

S2 Apuntes 2.21: Ordinal Numbers

1. Ordinal numbers are placed before the noun and agree in number and gender with the noun. Before a singular, masculine noun "primero" and "tercero" change to _____ and _____.

1st =

6th =

last =

2nd =

7th =

3rd =

8th =

4th =

9th =

5th =

10th =

S2 Apuntes 2.22: Present Progressive vs. Past Progressive

1. The present progressive is a form of _____ in the present tense and a _____. It means to be doing.
2. The forms of *estar* in the present tense are:
3. The regular present participle ending for -ar verbs is _____, and for -er/-ir verbs is _____. These endings mean _____ in English.
4. Some verbs require a _____ ending so that there are not 3 vowels in a row. Some of these verbs are:

to fall =	
to hear =	to think, believe =
to bring =	to read =
5. Stem-changing -ar/-er verbs do not stem change in the present participle, but stem-changing -ir verbs do. -Ir verbs that change e—ie and e—i in the present tense change e--_____ in the present participle, and -ir verbs that change o—ue in the present tense change o--_____ in the present participle. The following verbs also stem-change in the present participle: *decir*—_____; *venir*--_____; *poder*—_____.
6. Examples: I am talking.
He is falling asleep.

Past Progressive.

1. The past progressive is the _____ tense of the verb *estar* and a present participle (-ando/-iendo/yendo). It means was/were doing.

2. *estar* (imperfect tense) =

yo

nosotros

tú

vosotros

él, ella, Ud.

ellos, ellas, Uds.

3. Examples: You (fam.) were hearing.

We were repeating.

S2 Apuntes 2.23: Preterite vs. Imperfect

1. The preterite shows _____ action in the past that has a definite _____ and _____.
2. Some expressions that clearly show that the preterite is needed are:
 - a. one time =
 - b. one day =
 - c. yesterday =
 - d. last night =
 - e. the day before yest. =
 - f. last year =
 - g. on Friday =
 - h. at two o'clock =
 - i. three days ago =
 - j. on May 8th =
3. The imperfect shows _____ or _____ action in the past that has no definite beginning or end.
4. Some expressions that clearly show that the imperfect is needed are:
 - a. sometimes =
 - b. everyday =
 - c. each day =
 - d. often =
 - e. always =
 - f. while =
 - g. on Tuesdays =
 - h. it was two o'clock =
 - i. many times =
 - j. it was May 8th =
 - k. once in a while =
 - l. I was sad. =
 - m. I was tall. =
 - n. I was 10 years old. =
5. With the conjunction "cuando" both a verb in the preterite and a verb in the imperfect are generally used in the sentence. The interrupted activity (what someone was/were doing) is in the imperfect, and the interruption is in the preterite. Example: Yo enseñaba mi lección cuando Paco se durmió.
I was teaching my lesson when Paco fell asleep.
6. With the conjunctions "que" or "mientras", you have to read the whole sentence to determine if a verb is already conjugated in the sentence and determine if it needs the opposite.