

# SPANISH 1 BASIC GRAMMAR REVIEW

\*\*\* must “agree” with or match the noun in both:

- 1) gender (masculine vs. feminine), and
- 2) number (singular vs. plural)

**Definite articles – the four words for “THE”**

	Singular	Plural
<b>Masculine</b>		
<b>Feminine</b>		

**Indefinite articles – the words for A/AN/SOME (some is the plural of a/an)**

	Singular (a/an)	Plural (some)
<b>Masculine</b>		
<b>Feminine</b>		

**This/These as the subject of a sentence**

	Singular (a/an)	Plural (some)
<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Éste</b>	<b>Éstos</b>
<b>Feminine</b>	<b>Ésta</b>	<b>Éstas</b>

**Familiar:**

Use FAMILIAR pronouns and verbs when talking to someone who is in a position of equal or lesser authority or is younger than you.

**Formal:**

Use FORMAL pronouns and verbs when talking to someone who has greater authority than you, who is older, or with whom you should be polite

## Subject Pronouns

<b>I</b>	<b>Yo</b>	<b>We</b>	<b>Nosotros (as)</b>
<b>YOU</b> (singular familiar) used when talking to one person in a familiar situation	<b>Tú</b>	<b>YOU</b> (plural familiar) used when talking to more than one person in a familiar situation. This form is only used in SPAIN	<b>Vosotros (as)</b>
<b>YOU</b> (singular formal) used when talking to one person in a formal situation	<b>Usted (Ud.)</b>	<b>YOU</b> (plural in every place) used when talking to more than one person. This form is FORMAL in SPAIN, but the rest of the world uses it for You Plural (as in you all) in all situations	<b>Ustedes (Uds.)</b>
He  She	<b>Él</b>  <b>Ella</b>	<b>They</b>	<b>Ellos (as)</b>