

Congratulations on Reaching Level 3 of Crystal Hunters Spanish!



Now that you've made it to Book 3, you've unlocked sound effects, a bit of banter, and new tenses! BOOM! Let's cover a few new things that appear in book 3 and then get back to the magic and adventure!

New Vocabulary

Chapter 6		
Spanish Words	Gender	Meaning in English
¡BUUM!		BOOM!
de nada		you're welcome
escuela(s)	feminine	school(s)
le(s)		he / she / it (you all / they)*
magia(s)	feminine	magic(s)
malo / mala	masculine / feminine	bad
mi		me (after preposition)*
poción (pociones)	feminine	potion(s)
roca	feminine	rock(s)
tirar		to throw
venir		to come

Chapter 7		
Spanish Words	Gender	Meaning in English
ayudar		to help
carrera(s)	feminine	run(s)
hielo	masculine	ice
tiro(s)	masculine	throw(s)

Chapter 8		
Spanish Words	Gender	Meaning in English
atacar		to attack
ataque(s)	masculine	attack(s)
conocer		to know*
¡CRAS!		SMASH!
hacer		to do / to make
hermana(s)	feminine	sister(s)
para		for / to*
ti		you (object)*

**means there will be further clarification in the sections below*



New Verb Conjugations

Last book we didn't have any new verbs so we missed out on doing new verb conjugations, but this book we have some! Yay!

Present Tense

Most of our verbs this chapter are either lawful or mostly lawful, which makes things easy. Only "Venir" is the big criminal here.

Dictionary Form	Yo	Tú	Él / Ella	Nosotros ("We")	"You all" / Ellos
Atacar	Ataco	Atacas	Ataca	Atacamos	Atacan
Ayudar	Ayudo	Ayudas	Ayuda	Ayudamos	Ayudan
Conocer	Conozco	Conoces	Conoce	Conocemos	Conocen
Hacer	Hago	Haces	Hace	Hacemos	Hacen
Tirar	Tiro	Tiras	Tira	Tiramos	Tiran
Venir	Vengo	Vienes	Viene	Venimos	Vienen

Command forms

Just to refresh your memory, command forms in Spanish are all about either mirroring another form or being the evil twin of another form and changing the last "e" to "a" or vice versa.

Unfortunately, we have a lot of command form rule breakers in this batch, and even one of the lawful present tense verbs turned to crime. Luckily their crimes are mostly just a letter or two though.

Positive tú mirrors → present él/ella form

Negative tú is the evil twin of → present tú form

Plural form is the evil twin of → present ellos/ellas form

"Let's" form is the evil twin of → present nosotros ("we") form



Dictionary Form	Positive tú	Negative tú	Plural Form (+/-)	Let's Form (+/-)
Atacar	Ataca	Ataques	Ataquen	Ataquemos
Ayudar	Ayuda	Ayudes	Ayuden	Ayudemos
Conocer	Conoce	Conozcas	Conozcan	Conozcamos
Hacer	Haz	Hagas	Hagan	Hagamos
Tirar	Tira	Tires	Tiren	Tiremos
Venir	Ven	Vengas	Vengan	Vengamos

Review, But New!

OK, now that we've got conjugations for new verbs out of the way, let's start with the easy stuff. Here are the things that you already know but are just getting a slight upgrade.

The Inside-Out Zone (part 2)

As we covered in the book 1 guide, “él” & “ella” change to “le” in the inside-out zone. However, we never saw “le” in books 1 or 2 of Crystal Hunters, but we will see it in book 3, so let's refresh that real quick.

For example:

A Knites le gusta Kal. =

As for Knites, she likes him, Kal. = Knites likes Kal.

For example:

“Les gustan las pociones.” = “They/You all like potions.”



In addition, just like the first example above, we know that we add an “a” before the subject when it's not a pronoun, right? Well, when the subject isn't a name, when it's just a normal noun, “a + subject” doesn't need to go *before* the inside out zone, it can go *after* too. Both are OK. But, if there is an object after the inside-out zone, the “a + subject” has to go after that too.

For example:

“A mi hermana le gusta la magia.” = “My sister likes magic.”

“Le gusta la magia a mi hermana.” = “My sister likes magic.”



More Pronouns!

Speaking of pronouns, we also briefly mentioned that “la” can be used for “her” in the book 1 guide. But again, it wasn’t in book 1 or 2 of the story, and it is in book 3, so let’s take a quick look at it.

For example:

“¡Ayúdala!” = “Help her!”

Also, “la” can change into a plural form “las” which means “them” (as in a group of girls or multiple things that all have feminine gender).

For example:

“¡Las niñas corren! Pero, ¡el monstruo las ataca!” =
“The girls run! But, the monster attacks them!”



More uses for “De”!

Until now, we’ve only been using “de” to mean “of”, but it can also mean “from”.



For example:

“Soy de la escuela de magia.” = “I am from the school of magic.”

The Good and the Bad with Adjectives

Just like “bueno” changes to “buen” before singular masculine nouns, “malo” can also change into “mal” before them.

For example:

“Él es un mal padre.” = He is a bad father.

However, although “mal” can go before the noun, it is more common for “malo” to go *after* it.

For example:

“Él es un padre malo.” = He is a bad father.”



In fact, it is more common for most adjectives in Spanish go *after* the noun. “Buen” is just a rare one that often goes before nouns, although “bueno”/“buena” can go after it too. We saw this with “agua buena” last book.

So what does this mean? Where do adjectives go in Spanish?

Unfortunately, it depends on each individual adjective. Some can easily go both before and after, some are much better after, and some *only* go before. We know this is terribly confusing, but like we said above, most Spanish adjectives are placed *after* the noun. If you’re not sure, just assume it goes after.

And don’t worry, for adjectives that normally go before nouns, we’ll make sure to let you know about them when they come. We’ve got you covered. ☺

New Grammar

We only have one new grammar point in book 3, but its pretty intense. Let’s do this!

PAST TENSE!!

Alright, so we’re adding a pretty big grammar point here. Past tense is here and with it we have five new conjugations.

But unfortunately, it’s not just five new conjugations, it’s five new conjugations with different rules for “-ar” verbs and for “-er” / “-ir” verbs. The rules aren’t so different, but there is a touch more that you will need to memorize.

Anyway, here are the past tense rules. Add these stems after removing the last “ar”, “er”, or “ir” from the end of the verbs:

Verb Ending	Yo	Tú	Él / Ella	Nosotros (“We”)	“You all” / Ellos / Ellas
-ar	-é	-aste	-ó	-amos	-aron
-er/-ir	-í	-iste	-ió	-imos	-ieron



Put into practice, you get a feel for the pattern pretty quickly... at least for the lawful verbs. About half of the verbs in books 1-3 of Crystal Hunters are lawful in their past tense conjugations. Here's a list of them and their conjugations.

Dictionary Form	Yo	Tú	Él / Ella	Nosotros ("We")	"You all" / Ellos
ayudar	ayudé	ayudaste	ayudó	ayudamos	ayudaron
conocer	conocí	conociste	conoció	conocimos	conocieron
correr	corrí	corriste	corrió	corrimos	corrieron
entrar	entré	entraste	entró	entramos	entraron
esperar	esperé	esperaste	esperó	esperamos	esperaron
golpear	golpeé	golpeaste	golpeó	golpeamos	golpearon
gustar	gusté	gustaste	gustó	gustamos	gustaron
llamar	llamé	llamaste	llamó	llamamos	llamaron
pensar	pensé	pensaste	pensó	pensamos	pensaron
tirar	tiré	tiraste	tiró	tiramos	tiraron
usar	usé	usaste	usó	usamos	usaron

For the unlawful verbs though, it's the wild west. Well, the past tense additions to the end are fairly consistent, but who knows what's going to happen with the verb stem. Seriously, it's a grab bag of things there that you're just going to have to memorize.

And to add to the crazy, "ir" and "ser" have the EXACT SAME past conjugations. Their conjugations listed below are not a mistake. The unlawful Spanish verbs just really go all out in their unlawfulness.

Because they're so crazy, we've separated the unlawful verbs into a one-by-one lineup instead of grouping them together, so you can get a good long look at each.



Here they are. It's time to identify the criminals.



“atacar”

ata <u>q</u> ué	atacamos
atacaste	
ata <u>c</u> ó	atacaron

“caer”

caí	caí <u>m</u> os
caí <u>s</u> te	
cay <u>ó</u>	cayeron

“detener”

detu <u>v</u> e	detu <u>v</u> imos
detu <u>v</u> iste	
detu <u>v</u> o	detu <u>v</u> ieron

“estar”

estu <u>v</u> e	estu <u>v</u> imos
estu <u>v</u> iste	
estu <u>v</u> o	estu <u>v</u> ieron

“haber”

hu <u>b</u> e	hu <u>b</u> imos
hu <u>b</u> iste	
hu <u>b</u> o	hu <u>b</u> ieron



“hacer”

h <u>ic</u> e	hic <u>im</u> os
hic <u>is</u> te	
h <u>ic</u> o	hic <u>ie</u> ron

“ir”

<u>f</u> ui	<u>f</u> uimos
<u>f</u> uiste	
<u>f</u> ue	<u>f</u> ueron

“poder”

p <u>u</u> de	p <u>u</u> dimos
p <u>u</u> diste	
p <u>u</u> do	p <u>u</u> dieron

“querer”

qu <u>i</u> se	qu <u>i</u> simos
qu <u>i</u> siste	
qu <u>i</u> so	qu <u>i</u> sieron

“saber”

s <u>u</u> pe	s <u>u</u> timos
s <u>u</u> piste	
s <u>u</u> po	s <u>u</u> pieron

“ser”

<u>f</u> ui	<u>f</u> uimos
<u>f</u> uiste	
<u>f</u> ue	<u>f</u> ueron





“tener”

tu <u>ve</u>	tu <u>v</u> imos
tu <u>v</u> iste	
tu <u>vo</u>	tu <u>v</u> ieron

“venir”

vi <u>ne</u>	vi <u>n</u> imos
vi <u>n</u> iste	
vi <u>no</u>	vi <u>n</u> ieron

“ver”

vi <u>í</u>	vi <u>m</u> os
vi <u>ste</u>	
vi <u>o</u>	vi <u>e</u> ron



Past Tense in Action!

Once you know the conjugation for past tense, doing past tense is easy. Just switch out present tense for past tense and POOF! All done and ready to go.

For example:

“Subasa me ayuda.” = “Subasa helps me.”

“Subasa me ayudó.” = “Subasa helped me.”



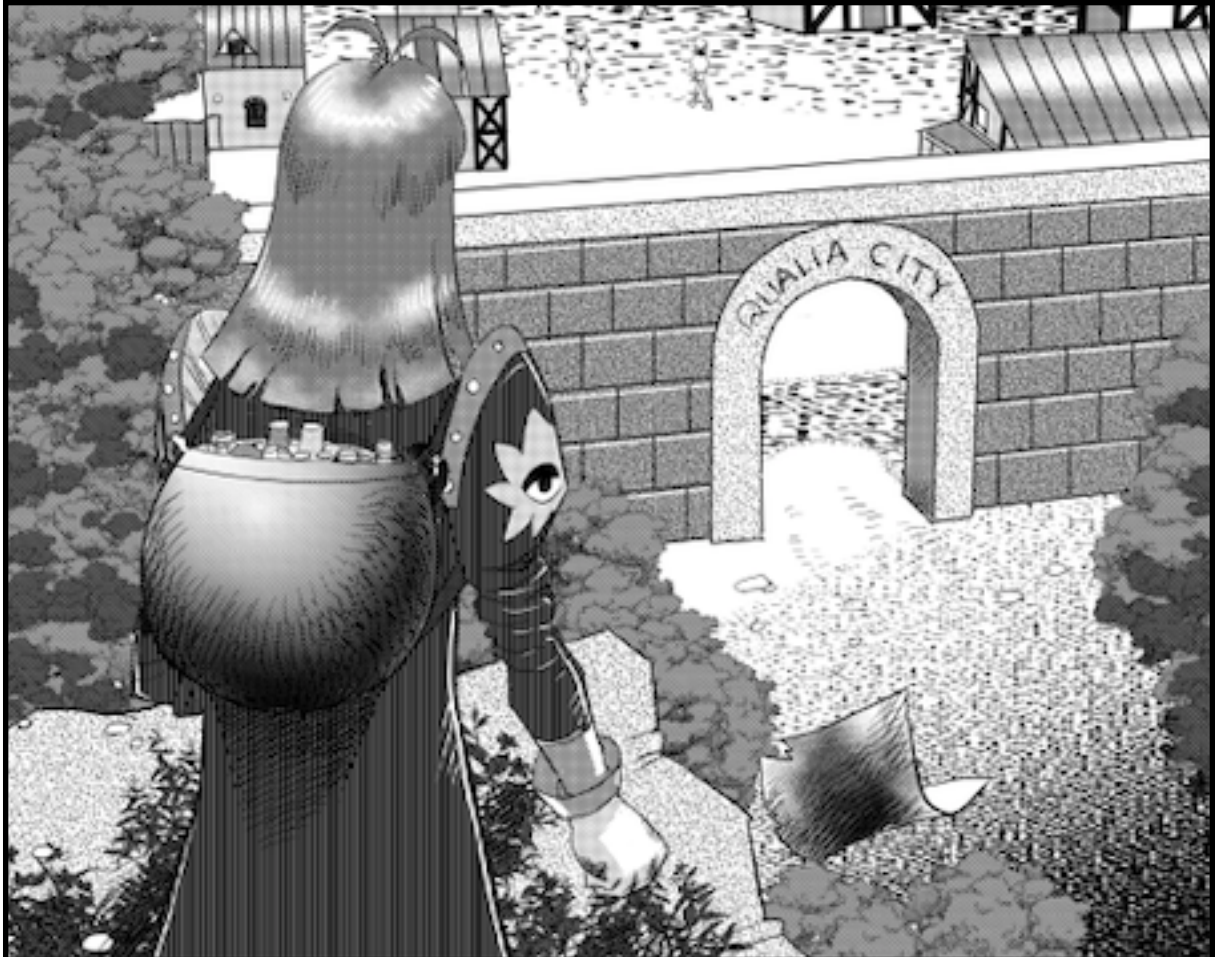
“¿Ves mi máquina nueva?” = “Do you see my new machine?”

“¿Viste mi máquina nueva?” = “Did you see my new machine?”

“Voy a la ciudad.” = “I go to the town.”

“Fui a la ciudad.” = “I went to the town.”

(And it's easy to see that “fui” means “went” and not “was” here because “I was to the town” doesn't make any sense.)



Spanish Language Quirks

Past tense is done! We're past it! There's only 3 quick language quirks left, and then you can finish this guide and go back to reading epic manga!

Saber vs. Conocer

You've likely heard the phrase, "You can never really know someone." Well, Spanish really takes this phrase to heart. So much so that it just makes a separate verb for "know" to compensate for never being able to fully know some things.

The divide between "Saber" and "Conocer" is pretty easy.

"Saber" is for facts and skills.

"Conocer" is for people, places, and things.

"Saber" examples:

"Hay un monstruo. Lo sé." = There is a monster. I know (it).

"Knites no es un monstruo. ¿Lo sabes?" =

"Knites is not a monster. Do you know that?"

"Conocer" examples.

"Bansom conoce la espada de Kal." =

"Bansom knows about Kal's sword."

(even in English, we soften the "know" sometimes by adding "about".)

"Conozco a tu hermana." = "I know your sister."

(remember we add "a" when talking about things that are alive.)



Para vs. Por

In both the literal and figurative sense, when someone asks, “Where is this going?” the word “para” will likely be in your answer.

While both “para” and “por” can both mean “for” or “to”, “para” is all about the endgame. Where things are going, who they’re for, and when things need to get done – these are all situations when you use para.

For example:

“Estos cristales son para Bansom.” = “These crystals are for Bansom.”

“El hombre va para Qualia de la escuela de magia” =

“The man goes to Qualia from the magic school.”

(note: “va a Qualia” can also be said here. “para” just has more of a destination/journey feel to it)

For a head-to-head comparison, here is what happens when we replace “para” with “por”. The meaning of the sentence changes a lot!

(And remember, a person can’t be considered a location in Spanish!)

For example:

Kal va para Subasa = Kal goes for Subasa.

(He goes <somewhere> because she wanted him to)

Kal va por Subasa. = Kal goes to Subasa.

(He goes to her general area).



It's All for "You"

Speaking of "por" and "para" (and "a", "de", and "en"), there is an interesting phenomenon in relation to these words and the word "you" in Spanish.

The cause of this phenomenon is that Spanish loves "you". It loves "you" so much that it has lots of pet names for "you"! And of course, one of those pet names is its special "after preposition" pet name.

The special "after preposition" pet name for "you" is "ti".
Here are some examples:

"Este dinero es para ti." = "This money is for you."

"¡El monstruo va por ti! ¡Corre!" =

"The monster goes to you! Run!" =

"The monster is coming for you! Run!"



It's All for "Me" Too!

"Ti" isn't the only one to get love from Spanish, because Spanish loves "me" too! Spanish's "after preposition" pet name for "me" is "mí".

For example:

"¿Es para mí?" = "Is (this/it) for me?"

Tutorial Complete!!



You're all caught up with the conjugations and grammar rules you'll need to understand book 3! Enjoy!

Spanish Version:

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B09FVL7LCG>

Natural Spanish Version:

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B09FVRYTD1>

