

Final Study Guide

Vocabulary:

Chapter 1: <http://quizlet.com/13351598/imagina-leccion-1-las-relaciones-flash-cards/>

Chapter 2: <http://quizlet.com/3084632/imagina-l2-en-la-ciudad-flash-cards/>

Chapter 3: <http://www.studyblue.com/#flashcard/view/3794393>

Chapter 4: <http://quizlet.com/18257765/imaginas-chapter-4-vocab-flash-cards/>

Chapter 5: <http://quizlet.com/5686018/imagina-espanol-sin-barreras-capitulo-5-flash-cards/>

Chapter 6: <http://www.studyblue.com/notes/note/n/chapter-6-vocab/deck/69416>

Grammar

Ser vs. Estar:

SER	ESTAR
Personality characteristics (permanent)	Emotions
Place of origin and nationality	Health
Date and time	Location
Occupation	Physical states
Place of event, where, when	Progressive tenses
Possession	Anything temporary
	Climate

WORD	SER	ESTAR
Aburrido	Is boring	Is bored
Listo	Is smart	Is ready
Rico	Is rich	Is delicious
Malo	Is bad	Is ill
Seguro	Is safe	Is sure
Verde	Is green	Is not ripe
Vivo	Is sharp	Is living
Libre	Is free	Is available

- Use age with SER usually (young, old)
- Use ESTAR when you say "you look young today"

Verbs like "gustar":

GUSTAR: to please, to be pleasing to

- Must use "a él" etc. when using le or les to clarify the subject
- Gustar stays singular when listing infinitives

- Me = a mí
- Te = a tí
- Le = a él/ella/ud.
- Nos = a nosotros
- Les = a ellos/ellas/uds.

VERBS LIKE "GUSTAR"

Aburrir	Caer bien/mal	Disgustar	Doler	Enchanter	Faltar/hacer falta	Fascinar
Importar	Interesar	Molestar	Preocupar	Quedar	Sorprender	

Preterite vs. Imperfect

PRETERITE	IMPERFECT
Completed actions	Ongoing past action (no beginning or end specified)
One time	Habitual past actions
In a specific moment	Describe mental, physical, and emotional states/conditions
Interrupts an imperfect action	Tell time (eran las ocho)
Start or end of an action	Age
Narrate a series of past actions	

DIFFERENT MEANINGS

	PRETERITE	IMPERFECT
Querer	Tried	Wanted to
Saber	Found out	Knew
Poder	To manage to; succeed	To be able to
Conocer	Met	Knew

Subjunctive in noun clauses

- Main clause + subject change + subjunctive in subordinate clause
- Potential
- Uncertainty
- Doubt
- Generalization
- Influence/will
- Emotion

CONJUGATIONS

- Conjugate "yo" form of verb
- Drop the "o"
- Add subjunctive ending → AR verbs take ER, IR verb endings and ER, IR verbs take AR endings
- Stem changes apply!
- IR verbs have stem change in nosotros and vosotros too

5 IRREGULARS

- Dar: dé, des, dé, demos, deis, den
- Estar: esté, estés, esté, estemos, estéis, estén
- Ir: vaya, vayas, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan
- Saber: sepa, sepas, sepa, sepamos, sepáis, sepan
- Ser: sea, seas, sea, seamos, seáis, sean

Object pronouns

- Direct Object Pronoun: directly receive action of verb (refers to object)
 - o Me, te, lo/la, nos, os, los/las
- Indirect Object Pronoun: to whom, for whom the verb is done (refers to person)
 - o Me, te, le, nos, os, les
- Double Object Replacement: IOP precedes DOP
- Pronouns precede conjugated verb or are attached to the infinitive
- Pronouns are attached to the progressive verb or precede the conjugated verb
- Sí misma = herself
- "a" + prepositional pronoun is used for clarity/emphasis
- Conmigo (con mí), contigo (con tí), consigo (con sí)
- Entre/excepto/incluso/salvo/menos/según...tú y yo (NOT ti y mi)
- Mi = my
- Mí = me/to me/for me

Commands

- Formal (ud., uds.)
 - o Usted: usted form of the present subjunctive
 - o Ustedes: ustedes form of the present subjunctive
- Nosotros
 - o Nosotros form of present subjunctive
 - o Ir affirmative: vayamos or vamos
 - o Ir negative: no vayamos
- Familiar (tú)
 - o Affirmative: 3rd person singular indicative él form
 - Venir = ven
 - Decir = di
 - Salir = sal
 - Hacer = haz
 - Tener = ten
 - Ir = ve
 - Poner = pon
 - Ser = se
 - "Ven di sal haz ten ve pon se"
 - o Negative: "no" + present subjunctive tú form
- Indirect command
 - o Command without directing it to a specific subject
 - o Subjects go after verb
 - o Examples:
 - Que lo haga ella = let her do it
 - Que estudie la prueba él = let him study for the quiz