

Spanish Alphabet (Alfabeto español)

A,a B,b C,c D,d E,e F,f G,g
 (a) (be) (ce) (de) (e) (efe) (ge)

H,h I,i J,j K,k L,l M,m
 (hache) (i) (jota) (ka) (ele) (eme)

N,n Ñ,ñ O,o P,p Q,q R,r
 (ene) (eñe) (o) (pe) (cu) (ere)

S,s T,t U,u V,v W,w
 (ese) (te) (u) (ve) (ue doble)

X,x Y,y Z,z
 (equis) (i griega) (zeta)

Days (Días)

Monday → lunes

Tuesday → martes

Wednesday → miércoles

Thursday → jueves

Friday → viernes

Saturday → sábado

Sunday → domingo

day → el día

week → la semana

today → hoy

tonight → esta noche

last night → anoche

yesterday → ayer

tomorrow → mañana

Months (Meses)

- January → enero (eh-neh-ro)
- February → febrero (feh-breh-ro)
- March → marzo (mahr-tho)
- April → abril (ah-breel)
- May → mayo (mah-yo)
- June → junio (Hoo-nee-oh)
- July → julio (Hoo-lee-oh)
- August → agosto (ah-gos-to)
- September → septiembre (sep-tyem-breh)
- October → octubre (ok-too-breh)
- November → noviembre (noh-byem-breh)
- December → diciembre (dee-syem-breh)

Seasons (Estaciones)

- Spring → primavera (pree-mah-veh-rah)
- Summer → verano (veh-rah-no)
- Winter → invierno (een-vyer-no)
- Autumn → otoño (oh-toh-nyo)
- monsoon → monzón (mohn-zohn)

Direction (Dirección)

- North → norte
- South → sur.
- East → este.
- West → oeste
- Northeast → el noreste
- Northwest → el noroeste
- Southeast → el sureste
- Southwest → el suroeste

Colors (colores)

- Red → Rojo (Ro-ho)
- Blue → Azul (Ah-sool)
- Yellow → Amarillo (Ah-mah-ree-yo)
- Green → Verde (vehr-de)
- White → Blanco (Blahn-ko)
- Grey → Gris (grees)
- Brown → Marrón (mah-rohn)
- Orange → Naranja (nah-vahn-ha)
- Rosegold → oro rosa (oh-ro-ro-sah)

- Purple → Morado (moh-rah-do)
- Violet → Violeta (vee-oh-leh-ta)
- Pink → Rosa (ro-sah)
- Sky blue → Celeste (seh-lesteh)
- Gold → Dorado (doh-rah-do)
- Silver → Plateado

Weather (Clima)

- Sunny → Soleado (sob-leh-ah-doh)
- Cloudy → Nublado (noo-blah-doh)
- Rainy → Lluvioso (yoo-ve-oh-blah)
- Snowy → Nevado (neh-vah-doh)
- Windy → Ventoso (ben-toh-suh)
- Stormy → Tormentoso (tor-men-toh-soh)
- Foggy → Con niebla (kohn-nee-eh-blah)
- Hot → Caluroso (kah-loo-roh-soh)
- Cold → Frio (free-oh)
- Mild → Templado (tem-plah-doh)
- Misty → Brumoso (brOO-moh-soh)
- Humid → Húmedo (oo-meh-doh)
- Thunderstorm → Tormenta eléctrica
(tor-men-tah eh-lek-tree-kah)
- Snowfall → Nevada (neh-vah-dah)
- Coldwave → Ola de frío (oh-lah-deh-free-oh)
- Heatwave → Ola de calor (oh-lah-deh-kah-lohr)

Shapes (Formas)

- Circle → Círculo (see-koo-loh)
- Square → Cuadrado (kwah-drads-doh)
- Triangle → Triángulo (tree-ahn-goo-loh)
- Rectangle → Rectángulo (rek-tahn-goo-loh)
- Oval → Óvalo (oh-bah-lo)
- Pentagon → Pentágono (pen-tahn-goh-no)
- Hexagon → Hexágono (ehk-sah-goh-no)
- Octagon → Octágono (ok-tahn-goh-no)
- Diamond → Diamante (dee-ah-mahn-teh)
- Star → Estrella (ehs-tray-ah)
- Sphere → Esfera (es-feh-rali)
- Cube → Cubo (kuh-tuh)
- Cylinders → Cilindros (see-leen-droh)
- Cone → Cono (koh-noh)
- Pyramid → Pirámide (Pee-rah-mee-doh)
- Prism → Prisma (preez-mah)
- Torus → Toroide (toh-roh-y-doh)
- Tetrahedron → Tetraedro (teh-trah-edro)

Family (Familia)

- Mother → Madre (mah-dre)
- Father → ~~Padre~~ Padre (pah-dre)
- Brother → Hermano (ehr-mah-no)
- Sister → Hermana (ehr-mah-nah)
- Son → Hijo (ee-loh)
- Daughter → hija (ee-hah)
- Grandmother → Abuela (ah-bweh-lah)

- Grandfather → Abuelo (ah-bweh-loh)
- Grandson → Nieto (nyeh-toh)
- Granddaughter → Nieta (nyeh-tah)
- Uncle → Tío (tee-oh)
- Aunt → Tía (tee-ah)
- Cousin → Primo (pree-moh)/prima (pree-mah)
- Nephew → Sobrino (soh-bree-no)
- Niece → Sobrina (soh-bree-nah)
- Husband → Esposo (ehs-poh-so)
- wife → Esposa (ehs-poh-sah)
- Father-in-law → Suegro (sway-gro)
- Mother-in-law → Suegra (sway-grah)
- Brother-in-law → Cuñado (koo-nyah-doh)
- Sister-in-law → Cuñada (koo-nyah-dah)
- Son-in-law → Yerno (yer-no)
- Daughter-in-law → Nuera (nweh-rah)

Possessive Adjectives (Adjetivos Posesivos)

- My → Mi (mee)
- Your → Tu (too)
- His/His / Its → Su (so)
- Our → Nuestro / Nuestra (nweh-stroh/ah)
- Their → Su (so)

Grammar Rules in Spanish.

1) Noun and Article agreement

- "El libro" → "the book"
- "La mesa" → "the table"
- "Los perros" → "the dogs"

2) Verb Conjugation

- "yo hablo" → "I speak"
- "Tú comes" → "you eat"
- "Ella baila" → "She dances"

3) Subject Pronouns

- "yo ~~estudio~~" → "I study"
estudio
- "Tú trabajas" → "you work"
- "Nosotros corremos" → "We run"

4) Adjective Agreement

- "La casa grande" → "the big house"
- "El coche rojo" → "the red car"
- "Los gatos naranjos" → "the orange cat"

5.) Prepositions

- "Voy a la escuela" → "I go to school"
- "Estoy en casa" → "I am at home"
- "Ella está con su familia" → "She is with her family"

6.) Direct & Indirect Object Pronouns

- "Lo veo" → "I see him / it"
- "Le doy el libro" → "I give the book to him"
- "Me gustan los gatos" → "I like cats"

7.) Tenses

- Presente: Hablo español (I speak spanish)
- Pasado: Ayer comí pizza (yesterday I ate pizza)
- Futuro: Mañana viajaré a Madrid (tomorrow I will travel to Madrid)

8.) Interrogatives

- ¿Cómo estás? (How are you?)
- ¿Qué hora es? (What time is it?)
- ¿Cuándo vas al cine? (When are you going to movies?)

Sentence Making

- Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order

"I eat apples" → "yo como manzanas"

- Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order

"She reads the book" → "Ella lee libros"

- Adjective-Noun Agreement

"The red car" → "El carro rojo"

- Verb Conjugation

"I walk", "He walks", "They walk"

~~"~~ "yo camino", "Él camina", "Ellos caminan"

- Negation

"I don't speak Spanish"

"yo no hablo español"

- Question formation

"Are you hungry?" → "¿Tienes hambre?"

- Use of articles ("the", "a", "an")

"The dog", "A cat"

"El perro", "Un gato"

- Use of pronouns

"I am tired. He is hungry"

"Estoy cansado. Tiene hambre"

- Word agreement

"The tall trees", "The small house"

"Los árboles altos", "Los

"La casa pequeña"

- Use of prepositions

"I'm in the car. He is at the store"

"Estoy en el carro. Él está en la tienda"

• Verb tenses and moods

Present indicative: "yo hablo español)
(I speak spanish)

Past indicative: Ella bailó ayer
(She danced yesterday)

Present subjunctive: Espero que él venga
(I hope he comes)

Conditional: Yo viajaría a España
(I would travel to Spain)

• Direct & Indirect Objects

Direct object: Él compra el libro. Lo Compra
[He buys the book] (He buys it)

(She gives the gift to
Maria)

Ell le da el regalo
(she gives her the gift)

- Relative clauses: Spanish uses relative pronouns (que, quien, donde, etc.) to introduce relative clauses that provide additional information about a noun.

El hombre que está allí es mi hermano
(The man who is there is my brother)

La casa donde vivimos es grande
(The house where we live is big)

- Pronoun placement

Attached to verb: Lo estoy leyendo
(I am reading it)

Placed before verb: El me lo dio
(He gave it to me)

- Comparisons

Comparative: Mi hermano es más alto que yo (My brother is taller than me)

Superlative: Ella es la más inteligente de la clase (She is the ~~smartest~~ in class)

- Subordinate clause: Spanish employs subordinate clauses introduced by conjunctions like que, como, cuando, etc; to express relation between ideas

Voy a la playa cuando hace sol
(I go to the beach when it's sunny)

- Word order in questions & commands

¿Dónde está el baño?
~~Where the~~
(Where is the bathroom?)

¡Come tu cena!
(Eat your dinner!)

Sentence structures

- **Subject + Verb**

"María canta" (María sings)

- **Subject + Verb + Direct object**

"Juan lee un libro"
(Juan reads a book)

- **Subject + Verb + Indirect object
+ Direct object**

"Él le da un regalo a ella"
(He gives her a gift)

- **Subject + Verb + Adverb**

"Ellos corren rápidamente"
(they run quickly)

- **Subject + Verb + Adjective**

"El perro es grande"
(the dog is big)

- **Subject + Verb + Complement**

"Ella está cansada (she is tired)

- Subject + Verb + Indirect Object.
+ Direct object. + Adverb.

"Juan le da flores a María amorosamente"
(Juan gives flowers to María lovingly)

- Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Adjective

"El chef preparó una deliciosa comida"
(The chef prepared a delicious meal)

- Subject + Verb + Indirect Object +
Direct object + Adjective

"El niño le contó un cuento interesante
a su hermana".

(The boy told an interesting story to
his sister)

- Subject + Verb + Direct Object +
Prepositional Phrase

"El estudiante estudia en la biblioteca"
(The student studies in the library)

Spanish idiomatic expression & proverb

- "Más vale tarde que nunca"
(Better late than never)

It expresses that it's better to do something late than not at all

- "Estar en las nubes"
(To be in the clouds)

It means someone is daydreaming & not paying attention to what's happening around them

- "No hay mal que por bien no venga"
(Every cloud has a silver lining)

This means that something bad that happens may lead to something good

- "Cada loco ~~sabe~~ con su tema"
(To each his own)

It means that everyone has their own preferences or opinions

- "Estar en boca de todos"
(To be on everyone's lips)

It means that something/someone is is topic of conversation for many people

- "A mal tiempo, buena cara"
(Put a brave face on it)

It suggests to face adversity with positive ~~attide~~ attitude

- "Mas vale prevenir que curar"
(Prevention is better than cure)

It emphasizes importance of precautions

- "El que mucho ab area, poco aprieta"
(Jack of all trades, master of none)

- "Dime con quién andas, y te diré quién eres"
(Tell me who you walk with, and I'll tell you who you are)

It means that people are judged by company they keep.

Siembra

- "Quien siembra vientos, recoge tempestades"
(you reap what you sow)

It implies that consequences of one's actions, especially negative ones, will come back to them.

- "Más vale maña que fuerza"
(skill is better than strength)

It emphasizes importance of intelligence and skill over brute force.

- "Camarón que se duerme, se lo lleva la corriente"
(you snooze, you lose)

It means, if you aren't attentive, you will miss out on opportunities.

- "No dejes para mañana lo que puedes hacer hoy"
(Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today)

It ~~encourages~~ encourages working hard rather than procrastinating.

- "En boca cerrada no entran moscas"
(Silence is golden)

It means, sometimes it's best to keep quiet to avoid trouble

- "El que mucho habla, mucho yerra"
(Empty vessels make the most noise)

It means, people who talk a lot often make the most mistakes

- "Más sabe el diablo por viejo que por diablo"
(Experience is best teacher)

It means, knowledge gained through experience is more valuable than any other kind

- "A caballo regalado no se le mira el dentado"
(Don't look a gift horse in mouth)

It means receiving a gift or favor, it's impolite to scrutinize its value or quality.

- "El que nace para maceta del corredor no pasa" (A fish out of water)

Regular Verbs

"-ar" verbs

Hablar (to speak)

- Yo hablo (I speak)
- Tú hablas (you speak)
- Él/Ella/Usted habla (He/She/You speak)
- Nosotros/Nosotras hablamos (we speak)
- Vosotros/Vosotras habláis (you all speak)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes hablan (They/you speak)

"-er" verbs

Comer (to eat)

- Yo como (I eat)
- Tú comes (you eat)
- Él/Ella/Usted come (He/She/You eat)
- Nosotros/Nosotras comemos (We eat)
- Vosotros/Vosotras comedís (you all eat)
- Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes comen (They/you all eat)

"yo como frutas todos los días"
(I eat fruits everyday)

"Él come en el restaurante"
(He eats at the restaurant)

"Ellos comen en casa"
(They eat at home)

"-ir" verbs

vivir (to live)

~~yo~~ yo vivo (I live)

Tú vives (you live)

Él/Ella/Usted vive (He/she/you live)

~~Nosotros~~ Nosotros/Nosotras vivimos
(we live)

Vosotros/Vosotras vivís (you all live)

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes viven
(they/you all live)

"Nosotros vivimos en una ciudad pequeña"
(We live in a small city)

"Tú vives cerca del mar!"
(You live near the sea)

"Ellos viven en un apartamento"
(They live in an apartment)

"-ir" verbs (stem changing)

Sentir (to feel)

yo siento (I feel)

Tú sientes (you feel)

Él / Ella / usted siente
(He / She / you feel)

Nosotros / Nosotras sentimos
(We feel)

Vosotros / Vosotras sentís
(you all feel)

Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes sienten
(They / you all feel)

"yo siento frío"
(I feel cold)

"Tú sientes emociones intensas"
(you feel intense emotions)

"Ellos sienten tristeza"
(They feel sadness)

"-er" verbs (orthographic changes)

crees (to believe)

yo creo (I believe)

Tú crees (you believe)

Él / Ella / Usted cree
(He / She / you believe)

~~Astros~~

Nosotros / Nosotras creemos
(We believe)

Vosotros / Vosotras creéis
(you all believe)

Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes creen
(They / you all believe)

"yo creo en ti"
(I believe in you)

"Ella cree en la magia"
(She ~~believes~~ in magic)
believes

"Nosotros creemos en el destino"
(We believe in destiny)

"-ir" verbs (orthographic changes)

Preferir (to prefer)

yo prefiero (I prefer)

Él/Ella/Usted prefiere
(He/She/you prefer)

Nosotros/Nosotras preferimos
(We prefer)

Vosotros/Vosotras preferís
(you all prefer)

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes prefieren
(They/you all prefer)

"Tú prefieres el chocolate"
(you prefer chocolate)

"Nosotros preferimos el cine"
(we prefer the cinema)

prefieren

"Ellos prefieren salir de noche"
(They prefer to go out at night)

"-ar" verbs (reflexive)

Despertarse (to wake up)

"yo me despierto" (I wake up)

Tú te despiertas (you wake up)

Él/Ella/usted se despierta
(He/she/you wake up)

Nosotros/Nosotras nos despertamos
(We wake up)

Nosotros/Vosotras os despertáis
(you all wake up)

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes se despiertan
(They/you all wake up)

"Me despierto temprano todas las mañanas"

(I wake up early every morning)

"Ella se despierto con ~~la~~ en sonido del despertador"

(She wakes up to the sound of alarm clock)

"NOSOTROS nos despertamos juntos"
(We wake up together)

"er" verbs (reflexive)

Bañarse (to bathe, ^{oneself}~~yourself~~)

yo me baño (I bathe)

Tú te bañas (you bathe)

Él/Ella/Usted se baña
(He/She/you bathe)

Nosotros/Nosotras nos bañamos
(we bathe)

Vosotros/Vosotras os bañáis
(you all bathe)

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes se bañan
(They/you all bathe)

"Me baño todas las noches antes
de dormir"

(I bathe every night before sleeping)

"Ellos se bañan en la piscina los
fines de semana"

(They bathe in the pool on weekends)

"Nosotros nos bañamos en el mar durante las vacaciones"
(We bathe in sea during summer vacations)

"-ir" verbs (reflexive)

vestirse (to dress oneself)

yo me visto (I dress)

Tú te vistes (you dress)

Él/Ella/usted se viste,
(He/She/you (formal) dress)

Nosotros/nosotras nos vestimos
(We dress)

Vosotros/vosotras os vestís
(you all dress (informal))

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes se visten
(They/you all dress)

"Me visto rápidamente para ir al trabajo"
(I dress to go to work quickly)

"Ellas se visten elegantes para la fiesta"
(They dress elegantly for the party)

~~Nosotros/Nosotras nos~~
"Nosotros nos vestimos informalmente los sábados"
(We dress casually on Saturdays)

"-ar" verbs (irregular YO form)

Jugar (to play)

Yo juego (I play)

Tú juegas (you play)

Él/Ella/Usted juega.

(He/She/ You play)

Nosotros/Nosotras jugamos

(We play)

Vosotros/Vosotras jugáis
(you all play)

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes juegan
(They/ You all play)

"yo juego fútbol los fines de semana"
(I play football on weekends)

"Tú juegas videojuegos por la tarde"
(you play video games in the afternoon)

"Ellos juegan en el parque"
(They play in the park)

"-er" verbs (irregular YO form)

ver (to see)

yo veo (I see)

Tú ves (you see)

Él/Ella/Usted ve
(He/She/You see)

Nosotros/Nosotras vemos
(We see)

Vosotros/Vosotras veis
(You all see)

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes ven
(They/You all see)

~~"yo"~~

"yo veo la televisión después
del trabajo"
(I watch TV after work)

"Ella ve una película en el cine"
(She watches a movie at the cinema)

Nosotros vemos el partido de fútbol
(We watch the soccer match)

"-ir" verbs (irregular YO-form)

Decir (to say)

yo digo (I say)

El / Ella / Usted dice
(He / She / You say)

Nosotros / Nosotras decimos
(We say)

Vosotros / Vosotras decís
(you all say)

Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes dicen
(They / You all say)

"yo digo la verdad"
(I tell the truth)

"Tú dices cosas interesantes"
(you say interesting things)

"Ellos dicen que llegarán tarde"
(they say they will arrive late)

"-ar" verbs (endings modification)

Estudiar (to study)

yo estudio (I study)

Tú estudias (you study)

Él/Ella/Usted estudia
(He/she/you study)

Nosotros/Nosotras estudiaremos
(we study)

Vosotros/Vosotras estudiáis
(you all study)

Ellos/ELLas/Ustedes estudian
(they/you all study)

"yo estudio español en la universidad"
(I study Spanish at university)

"Tú estudias mucho para los exámenes"
(you study a lot for exams)

"Nosotras estudiamos juntas para
el proyecto"
(we study together for the project)

"-er" verbs (endings modification)

Beber (to drink)

yo bebo (I drink)

Tú bebes (you drink)

Él/Ella/Usted bebe
(He/she/you drink)

Nosotros/Nosotras bebemos
(we drink)

Vosotros/Vosotras bebéis
(you all drink)

Ellos/Elas/Ustedes beben
(They/you all drink)

"yo bebo agua después de hacer ejercicio"
(I drink water after exercising)

"Ella bebe café por la mañana"
(She drinks coffee in the morning)

"Nosotros bebemos vino en la cena"
(We drink wine at dinner)

"-ir" verbs (endings modification)

Asistir (to attend)

yo asisto (I attend)

Tú asistes (you attend)

Él/Ella/Usted asiste
(He/She/You attend)

Nosotros/Nosotras asistimos
(We attend)

Vosotros/Vosotras asistís
(You all attend)

Ellos/ELLas/Ustedes asisten
(They/you all attend)

"yo asisto a clases de baile ~~los~~ los
sabados"

(I attend dance classes on
Saturdays)

"~~Ellos~~ asisten"

"Ellos asisten a la reunión de
trabajo"
(they attend the work meeting)

Progressive Expressions

- "Estoy caminando hacia el parque"
(I am walking to the park)
- "Estás estudiando para el examen de matemáticas"
(you are studying for math exam)
- "Está lloviendo fuera de la ventana"
(It is raining outside the window)
- "Estamos preparando la cena en la cocina"
(We are preparing dinner in the kitchen)
- "Están construyendo un nuevo edificio en el centro de la ciudad"
(They are building a new building in the city center)
- "Estoy esperando el autobús en la parada"
(I am waiting for the bus at the stop)
- "Estás nadando en la piscina del club"
(you are swimming in the club's pool)
- "Está nevando en las montañas"
(It is snowing in the mountains)

- "Estamos viendo una película en el cine esta noche"
(We are watching a movie at the cinema tonight)
- "Están jugando fútbol en el campo de juego"
(They are playing football on the field)
- "Estoy leyendo un libro interesante en mi habitación"
(I am reading an interesting book in my room)
- "Estás hablando por teléfono con tu amigo"
(You are talking on the phone with your friend)
- "Está cocinando la cena en la cocina"
(He / She is cooking dinner in the kitchen)
- "Estamos viajando en tren ~~a~~ a la ciudad vecina"
(We are travelling by train to the neighboring city)

- ".Están cantando en el escenario del teatro"
(They are singing on the theater stage)
- "Estoy trabajando en mis proyectos de arte en el estudio"
(I am working on my art project in studio)
- "Estás montando en bicicleta en el parque"
(You are riding a bike in the park)
- "Está enseñando a su hijo a montar en patineta en el parque"
(He / She is teaching their child to skateboard in the park)
- "Estamos esperando en la fila para entrar al concierto"
(We are waiting in line to enter the ~~concert~~ concert)
- "Estás corriendo en la carrera de maratón de la ciudad"
(you are running in the city marathon race)

Prefix (Prefijo)

- "re-" (again):

"hacer" → to do

"rehacer" → to redo

- "des-" (opposite):

"hacer" → to do

"deshacer" → to undo

- "pre-" (before):

"ver" → to see

"prever" → to foresee

- "anti-" (against):

"inflamatorio" → inflammatory

"antiinflamatorio" → anti-inflammatory

- "sub-" (under):

"marino" → marine

"submarino" → submarine

- "extra-" (extra):

"ordinario" → ordinary

"extraordinario" → extraordinary

- "pro-" (in favor of):

"tejer" → to knit

"proteger" → to protect

Suffix (Sufijo)

- "-ción" (action):
"celebrar" → to celebrate
"cebración" → celebration
- "-ito" (diminutive):
"casa" → house
"casita" → little house
- "-oso" (full of):
"nervio" → nerve
"nervioso" → nervous
- "-idad" (state or quality):
"libre" → free
"libertad" → freedom
- "-ista" (one who practices/believes):
"feminismo" → feminism
"feminista" → feminist
- "-ero" (one who does):
"cocinar" → to cook
"cocinero" → cook
- "-ito" (diminutive):
"perro" → dog
~~"perrito"~~ →
"perrito" → puppy.

Active & Passive Voice

Active voice

- Juan come la pizza
(Juan eats the pizza)
- María escribió la carta
(María wrote the letter)
- El perro persigue el gato
(The dog chases the cat)
- El chef prepara la comida
(The chef prepares the food)
- El estudiante lee el libro
(The student reads the book)
- Mi hermana cocina la cena
(My sister cooks dinner)
- El carpintero construye la mesa
(The carpenter builds the table)
- El niño juega con su juguete
(The child plays with his toy)
- El agricultor cultiva las plantas
(The farmer cultivates the plants)

- El médico examina al paciente
(The doctor examines the patient)

Passive voice

- La pizza es comida por Juan
(The pizza is eaten by Juan)
- La carta fue escrita por ~~Juan~~ María
(The letter was written by Maria)
- El gato es perseguido por el perro
(The cat is chased by the dog)
- La comida es preparada por el chef
(The food is prepared by chef)
- El libro es leído por el estudiante
(The book is read by the student)
- La cena es cocinada por mi hermana
(Dinner is cooked by my sister)
- La mesa es construida por el carpintero
(The table is built by the carpenter)
- El jugete es jugado por el niño
(The toy is played with by the child)

- Las plantas son cultivadas por el agricultor
(The plants are cultivated by the farmer)
- El paciente es examinado por el médico
(The patient is examined by the doctor)

Preterite tense:

Regular verbs

Hablé con mi amigo ayer
(I talked with my friend yesterday)

Compré un libro en la librería
(I bought a book at the bookstore)

Irregular verbs

Fui al cine el sábado
(I went to cinema ~~at~~ on Sunday)

Hicimos una fiesta en casa
(We had a party at home)

Specific time frames

El año pasado viajé a España
(Last year I traveled to Spain)

Anoche cenamos en un restaurante elegante
(Last night we had dinner at a fancy restaurant)

Imperfect tense

yo habla español cuando era niño
(I used to speak Spanish when I was a child)

El siempre llegaba tarde a clase
(He always used to arrive late to class)

Nosotros vivíamos en una casa grande
(We used to live in a big house)

Tú jugabas fútbol los fines de semana
(You used to play football on weekends)

Ellas estudiaban en la biblioteca cada tarde
(They used to study in the library every afternoon)

Cuando era joven, mi abuela me contaba cuentos antes de dormir
(When I was young, my grandmother used to tell me stories before bedtime)

Los pájaros cantaban mientras el sol se alzaba
(The birds were singing as sun was rising)

Durante el verano, mis amigos y yo pasábamos horas en la playa
(During the summer, my friends and I used to play spend hours at the beach)

Él siempre se sentaba en la misma lugar del parque para leer
(He always used to sit in same spot in the park to read)

Nosotros solíamos ir al cine los viernes por la noche
(we used to go to the movies on Friday nights)

Question phrases

¿Cómo estás?
(How are you?)

¿Cuál es tu nombre?
(What is your name?)

¿Dónde vives?
(Where do you live?)

¿Qué hora es?
(What time is it?)

¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu
tiempo libre?
(What do you like to do in your
free time?)

¿Cuál es tu comida favorita?
(What is your favorite food?)

¿Tienes hermanos?
(Do you have any siblings?)

¿Cómo fue tu día?
(How was your day?)

¿Cuál es tu película favorita?
(What is your favorite movie?)

¿Cuál es tu color favorito?
(what is your favorite color?)

¿Cuál es tu música favorita?
(what is your favorite music?)

¿Qué te gustaría hacer en el futuro?
(What would you like to do in the future?)

¿Tienes mascotas?
(Do you have any pets?)

¿Cuál es tu deporte favorito?
(what is your favorite sport?)

¿Has viajado a otros países?
(Have you travelled to another country?)

¿Qué te hace feliz?
(What makes you happy?)

¿Cuál es tu libro favorito?
(what is your favorite book?)

¿Qué estudias o en qué trabajas?
(what do you study & what is your job?)

¿Tienes algún hobby?
(Do you have any hobbies?)

Present & Past Perfect

Present Perfect (Pretérito Perfecto)

Present tense of auxiliary verb "haber" (to have)

+
Past participle of main verb

It's used to talk about actions that happened at unspecified time in past or actions that started in past and continue to present.

"yo" "yo he comido" (I have eaten)

"Hemos vivido aquí por cinco años"
(We have live here for five years)

Past perfect (Pretérito Pluscuamperfecto)

Imperfect tense of auxiliary verb "haber"

+
The past participle of main verb

It's used to talk about actions that were completed before another past action or point in time.

"yo había comido cuando él llegó"
(I had eaten when he arrived)

"cuando llegamos , ellos ya habían salido"
(When we arrived , they had already left)

Comparative & Superlative

Comparative

- Más + Adjective / Adverb + Que
(More) (Than)

"Juan es más alto que Pedro"
(Juan is taller than Pedro)

"María corre más rápido que Juan"
(Maria runs faster than Juan)

- Menos + Adjective / Adverb + Que
(Less) (Than)

"Este libro es menos interesante que
el otro"
(This book is less interesting than
other one)

"Pedro estudia menos que María"
(Pedro studies less than María)

- Tanto/(a)s) + Noun + Como
(as much/as many) (as)

"Tengo tanto dinero como tú"
(I have as much money as you)

- Tan + Adjective / Adverb + Como
(AS) (AS)

"Esta sopa es tan caliente como el café"
(This soup is as hot as the coffee)

"Ella habla tan rápido como él"
(She speaks as fast as him)

Superlative

- El/la más + Adjective + De
(the most) (of)

"María es la más inteligente de todas las estudiantes"
(Maria is ~~the~~ the smartest of all student)

- El/la menos + Adjective + de
(the least) (of)

"Este es el libro menos interesante de la biblioteca"
(This book is least interesting in library)

- Absolute superlative

"Esta película es ^{sumamente} aburrida"
(This movie is extremely boring)

Irregular forms

Irregular verbs

- Ser (to be):

yo soy (I am)

Tú eres (you are)

Él/ella/usted es (He/She/You are)

- Estar (to be):

yo estoy (I am)

Tú estás (you are)

Él/ella/usted está (He/She/You are)

- Tener (to have)

yo tengo (I have)

Tú tienes (you have)

Él/ella/usted tiene
(He/She/You have)

• Ir (to go):

yo voy (I go)

Tú vas (you go)

Él / ella / usted va (He / She / you go)

• Hacer (to do/make):

yo hago (I do/make)

Tú haces (you do/make)

Él / ella / usted hace

(He / She / you do/make)

• Poner (to put):

yo pongo (I put)

Tú pones (you put)

Él / Ella / Usted pone (He / She / you put)

Irregular Adjectives

- Bueno (good): Irregular form changes to "buen" before a masculine singular noun, e.g., "un buen libro" (a good book)
- Mal (bad): Irregular form changes to "mal" before a masculine singular noun, e.g., "un mal día" (a bad day)
- Grande (big): Irregular form changes to "gran" before a singular ~~form~~ noun, e.g., "un gran hombre" (a great man)
- Nuevo (new): Irregular form changes to "nuevo" before a masculine singular noun, e.g., "un nuevo oído" (a new ear)

Irregular Nouns

- El día (day): Irregular plural form is "los días" (the days)
- El hombre (man): Irregular plural form is "los hombres" (the men)

Infinitives + Prepositions

Infinitives are the base form of verbs often preceded by prepositions "a" or "de" to indicate purpose or connection with.

- Infinitive with "a" preposition.

"Él se dedica a pintar"

(He dedicates himself to painting)

- Infinitive with "de" preposition.

"Acabo de terminar mi tarea"

(I just finished my homework)

- Infinitive with "con" preposition

"Prefiero estudiar con amigos"

(I prefer to study with friends)

- Infinitive with "por" preposition

"Gracias por ayudarme"

(Thanks for helping me)

- Infinitive with "sin" preposition

"Él come sin mirar la televisión"

(He eats without watching TV)