

preterite of stem-changing verbs

yo	-i
tu	-iste
ud/el/ella	o st-ch
nosotros/as	-imos
vosotros/as	-isteis
uds/ellos/ellas	-eron st-ch
stem changes in PR go from:	e>i or o>u
stem changes in PR happen:	in third person singular and plural
stem changes in PR only happen:	in -ir stem changing verbs, not in -ar or -er

irregular comparatives and superlatives

	adjectives
bueno/a	good
malo/a	bad
grande	big; old
pequeno/a	small; young
joven	young
viejo/a	old
	comparative
mejor	better
peor	worse
mayor	older
menor	younger
	superlative
el/la mejor	the best
el/la peor	the worst
el/la mayor	the oldest
el/la menor	the youngest

double object pronouns

direct and indirect object pronouns
replace nouns

indirect object pronouns singular:
me, te, le (se)

indirect object pronouns plural:
nos, os, les (se)

direct object pronouns
lo, la, los, las

if object pronouns are used together
indirect before direct pronoun

indirect object pronouns le and les
always change when coming before all direct pronouns

se can be clarified by
subject pronouns in third tenses

double object pronouns (DOPs):
are to be placed before a conjugated verb

with infinitives and present participles, double object pronouns can:
be placed before conjugated verb or attached to the end

accent marks
added to maintain stress in DOPs attached to infinitives and present participles

tidbits to compare and superb

when grande and pequeno/a refer to **age**,

use the **irregular** comp/super forms, mayor/menor

when grande and pequeno/a refer to **size**,

use regular forms mas grande/mas pequeno/a.

tidbits to compare and superb (cont)

bien and mal
have same comparative forms as bueno/a and malo/a.

saber and conocer

saber means
knowing a fact or facts, pieces of information, or knowing how to do something.

conocer means
to be **familiar** with; expresses familiarity or acquaintance (or lack thereof) with a person, place, or thing.

saber and conocer conjugation

	saber	conocer
yo	se	conozco
tu	sabes	conoces
ud/el/ella	sabe	conoce
nosotros/as	sabemos	conocemos
vosotros/as	sabeis	conoceis
uds/ellos/ellas	saben	conocen

tidbits to know

when direct object of conocer is a **person/pet**, the personal a is used.

the **yo** forms of saber and conocer are irregular in the present tense.

verbs that have the '-zco' like conocer

ofrecer (to offer)	ofrezco
paracer (to seem)	parezco
conducir (to drive)	conduzco, -cimos, -cis

verbs that have the '-zco' like conocer (cont)

traducir (to translate)
traduzco, -**cimos, -cis**

conducir and traducir are -ir verbs, so they differ in their nos- and vos-forms.

comparatives, superlatives

comparisons of inequality are formed
by placing **mas** or **menos** before adverbs, adjectives, or nouns, and **que** after them.

comparisons with numerical values
use **de** before the number being used.

verbs with comparisons of inequality

[verb] + mas/menos que

mas (que)
more (than)

menos (que)
less (than)

comparisons of equality are formed
tan + [adv,adj] + **como**

comparisons of equality are formed
tanto/a(s) + [sing. noun, plur.noun] + **como**

verbs with comparisons of equality
formed by placing **tanto como** after the verb (tanto does not conform to number or gender)

tanto como
as much as

superlatives

e/la/los/las + [noun] + mas/menos + [adjective] + de

definite article overshadows the noun

de = in or of

noun can be omitted if it is clear to who/what superlative refers to

absolute superlatives ends in -isimo, which is equivalent to extremely/very + [adj or adv]. **sp-ch**



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Published 20th March, 2018.

Last updated 20th March, 2018.

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