

Pronouns after prepositions

- Pronouns can have different forms even if they refer to the same person.
Yo soy Andrea. Me gusta el helado.
 - After prepositions like a (*to*), con (*with*), de (*of, from, about*), and en (*in, on, at*), the pronouns yo and tú change to mí and ti. All other subject pronouns stay the same.
- | Subject | After a preposition | With gustar |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| yo | a mí | me gusta |
| tú | a ti | te gusta |
| él/ella | a él/ella | le gusta |
| usted | a usted | le gusta |
| nosotros(as) | a nosotros(as) | nos gusta |
| vosotros(as) | a vosotros(as) | os gusta |
| ellos/ellas | a ellos/ellas | les gusta |
| ustedes | a ustedes | les gusta |
- Con + the pronouns mí and ti make *conmigo* (*with me*) and *contigo* (*with you*).
To emphasize or clarify who likes something, add a + pronoun to a sentence with *gustar*.
- A mí me gusta patinar. *I like to skate.*

¿Te acuerdas?

Pronouns take the place of nouns. They can stand for the person talking, the person being talked to, or someone or something that has already been named.

—¿Cuántos años tienes tú?
—Yo? Tengo catorce años.

Juan es mi amigo. Él tiene quince años.

The present tense of *gustar* with infinitives

- The infinitive form of a verb tells what's happening. But unlike a conjugated verb, it doesn't tell you who performs the action or when the action takes place.
- In Spanish, infinitives may have one of three endings:

-ar	-er	-ir
nadar (<i>to swim</i>)	correr (<i>to run</i>)	escribir (<i>to write</i>)
- Like nouns, infinitives are used after *gustar* to say what people like to do.
Me gusta patinar. *I like to skate.*
- Whenever you use *gustar* with an infinitive, the correct form is *gusta* (not *gustan*).
Me gustan los videos. Me gusta alquilar videos.
I like videos. *I like to rent videos.*

The present tense of *querer* with infinitives

- The verb *querer* means *to want*. These are the forms of the verb *querer*.

yo quiero	nosotros(as) queremos
túquieres	vosotros(as) queréis
usted/él/ella quiere	ustedes/ellos/ellas quieren
- Use a noun after *querer* to say what you want. Use an infinitive after *querer* to say what you want to do.
Quiero un libro. Queremos leer.
I want a book. *We want to read..*