

# Appendix 1

## Glossary of Grammatical Terms

<b>ADJECTIVE</b> A word that describes a noun or pronoun.	una casa <b>grande</b> <i>a big house</i> Ella es <b>inteligente</b> . <i>She is smart.</i>
<b>Demonstrative adjective</b> An adjective that points out a particular noun.	<b>este</b> chico, <b>esos</b> libros, <b>aquellas</b> personas <i>this boy, those books, those people (over there)</i>
<b>Interrogative adjective</b> An adjective used to form questions.	¿ <b>Qué</b> cuaderno? <i>Which notebook?</i> ¿ <b>Cuáles</b> son los carteles que buscas? <i>What (Which) posters are you looking for?</i>
<b>Possessive adjective (unstressed)</b> An adjective that indicates possession or a special relationship.	<b>sus</b> coches <i>their cars</i> <b>mi</b> hermana <i>my sister</i>
<b>Possessive adjective (stressed)</b> An adjective that more emphatically describes possession.	Es <b>una</b> amiga <b>mía</b> . <i>She's my friend / She's a friend of mine.</i> Es <b>un</b> coche <b>suyo</b> . <i>It's her car / It's a car of hers.</i>
<b>ADVERB</b> A word that describes an adjective, a verb, or another adverb.	Él es <b>muy</b> alto. <i>He is very tall.</i> Ella escribe <b>bien</b> . <i>She writes well.</i> Van <b>demasiado</b> rápido. <i>They are going too quickly.</i>
<b>ARTICLE</b> A determiner that sets off a noun.	
<b>Definite article</b> An article that indicates a specific noun.	<b>el</b> país <i>the country</i> <b>la</b> silla <i>the chair</i> <b>las</b> mujeres <i>the women</i>
<b>Indefinite article</b> An article that indicates an unspecified noun.	<b>un</b> chico <i>a boy</i> <b>una</b> ciudad <i>a city</i> <b>unas</b> zanahorias <i>(some) carrots</i>

**CLAUSE** A construction that contains a subject and a verb.

**Main (Independent) clause** A clause that can stand on its own because it expresses a complete thought.

**Subordinate (Dependent) clause** A clause that cannot stand on its own because it does not express a complete thought.

**COMPARATIVE** The form of adjectives and adverbs used to compare two nouns or actions.

**CONJUGATION** The different forms of a verb for a particular tense or mood. A present indicative conjugation:

**CONJUNCTION** An expression that connects words, phrases, or clauses.

**DIRECT OBJECT** The noun or pronoun that receives the action of a verb.

**GENDER** A grammatical category of words. In Spanish there are two genders: masculine and feminine. Here are a few examples.

**IMPERATIVE** See Mood.

**IMPERFECT (IMPERFECTO)** In Spanish a verb tense that expresses a past action with no specific beginning or ending.

**Busco una muchacha.**  
*I'm looking for a girl.*

Si yo fuera rica, **me compraría una casa.**  
*If I were rich, I would buy a house.*

Busco a la muchacha **que juega al tenis.**  
*I'm looking for the girl who plays tennis.*

**Si yo fuera rico,** me compraría una casa.  
*If I were rich, I would buy a house.*

Luis es **menos hablador** que Julián.  
*Luis is less talkative than Julián.*

Él corre **más rápido** que Julián.  
*He runs faster than Julián.*

(yo) hablo	(nosotros/as) hablamos
(tú) hablas	(vosotros/as) habláis
(Ud., él/ella) habla	(Uds., ellos/as) hablan
<i>I speak</i>	<i>we speak</i>
<i>you (fam. sing.) speak</i>	<i>you (fam. pl.) speak</i>
<i>you (form. sing.) speak</i>	<i>you (pl. fam. &amp; form.) speak</i>
<i>he/she speaks</i>	<i>they speak</i>

Cristóbal y Diana  
*Cristóbal and Diana*

Hace frío, **pero** hace buen tiempo.  
*It's cold, but it's nice out.*

Veo **la caja.**  
*I see the box.*

**La veo.**  
*I see it.*

ARTICLES AND NOUNS:	MASCULINE <b>el</b> disco compacto	FEMININE <b>la</b> cinta
PRONOUNS:	<b>él</b>	<b>ella</b>
ADJECTIVES:	bonito, listo	bonita, lista
PAST PARTICIPLES:	El informe está <b>escrito.</b>	La composición está <b>escrita.</b>

<p><b>IMPERSONAL CONSTRUCTION</b> One that contains a third-person singular verb but no specific subject in Spanish. The subject of English impersonal constructions is generally <i>it</i>.</p>	<p><b>Es importante que...</b> <i>It is important that . . .</i></p> <p><b>Es necesario que...</b> <i>It is necessary that . . .</i></p>
<p><b>INDICATIVE</b> See Mood.</p>	
<p><b>INDIRECT OBJECT</b> The noun or pronoun that indicates for whom or to whom an action is performed. In Spanish, the indirect object pronoun must always be included. The noun that the pronoun stands for may be included for emphasis or clarification.</p>	<p>Marcos <b>le</b> da el suéter a <b>Raquel</b>. / Marcos <b>le</b> da el suéter. <i>Marcos gives the sweater to Raquel. / Marcos gives her the sweater.</i></p>
<p><b>INFINITIVE</b> The form of a verb introduced in English by <i>to</i>: <i>to play, to sell, to come</i>. In Spanish dictionaries, the infinitive form of the verb appears as the main entry.</p>	<p>Luisa va a <b>comprar</b> un periódico. <i>Luisa is going to buy a newspaper.</i></p>
<p><b>MOOD</b> A set of categories for verbs indicating the attitude of the speaker towards what he or she is saying.</p>	
<p><b>Imperative mood</b> A verb form expressing a command.</p>	<p>¡<b>Ten</b> cuidado! <i>Be careful!</i></p>
<p><b>Indicative mood</b> A verb form denoting actions or states considered facts.</p>	<p><b>Voy</b> a la biblioteca. <i>I am going to the library.</i></p>
<p><b>Subjunctive mood</b> A verb form, uncommon in English, used primarily in subordinate clauses after expressions of desire, doubt, or emotion. Spanish constructions with the subjunctive have many possible English equivalents.</p>	<p>Quiero que <b>vayas</b> inmediatamente. <i>I want you to go immediately.</i></p>
<p><b>NOUN</b> A word that denotes a person, place, thing, or idea. Proper nouns are capitalized names.</p>	<p><b>abogado, ciudad, periódico, libertad, Luisa</b> <i>lawyer, city, newspaper, freedom, Luisa</i></p>
<p><b>NUMBER</b></p>	
<p><b>Cardinal number</b> A number that expresses an amount.</p>	<p><b>una</b> silla, <b>tres</b> estudiantes <i>one chair, three students</i></p>
<p><b>Ordinal number</b> A number that indicates position in a series.</p>	<p>la <b>primera</b> silla, el <b>tercer</b> estudiante <i>the first chair, the third student</i></p>
<p><b>PAST PARTICIPLE</b> The form of a verb used in compound tenses (see Perfect Tenses). Used with forms of <i>to have</i> or <i>to be</i> in English and with <b>ser</b>, <b>estar</b> or <b>haber</b> in Spanish.</p>	<p><b>comido, terminado, perdido</b> <i>eaten, finished, lost</i></p>
<p><b>PERFECT TENSES</b> Compound tenses that combine the auxiliary verb <b>haber</b> with a past participle.</p>	
<p><b>Present perfect indicative</b> This form uses a present indicative form of <b>haber</b>. The use of the Spanish present perfect generally parallels that of the English present perfect.</p>	<p>No <b>he viajado</b> nunca a México. <i>I've never traveled to Mexico.</i></p>
<p><b>Past perfect indicative</b> This form uses <b>haber</b> in the imperfect tense to talk about something that had or had not been done before a given time in the past.</p>	<p>Antes de 1997, <b>no había estudiado</b> español. <i>Before 1997, I hadn't studied Spanish.</i></p>



**Present perfect subjunctive** This form uses the present subjunctive of **haber** to express a present perfect action when the subjunctive is required.

¡Ojalá que Marisa **haya llegado** a su destino!  
*I hope Marisa **has arrived** at her destination!*

**PERSON** The form of a pronoun or verb that indicates the person involved in an action.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	<i>I / yo</i>	<i>we / nosotros/as</i>
SECOND PERSON	<i>you / tú, Ud.</i>	<i>you / vosotros/as, Uds.</i>
THIRD PERSON	<i>he, she / él, ella</i>	<i>they / ellos, ellas</i>

**PREPOSITION** A word or phrase that specifies the relationship of one word (usually a noun or pronoun) to another. The relationship is usually spatial or temporal.

**a** la escuela  
*to school*  
**cerca de** la biblioteca  
*near the library*  
**con** él  
*with him*  
**antes de** la medianoche  
*before midnight*

**PRETERITE (PRETÉRITO)** In Spanish, a verb tense that expresses a past action with a specific beginning and ending.

**Salí** para Roma el jueves.  
*I left for Rome on Thursday.*

**PRONOUN** A word that refers to a person (I, you) or that is used in place of one or more nouns.

**Demonstrative pronoun** A pronoun that singles out a particular person or thing.

Aquí están dos libros. **Este** es interesante, pero **ese** es aburrido.  
*Here are two books. **This one** is interesting, but **that one** is boring.*

**Interrogative pronoun** A pronoun used to ask a question.

¿**Quién** es él?  
*Who is he?*  
¿**Qué** prefieres?  
*What do you prefer?*

**Object pronoun** A pronoun that replaces a direct object noun or an indirect object noun. Both direct and indirect object pronouns can be used together in the same sentence. However, when the pronoun **le** is used with **lo** or **la**, it changes to **se**.

Veo a **Alejandro**. **Lo** veo.  
*I see **Alejandro**. I see **him**.*  
**Le** doy el libro (a **Juana**).  
*I give the book **to Juana**.*  
**Se lo** doy (a **ella**).  
*I give **it** to **her**.*

**Reflexive pronoun** A pronoun that represents the same person as the subject of the verb.

**Me** miro en el espejo.  
*I look at **myself** in the mirror.*

**Relative pronoun** A pronoun that introduces a dependent clause and denotes a noun already mentioned.

El hombre con **quien** hablaba era mi vecino.  
*The man with **whom** I was talking was my neighbor.*  
Aquí está el bolígrafo **que** buscas.  
*Here is the pen (**that**) you are looking for.*

**Subject pronoun** A pronoun representing the person or thing performing the action of a verb.

**Lucas y Julia** juegan al tenis.  
***Lucas and Julia** are playing tennis.*  
**Ellos** juegan al tenis.  
***They** are playing tennis.*

**SUBJECT** The word(s) denoting the person, place, or thing performing an action or existing in a state.

**Sara** trabaja aquí.

*Sara works here.*

¡**Buenos Aires** es una ciudad magnífica!

*Buenos Aires is a great city!*

Mis **libros** y mi **computadora** están allí.

*My books and my computer are over there.*

**SUBJUNCTIVE** See Mood.

**SUPERLATIVE** The form of adjectives or adverbs used to compare three or more nouns or actions. In English, the superlative is marked by *most*, *least*, or *-est*.

Escogí el vestido **más caro**.

*I chose the most expensive dress.*

Ana es la persona **menos habladora** que conozco.

*Ana is the least talkative person I know.*

**TENSE** The form of a verb indicating time: present, past, or future.

Raúl **era, es** y siempre **será** mi mejor amigo.

*Raúl was, is, and always will be my best friend.*

**VERB** A word that reports an action or state.

Ella **llegó**.

*She arrived.*

Ella **estaba** cansada.

*She was tired.*

**Auxiliary verb** A verb in conjunction with a participle to convey distinctions of tense and mood. In Spanish, this auxiliary verb is **haber**.

**Han** viajado por todas partes del mundo.

*They have traveled everywhere in the world.*

**Reflexive verb** A verb whose subject and object are the same.

Él **se corta** la cara cuando **se afeita**.

*He cuts himself when he shaves (himself).*