or ustedes forms), always use the present subjunctive

-to form the present subjunctive, replace the -o ending of the 'I' form of the present tense

How to use the subjunctive

- To express doubt or uncertainty

E.g. no creo que tenga tiempo - I don't think I have time

-after ojalá

E.g. ojalá (que) nadie me vea - Let's hope no one sees me

-to express a wish with querer que

E.g. ¿quieres que nos vayamos? - Do you want us to go?

-to deny information is true

E.g. no es verdad que sea adicto al ordenador - it isn't true that I'm a computer addict

-after cuando when talking about the future

E.g. cuando sea mayor - when I'm older

	-ar	-er	-ir
I	e	a	a
You (singular)	es	as	as
he/she/it	e	a	a
we	emos	Amos	Amos