Destinos: 1-26

The Main Grammar Points, and

Exercises with Answer Key
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Grammar**

I. Regular Verbs: Present Tense .......................... 4  
II. *Ser, Estar,* and *Hay* ................................. 4  
III. Articles, Nouns and Adjectives ....................... 5  
IV. *Saber* and *Conocer* ................................ 7  
V. Interrogatives ........................................... 7  
VI. A Note About Stem-changing Verbs .................... 8  
VII. The Preterite Indicative Tense ....................... 9  
VIII. The Imperfect Indicative Tense ..................... 12  
IX. The Preterite and Imperfect Tenses Compared ....... 13  
X. *Gustar* and Some Other Similar Verbs ............... 19  
XI. *Por* and *Para* ....................................... 20  
XII. Subject and Object Pronouns ......................... 22  
XIII. Affirmative and Negative Words .................... 25  
XIV. Equal and Unequal Comparisons ..................... 27  
XV. *Hace* + *que* in Time Expressions ................. 29  
XVI. Progressive Tenses .................................. 31  
XVII. Idioms with *Tener* ................................ 33  
XVIII. A Few Additional Uses of the Infinitive .......... 35

**Exercises**

I. Regular Verbs: Present Tense .......................... 36  
II. *Ser, Estar,* and *Hay* ................................. 37  
III. Adjectives, Including Possessives and  
    Demonstratives ........................................ 38  
IV. *Saber* and *Conocer* ................................ 39  
V. Present Tense: Irregular Verbs ....................... 40  
VI. Interrogatives ........................................ 41  
VII. Present Tense: Stem-changing Verbs ................. 42
VIII. Preterite Tense: Regular Verbs ......................... 44
IX. Preterite Tense: Irregular Verbs ......................... 45
X. Preterite Tense: Stem-changing Verbs ................. 47
XI. Imperfect Tense ........................................... 47
XII. Preterite and Imperfect (Sentences) ................. 49
XIII. Preterite and Imperfect (Paragraphs) ............... 50
XIV. Verbs With Different Meanings in Preterite and
     Imperfect ................................................. 52
XV. Gustar ...................................................... 52
XVI. Por and Para ............................................. 53
XVII. Object Pronouns ......................................... 54
XVIII. Affirmative and Negative Words .................... 57
XIX. Comparisons .............................................. 58
XX. Hacer + que Constructions ................................. 59
XXI. A Few Additional Uses of the Infinitive ............. 59

• Answer Key .................................................. 60

• Verbs from Destinos, 1-26 .............................. 69
I. REGULAR VERBS: PRESENT TENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entr-AR</th>
<th>beb-ER</th>
<th>escrib-IR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>entro</td>
<td>bebo</td>
<td>escribo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entras</td>
<td>bebes</td>
<td>escribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entra</td>
<td>bebe</td>
<td>escribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entramos</td>
<td>bebemos</td>
<td>escribimos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entráis</td>
<td>bebéis</td>
<td>escribís</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entran</td>
<td>beben</td>
<td>escriben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***This, and all other verb information you will need in this course can be found in “Appendix 2: Verb Charts,” which begins on page 511 of the Destinos textbook.***

II. SER, ESTAR and HAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SER</th>
<th>ESTAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soy</td>
<td>estoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eres</td>
<td>estás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>está</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somos</td>
<td>estamos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sois</td>
<td>estáis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some uses of ser:
- to express nationality:  Ella es peruana.
- with de, to express origin:  Soy de Perú.
- to tell time:  Son las dos y media de la tarde.
- with de, to express possession:  La chaqueta es de Pablo.
- to identify people, places and things:  ¿Qué es esto?  Es una manzana.
- In impersonal expressions such as es importante, es obvio, es lástima, es cierto, etc.
- with para, to tell for whom or what something is intended:  Esta carta es para ella.
- with adjectives, to describe basic characteristics:  Ella es alta, y es inteligente.

Some uses of estar:
- to describe conditions that are not inherent:  Estoy cansada.  Este café está caliente; no está frío.  (BUT: El fuego es caliente [inherent characteristic])
- with en, to convey location:  Están en la biblioteca; no están en casa.

HAY

This extremely useful expression can translate either as “there is” or “there are:”
- Hay dos maestras en esa clase.  There are two teachers in that class.
- Hay un alumno que no quiere ir.  There is one student who doesn’t want to go.
Hay can be confused with forms of ser and estar, but knowing when to use hay can be quite simple: if the word there appears with a form of to be, you use hay. If the words it or they appear with a form of to be, don’t use hay, use some form of ser or estar.

**It is** a fountain.  
**There is** a fountain in the square.  
**They are** seven sisters.  
**There are** seven sisters at the party.  
The **two boys** (=They) **are** here.  
**There are** two boys here.

---

**III. A. ARTICLES AND NOUNS: GENDER AND NUMBER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>un profesor - a (male) professor</td>
<td>un libro- a book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el profesor - the (male) professor</td>
<td>el libro-the book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>una profesora- a (female) professor</td>
<td>una carta- a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la profesora - the (female) professor</td>
<td>la carta- the letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plurales: los profesores, los libros; unos (=some) profesores, unos libros  
las profesoras, las cartas; unas profesoras, unas cartas

**III. B. EXPRESSING POSSESSION**

In Spanish, adjectives always agree in gender and number with their nouns, never with the person who possesses the nouns. So, for example, in the sentence “Do you have my books?,” even though I am a singular person, books is plural, and so my, in Spanish, will be plural, not singular: ¿Tienes mis libros?

The same is true of “our house” in the sentence “Our house is white:” “Nuestra casa es blanca”, where nuestra is singular (because its noun, house, is singular), even though our refers to us, which is plural. It is the noun, not the possessor, that determines the number and gender of the adjective in Spanish.

---

**III. C. USE OF ADJECTIVES IN GENERAL**

- Remember that all adjectives in Spanish agree in number and gender with their nouns
- Adjectives that end in -o have four forms (el libro rojo, la mesa roja, los libros rojos, las mesas rojas).
- Adjectives ending in -e have only singular and plural forms, not masculine and feminine forms: el/la estudiante inteligente, los/las estudiantes inteligentes. The plural is formed by adding -s.
- Adjectives ending in consonants also have only singular and plural forms: el libro útil, la mesa útil, los libros útiles, las mesas útiles. The plural is formed by adding -es

**Exception:** adjectives of nationality that end in a consonant in the masculine singular form add -a to form the feminine singular: un hombre español, una
mujer española. This is true even when the reference is not to a person: un diccionario francés, una mesa francesa. The plurals are formed as you would expect: unos diccionarios franceses, unas mesas francesas.

- **Pay particular attention to adjectives of possession as regards agreement with their nouns.** Remember, adjectives agree with the noun, not with the person(s) possessing the nouns. So *mi casa* means "my house", but the phrase "my houses" is translated as *mis casas*. In like fashion, *nuestras casas* can only mean "our houses," never "our house" ("Our house is, of course, *nuestra casa*).**

- **Qualitative and quantitative adjectives.** *Adjectives that describe* (such as red, pretty, handsome, lamentable, fast, upsetting, etc.) **generally follow their nouns,** while *adjectives that indicate, limit or express magnitude generally precede their nouns:*  
  - *nuestra casa* (tells which one), but *una casa roja* (tells what kind);  
  - *aquella casa,* but *una casa interesante; muchas personas,* but *personas españolas.*

Quantitative adjectives include numbers, possessives, demonstratives (=this, that, these, those) and the articles (such as *un, una, el, la, los, las*).

The **possessive adjectives** are *mi(s), tu(s), su(s); nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras, vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras, su(s).* If needed to avoid confusion, the phrase *de+subject pronoun* may replace the possessive adjective: *su libro* could mean any of the following: *el libro de él, el libro de ella, el libro de Ud., el libro de Uds., el libro de ellas* or *el libro de ellos.*

**DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES**

- **near the speaker**

  this                          este suéter                   esta camisa

  these                        estos suéteres                estas camisas

  ***Memory Aid: In Spanish, "this and these have *ts" (este, esta, estos, estas)***

- **not near the speaker; usually, near the person addressed**

  that                        ese vestido                   esa bufanda

  those                       esos vestidos                 esas bufandas

  **even farther away**

  that (over there)           aquel zapato                  aquella falda

  those (over there)          aquellos zapatos              aquellas faldas
IV. SABER Y CONOCER

**Saber** means *to know facts or pieces of information*. When followed by an infinitive, **saber** means *to know how to do something*.

*Sé* que aquella chica se llama Carmen. I know that that girl is named Carmen.

No **sabemos** dónde vive ella. We don't know where she lives.

¿**Sabes** tocar el violín? Do you know how to play violin?
---Sí, pero no sé tocar muy bien. ----Yes, but I don't know how to play very well.

**Conocer** means *to know or to be acquainted (familiar) with a person, place or thing*. It can also mean *to meet someone for the first time*. Note the personal *a* used before a specific person.

Teresa Suárez no **conoce** a Raquel todavía. La va a **conocer** muy pronto. Teresa Suárez doesn't know Raquel yet. She's going to meet her soon.

**Conozco** a Miguel, pero no sé dónde vive. I know Miguel, but I don't know where he lives.

Raquel ahora conoce Madrid y Sevilla. Raquel now knows (is acquainted with) Madrid and Seville.

V. INTERROGATIVES

Know the interrogatives in the list in your text on page 87.

Other useful interrogative phrases you should know are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>¿adónde?</td>
<td>where to?</td>
<td>¿Adónde va Raquel?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¿de dónde?</td>
<td>where from?</td>
<td>¿De dónde es ella?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¿a quién?</td>
<td>to whom?</td>
<td>¿A quién habla ella?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¿de quién?</td>
<td>whose?</td>
<td>¿De quién es la cartera?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¿para quién?</td>
<td>for whom?</td>
<td>¿Para quién hablan?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>