

## Comparatives

**Better** – Mejor(es)      **Older/Bigger** – Mayor  
**Worse** – Peor(es)      **Younger/Smaller** – Menor

### Comparisons of Inequality (*more than/less than*)

más/menos + [adjective/adverb/noun] + que

ADJ → Este hotel es **más elegante que** el otro.      This hotel is more elegant than the other one.  
ADV → Llegaste **más tarde que** yo!      You arrived later than I did!  
NOUN → Franco tiene **menos tiempo que** Marco.      Franco has less time than Mark does.

[verb] + más/menos que

Mi hermano **viaja menos que** yo.      My brother travels less than I do.

### Comparisons of Equality

tan + [adjective/adverb] + como

ADJ → El vuelo de regreso no parece **tan largo como** el de ida.      The return flight doesn't seem as long as the flight over.  
ADV → Se puede ir de Madrid a Sevilla **tan rápido en tren como** en avión.  
You can get from Madrid to Sevilla as quickly by train as by plane.

tanto/a(s) + [singular noun/plural noun] + como

Cuando viajo a la ciudad, tengo **tantas maletas como** tú.      When I travel to the city, I have as many suitcases as you do.

[verb] + tanto como

Guillermo **disfrutó tanto como yo** en las vacaciones.      Guillermo enjoyed our vacation as much as I did.

### Tan & Tanto (*can also be used for emphasis*)

<b>Tan</b> so	<b>Tanto</b> so much	<b>Tantos/as</b> so many	
¡El viaje es tan largo!	The trip is so long!	¡Viajas tanto!	You travel so much!
Siempre traes tantas maletas?	Do you always bring so many suitcases?		

## Superlatives

Sustantivo (noun)	Definite Artículo (la, las, el, los)
<b>The Best</b> – El/La Mejor(es)	<b>The Oldest/Biggest</b> – El/La Mayor
<b>The Worst</b> – El/La Peor(es)	<b>The Youngest/Smallest</b> – El/La Menor

El/la/los/las/ + noun + más/menos + adjective + de	(más –most/ menos-least)
Maria es la estudiante más inteligente de las clase.	Maria is the most intelligent student in the class.
Es el hotel menos caro del pueblo.	It is the least expensive hotel in town.
Las Dos Palmas es el más elegante del la ciudad.	Las Dos Palmas is the most elegant one in the city.

El/la/los/las/ + mejor(es)/peor(es) + noun + de	
La verdad es que es el peor jugador del equipo	The truth is that he's the worst player on the team.

Ernesto es mayor que yo.	Ernesto is older than me.
Ese edificio es el más grande de todos.	That building is the biggest one of all.
Ella es mi hermana menor.	She is my younger sister.

Hubo un menor número de turistas.      There was a smaller number of tourists.  
 Mi esposo maneja peor que los turistas.      My spouse drives worse than the tourists.

**Absolute Superlatives (extremely or very)**

The suffix -ísimo is added to adjectives and adverbs to form the absolute superlatives  
 malo → malísimo      mucha → muchísima      difícil → difícilísimo      fácil → facilísimo

Adjectives and adverbs with ending-changes... c → qu    g → gu    z → c  
 rico → riquísimo      larga → larguísima      feliz → felicísimo

Adjectives that end in n or r form the absolute superlative by adding -císimo.  
 joven → jovencísimo

**Getting Information**

<b>Cómo?</b>	How? What?	<b>Dónde?</b>	Where?
<b>Cuándo?</b>	When?	<b>De dónde?</b>	From Where?
<b>A qué hora?</b>	At what time?	<b>Adónde?</b>	Where (to)?
<b>Qué?</b>	What? Which?	<b>Cuánto/a?</b>	How much?
<b>Cuál(es)?</b>	Which? Which one(s)? What?	<b>Cuántos/as?</b>	How many?
<b>Por qué?</b>	Why?	<b>Quién(es)?</b>	Who?
		<b>De quién(es)?</b>	Whose?

**Qué?** asks for a question or an explanation

*Qué es esto?*      What is this?      *Qué quieres?*      What do you want?

**Qué?** can be directly followed by a noun

*Qué playa te gusta más?*      What (Which) beach do you like the most?

**Cuál(es)?** expresses what and which in all other cases!

*Cuál es la clase más grande?*      What (Which) is the biggest class?  
*Cuál es la capital del Uruguay?*      What is the capital of Uruguay?  
*Cuál es tu número de teléfono?*      What is your phone number?

**Recognizing que, quien(es), lo que \* Relative Pronouns**

Que – refers to things & people= “that, which, who”

Quien(es) – refers to only people= “who(m)”

Lo que – refers to a situation= “what, that which”

*Tuve una cita con el medico que duró una hora.*      I had an appointment with the doctor that lasted an hour.  
*Es un buen médico que tiene mucha experiencia.*      He’s a good doctor who has a lot of experience

*La mujer con quien hablaba era mi hermana.*      The woman with whom I was talking was my sister.  
*Ese es el niño a quien no le gusta el helado.*      That’s the boy who doesn’t like ice cream

*Lo que necesito es estudiar más.*      What I need is to study more.  
*No entiendo lo que dice.*      I don’t understand what he is saying.

## Expressing each other \* Reciprocal Actions with Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive – Me, Te, Se, Nos, Se

Reciprocal – between at least 2 people, each other/one another

*Nos miramos.* We are looking at each other

*Nos hablabamos.* We are talking to each other

Los buenos amigos...

*se miran* look at each other

*se respetan* respect each other

*se besan en la mejila* kiss each other on the cheek

*se conocen bien* know each other well

*se quieren* love each other

### Some Reflexive Verbs

**Abrazarse (c)** to embrace, hug

**Acordarse** to remember

**Acostarse** to go to bed

**Afeitarse** to shave

**Alegarse (de)** to be happy (about)

**Alojarse** to stay in a place

**Almorzarse** to have lunch

**Bañarse** to bathe

**Besarse** to kiss each other

**Casarse con** to marry

**Cepillarse** to brush

**Comunicarse (con)** to communicate (with)

**Conocerse** to meet

**Darse la mano** to shake hands

**Despedirse (de)** to say good-bye (to)

**Despertarse** to wake up

**Divertirse** to have fun

**Divorciarse (de)** to get divorced (from)

**Dormirse** to fall asleep

**Ducharse** to shower

**Encontrarse** to meet (se encuentran)

**Enfermarse** to become sick

**Enojarse (con)** to get angry (with)

**Enomarse (de)** to fall in love (with)

**Enterarse (de)** to find out, learn (about)

**Graduarse** to graduate from

**Jubilarse** to retire

**Lavarse** to wash yourself

**Levantarse** to get/stand up

**Llamarse** to be called

**Llevarse (con)** bien/mal to get along well/poorly (with)

**Morirse** to die

**Olivdarse (de)** to forget (about)

**Peinarse** to comb one's hair

**Pelearse** to fight with each other

**Ponerse** to put on clothing, to become, get + adj.

**Portarse bien/mal** to (mis)behave

**Postularse a** to run for a political office

**Quedarse** to stay, remain in a place

**Quejarse (de)** to complain (about)

**Quererse** to love; to be fond of

**Quitarse** to take off clothing

**Refriarse** to catch a cold

**Reírse a/de** to laugh at/about

**Reunirse (con)** to get together (with)

**Sentarse** to sit down

**Sentirse** to feel (an emotion)

**Separarse (de)** to separate (from)

**Sonreírse** to smile

**Saludarse** to greet each other

**Vestirse** to dress one's self

But, any verb to whose meaning the phrase *each other* can express a reciprocal action: *hablarse, mirarse*, etc.

### Possessives/Posesivos

mi, mis (my)      nuestra/o/as/os (our)

tu, tus (your)      vuestra/o/as/os

su, sus (his, her, their)

mío/a/os/as (mine)

nuestra/o/as/os (ours)

tuyo/a/os/as (yours)

vuestra/o/as/os

suyo/a/os/as (his, hers, theirs)

### Los Demonstrativos

Esto – neither masculine nor feminine

Este, esta, estos, estas – this & these

Ese, esa, esos, esas – that & those

Aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquellas – that & those (far away)

With accent, means that one, this one, etc...

## Verb: Gustar – To Like

Me gusta(n)	Nos gusta(n)
Te gusta(n)	Vos gusta(n)
Le gusta(n)	Les gusta(n)

Gusta – singular object/description

Gustan – plural object/description

E.g. A María y a Jose les gusta comer pollo.

A María y a mi nos gustan los juegos

## Indirect & Direct Objects/Objeto Indirecto y Directo

Direct Object - Me, Te, Lo, La, Los, Las, Nos

Indirect Object – Me, Te, Le, Les, Nos

Mi padre compra un coche para nosotros.

*Rewrite:* Mi padre nos compra un coche.

My father bought a car for us.

La profesora da los exámenes a los estudiantes.

*Rewrite:* La profesora les da los exámenes a los estudiantes.

Buscar las maletas a los pasajeros.

*Rewrite(Command):* Búsqueles las maletas a los pasajeros.

NOTE: For le & les, you must keep the Indirect Object.

La profesora está dándoles los exámenes a los estudiantes.

OR

La profesora les está dando los exámenes a los estudiantes.

NOTE: either attach the Indirect Object before or after the verb (e.g. les)

Maria escribe cartas a Teresa.

*Rewrite:* Maria se las escribe.

NOT → Maria le las escribe.

Maria está escribiendo cartas a Teresa.

*Rewrite:* Maria está escribiéndoselas.

NOT → Maria está escribiéndolelas.

Mi padre va a comprar un coche a nosotros.

*Rewrite:* Mi padre va a comprarnoslo.

Yo les doy el dinero a los pobres. I gave the poor money.

Voy a decirte que te quiero.

I'm going to tell you that I love you.

**Objeto Directo** - Me, Te, Lo, La, Los, Las, Nos

Maria escribe las cartas. *Rewrite:* Maria las escribe.

Maria va a escribir cartas. *Rewrite:* Maria va a escribir las. OR Maria las va a escribir. Maria is going to write them.

Mi padre está comprando un coche.

*Rewrite:* Mi padre está comprándolo.

Pone la botella en la mesa.

*Rewrite:* La pone en la mesa.

Pero no trae su tarjeta.

*Rewrite:* Pero no la trae.

## Negative & Positive Expressions

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Negatives</b>
<b>algo</b> something; anything	<b>nada</b> nothing; not anything
<b>alguien</b> someone/body; anyone	<b>nadie</b> no one; nobody; not anyone
<b>alguno/a (s), algún</b> some; any	<b>ninguno/a, ningún</b> no: none: not any
<b>o.....o.....</b> either....or.....	<b>ni....ni....</b> neither....nor....
<b>siempre</b> always	<b>nunca, jamás</b> never; not ever
<b>también</b> also; too	<b>tampoco</b> neither; not either

**Ni siquiera** not even is used to add emphasis

Ni siquiera se despidieron antes de salir. They didn't even say goodbye before they left.

La señora Guzmán no viaja nunca, ni siquiera para visitar a sus nietos. Mrs. Guzman never travels, not even to visit her grandchildren.

**Cualquiera** can be used to mean any, anyone, whoever, whatever, or whichever, When used before a singular noun (masculine or feminine) the *-a* is dropped.

Cualquiera haría lo mismo. Anyone would do the same.

Llegarán en cualquier momento. They will arrive at any moment.

## Prepositions: a, hacia, & con

### The Preposition *a*

(to, at, for, upon, within, of, from, by) Sometimes it has no direct translation in English

Terminó <b>a</b> las doce.	Le compré un pájaro exótico <b>a</b> Juan.	Lucy estaba <b>a</b> mi derecha.
It ended <b>at</b> midnight.	I bought an exotic bird <b>from/for</b> Juan.	Lucy was <b>to/on</b> my right

<b>Al</b> llegar a casa, me sentí feliz.	El Mar Caribe está <b>a</b> doce millas de aquí.
<b>Upon</b> returning home, I felt happy.	The Caribbean sea is 12 miles <b>from</b> here.

Fui **a** casa de mis padres para ayudarlos después de la inundación.  
I went **to** my parents' house to help them after the flood.

The personal **a** is also used with the words *alguien*, *nadie*, & *alguno*.  
Viste **a** tus amigos en el parque? No, no he visto **a** nadie.  
Did you see your friends in the park? No, I haven't seen anyone.

### The Preposition *hacia*

With movement, either literal or figurative, *hacia* means *toward* or *to*.

La actitud de Manuel <b>hacia</b> mí fue negativa.	El biólogo se dirige <b>hacia</b> Puerto Rico para la entrevista.
Manuel's attitude <b>toward</b> me was negative.	The biologist is headed <b>to</b> Puerto Rico for the interview.

With time, *hacia* means *approximately*, *around*, *about* or *toward*.

El programa que queremos ver empieza <b>hacia</b> las 8.	La televisión se hizo popular <b>hacia</b> la segunda mitad del siglo XX.
The show that we want to watch will begin <b>around</b> 8:00.	The television became popular <b>toward</b> the second ½ of the 20 <sup>th</sup> cent.

### The Preposition *con* (with)

Many English adverbs can be expressed in Spanish with *con* + noun

Habló del tema <b>con</b> cuidado.	Hablaba <b>con</b> cariño.
She spoke about the issue carefully.	He spoke affectionately.

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## Prepositions: de desde, en, entre, hasta, sin

### The Preposition *de*

Possession → las leyes del gobierno	<i>the government's laws</i>
Description → el hombre de cuarenta años	<i>the 40-yr-old man</i>
Material → el recipiente de vidrio	<i>the glass container</i>
Position → la torre de atrás	<i>the tower at the back</i>
Origin → la embajadora es de España	<i>The ambassador is from Spain.</i>
Contents → el vaso de agua	<i>the glass of water</i>

**de cierto manera** *in a certain way*  
**de todos modos** *in any case*  
**de pie** *standing up*

**de repente** *suddenly*  
**de paso** *passing through; on the way*  
**de vuelta** *back*

**de nuevo** *again*  
**de vacaciones** *on vacation*

### The Preposition *desde*

Expresses *direction from* and *time since*

La candidata viajó desde Florida hasta Alaska.  
*The candidate traveled from Florida to Alaska.*

No hay novedades desde el martes.  
*There hasn't been any news since Tuesday.*

### The Preposition *hasta*

Corresponds to *as far as* in spatial relationships, *until* in time relationships, and *up to* for quantities. It can also be used as an adverb to mean *even* or *as much/many as*.

Ese año, el ejército avanzó hasta las murallas del palacio.  
*That year, the army advanced as far as the palace walls.*

A veces, Pilar tiene que leer hasta doce libros para la clase.  
*Sometimes, Pilar has to read as many as twelve books for class.*

Hasta 1898, Cuba fue colonia de España.  
*Until 1898, Cuba was a colony of Spain.*

Hasta el president quedó sorprendido.  
*Even the president was surprised.*

### The Preposition *en*

En corresponds to several English prepositions, such as *in, on, into, onto, by, and at*.

El libro está en la mesa.  
*The book is on the table.*

Se encontraron en el museo.  
*They met at the museum.*

El professor entró en la clase.  
*The professor went into the class.*

**en broma** *as a joke*  
**en serio** *seriously*  
**en cuanto** *regarding*

**en fila** *in a row*  
**en cuantra** *against*  
**en vano** *in vain*

**en cambio** *on the other hand*  
**en tren/bicicleta/avión** *by train/bicycle/plane*

### The Preposition *entre*

Generally corresponds to the English prepositions *between* and *among*.

Entre 2004 y 2005  
*Between 2004 and 2005*

Es mejor que lo resuelvan entre ellos.  
*It's better that they resolve it among themselves.*

Entre is not followed by *ti* and *mí*, the usual pronouns that serve as objects of prepositions. Instead, the subject pronouns *tú* and *yo* are used.

Entre tú y yo, creo que... *Between me and you, I think that...*

### The Preposition *sin*

Corresponds to *without* in English. It is often followed by a noun, but it can also be followed by the infinitive form of a verb.

No veo nada sin los lentes.  
*I can't see a thing without glasses.*

Lo hice sin pensar.  
*I did it without thinking.*

## Prepositional Pronouns

mí – me, myself	él – him, it	nosotros – us, ourselves	
ti – you, yourself	ella – her, it	Uds – you all, yourselves	
Ud – you, yourself	sí – himself, herself, itself	ellos/as – them	sí – themselves

José se lo regaló a sí mismo.      José gave it to himself.

conmigo – with me  
 contigo – with you  
 consigo – with himself/herself, themselves (word not popular)

Quieres ir conmigo al parque de atracciones?      Do you want to go to the amusement park with me?

## Commands/Mandatos/Imperative Mood

### Formal (Ud. & Uds.) Mandatos

Conjugate in 1<sup>st</sup> person, then apply the opposite ending

Infinitive	Present Indicative	Ud. Command	Uds. Command	Nosotros
Caer	Caigo	(No)Caiga	(No) Caigan	(No) Caigamos
Decir	Digo	Diga	Digan	Digamos
Hacer	Hago	Haga	Hagan	Hagamos
Huir	Huyo	Huya		
Oír	Oigo	Oiga		
Poner	Pongo	Ponga		
Salir	Salgo	Salga		
Seguir	Sigo	Siga		
Tener	Tengo	Tenga		
Traer	Traigo	Traiga		
Valer	Valgo	Valga		
Vencer	Venzo	Venza		
Venir	Vengo	Venga		
Ver	Veo	Vea		
Buscar	Busco	Busque		
Llegar	Llego	Llegue		
Sacar	Saco	Saque		

Infinitive	Present Indicative	Ud.	Uds.
Dar	Doy	Dé	Den
Estar	Estoy	Esté	Estén
Ser	Soy	Sea	Sean
Ir	Voy	Vaya	Vayan
Saber	Sé	Sepa	Sepan

Endings		
	Ud.	Uds.
-Ar	e	en
-Ir	a	an
-Er	a	an

**Irregulars**  
 -car → que  
 -gar → gue  
 -zar → ce

## Informal/Familiar(Tú) Mandatos

Conjugate in 3<sup>rd</sup> person. Same ending for Affirmative Command. Opposite ending for Negative Command.

Infinitive	Affirmative	Negative
Viajar	Viaja	No Viajes
Empezar	Empieza	No Empieces
Pedir	Pide	No Pidas

### Irregulars

-car → que  
-gar → gue  
-zar → ce

### Endings

	Tú	Neg
-Ar	a	en
-Ir	e	an
-Er	e	an

Infinitive	Present Indicative	Tú	Negative
Decir	Dices	Di	No Digas
Hacer	Haces	Haz	No Hagas
Poner	Pones	Pon	No Pongas
Ir	Vas	Ve	No Vayas
Tener	Tienes	Ten	No Tengas
Salir	Sales	Sal	No Salgas
Ser	Eres	Sé	No Seas

## Nosotros Mandatos

Let's + Verb      Opposite Endings      Affirmative & Negative Commands are identical

Infinitive	Afirmative	Negative
Bailar	Bailemos	No Bailemos
Beber	Bebamos	No Bebamos
Abrir	Abramos	No Abramos

The nosotros/as command for ir and irse are irregular: vamos and vámonos.

The negative commands are regular: no vamos and no vámanos.

## Using Pronouns with Commands

Levántese temprano.  
Wake Up Early.

No se Levanten temprano.  
Don't wake up early.

Dime todo.  
Tell me everthing.

No me digas.  
Don't tell me

When the pronouns nos or se are attached to an affirmative nosotros/as command, the final s of the command form is dropped.

Sentémonos aquí.  
Let's sit here.

No nos sentemos aquí.  
Let's not sit here.

Démoselo mañana.  
Let's give it to him/her tomorrow.

No se lo demos mañana.  
Let's not give it to her tomorrow.

## Indirect (él, ella, ellos, ellas) Commands

The construction **que + verb** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person subjunctive can be used to express indirect commands that correspond to the English *let someone do something*. If the subject of the indirect command is expressed, it usually follows the verb.

Que pase el siguiente.  
Let the next person pass.

Que lo haga ella.  
Let her do it.

## Por y Para

### Uses of Por

#### Motion or a general location

(along; through; around; by)

Me quebré la pierna corriendo **por** el parque.

*I broke my leg running through the park.*

#### Duration of an action

(for; during; in)

Estuvo en cama **por** dos meses.

*He was in bed for two months.*

#### Reason or motive for an action

(because of; on account of; on behalf of)

Rezó **por** su hijo enfermo.

*She prayed for her sick child.*

#### Object of a search

(for; in search of)

El enfermero fue **por** un termómetro.

*The nurse went for a thermometer.*

#### Means by which

(by; by way of; by means of)

Consulté con el doctor **por** teléfono.

*I consulted with the doctor by telephone.*

#### Exchange or substitution

(for; in exchange of)

Cambiamos ese tratamiento **por** un nuevo.

*We changed from that treatment to a new one.*

#### Unit of Measure

(per; by)

Tengo que tomar las pastillas cinco veces **por** día.

*I have to take the pills five times per day.*

#### Agent (passive voice)

(by)

La nueva politician de salud pública fue anunciada **por** la prensa.

*The new public health public was announced by the press.*

### Expressions with Por

<b>por ahora</b>	for the time being
<b>por allí/aquí</b>	around there/here
<b>por casualidad</b>	by chance/accident
<b>por cierto</b>	by the way
<b>por ejemplo</b>	for example
<b>por eso</b>	therefore; for that reason
<b>por fin</b>	finally
<b>por lo general</b>	in general

<b>por lo menos</b>	at least
<b>por la tanto</b>	therefore
<b>por lo visto</b>	apparently
<b>por más/mucho que</b>	no matter how much
<b>por otro lado/otro parte</b>	on the other hand
<b>por prima vez</b>	for the first time
<b>por si acaso</b>	just in case
<b>por supuesto</b>	of course

### Uses of Para

#### Destination

(toward; in the direction of)

El cirujano sale de su casa **para** la clínica a las ocho.

*The surgeon leaves his house at eight to go to the clinic.*

#### Deadline or a specific time in the future

(by; for)

El resultado del análisis va a estar listo **para** mañana.

*The results of the analysis will be ready by tomorrow.*

#### Purpose or goal + [infinitive]

(in order to)

El doctor usó un termómetro **para** ver si el niño tenía fiebre.

*The doctor used a thermometer to see if the boy had a fever.*

#### Purpose + [noun]

El investigador descubrió una cura **para** la enfermedad.

(for; used for)

The researcher discovered a cure for the illness.

### Recipient

(for)

La enfermera preparó la cama **para** doña Ángela.

The nurse prepared the bed for Doña Angela.

### Comparison with others or opinion

(for; considering)

**Para** su edad, goza de muy buena salud.

For her age, she enjoys very good health

**Para** mí, lo que tienes es gripe y no un resfriado.

To me, what you have is the flu, not a cold.

### Employment

(for)

Mi hijo trabaja **para** una empresa farmacéutica.

My son works for a pharmaceutical company.

### Expressions with Para

**no estar para bromas** to be in no mood for jokes

**no ser para tanto** to not be so important

**para siempre** forever

**para colmo** to top it all off

**para que sepas** just so you know

## Diminutives & Augmentatives

### Diminutives

-ito/a	-cito/a	-ecito/a
-illo/a	-cillo/a	-ecillo/a

✚ Most words form the diminutive by adding **-ito/a**. However, the suffix **-illo/a** is also common in some regions. For words ending in vowels (except **-e**), the last vowel is dropped before the suffix.

- bajo → bajito *very short; very softly*      libro → librito *booklet*
- ahora → ahorita *right now; very soon*      ventana → ventanilla *plane/car/bus window*
- Miguel → Miguelito *Mikey*      campana → campanilla *hand bell*

✚ Most words that end in **e**, **n**, or **r** use the forms **-cito/a** or **-cillo/a**.

However, one-syllable words often use **-ecito/a** or **-ecillo/a**.

- hombre → hombrecillo *little man*      pan → panecillo *roll*
- Carmen → Carmencita *little Carmen*      flor → florecita *little flower*
- amor → amorcito *sweetheart*      pez → pecesito *little fish*

✚ Note these spelling changes:

- chico → chiquillo *little boy; very small*      agua → agüita *little bit of water*
- amigo → amiguito *little friend*      luz → lucecita *little light*

### Augmentatives

-ón	-cote	-azo
-ona	-ota	-aza

✚ Most words form the augmentative by simply adding the suffix to the word. For words ending in vowels, the final vowel is usually dropped.

- soltero → solterón *confirmed bachelor*      casa → casona *big house; mansion*
- grande → grandote/a *really big*      palabra → palabrota *swear word*
- perro → perrazo *big, scary dog*      manos → manazas *big hands (clumsy)*

✚ You may notice a tendency to change a feminine word to a masculine one when the suffix **-ón** is used, unless it refers specifically to someone's gender

- la silla → el sillón armchair                      la mujer → la mujerona big woman
- la mancha → el manchón large stain            mimosa → mimosona very affectionate

For words ending in **-s** (singular or plural), diminutive and augmentative endings precede the final **-s**.

Carlos → Carlitos                      besos → besitos

The letters **t** or **et** are occasionally added to the beginning of augmentative endings.

guapa → guapetona                      golpe → golpetazo

The masculine suffix **-azo** can also mean blow or shot.

fleche → flechazo *arrow wound; love at first sight*

rodilla → rodilazo *a blow with the knee*

In regions where diminutives and augmentatives are used heavily in conversational Spanish, double endings are frequently used for additional emphasis.

chico/a → chiquito/a → chiquitito/a                      grande → grandote/a → grandotote

### Some Uses of the Infinitive

**acabar de** *to have just (done something)*

**aprender a** *to learn (to)*

**enseñar a** *to teach (to)*

**quedar en** *to agree (to)*

**tardar en** *to take time (to)*

**tartar de** *to try (to)*

Deber + Infinitive suggest obligation, deber + de + infinitive suggests probability.

En pueblo debe de saber la verdad.

*Surely, the people must know the truth.*

El pueblo debe saber la verdad.

*The people need to know the truth.*

Ver es creer.

Seeing is believing.

No fumar.

No smoking.

El arte de mirar.

The art of seeing.

### Grammar Notes

Quantity/Quality placed before nouns

E.g. cinco amigos

major amiga

Descriptions placed after nouns

E.g. amiga bonita

estrellas amarillas

*Entre* Between

*Incluso* Including

*Excepto/Menos* Except

*Según* Following

### Sayings

*Nunca lo bueno fue mucho.*

What's good was never plentiful.

*Belleza poco dura, más vale cordura.*

Beauty is only skin deep.

*Hombre refranero, hombre de poco dinero.*

Man of proverbs, man of little money.

*De muy alto grandes caí das se dan.*

The higher up, the greater the fall.

*Amigo en la adversidad es amigo de verdad.* A friend in adversity is a true friend./ A friend in need is a friend indeed.

*La flor de la belleza es poco duradera.*

The flower of beauty doesn't last long.

## Questions/Preguntas

<u>Pregunta</u>	<u>Significado</u>
¿Cómo son ellos?	What are they like?
¿Cómo te manejas en tu propia ciudad?	How do you get around in your own city?
¿Qué te pareció Ana?	What do you think of Ana?

## Expresiones

<u>Expresion</u>	<u>Significado</u>
Acabar de + infinitivo	to have just done (the action of the infinitive)
Al alcance de la mano	within reach
Costarle un ojo de la carte similar to:	to cost an arm and a leg; to be very expensive
Dar clases particulares	to give private lessons, to tutor
Dar un consejo	to give advice
Dejar a alguien	to leave someone
Disculpe	“Excuse Me”
Echar de manos	to long for
Echar una Mirada	Take a look
Se encarge de...	--- is in charge of...
Estar encargado/a de	to be in charge of...
Estar a cargo de	to be in charge of...
Estar Harto/a (de)	to be fed up (with); to be sick (of)
Estar de novio/a	to be dating someone
Hace + expression of time + que	to have been doing something for the length of time expressed
Hacer caso a	to pay attention to
Hacerle caso a alguien	to pay attention to someone
Llevar ... años de (casados)	to be (married) for ... years
Llevarse bien/mal/fatal	to get along well/badly/terribly
Lo que sea	Whatever
Más allá de eso	“Beyond that”

No cabe duda	there's no doubt
No tardó	Didn't take long
Pasarlo bien/mal/fatal	to have a good/bad/terrible time
Ponerse de novio/a	to start dating someone
Proponer matrimonio	to propose (marriage)
¡ Qué va!	Not at all!
Quedarse Callado/a	to remain silent
Querer decir	to mean
Relacionar(se) con	to relate to
El Sentido del humor	sense of humor
Sin Embargo	Nevertheless
Soportar a alguien	to put up with someone
Tener cellos (de)	to be jealous (of)
Tener en común	to have in common
Tener prisa	to be in a hurry
Tener vergüenza (de)	to be ashamed/embarrassed (of)
Tocarle a uno	to be one's turn
Vale	"OK" , All right
Valer la pena	to be worth the trouble