

Direct Object Pronouns

Direct objects receive the action of the verb in a sentence. They answer the question *whom?* or *what?* about the verb. **Direct object pronouns** (or DOP's) take the place of **direct object nouns**.

Ejemplo:

I have the **passport**. I have **it**.



Tengo el **pasaporte**. **Lo** tengo.



Direct object pronouns can be used to replace **direct object nouns**. Here's how:

Direct Object Pronouns			
Singular		Plural	
Me	Me	Nos	Us
Te	You (familiar)	Os	You (familiar)
Lo	You (formal), him, it	Los	You, them
La	You (formal), her, it	Las	You, them

masculine →

femenine →

← masculine

← femenine

Direct object pronouns are placed directly before **conjugated verbs**.

Ve a la **profesora**.

I see the teacher.

La **veo**.

I see her.

Héctor **tiene** el **itinerario**.

Héctor has the itinerary.

Héctor **lo** **tiene**.

Héctor has it.

When an **infinitive** follows the **conjugated verb**, the **direct object pronoun** can be placed **before** the **conjugated verb** or **attached** to the **infinitive**.

conjugated
verb

infinitive

direct object

No **voy** a **hacer** la **maleta** hoy.
I'm not going to pack the suitcase today.

direct object
pronoun

conjugated
verb

infinitive

No **la** **voy** a **hacer** hoy.

or

conjugated
verb

infinitive

direct object
pronoun

No **voy** a **hacerla** hoy.
I'm not going to pack it today.



Indirect Object Pronouns

Indirect objects are nouns that answer the questions *to whom?* or *for whom?* about the verb. **Indirect object pronouns** (or IDOP's) take the place of **indirect object nouns**.

Ejemplo:

Rosa gives **her** a ticket.



indirect object noun

Rosa **le** da un boleto.



indirect object pronoun

In Spanish, **indirect object pronouns** are used to accompany or replace **nouns** that act as **indirect objects**. Here's how:

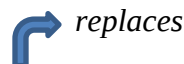
The indirect object pronouns **me**, **te**, **nos**, and **os** are the same as the direct object pronouns. Only the **usted/él/ella** and **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms are different.

Indirect Object Pronouns			
Singular		Plural	
Me	Me	Nos	Us
Te	You (familiar)	Os	You (familiar)
Le	You (formal), him, her	Les	You, them

In Spanish, you must use the **indirect object pronoun** to *accompany* the **noun** it modifies or to *replace* the **noun**. The pronoun appears before **conjugated verbs**.



Mamá **les** da el dinero a **José y Ana**.
Mom gives **José and Ana** the money.



Mamá **les** da el dinero.
Mom gives **them** the money.

When an **infinitive** follows the **conjugated verb**, the **indirect object *pronoun*** can be placed **before** the **conjugated verb** or **attached** to the **infinitive**.

Indirect object
pronoun

infinitive

indirect
object noun

Le voy a vender mi coche a Sara.
I'm going to sell Sara my car.

becomes **Le voy a vender** mi coche.

or

attached

Voy a venderle mi coche.
I'm going to sell her my car.

Preterite of IR, SER, HACER, VER & DAR

The verbs **ir**, **ser**, **hacer**, **ver** and **dar** are irregular in the preterite tense. They are formed without regular past-tense endings.

Here's how:

IR & SER

The preterite forms of **ir** and **ser** are exactly the same. You must use clues in the sentence to determine whether **ir** or **ser** is being used in the preterite.

ir to go / ser to be			
Yo	fui	Nosotros(as)	fuimos
Tú	fuiste	Vosotros(as)	fuisteis
Usted, Él, Ella	fue	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	fueron

Fuimos al parque de diversiones.
*We **went** to the amusement park.*

¡**Fue** un día muy divertido!
*It **was** a very fun day!*

HACER

Hacer has its own preterite-tense forms. In the **usted/él/ella** form the **c** of the stem becomes a **z**.

hacer to do; to make			
Yo	hice	Nosotros(as)	hicimos
Tú	hiciste	Vosotros(as)	hicisteis
Usted, Él, Ella	hizo	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	hicieron

- ¿Qué **hizo** usted ayer?
- *What **did you do** yesterday?*

- **Hice** la tarea.
- *I **did** the homework.*

VER & DAR

The verbs **ver** and **dar** take regular **–er/–ir** past tense endings in the preterite but have no written accent marks.

ver to see			
Yo	vi	Nosotros(as)	vimos
Tú	viste	Vosotros(as)	visteis
Usted, Él, Ella	vio	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	vieron

dar to give			
Yo	di	Nosotros(as)	dimos
Tú	diste	Vosotros(as)	disteis
Usted, Él, Ella	dio	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	dieron

Vimos mucho arte interesante en el museo.
*We **saw** a lot of interesting art at the museum.*

Mi amigo me **dio** un regalo.
*My friend **gave** me a gift.*

Preterite of –AR verbs

Tense refers to when an action takes place. Many verbs are spelled differently in the past tense than they are in the present tense. For regular verbs, the endings change.

Ejemplo:

He **talks**. Él **habla**.



present tense verb endings

He **talked**. Él **habló**.



past-tense verb endings

The preterite tense in Spanish tells what happened at a particular moment in the past. How do you form the preterite of –ar verbs?

Here's how: Like present-tense verbs, you form the preterite tense of regular verbs by adding tense endings to the verb stem.

visitar to visit			
Yo	Visité	Nosotros(as)	Visitamos
Tú	Visitaste	Vosotros(as)	Visitasteis
Usted, Él, Ella	Visitó	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	visitaron

Durante las vacaciones, yo **monté a caballo**, mi mamá **visitó** un museo y mis hermanos **nadaron**.

*During vacation, I **went horseback riding**, my mom **visited** a museum and my brothers **went swimming**.*

The **nosotros** ending in the preterite tense is the same as in the present tense. Look for clues in the sentence to help you determine whether the verb is in the present or past tense.

Acampamos anoche en el parque.

*We **camped** last night in the park.*

The word **anoche** tells you that the verb **acampamos** is in the preterite tense, not the present.

Preterite of –ER/–IR verbs

Regular **–er** and **–ir** verbs are different from regular **–ar** verbs in the preterite tense.

Regular **–er** and **–ir** verbs have the same preterite endings.

comer to eat			
Yo	Comí	Nosotros(as)	Comimos
Tú	Comiste	Vosotros(as)	Comisteis
Usted, Él, Ella	Comió	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	Comieron

escribir to write			
Yo	Escribí	Nosotros(as)	Escribimos
Tú	Escribiste	Vosotros(as)	Escribisteis
Usted, Él, Ella	Escribió	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	Escribieron

Note that the nosotros form of **–ir** verbs is the same in the preterite and in the present tense (*-imos*). Look for clues in the sentence to help you recognize whether the verb is in the present or past tense.

Recibimos el premio **ayer**.  The word **ayer** tells you that **recibimos** is in the preterite tense.
We received the prize yesterday.

Reflexive Verbs

In Spanish, all **reflexive verbs** are expressed with a **reflexive pronoun**.

-In the infinitive form of reflexive verbs, the **reflexive pronoun** attaches to the end: bañarse.

-When you conjugate reflexive verbs, the **pronoun** appears _____ the conjugated verb.

bañarse to bathe/to take a bath			
Yo	me baño	Nosotros(as)	nos bañamos
Tú	te bañas	Vosotros(as)	os bañáis
Usted, Él, Ella	se baña	Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	se bañan

MODELO: Jorgito se **baña** a las ocho. *Jorgito takes a bath at eight.*

When a reflexive verb follows a **conjugated verb**, use the correct reflexive **pronoun** with the infinitive.

You can attach the pronoun to the infinitive.



¿A qué hora **quieres despertarte**?
What time **do you want to wake up**?

attached
↓

You can also place the pronoun *before* the **conjugated verb**.



before

Me **quiero despertar** a las siete.
I want to wake up at seven.

Some verbs are not always reflexive.

Not reflexive



Yo **despierto** a Celia a las siete.
I wake up Celia at seven.

Reflexive



Yo **me despierto** a las siete.
I wake (myself) up at seven.

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

Periodo _____

Present Progressive

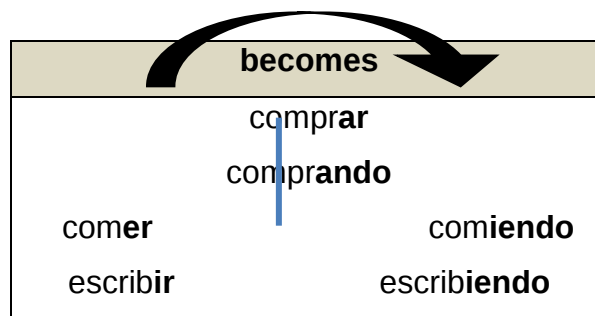
English grammar connection: The **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE** is used to say that something is happening **NOW**. In English, you make it by using a form of the verb to be with a verb that ends in **-ing**, called a **PRESENT PARTICIPLE**.

They **are singing**.

Ellos **están cantando**.

Use the present tense of **ESTAR** plus the **PRESENT PARTICIPLE** to form the **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**.

Here's how: To make a present participle, drop the end of the infinitive and add:
-ando (**-ar** verbs) or **-iendo** (**-er/-ir** verbs)



Estoy comprando las toallas.
I am buying the towels.

¿Qué **estás comiendo**?
What are you eating?

When the stem of an **-er** or **-ir** verb ends in a vowel, change the **-iendo** to **-yendo**.



Some **-ir** verbs change vowels in the stem of the present participle form.

e → i	decir → diciendo
o → u	dormir → durmiendo

Pronouns can either be placed before the conjugated form of **estar** or attached to the end of the **PRESENT PARTICIPLE**. When you attach a **pronoun** to the present participle, you need to add an **accent** to the stressed vowel.

before		after	
Me	estoy arreglando.	or	Estoy arreglándome.
I am getting ready.			

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

Periodo _____

Present Tense of Irregular YO Verbs

Some present-tense verbs are irregular only in the **yo** form. They have endings different from the **–o** ending of regular verbs.

Here's how: The verbs **hacer**, **poner**, **salir**, and **traer** end in **–go** in the **yo** form. Compare them with their tú forms in the present tense.

hacer <i>to make; to do</i>	poner <i>to put; to place</i>	salir <i>to go out; to leave</i>	traer <i>to bring</i>
yo hago	pongo	salgo	traigo
tú haces	pones	sales	traes

The verbs **decir**, **venir**, and **tener** also end in **–go** in the **yo** form. All are stem-changing verbs, but only **decir** changes its stem in the **yo** form.

decir (e→i) <i>to say; to tell</i>	venir (e→ie) <i>to come</i>	tener (e→ie) <i>to have</i>
yo digo	vengo	tengo
tú dices	vienes	tienes

Conocer, **dar**, **saber**, and **ver** also have irregular **yo** forms in the present tense.

conocer <i>to know; to meet</i>	dar <i>to give</i>	saber <i>to know</i>	ver <i>to see</i>
yo conozco	doy	sé	veo
tú conoces	das	sabes	ves

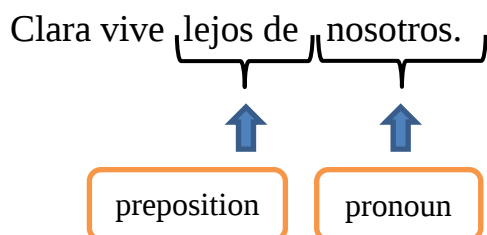
Pronouns after Prepositions

Pronouns that follow prepositions are different from subject pronouns and object pronouns.

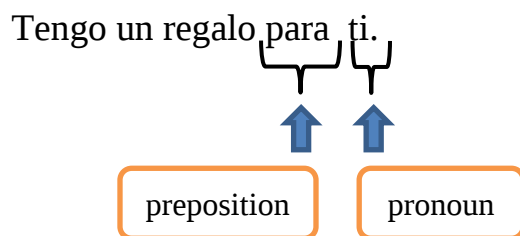
Here's how: Use these **pronouns** after **prepositions** like **para**, **de**, **a**, and **con**.

Pronouns after Prepositions	
mí	nosotros(as)
ti	vosotros(as)
él, ella, usted	ellos, ellas,
ustedes	

Notice that these pronouns are the same as the subject pronouns in all forms except **mí** (yo) and **ti** (tú).

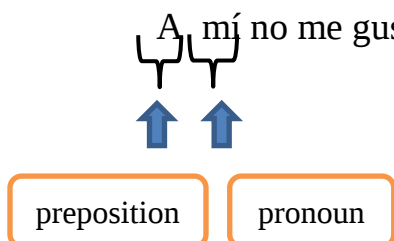


Clara lives *far from* us.



I have a gift *for* you.

With verbs like **gustar**, use pronouns after the preposition **a** to add emphasis.



I *really* don't like plaid clothes.

The pronoun after **a** can also clarify to whom a sentence refers.

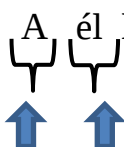
Uncertain

Le gusta ir a la librería.

He/She/You like(s) to go to the bookstore.

Certain

A él le gusta ir a la librería.



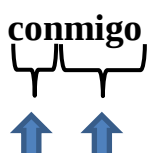
***He** likes to go to the bookstore.*

preposition

pronoun

When you use ***mí*** and ***ti*** after the preposition ***con***, they combine with ***con*** to form the words **conmigo** and **contigo**.

¿Vas a la fiesta **conmigo** o con Jorge?

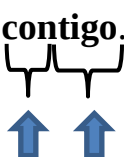


*Are you going to the party **with me** or with Jorge?*

preposition

pronoun

No voy con él; voy **contigo**.



*I'm not going with him; I'm going **with you**.*

preposition

pronoun

Nombre _____

Fecha _____

Periodo _____

How long?

To describe how long something has been going on, use:



Hace + the period of time + que + the present tense

Hace dos meses que quiero comprar esa pintura.

How long ago?

To describe how long **ago** something happened, use:

Hace + the period of time + que + the preterite tense

Hace dos años que fui a Puerto Rico.

I went to Puerto Rico two years ago.

Nombre _____ Fecha _____ Periodo _____

Irregular Preterite Verbs

English Grammar Connection: To form the past tense of **irregular verbs** in English you do not add the regular ending of *-ed* ending. Instead, you change the form of the verb.

she **is** *becomes*→ she **was** ella **está** *becomes*→ ella **estuvo**

The verbs **estar**, **poder**, **poner**, **saber**, and **tener** are irregular in the preterite tense. To form the preterite of these verbs, you must change their stems and add irregular preterite endings.

Here's how: Each of these verbs has a unique stem in the preterite, but they all take the same endings.

Verb		Stem		
estar	to be	estuv-	-e	-imos
poder	to be able	pud-	-iste	-isteis
			-o	-ieron
poner	to put / to place	pus-		
saber	to know	sup-		

¿Dónde **pusiste** mi cartera? Where **did you put** my wallet?

Ella **estuvo** en casa ayer. She **was** at home yesterday.

The verb **saber** usually has a different meaning in the preterite. It means *to find out*.

Yo **supe** la verdad ayer. I **found out** the truth yesterday.

Preterite of –ir Stem-Changing Verbs



English Grammar Connection: Most English verbs in the past tense have the same form no matter who the subject is: *I asked, you asked, they asked*. In Spanish, however, some verbs must change their **stems** in the past tense depending on the person who carries out the action.

Remember that many **–ir** verbs have stem changes in the present tense. These verbs change their stems in some forms of the preterite tense too.

Here's how: Stem-changing **–ir** verbs in the preterite change only in the 3rd person singular (**usted/él/ella**) and the 3rd person plural (**ustedes/ellos/ellas**) forms.

Preterite tense **e→i**

pedir – to ask for	
pedí	pedimos
pediste	pedisteis
pídió	pídieron

¿Qué **pídieron** en el mercado?
What **did** they **ask for** at the market?

Preterite tense **o→u**

dormir – to sleep	
dormí	dormimos
dormiste	dormisteis
durmió	durmieron

Zulma **durmió** diez horas anoche.
Zulma **slept** ten hours last night.

Here are some other **e → i** preterite stem-changing verbs that follow the pattern of **pedir**.

preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
servir	<i>to serve</i>
vestirse	<i>to get dressed</i>
competir	<i>to compete</i>
seguir	<i>to follow</i>

¿Quiénes **compitieron** en el campeonato?
Who **competed** in the championship?

Nosotros **competimos** y ganamos.
We **competed** and we won.

El imperfecto

The **imperfect** is another past tense in Spanish. You use it to describe something that was not “perfected” or “completed” in the past.

Use it to:

- Talk about something that *was happening*
- Talk about something you *used to do*
- Say how old someone was
- Tell what the time was

Regular verbs in the imperfect take the following endings:

	<u>Estar</u>	<u>Hacer</u>	<u>Salir</u>
Yo	est <u>aba</u>	hac <u>ía</u>	sal <u>ía</u>
Tú	estab <u>as</u>	hac <u>ías</u>	sal <u>ías</u>
Usted, Él, Ella	estab <u>a</u>	hac <u>ía</u>	sal <u>ía</u>
Nosotros	estáb <u>amos</u>	hac <u>íamos</u>	sal <u>íamos</u>
Vosotros	estab <u>ais</u>	hac <u>íais</u>	sal <u>íais</u>
Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	estab <u>an</u>	hac <u>ían</u>	sal <u>ían</u>

MODELO: Él **estaba** aquí cuando yo **hacía** el pastel.
*He **was here** when **I was making** the cake.*

There are only 3 irregular verbs in the imperfect.

	Ser	Ir	Ver
Yo	era	iba	veía
Tú	eras	ibas	veías
Usted, Él, Ella	era	iba	veía
Nosotros	éramos	íbamos	veíamos
Vosotros	erais	ibais	veíais
Ustedes, Ellos, Ellas	eran	iban	veían

MODELO: Cuando yo **era** niña, **íbamos** a la playa.
*When **I was** little, **we used to go** to the beach.*

Nombre_____

Fecha_____

Periodo_____

Preterite & Imperfect

You have learned two forms of the past tense in Spanish: the *preterite* and the *imperfect*. How do you know when to use each one?

Preterite usage	Imperfect usage
- Actions that are completed in the past. - Actions that have definite beginning and end points. - Actions that happened only one time or refer to only one time. - Actions that happened a specific number of times or at a certain time. - Actions that were part of a chain of events. - Actions that interrupt the imperfect.	- Actions that are incomplete in the past (ongoing actions). - Actions that do not have a definite beginning or end/refer to a time in general in the past. - Actions that were repeated habitually. - Talking about age, time, feelings in the past. - Description in the past. “Setting the stage.” - Two actions happening at the same time in the past.

Useful phrases for the Preterite:

Una vez – once (one time)

Anoche – last night

Ayer - yesterday

El otro día - the other day

El año (verano, sábado) pasado – last (year)

Un día – one day

El (lunes) – On (Monday)

Hace (dos días) – (two days) ago

La semana pasada – last week

Siempre - always

Nunca – never

Todo el tiempo – all the time

Los lunes – on Mondays

Mientras – while/meanwhile

Useful phrases for the Imperfect:

A veces – sometimes

Muchas veces - often

A menudo - often

Cada día/semana/vez – every day/week/time

Todos los días/veranos/sábados – every day/summer/saturday

De vez en cuando – once in a while

Frecuentemente/con frecuencia - frequently

Generalmente - generally

Example:

*El domingo pasado **fui** al mercado para comprar unas artesanías. (Preterite)*
Last Sunday I went to the market to buy some handicrafts.

*Todos los domingos **iba** al mercado para comprar unas artesanías. (Imperfect)*
Every Sunday I would go (used to go) to the market to buy some handicrafts.

Me llamo _____
El pretérito y el imperfecto

La fecha _____
español II

EL IMPERFECTO

Conjugations:

AR

aba
abas
aba
ábamos
aban

ER/IR

ía
ías
ía
íamos
ían

3 Irregulares

VER

veía
veías
veía
veíamos
veían

SER

era
eras
era
éramos
eran

IR

iba
ibas
iba
íbamos
iban

****Había****

EL PRETERITO

Conjugations:

AR

é
aste
ó
amos
aron

ER/IR

í
iste
ió
imos
ieron

Car c-qu

Gar g-gu ONLY IN 1st PERSON

Zar z-c SINGULAR

- - - - -

3 Vowel Y change

“IR” stem change

o-u

e-i

3rd PERSON

SINGULAR

& PLURAL

Irregular

e
iste
o
imos
ieron

(eron in J group)

U group

tener-tuv
estar-estuv
poder-pud
poner-pus
saber-sup

I group

venir-vin
querer-quis
hacer-hic
(hizo)

J group

decir-dij
traer-traj

Totally Irregular

Ser/Ir

fui
fuiste
fue
fuimos
fueron

Dar

di
diste
dio
dimos
dieron

Ver

vi
viste
vio
vimos
vieron

CONOCER-to meet

SABER-to find out

PODER-to manage with an attempt

QUERER-to intend with an attempt

-car, -gar, and -zar verbs

In the **preterite**, verbs that end in -car, -gar, and -zar are spelled differently in the **yo** form to maintain their pronunciation.

Here's how:

bus <u>c</u> ar	c → qu	(yo) busqué
pag <u>g</u> ar	g → gu	(yo) pagué
empez <u>z</u> ar	z → c	(yo) empecé

For example:

tú form

¿Buscaste las ruinas?

Did you look for the ruins?

¿Paggaste la cuenta?

Did you pay the bill?

¿Cuándo empezzaste la excavación?

When did you begin the excavation?

yo form

Sí, busqué las ruinas.

Yes, I looked for the ruins.

No, no pagué la cuenta.

No, I didn't pay the bill.

Empeccé la excavación ayer.

I began the excavation yesterday.

Here are some other verbs that change in the same way:

-car

sacar
tocar

-gar

llegar
jugar

-zar

almorzar
comenzar