

## 6.1 Saber and conocer

### ANTE TODO

Spanish has two verbs that mean *to know*: **saber** and **conocer**. They cannot be used interchangeably. Note the irregular **yo** forms.

### The verbs saber and conocer

	<b>saber</b> (to know)	<b>conocer</b> (to know)	
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	<b>sé</b>	<b>conozco</b>
	tú	<b>sabes</b>	<b>conoces</b>
	Ud./él/ella	<b>sabe</b>	<b>conoce</b>
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	<b>sabemos</b>	<b>conocemos</b>
	vosotros/as	<b>sabéis</b>	<b>conocéis</b>
	Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>saben</b>	<b>conocen</b>

- ▶ **Saber** means *to know a fact or piece(s) of information or to know how to do something*.

No **sé** tu número de teléfono.  
I don't know your telephone number.

Mi hermana **sabe** hablar francés.  
My sister knows how to speak French.

- ▶ **Conocer** means *to know or be familiar/acquainted with a person, place, or thing*.

¿**Conoces** la ciudad de Nueva York?  
Do you know New York City?

No **conozco** a tu amigo Esteban.  
I don't know your friend Esteban.

- ▶ When the direct object of **conocer** is a person or pet, the personal **a** is used.

¿Conoces La Habana? *but*

¿Conoces **a** Celia Cruz?  
Do you know Celia Cruz?

- ▶ **¡Atención!** **Parecer** (to seem) and **ofrecer** (to offer) are conjugated like **conocer**.

- ▶ **¡Atención!** **Conducir** (to drive) and **traducir** (to translate) also have an irregular **yo** form, but since they are **-ir** verbs, they are conjugated differently from **conocer**.

**conducir**  
**traducir**

**conduzco, conduces, conduce, conducimos, conducís, conducen**  
**traduzco, traduces, traduce, traducimos, traducís, traducen**

### ¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the appropriate forms of these verbs.

#### saber

- José no sabe la hora.
- Sara y yo \_\_\_\_\_ jugar al tenis.
- ¿Por qué no \_\_\_\_\_ tú estos verbos?
- Mis padres \_\_\_\_\_ hablar japonés.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ a qué hora es la clase.
- Usted no \_\_\_\_\_ dónde vivo.
- Mi hermano no \_\_\_\_\_ nadar.
- Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ muchas cosas.

#### conocer

- Usted y yo conocemos bien Miami.
- ¿Tú \_\_\_\_\_ a mi amigo Manuel?
- Sergio y Taydé \_\_\_\_\_ mi pueblo.
- Emiliano \_\_\_\_\_ a mis padres.
- Yo \_\_\_\_\_ muy bien el centro.
- ¿Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ la tienda Gigante?
- Nosotras \_\_\_\_\_ una playa hermosa.
- ¿Usted \_\_\_\_\_ a mi profesora?

## REVIEW

### Direct object nouns and pronouns



- ▶ A direct object noun receives the action of the verb directly and generally follows the verb. In the example above, the direct object noun answers the question *What are Juan Carlos and Jimena taking?*
- ▶ When a direct object noun in Spanish is a person or a pet, it is preceded by the word **a**. This is called the personal **a**; there is no English equivalent for this construction.  

Mariela mira <b>a</b> Carlos. Mariela is watching Carlos.	Mariela mira televisión. Mariela is watching TV.
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- ▶ In the first sentence above, the personal **a** is required because the direct object is a person. In the second sentence, the personal **a** is not required because the direct object is a place, not a person.



- ▶ Direct object pronouns are words that replace direct object nouns. Like English, Spanish uses a direct object pronoun to avoid repeating a noun already mentioned.

	DIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN
Maribel hace	las maletas.	Maribel <b>las</b> hace.
Felipe compra	el sombrero.	Felipe <b>lo</b> compra.
Vicky tiene	la llave.	Vicky <b>la</b> tiene.

### Direct object pronouns

#### SINGULAR

**me** me  
**te** you  
**lo** you  
**lo** him; it  
**la** you her; it

#### PLURAL

**nos** us  
**os** you (fam.)  
**los** you (m., form.)  
**los** them (m.)  
**las** you (f., form.)  
**las** them (f.)

► In affirmative sentences, direct object pronouns generally appear before the conjugated verb. In negative sentences, the pronoun is placed between the word **no** and the verb.

Adela practica <b>el tenis</b> .	Gabriela no tiene <b>las llaves</b> .
Adela <b>lo</b> practica.	Gabriela <b>no las</b> tiene.
Carmen compra <b>los pasajes</b> .	Diego no hace <b>las maletas</b> .
Carmen <b>los</b> compra.	Diego <b>no las</b> hace.

► When the verb is an infinitive construction, such as **ir a + [infinitive]**, the direct object pronoun can be placed before the conjugated form or attached to the infinitive.

Ellos van a escribir <b>unas postales</b> .	Ellos <b>las</b> van a escribir.	Ellos van a escribirlas.
Lidia quiere ver <b>una película</b> .	Lidia <b>la</b> quiere ver.	Lidia quiere verla.

► When the verb is in the present progressive, the direct object pronoun can be placed before the conjugated form or attached to the present participle. **¡Atención!** When a direct object pronoun is attached to the present participle, an accent mark is added to maintain the proper stress.

Gerardo está leyendo <b>la lección</b> .	Gerardo <b>la</b> está leyendo.	Gerardo está leyéndola.
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### ¡INTÉNTALO!

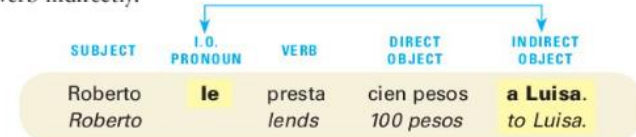
Choose the correct direct object pronoun for each sentence.

- Tienes el libro de español. *c*
  - La tienes.
  - Los tienes.
  - Lo tienes.
- Voy a ver el partido de baloncesto.
  - Voy a verlo.
  - Voy a verte.
  - Voy a vernos.
- El artista quiere dibujar a Luisa con su mamá.
  - Quiere dibujarme.
  - Quiere dibujarla.
  - Quiere dibujarlas.
- Marcos busca la llave.
  - Me busca.
  - La busca.
  - Las busca.
- Rita me lleva al aeropuerto y también lleva a Tomás.
  - Nos lleva.
  - Las lleva.
  - Te lleva.
- Puedo oír a Gerardo y a Miguel.
  - Puedo oírte.
  - Puedo oírlos.
  - Puedo oírlo.
- Quieren estudiar la gramática.
  - Quieren estudiarnos.
  - Quieren estudiarlo.
  - Quieren estudiarla.
- ¿Practicas los verbos irregulares?
  - ¿Los practicas?
  - ¿Las practicas?
  - ¿Lo practicas?
- Ignacio ve la película.
  - La ve.
  - Lo ve.
  - Las ve.
- Sandra va a invitar a Mario a la excursión. También me va a invitar a mí.
  - Los va a invitar.
  - Lo va a invitar.
  - Nos va a invitar.

## 6.2 Indirect object pronouns

### ANTE TODO

In **Lección 5**, you learned that a direct object receives the action of the verb directly. In contrast, an indirect object receives the action of the verb indirectly.



An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that answers the question *to whom* or *for whom* an action is done. In the preceding example, the indirect object answers this question:

**¿A quién le presta Roberto cien pesos?** *To whom does Roberto lend 100 pesos?*

### Indirect object pronouns

#### Singular forms

<b>me</b>	(to, for) <i>me</i>
<b>te</b>	(to, for) <i>you</i> (fam.)
<b>le</b>	(to, for) <i>you</i> (form.)
	(to, for) <i>him; her</i>

#### Plural forms

<b>nos</b>	(to, for) <i>us</i>
<b>os</b>	(to, for) <i>you</i> (fam.)
<b>les</b>	(to, for) <i>you</i> (form.)
	(to, for) <i>them</i>

► **¡Atención!** The forms of indirect object pronouns for the first and second persons (**me, te, nos, os**) are the same as the direct object pronouns. Indirect object pronouns agree in number with the corresponding nouns, but not in gender.

Bueno, le doy un descuento.



Acabo de mostrarles que sí sabemos regatear.



### Using indirect object pronouns

► Spanish speakers commonly use both an indirect object pronoun and the noun to which it refers in the same sentence. This is done to emphasize and clarify to whom the pronoun refers.

I.O. PRONOUN	INDIRECT OBJECT	I.O. PRONOUN	INDIRECT OBJECT
Ella <b>le</b> vende la ropa <b>a Elena</b> .		<b>Les</b> prestamos el dinero <b>a Inés y a Álex</b> .	

► Indirect object pronouns are also used without the indirect object noun when the person for whom the action is being done is known.

Ana **le** presta la falda **a Elena**.  
*Ana lends her skirt to Elena.*

También **le** presta unos jeans.  
*She also lends her a pair of jeans.*

- ▶ Indirect object pronouns are usually placed before the conjugated form of the verb. In negative sentences the pronoun is placed between **no** and the conjugated verb.

Martín **me** compra un regalo.  
Martín is buying me a gift.

Eva **no me** escribe cartas.  
Eva doesn't write me letters.

- ▶ When a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive or the present progressive, the indirect object pronoun may be placed before the conjugated verb or attached to the infinitive or present participle. **¡Atención!** When an indirect object pronoun is attached to a present participle, an accent mark is added to maintain the proper stress.

Él no quiere **pagarte**.  
Él no **te** quiere pagar.  
He does not want to pay you.

Él está **escribiéndole** una postal a ella.  
Él **le** está escribiendo una postal a ella.  
He is writing a postcard to her.

- ▶ Because the indirect object pronouns **le** and **les** have multiple meanings, Spanish speakers often clarify to whom the pronouns refer with the preposition **a** + [pronoun] or **a** + [noun].

**UNCLARIFIED STATEMENTS**  
Yo **le** compro un abrigo.

Ella **le** describe un libro.

**UNCLARIFIED STATEMENTS**

Él **les** vende unos sombreros.

Ellos **les** hablan muy claro.

**CLARIFIED STATEMENTS**

Yo **le** compro un abrigo **a usted/él/ella**.

Ella **le** describe un libro **a Juan**.

**CLARIFIED STATEMENTS**

Él **les** vende unos sombreros **a ustedes/ellos/ellas**.

Ellos **les** hablan muy claro **a los clientes**.

- ▶ The irregular verbs **dar** (to give) and **decir** (to say; to tell) are often used with indirect object pronouns.

### The verbs dar and decir

	Singular forms		Plural forms	
	dar	decir	dar	decir
yo	<b>doy</b>	<b>digo</b>	nosotros/as	<b>damos</b> <b>decimos</b>
tú	<b>das</b>	<b>dices</b>	vosotros/as	<b>dais</b> <b>decís</b>
Ud./él/ella	<b>da</b>	<b>dice</b>	Uds./ellos/ellas	<b>dan</b> <b>dicen</b>

**Me dan** una fiesta cada año.  
They give (throw) me a party every year.

Voy a **darle** consejos.  
I'm going to give her advice.

**Te digo** la verdad.  
I'm telling you the truth.

No **les digo** mentiras a mis padres.  
I don't tell lies to my parents.

**¡INTÉNTALO!** Use the cues in parentheses to provide the correct indirect object pronoun for each sentence.

- Juan le quiere dar un regalo. (to Elena)
- María \_\_\_\_\_ prepara un café. (for us)
- Beatriz y Felipe \_\_\_\_\_ escriben desde (from) Cuba. (to me)
- Marta y yo \_\_\_\_\_ compramos unos guantes. (for them)
- Los vendedores \_\_\_\_\_ venden ropa. (to you, fam. sing.)
- La dependienta \_\_\_\_\_ muestra los guantes. (to us)

## 6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs

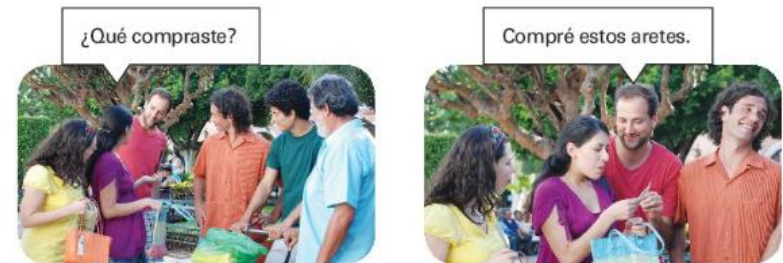
### ANTE TODO

In order to talk about events in the past, Spanish uses two simple tenses: the preterite and the imperfect. In this lesson, you will learn how to form the preterite tense, which is used to express actions or states completed in the past.

### Preterite of regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs

	-ar verbs comprar	-er verbs vender	-ir verbs escribir	
SINGULAR FORMS	yo	compré / bought	vendí / sold	escribí / wrote
	tú	compraste	vendiste	escribiste
	Ud./él/ella	compró	vendió	escribió
PLURAL FORMS	nosotros/as	compramos	vendimos	escribimos
	vosotros/as	comprasteis	vendisteis	escribisteis
	Uds./ellos/ellas	compraron	vendieron	escribieron

- ▶ **¡Atención!** The **yo** and **Ud./él/ella** forms of all three conjugations have written accents on the last syllable to show that it is stressed.
- ▶ As the chart shows, the endings for regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs are identical in the preterite.



- ▶ Note that the **nosotros/as** forms of regular **-ar** and **-ir** verbs in the preterite are identical to the present tense forms. Context will help you determine which tense is being used.

En invierno **compramos** ropa.  
In the winter, we buy clothing.

Anoche **compramos** unos zapatos.  
Last night we bought some shoes.

- ▶ **-Ar** and **-er** verbs that have a stem change in the present tense are regular in the preterite. They do *not* have a stem change.

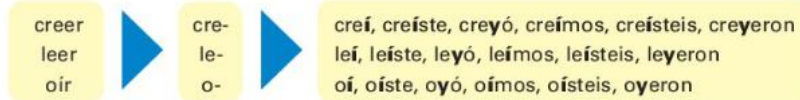
	PRESENT	PRETERITE
<b>cerrar</b> (e:ie)	La tienda <b>cierra</b> a las seis.	La tienda <b>cerró</b> a las seis.
<b>volver</b> (o:ue)	Carlitos <b>vuelve</b> tarde.	Carlitos <b>volvió</b> tarde.
<b>jugar</b> (u:ue)	Él <b>juega</b> al fútbol.	Él <b>jugó</b> al fútbol.

- ▶ **¡Atención!** **-Ir** verbs that have a stem change in the present tense also have a stem change in the preterite.

- Verbs that end in **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** have a spelling change in the first person singular (**yo** form) in the preterite.



- Except for the **yo** form, all other forms of **-car**, **-gar**, and **-zar** verbs are regular in the preterite.
- Three other verbs—**creer**, **leer**, and **oír**—have spelling changes in the preterite. The **i** of the verb endings of **creer**, **leer**, and **oír** carries an accent in the **yo**, **tú**, **nosotros/as**, and **vosotros/as** forms, and changes to **y** in the **Ud./él/ella** and **Uds./ellos/ellas** forms.



- **Ver** is regular in the preterite, but none of its forms has an accent.  
**ver** → vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

### Words commonly used with the preterite

<b>anoche</b> <i>last night</i>	<b>pasado/a (adj.)</b> <i>last; past</i>
<b>anteayer</b> <i>the day before yesterday</i>	<b>el año pasado</b> <i>last year</i>
<b>ayer</b> <i>yesterday</i>	<b>la semana pasada</b> <i>last week</i>
<b>de repente</b> <i>suddenly</i>	<b>una vez</b> <i>once; one time</i>
<b>desde... hasta...</b> <i>from... until...</i>	<b>dos veces</b> <i>twice; two times</i>
	<b>ya</b> <i>already</i>

**Ayer** llegué a Santiago de Cuba.  
*Yesterday I arrived in Santiago de Cuba.*

**Anoche** oí un ruido extraño.  
*Last night I heard a strange noise.*

- **Acabar de + [infinitive]** is used to say that something has just occurred. Note that **acabar** is in the present tense in this construction.

**Acabo de comprar** una falda.  
*I just bought a skirt.*

**Acabas de ir** de compras.  
*You just went shopping.*

SO ¡INTÉNTALO! Provide the appropriate preterite forms of the verbs.

	<b>comer</b>	<b>salir</b>	<b>comenzar</b>	<b>leer</b>
1. ellas	comieron	salieron	comenzaron	leyeron
2. tú	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. usted	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. nosotros	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. yo	_____	_____	_____	_____

## 6.4 Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

### Demonstrative adjectives

**ANTE TODO** In Spanish, as in English, demonstrative adjectives are words that “demonstrate” or “point out” nouns. Demonstrative adjectives precede the nouns they modify and, like other Spanish adjectives you have studied, agree with them in gender and number. Observe these examples and then study the chart below.

**esta** camisa *this shirt*      **ese** vendedor *that salesman*      **aquellos** zapatos *those shoes (over there)*

### Demonstrative adjectives

Singular		Plural		
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE	
<b>este</b>	<b>esta</b>	<b>estos</b>	<b>estas</b>	<i>this; these</i>
<b>ese</b>	<b>esa</b>	<b>esos</b>	<b>esas</b>	<i>that; those</i>
<b>aquel</b>	<b>aquella</b>	<b>aquellos</b>	<b>aquellas</b>	<i>that; those (over there)</i>

- There are three sets of demonstrative adjectives. To determine which one to use, you must establish the relationship between the speaker and the thing(s) being pointed out.
- The demonstrative adjectives **este**, **esta**, **estos**, and **estas** are used to point out things that are close to the speaker and the listener.



- The demonstrative adjectives **ese**, **esa**, **esos**, and **esas** are used to point out things that are not close in space and time to the speaker. They may, however, be close to the listener.



- The demonstrative adjectives **aquel**, **aquella**, **aquellos**, and **aquellas** are used to point out things that are far away from the speaker and the listener.



Aquel auto es de mi hermana.

## Demonstrative pronouns

- Demonstrative pronouns are identical to their corresponding demonstrative adjectives, with the exception that they carry an accent mark on the stressed vowel.

### Demonstrative pronouns

Singular		Plural	
MASCULINE	FEMININE	MASCULINE	FEMININE
éste	ésta	éstos	éstas
ése	ésa	esos	esas
aqué!l	aqué!lla	aqué!llos	aqué!llas

—¿Quieres comprar **este** suéter?  
Do you want to buy this sweater?

—No, no quiero **éste**. Quiero **ése**.  
No, I don't want this one. I want that one.

—¿Vas a leer **estas** revistas?  
Are you going to read these magazines?

—Sí, voy a leer **éstas**. También voy a leer **aqué!llas**.  
Yes, I'm going to read these. I'll also read those (over there).

- **¡Atención!** Like demonstrative adjectives, demonstrative pronouns agree in gender and number with the corresponding noun.

**Este libro** es de Pablito.

**Éstos** son de Juana.

- There are three neuter demonstrative pronouns: **esto**, **eso**, and **aquello**. These forms refer to unidentified or unspecified things, situations, ideas, and concepts. They do not change in gender or number and never carry an accent mark.

—¿Qué es **esto**?  
What's this?

—**Eso** es interesante.  
That's interesting.

—**Aquello** es bonito.  
That's pretty.



### ¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the correct form of the demonstrative adjective for these nouns.

- la falda / este esta falda
- los estudiantes / este \_\_\_\_\_
- los países / aquel \_\_\_\_\_
- la ventana / ese \_\_\_\_\_
- los periodistas / ese \_\_\_\_\_
- el chico / aquel \_\_\_\_\_
- las sandalias / este \_\_\_\_\_
- las chicas / aquel \_\_\_\_\_

9

# Recapitulación



Diagnostics

Review the grammar concepts you have learned in this lesson by completing these activities.

**Completar** Complete the chart with the correct preterite or infinitive form of the verbs. **30 pts.**

Infinitive	yo	ella	ellos
			tomaron
		abrió	
comprender			
	lei		
pagar			

**En la tienda** Look at the drawing and complete the conversation with demonstrative adjectives and pronouns. **14 pts.**



**CLIENTE** Buenos días, señorita. Deseo comprar (1) \_\_\_\_\_ corbata.

**VENDEDORA** Muy bien, señor. ¿No le interesa mirar (2) \_\_\_\_\_ trajes que están allá? Hay unos que hacen juego con la corbata.

**CLIENTE** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ de allá son de lana, ¿no? Prefiero ver (4) \_\_\_\_\_ traje marrón que está detrás de usted.

**VENDEDORA** Estupendo. Como puede ver, es de seda. Cuesta ciento ochenta dólares.

**CLIENTE** Ah... eh... no, creo que sólo voy a comprar la corbata, gracias.

**VENDEDORA** Bueno... si busca algo más económico, hay rebaja en (5) \_\_\_\_\_ sombreros. Cuestan sólo treinta dólares.

**CLIENTE** ¡Magnífico! Me gusta (6) \_\_\_\_\_, el blanco que está hasta arriba (at the top). Y quiero pagar todo con (7) \_\_\_\_\_ tarjeta.

**VENDEDORA** Sí, señor. Ahora mismo le traigo el sombrero.

## RESUMEN GRAMATICAL

### 6.1 Saber and conocer p. 200

saber	conocer
sé	conozco
sabes	conoces
sabe	conoce
sabemos	conocemos
sabéis	conocéis
saben	conocen

- saber = to know facts/how to do something  
► conocer = to know a person, place, or thing

### 6.2 Indirect object pronouns pp. 202–203

Indirect object pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	nos
te	os
le	les

- dar = doy, das, da, damos, dais, dan  
► decir (ei) = digo, dices, dice, decimos, decís, dicen

### 6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs pp. 206–207

comprar	vender	escribir
compré	vendí	escribí
compraste	vendiste	escribiste
compró	vendió	escribió
comparamos	vendimos	escribimos
comprasteis	vendisteis	escribisteis
compraron	vendieron	escribieron

Verbs with spelling changes in the preterite

- -car: buscar → yo **busqué**  
► -gar: llegar → yo **llegué**  
► -zar: empezar → yo **empecé**  
► -eer: creel, creiste, creyó, creímos, creísteis, creyeron  
► -eer: leer, leí, leíste, leyó, leímos, leísteis, leyeron  
► -oir: oír, oíste, oyó, oímos, oísteis, oyeron  
► -er: vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

### 6.4 Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns pp. 210–211

Demonstrative adjectives

Singular		Plural	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
este	esta	estos	estas
ese	esa	esos	esas
aquel	aquella	aquellos	aquellas

Demonstrative pronouns

Singular		Plural	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
éste	ésta	éstos	éstas
ése	ésa	esos	esas
aqué!l	aqué!lla	aqué!llos	aqué!llas

10