

SPANISH

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 417 MILLION

71. Adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding -mente to the feminine singular form of the adjective. However, two common adverbs that do not end in -mente are **despacio** (slowly) and **demasiado** (too much).

Adjective	Adverb	
correcto	correctamente	correctly
facil	facilmente	easily
claro	claramente	clearly
absoluto	absolutamente	absolutely
rapido	rapidamente	rapidly

Lo + adverb + que expresses *how*, while **lo mas + adverb + an expression of possibility** is translated: *as ... as ...*

lo bien que how well
lo mas pronto posible as soon as possible

72. Passive Voice

In passive sentences, the subject receives the action of the verb. In active sentences, the subject does the action. However, the meaning of both sentences is the same. The passive voice in Spanish is formed with a tense of *ser* and a past participle. *Ser* should be in the same tense as the verb in its corresponding active sentence. The agent is expressed by **por** if the action is physical; and by **de** if mental. The past participle agrees in gender and number with the subject. If you use *estar* instead of *ser*, the past participle is called the predicate adjective and it is not a passive sentence.

<i>Active</i>	El viento destrue la casa.	The wind destroys the house.
<i>Passive</i>	La casa fue destruida por el viento.	The house was destroyed by the wind.
<i>Predicate Adjective</i>	Cuando la vi, la casa estaba destruida.	When I saw it, the house was destroyed.

El nino fue castigado por su padre. The boy was punished by his father.
Rosa es amada de todos. Rose is loved by everyone.

73. Uses of the Infinitive

The infinitive is translated as a gerund (the -ing form of the verb) after these words: **el, al**, a preposition, **ver** or **oír**.

El correr es buen ejercicio. Running is good exercise.

Partió sin hablar. He left without speaking.

Oigo cantar a Maria. I hear Maria singing.

74. Shopping

department store	el almacén	shop/store	la tienda
shopping mall	el centro comercial	(open-air) market	el mercado (al aire libre)
belt	el cinturón	(fixed) price	el precio (fijo)
glasses	las gafas	sale	la rebaja
gloves	los guantes	to bargain	regatear
sunglasses	los lentes de sol	to spend money	gastar

75. Post Office and Bank

post office	el correo	bank	el banco
envelope	el sobre	(traveler's) check	el cheque (de viajero)
mailbox	el buzón	to cash (a check)	cobrar
mail carrier	el cartero	to save (money)	ahorrar
stamps	las estampillas	to deposit	depositar
package	el paquete	account	la cuenta

76. Conditional Tense

The conditional tense expresses an idea dependent on a condition that is either expressed or understood. It can also refer to the past when it expresses probability.

To form the present conditional, add these endings to the infinitive for all three types of verbs. Verbs that had irregular stems in the future tense, also use that stem for the conditional tense.

-ía -íamos

-ías -íais
-ía -ían

77. Infinitives followed by Prepositions

The following verbs require **a**, **de**, **en** or **con** when followed by another infinitive, although the preposition is not always translated into English.

Verb + a + another infinitive

acostumbrarse	to become used to
aprender	to learn to
atreverse	to dare to
ayudar	to help
comenzar	to begin to
convidar	to invite to
decidirse	to decide to
dedicarse	to devote oneself to
empezar	to begin to
enseñar	to teach to
invitar	to invite
ir	to go to
negarse	to refuse to
persuadir	to persuade to
principiar	to begin to
rehusar	to refuse to
resignarse	to resign oneself to
resistirse	to resist
resolverse	to resolve to
venir	to come to
volver	to return to

Verb + de + another infinitive

acabar	to have just
acordarse	to remember
alegrarse	to be glad to
aprovecharse	to profit by
arrepentirse	to repent
cansarse	to tire of
cesar	to cease
dejar	to cease
encargarse	to take charge of
gozar	to take pleasure in
jactarse	to boast of
olvidarse	to forget to
tratar	to try to

Verb + en + another infinitive

consentir	to consent to
consistir	to consist
divertirse	to amuse oneself
empeñarse	to insist on
esforzarse	to endeavor to
insistir	to insist on
ocuparse	to busy oneself
pensar	to think of
persistir	to persist in
tardar	to delay in

Verb + con + another infinitive

contar	to count on
contentarse	to content oneself with
soñar	to dream of

78. Office / School Supplies

pencil	el lápiz	dictionary	el diccionario
eraser	la goma	tape (audio)	la cinta
pen	la pluma	map	el mapa

ink	la tinta	newspaper	el periódico
paper	el papel	novel	la novela
letter	la carta	backpack	la mochila
notebook	el cuaderno	stapler	la grapadora
book	el libro	scissors	unas tijeras

79. Parts of a Car / Gas Station

car	el coche
garage	el garage
tank	el tanque
gasoline	la gasolina
oil	el aceite
air	el aire
grease	la grasa
tire	la llanta
spare tire	llanta picada
wheel	la rueda
steering wheel	el volante
brake	el freno
speed	la velocidad
slow	despacio
danger	peligro
stop	alto
go	sigas, adelante
service station	la estación de servicio

80. Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive is not used very often in English, but it is very common and important in Spanish. Some command forms are actually the subjunctive, so the formation of the present subjunctive should not be too difficult.

Present Subjunctive

-ar verbs		-er and -ir	
-e	-emos	-a	-amos
-es	-éis	-as	-áis
-e	-en	-a	-an

The past subjunctive is formed from the third person plural of the preterite. Remove the -on ending, and add these new endings:

Past Subjunctive

all verbs

-a -
 -as amos
 -a -ais
 -a -an

An accent is added to the stem vowel as well in the first person plural form. Instead of hablamos, it is habláramos; instead of comieramos, it is comiéramos, etc. Note that there is another way to form the past subjunctive (a different set of endings), but the endings given are used more often.

The present perfect subjunctive is formed with the present subjunctive of haber and the past participle of the main verb. Similarly, the past perfect subjunctive is formed with the past subjunctive of haber and the past participle of the main verb.

Present perfect subjunctive			Past perfect subjunctive		
haya	hayamos	+ past participle	hubiera	hubiéramos	+ past participle
hayas	hayáis		hubieras	hubierais	
haya	hayan		hubiera	hubieran	

81. Irregular Subjunctive Mood

Many verbs are irregular in the present subjunctive mood:

dar - to give		decir - to say/tell		estar - to be	
dé	demos	diga	digamos	esté	estemos
des	deis	digas	digáis	estés	estéis
dé	den	diga	digan	esté	estén
haber - to have		hacer - to do/make		ir - to go	
haya	hayamos	haga	hagamos	vaya	vayamos
hayas	hayáis	hagas	hagáis	vayas	vayáis
haya	hayan	haga	hagan	vaya	vayan
poder - to be able to		poner - to put/place		querer - to want	
pueda	podamos	ponga	pongamos	quiera	queramos
puedas	podáis	pongas	pongáis	quieras	queráis
pueda	puedan	ponga	pongan	quiera	quieran
saber - to know		salir - to go out		ser - to be	
sepa	sepamos	salga	salgamos	sea	seamos
sepas	sepáis	salgas	salgáis	seas	seáis
sepa	sepan	salga	salgan	sea	sean
tener - to have		traer - to bring		venir - to come	
tenga	tengamos	traigo	traigamos	venga	vengamos
tengas	tengáis	traigas	traigáis	vengas	vengáis
tenga	tengan	traiga	traigan	venga	vengan

Many verbs are irregular in the past subjunctive as well:

dar - to give		decir - to say/tell		estar - to be	
diera	diéramos	dijera	dijéramos	estuviera	estuviéramos
dieras	dierais	dijeras	dijerais	estuvieras	estuvierais
diera	dieran	dijera	dijeran	estuviera	estuvieran

haber - to have	hacer - to do/make	ir - to go
hubiera hubiéramos	hiciera hicieramos	fuera fuéramos
hubieras hubierais	hicieras hicierais	fueras fuerais
hubiera hubieran	hiciera hicieran	fuera fueran
poder - to be able to	poner - to put/place	querer - to want
pudiera pudiéramos	pusiera pusiéramos	quisiera quisiéramos
pudieras pudierais	pusieras pusierais	quisieras quisierais
pudiera pudieran	pusiera pusieran	quisiera quisieran
saber - to know	ser - to be	tener - to have
supiera supiéramos	fuera fuéramos	tuviera tuviéramos
supieras supierais	fueras fuerais	tuvieras tuvierais
supiera supieran	fuera fueran	tuviera tuvieran
traer - to bring	venir - to come	
trajera trajéramos	viniera viniéramos	
trajeras trajerais	vinieras vinierais	
trajera trajeran	viniera vinieran	

82. Uses of the Subjunctive

The main uses of the subjunctive include:

1. After the verb **querer** when there is a change of subject (but use the infinitive if there is no change of subject)
2. When one person tells (**decir**) or asks (**pedir**) another person to do something.
3. After expressions of emotion, such as **esperar** (to hope), **sentir** (to be sorry), **temer** (to fear), **alegarse** (to be glad), when there is a change of subject.
4. After **dudar** (to doubt) and other verbs expressing uncertainty.
5. After most impersonal expressions, such as **es posible** (it's possible), **es importante** (it's important), **es necesario** (it's necessary) if there is a subject for the subordinate verb.
6. In adjective clauses if the antecedent is indefinite
7. After certain conjunctions, such as **para que** (in order that), **sin que** (without), and **antes que** (before)
8. After time conjunctions, such as **cuando** (when), **en cuanto** (as soon as), **hasta que** (until), when futurity is implied.
9. In contrary-to-fact conditions, the past subjunctive must be used in the if-clause (and the main clause is in a conditional tense)

83. Travelling / Airport

passport	el pasaporte	single/double room	la habitación individual/doble
customs	la aduana	train (bus) station	la estación de tren (de autobuses)
arrival	la llegada	subway	la estación de metro
departure	la salida	to take a trip	hacer un viaje
(round-trip) ticket	el pasaje (de ida y vuelta)	to go on vacation	ir de vacaciones
luggage	el equipaje	to pack (one's suitcases)	hacer las maletas

84. Cosmetics / Toiletries

shampoo	el champú	brush	el cepillo
soap	el jabón	comb	el peine
makeup	el maquillaje	toothpaste	la pasta de dientes
shaving cream	la crema de afeitar	toothbrush	el cepillo de dientes
lotion	la loción	towel	la toalla
nail polish	el esmalte para las uñas	electric razor	la maquinilla de afeitar

85. Other Perfect Tenses

Beside the present and past perfect tenses, there are also the preterite, future and conditional perfect tenses. All are conjugated with a form of haber and a past participle.

The preterite perfect is formed with the preterite of haber + past participle, and it has the same meaning as the past perfect. But this tense is normally only used after conjunctions of time, such as así que, luego que, tan pronto como (as soon as); cuando (when); después (de) que (after); and hasta que (until).

The future perfect is formed with the future of haber + past participle and is also used to express probability, referring to the present.

The conditional perfect is formed with the conditional of haber + past participle and is also used to express probability, referring to the past.
