

Grammar cards

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English



Question?

Exclamation!

April

Saturday

I speak Urdu

I'm Spanish

1. PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS

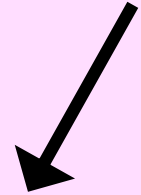
months

days of the week

languages

nationalities

Spanish



¿Question?

¡Exclamation!

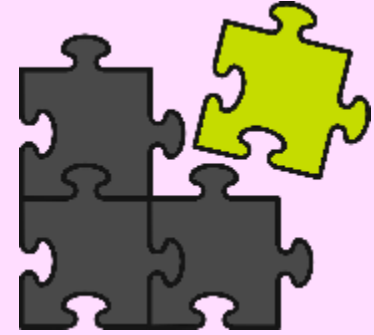
abril

sábado

Hablo urdu

Soy español

2. CONNECTIVES



Conjunctions

and → y **or** → o

but → pero **because** → porque

however → sin embargo

although → aunque

Adverbs

también → also **tampoco** → neither

3. PREPOSITIONS

with → con

I play **with** my sister → Juego **con** mi hermana

in → en

I live **in** England → Vivo **en** Inglaterra

of → de

The 5th **of** May → El 5 **de** mayo

from → de

I am **from** Italy → Soy **de** Italia

4. QUESTION WORDS

What? → ¿Qué?

How? → ¿Cómo?

Who? → ¿Quién?

Why? → ¿Por qué?

Where? → ¿Dónde?

How much? → ¿Cuánto?

Where from? → ¿De dónde?



5. ARTICLES

The Definite Article

masculine singular	the	feminine singular
el <i>el chico</i>		la <i>la chica</i>
masculine plural		feminine plural
los <i>los chicos</i>		las <i>Las chicas</i>

The Indefinite Article

masculine singular	a/an	feminine singular
un <i>un chico</i>		una <i>una chica</i>
masculine plural	some	feminine plural
unos <i>unos chicos</i>		unas <i>unas chicas</i>

6. GENDER IN NOUNS: masculine and feminine

In English→

only the nouns referring to people (and some animals) have gender:

boy (masculine) **girl** (feminine)

bull (masculine) **cow** (feminine)

A word like 'table' has no particular gender in English; it is neither masculine, nor feminine.

In Spanish → **every noun** has:

- a masculine gender or
- a feminine gender

... even objects (table), feelings (happiness) and abstract concepts (faith)

How can we know the gender of a noun?

Learn the article

- An **article** is a determinant that goes in front of the noun.
- In English we have: **'the'** (the book) and **'a'** (a book).
- In Spanish, the **articles** indicate if a noun is **masculine** or **feminine**.
For example: **el** mango (masculine) – **la** pera (feminine)
un mango (masculine) – **una** pera (feminine)
- Always learn new nouns with the **article**. For example, learn:
 'el perro' or 'un perro' (not just 'perro')

You can always **find the gender** of any noun in a bilingual **dictionary**.

In general:

→ nouns ending in 'o' are usually masculine

→ nouns ending in 'a' are usually feminine.

7. MAKING PLURAL NOUNS

SINGULAR

Noun ends in **vowel** [a,e,i,o,u]

Un libro



Noun ends in a **consonant**

Un árbol



PLURAL

Add **'s'**

Dos libros



Add **'es'**

Dos árboles



But if it ends in **'z'** !!! → Change **'z'** to **'ces'**

Un pez



Dos peces



8. ADJECTIVE FORMATION

MASCULINE

FEMININE

Ends in **o**
blanco

Changes to **a**
blanca

Ends in **e**
verde

No change =
verde

Ends in **consonant**
azul

No change =
azul

SING.

PLUR.

Ends in
a-e-i-o-u
blanco

Add '**s**'
blancos

Ends in
consonant
azul

Add '**es**'
azules

9. ADJECTIVE FORMATION RHYMES

1 – The adjectives go **AFTER** the noun.

2 – The adjective must **AGREE** in gender and number with the noun they describe.

Changing adjectives: masculine → feminine

If it ends in an 'o'
You change it to an 'a'.

If it ends in and a consonant
Or with the letter 'e'
Just chill!

Changing adjectives: singular → plural

A-e-i-o-u
add an 's',
That's what you do.

If a consonant you have
Add '-es'
And that is that.

10. THE NEGATIVE FORM

- Add the word 'no' in front of the verb:

No tengo un perro → I do not have a dog

Attention! When the verb has a particle (me/te) put the 'no' in front of the particle.

No me gusta el azul → I do not like blue

¿**No** te gusta el azul? → You do not like blue?

11. TO LIKE + NOUN

You will need 3 parts

Opinion + definite article + noun

Me gusta (I like it)

Me gusta mucho (I like it a lot)

No me gusta (I don't like it)

No me gusta nada (I don't like it at all)

+

el

+

tomate
(tomato)

+

la

+

manzana
(apple)

12. To like + verb

You will need 2 parts

Opinion + verb in infinitive

Me gusta (I like it)

Me gusta mucho (I like it a lot)

No me gusta (I don't like it)

No me gusta nada (I don't like it at all)

+

nadar (to swim)

leer (to read)

jugar (to play)

pintar (to paint)