

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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Page 2 of 2.

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