
Spanish 3

REVIEW SECTION 3

Senderos 3

POR VS. PARA*

POR *is for*
EVERYTHING ELSE

C CAUSE / REASON
(El hombre murió por falta de agua.)

L LENGTH OF TIME
(Yo estudié por dos horas.)

O ON BEHALF OF / IN FAVOR OF
(Yo trabajé por Juan. / No voté por nadie.)

F FREQUENCY
(Voy al cine dos veces por semana.)

I IN EXCHANGE FOR
(Ella pagó \$5 por el libro.)

T THROUGH / ALONG / BY
(Voy por el parque.)

G GRATITUDE
(Gracias por la manzana.)

M MEANS OF DOING SOMETHING
(Voy al cine por bus. / Me llamó por teléfono.)

PARA *is*
PERFECT

P PURPOSE
(Es un vaso para agua.)

E EFFECT
(Estudio para aprender.)

R RECIPIENT
(El regalo es para ella.)

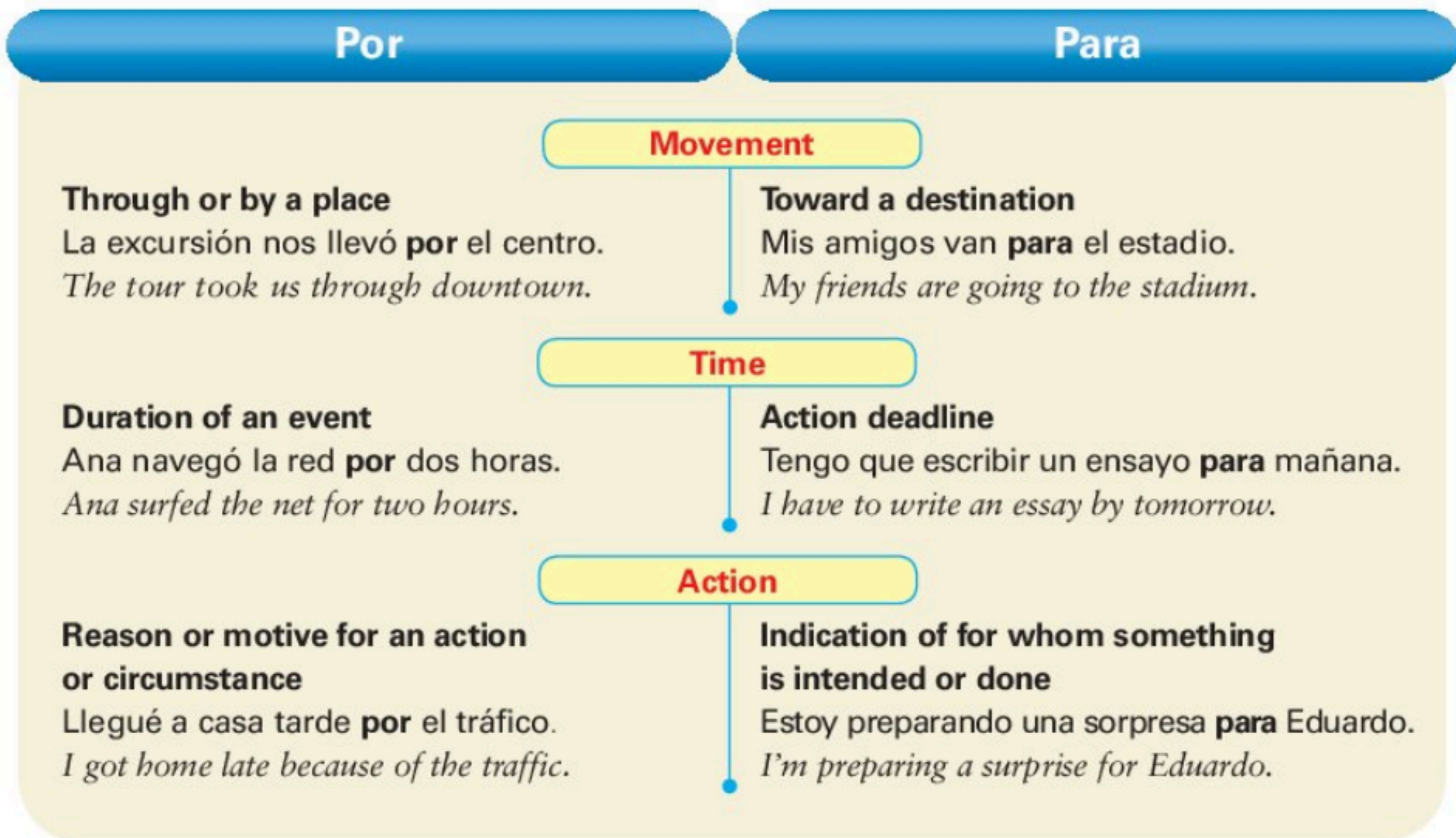
F FUTURE / POINT IN TIME
(La tarea es para mañana.)

E EMPLOYMENT
(Trabajo para Microsoft.)

C COMPARISON
(Para un niño, es muy alto.)

T TOWARDS
(Voy para el parque.)

- **Por** and **para** are most commonly used to describe aspects of movement, time, and action, but in different circumstances.



- Here is a list of the uses of **por** and **para**.

Por is used to indicate...

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Movement: Motion or a general location..
<i>(around, through, along, by)</i> | Pasamos por el parque y por el río.
<i>We passed by the park and along the river.</i> |
| 2. Time: Duration of an action
<i>(for, during, in)</i> | Estuve en la Patagonia por un mes.
<i>I was in Patagonia for a month.</i> |
| 3. Action: Reason or motive for an action..
<i>(because of, on account of, on behalf of)</i> | Lo hizo por su familia.
<i>She did it on behalf of her family.</i> |
| 4. Object of a search
<i>(for, in search of)</i> | Vengo por ti a las ocho.
<i>I'm coming for you at eight.</i>
Manuel fue por su cámara digital.
<i>Manuel went in search of his digital camera.</i> |
| 5. Means by which something is done ...
<i>(by, by way of, by means of)</i> | Ellos viajan por la autopista.
<i>They travel by (by way of) the highway.</i> |
| 6. Exchange or substitution
<i>(for, in exchange for)</i> | Le di dinero por el reproductor de MP3.
<i>I gave him money for the MP3 player.</i> |
| 7. Unit of measure
<i>(per, by)</i> | José manejaba a 120 kilómetros por hora.
<i>José was driving 120 kilometers per hour.</i> |

Para is used to indicate...

- 1. Movement: Destination**
(toward, in the direction of)
Salimos **para** Córdoba el sábado.
We are leaving for Córdoba on Saturday.
- 2. Time: Deadline or a specific time in the future**
(by, for)
Él va a arreglar el carro **para** el viernes.
He will fix the car by Friday.
- 3. Action: Purpose or goal + [infinitive]**
(in order to)
Juan estudia **para** (ser) mecánico.
Juan is studying to be a mechanic.
- 4. Purpose + [noun]**
(for, used for)
Es una llanta **para** el carro.
It's a tire for the car.
- 5. The recipient of something**
(for)
Compré una impresora **para** mi hijo.
I bought a printer for my son.
- 6. Comparison with others or an opinion.** ..
(for, considering)
Para un joven, es demasiado serio.
For a young person, he is too serious.
Para mí, esta lección no es difícil.
For me, this lesson isn't difficult.
- 7. In the employment of**
(for)
Sara trabaja **para** Telecom Argentina.
Sara works for Telecom Argentina.

PRONOUNS AFTER PREPOSITIONS

ANTE TODO

In Spanish, as in English, the object of a preposition is the noun or pronoun that follows a preposition. Observe the following diagram.



Prepositional pronouns

Singular		Plural		
preposition +	mí	<i>me</i>	nosotros/as	<i>us</i>
	ti	<i>you (fam.)</i>	vosotros/as	<i>you (fam.)</i>
	Ud.	<i>you (form.)</i>	Uds.	<i>you</i>
	él	<i>him</i>	ellos	<i>them (m.)</i>
	ella	<i>her</i>	ellas	<i>them (f.)</i>

- ▶ Note that, except for **mí** and **ti**, these pronouns are the same as the subject pronouns.
¡Atención! **Mí** (*me*) has an accent mark to distinguish it from the possessive adjective **mi** (*my*).
- ▶ The preposition **con** combines with **mí** and **ti** to form **conmigo** and **contigo**, respectively.

—¿Quieres venir conmigo a Concepción?	—Sí, gracias, me gustaría ir contigo .
<i>Do you want to come with me to Concepción?</i>	<i>Yes, thanks, I would like to go with you.</i>
- ▶ The preposition **entre** is followed by **tú** and **yo** instead of **ti** and **mí**.

Papá va a sentarse **entre tú y yo**.
Dad is going to sit between you and me.

ADVERBS

ANTE TODO

Adverbs are words that describe how, when, and where actions take place. They can modify verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs. In previous lessons, you have already learned many Spanish adverbs, such as the ones below.

aquí
ayer
bien

hoy
mal
muy

nunca
siempre
temprano

- ▶ The most common adverbs end in **-mente**, equivalent to the English ending *-ly*.

verdaderamente *truly, really* **generalmente** *generally* **simplemente** *simply*

- ▶ To form these adverbs, add **-mente** to the feminine form of the adjective. If the adjective does not have a special feminine form, just add **-mente** to the standard form.

¡Atención! Adjectives do not lose their accents when adding **-mente**.

ADJECTIVE

seguro
fabuloso
enorme
fácil

**FEMININE
FORM**

segura
fabulosa

SUFFIX

-mente
-mente
-mente
-mente

ADVERB

seguramente
fabulosamente
enormemente
fácilmente

- Adverbs that end in **-mente** generally follow the verb, while adverbs that modify an adjective or another adverb precede the word they modify.

Maira dibuja **maravillosamente**.

Maira draws wonderfully.

Sergio está **casi siempre** ocupado.

Sergio is almost always busy.

Common adverbs and adverbial expressions

a menudo

often

a tiempo

on time

a veces

sometimes

además (de)

*furthermore;
besides*

apenas

*hardly;
scarcely*

así

like this; so

bastante

enough; rather

casi

almost

con

frequently

frecuencia

de vez en

*from time to
time*

cuando

despacio

slowly

menos

less

muchas

a lot; many

veces

times

poco

little

por

at least

lo menos

pronto

soon

rápido

quickly

STRESSED POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

ANTE TODO

Spanish has two types of possessive adjectives: the unstressed (or short) forms you learned in **Senderos 1** and the stressed (or long) forms.

The stressed forms are used for emphasis or to express *of mine*, *of yours*, and so on.

Stressed possessive adjectives

Masculine singular

mío
tuyo
suyo

nuestro
vuestro
suyo

Feminine singular

mía
tuya
suya

nuestra
vuestra
suya

Masculine plural

míos
tuyos
suyos

nuestros
vuestros
suyos

Feminine plural

mías
tuyas
suyas

nuestras
vuestras
suyas

my; (of) mine
your; (of) yours (fam.)
your; (of) yours (form.); his;
(of) his; her; (of) hers; its
our; (of) ours
your; (of) yours (fam.)
your; (of) yours;
their; (of) theirs

- **¡Atención!** Used with **un/una**, these possessives are similar in meaning to the English expression *of mine/yours/etc.*

Juancho es **un** amigo **mío**.
Juancho is a friend of mine.

Ella es **una** compañera **nuestra**.
She is a classmate of ours.

- Stressed possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify. While unstressed possessive adjectives are placed before the noun, stressed possessive adjectives are placed after the noun they modify.

su impresora
her printer

nuestros televisores
our television sets



la impresora **suya**
her printer

los televisores **nuestros**
our television sets

- ▶ A definite article, an indefinite article, or a demonstrative adjective usually precedes a noun modified by a stressed possessive adjective.

Me encantan	{	unos discos compactos tuyos .	<i>I love some of your CDs.</i>
		los discos compactos tuyos .	<i>I love your CDs.</i>
		estos discos compactos tuyos .	<i>I love these CDs of yours.</i>

- ▶ Since **suyo**, **suya**, **suyos**, and **suyas** have more than one meaning, you can avoid confusion by using the construction: *[article] + [noun] + de + [subject pronoun]*.

el teclado **suyo**



el teclado **de él/ella/usted**
el teclado **de ustedes/ellos/ellas**

Possessive pronouns

- ▶ Possessive pronouns are used to replace a noun + [*possessive adjective*]. In Spanish, the possessive pronouns have the same forms as the stressed possessive adjectives, but they are preceded by a definite article.

la cámara **nuestra**
el navegador GPS **tuyo**
los archivos **suyos**



la nuestra
el tuyo
los suyos

- ▶ A possessive pronoun agrees in number and gender with the noun it replaces.

—Aquí está **mi coche**. ¿Dónde
está **el tuyo**?

Here's my car. Where is yours?

—¿Tienes **las revistas** de Carlos?
Do you have Carlos' magazines?

—**El mío** está en el taller de
mi hermano.

Mine is at my brother's garage.

—No, pero tengo **las nuestras**.
No, but I have ours.

Impersonal constructions with se

- ▶ In Spanish, verbs that are not reflexive can be used with **se** to form impersonal constructions. These are statements in which the person performing the action is not defined.

Se habla español en Costa Rica.
Spanish is spoken in Costa Rica.

Se puede leer en la sala de espera.
You can read in the waiting room.

Se hacen operaciones aquí.
They perform operations here.

Se necesitan medicinas enseguida.
They need medicine right away.

- ▶ **¡Atención!** Note that the third person singular verb form is used with singular nouns and the third person plural form is used with plural nouns.

Se vende ropa.

Se venden camisas.

- ▶ You often see the impersonal **se** in signs, advertisements, and directions.



SE PROHÍBE
NADAR

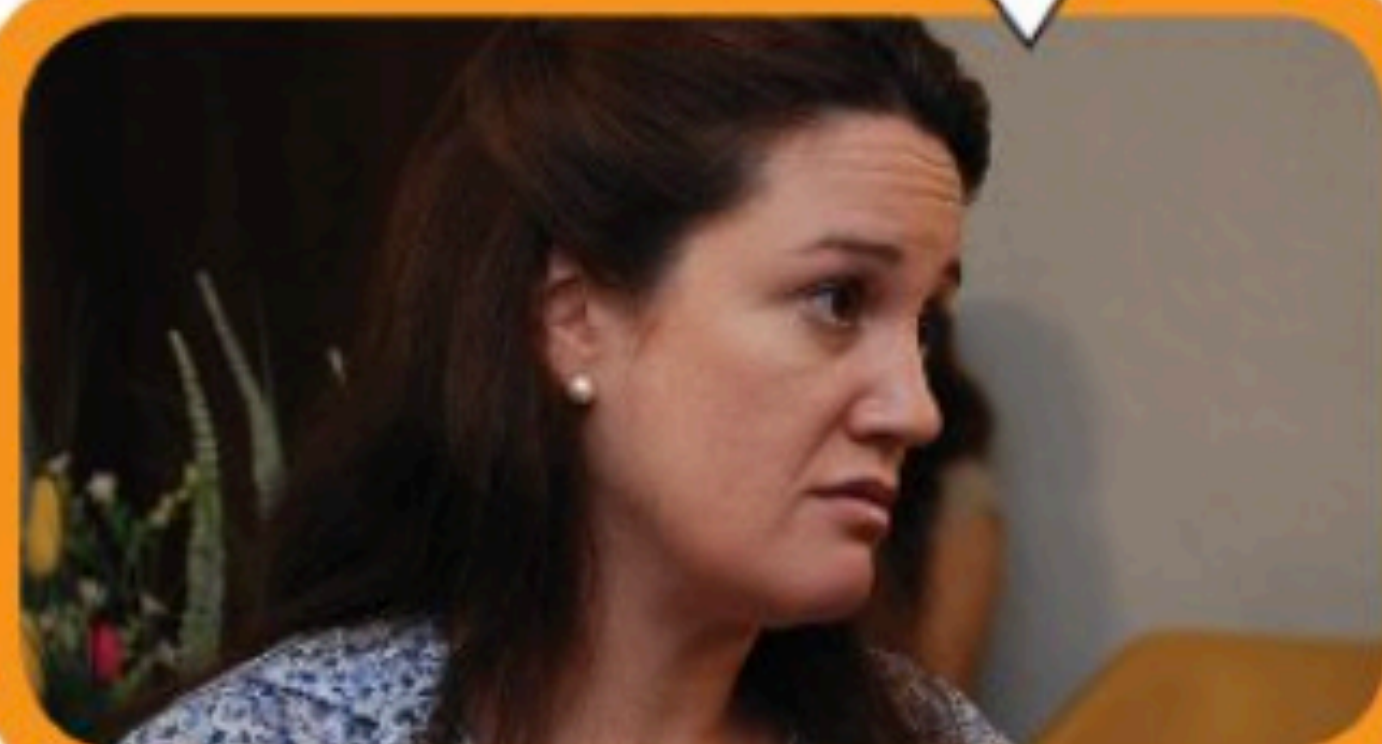


Se entra por la
izquierda

CONSTRUCTIONS W/SE

Se for unplanned events

¿Te pusiste un
suéter anoche?



No, mamá.
Se me olvidó.



- **Se** also describes accidental or unplanned events. In this construction, the person who performs the action is de-emphasized, implying that the accident or unplanned event is not his or her direct responsibility. Note this construction.

se + INDIRECT
OBJECT
PRONOUN + VERB + SUBJECT

Se me cayó la pluma.

- In this type of construction, what would normally be the direct object of the sentence becomes the subject, and it agrees with the verb, not with the indirect object pronoun.



- These verbs are the ones most frequently used with **se** to describe unplanned events.

Verbs commonly used with se

caer | to fall; to drop
dañar | to damage;
to break down
olvidar | to forget

perder (e:ie) | to lose
quedar | to be left
behind
romper | to break

Se me perdió el teléfono de la farmacia.
I lost the pharmacy's phone number.

Se nos olvidaron los pasajes.
We forgot the tickets.

- **¡Atención!** While Spanish has a verb for *to fall* (**caer**), there is no direct translation for *to drop*. **Dejar caer** (*To let fall*) or a **se** construction is often used to mean *to drop*.

El médico **dejó caer** la aspirina.
The doctor dropped the aspirin.

A mí **se me cayeron** los cuadernos.
I dropped the notebooks.

- To clarify or emphasize who the person involved in the action is, this construction commonly begins with the preposition **a** + [*noun*] or **a** + [*prepositional pronoun*].

Al paciente se le perdió la receta.
The patient lost his prescription.

A ustedes se les quedaron los libros en casa.
You left the books at home.