Spanish 3- Final Exam Study Guide NOMBRE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Units 1-7**

* **SER & ESTAR and *Gustar***
* **Present Tense of Regular Verbs**

**-AR endings -ER endings -IR endings**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Present Tense of Stem-Changing or “Boot” Verbs**

*The present tense of* ***querer (to want)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The present tense of* ***almorzar (to have lunch)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The present tense of* ***jugar (to play)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The present tense of* ***servir (to serve)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Some other common* ***e🡪 ie*** *stem-changing verbs are:*

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to prefer), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to think/to plan), and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to begin)

*Some other common* ***o🡪 ue*** *stem-changing verbs are:*

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to try/to taste), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to be able to),

and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to return/to go back)

*Another common* ***e🡪 i*** *stem-changing verb is:*

* + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (to ask for/to order)
* **Verbs with Irregular “Yo” Forms**

Salir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I go out/I leave)

Poner = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( put)

Hacer = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I do/I make)

Traer = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I bring)

Saber = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I know)

Venir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I come)

Tener = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I have)  
  
**Reflexive Pronouns**

*Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject*. *Use* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *with reflexive verbs when the subject acts upon itself.*

*The present tense of* ***levantarse (to get up)****…*

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Idioms with *Tener***   
  to be in a hurry = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be hot = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be cold = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be thirsty = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be sleepy = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be hungry = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be lucky = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be … years old = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to have to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to feel like = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Verbs followed by Infinitives**

*The following verbs are followed by infinitives (an unconjugated verb – meaning, it still ends in –AR, -ER, or –IR).*

to have to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to feel like = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

should/ought to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to be able to/can = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to plan to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to prefer = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to want = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

likes to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **The Present Progressive**

*You use the present progressive to say what is going on*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. *To form it, you must use the conjugated form of* ***estar*** *followed by the* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*To form the* ***present participle****, you drop the –AR, –ER, and –IR endings and add new endings.*

* + - -AR 🡪 -ando *(hablar 🡪 hablando)*
    - -ER/-IR 🡪 -iendo *(comer 🡪 comiendo; escribir 🡪 escribiendo)*
    - Don’t forget about *leer! (leer 🡪 leyendo)*

*For example, to say “I am playing tennis,” you would say “Estoy jugando al tenis.”*

* **Ir + a + Infinitives**

*Use* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + *an* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *to say what someone is going to do.*

*Example: ¡****Voy a estudiar*** *mucho para el examen de español!*

***I’m going to study*** *a lot for the Spanish exam!*

*The present tense of* ***ir (to go)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Direct Object Pronouns**

*Direct object pronouns can replace nouns already mentioned to avoid*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. *They can go* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *conjugated verbs or can be* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *to the end of an infinitive, present participle, or affirmative command.*

*Please make sure you know when to use the following Direct Object Pronouns!*

*lo los*

*la las*

* **Indirect Objects and Indirect Object Pronouns**

*The indirect object is the person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the direct object or the person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the action of the verb. You must always use the preposition \_\_\_ before an indirect object!*

*An indirect object pronoun stands for an indirect object (always a person). The I.O. pronoun can take the place of the indirect object or be used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with it.*

*Please make sure you know when to use the following Indirect Object Pronouns!*

*me nos*

*te os*

*le les*

* **The verbs *dar* and *decir***

*Indirect objects are often used with verbs for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something to someone.*

*The present tense of* ***dar (to give)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The present tense of* ***decir (to say/to tell)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* ***Saber* and *Conocer***

*The verbs* ***saber*** *and* ***conocer*** *both mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, they are each used in different situations:*

* + ***Saber*** *is used to say that you know a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a piece of information. It is also used to say that you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*
  + ***Concocer*** *is used to say whether you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a person, place, or thing.*

*Each of these verbs has an irregular* ***yo*** *form in the present tense!*

*Saber = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conocer = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

* **Uses of *Ser*; Adjectives of Nationality**

*You can use the verb* ***ser*** *(to be) to:*

* *tell time, say at what time something happens*
* *say what belongs to someone*
* *say who or what someone or something is*
* *say what someone or something is like*
* *say where someone is from and to describe someone’s nationality*
* ***Ser* and *Estar***

*Both* ***ser*** *and* ***estar*** *mean “to be”, but they are not used interchangeably. Please list their different uses below:*

*Use* ***ser*** *to… Use* ***estar*** *to…*

*- -*

*- -*

*- -*

* **Expressions followed by Infinitives**

*All of the following expressions are followed by infinitives and are used to say what someone has to do or what has to be done.*

should/ought to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to have to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

it’s my/your/his/her/our/their turn = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to say what has to be done = *hay que, haz el favor de, favor de*

* **Preterite Tense of Regular Verbs**

**-AR endings -ER/-IR endings**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Irregular Preterite forms of *Hacer* and *Ir***

*The preterite tense of* ***hacer (to do/make)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite tense of* ***ir (to go)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Preterite of –CAR, –GAR, and –ZAR verbs**

*Verbs ending in –CAR, –GAR, and –ZAR have spelling changes in the \_\_\_\_ form of the preterite tense.*

*buscar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jugar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*empezar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

* **Irregular Preterites**

*The following verbs have irregular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the preterite. Also, none of their endings have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please pay special attention to the endings because they are a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of –AR and –ER/–IR preterite endings!*

*The preterite tense of* ***andar (to walk)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite tense of* ***tener (to have)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite tense of* ***venir (to come)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite tense of* ***dar (to give)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite tense of* ***ver (to see/watch)****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Irregular Preterites *Ponerse* and *Decir***

*The preterite tense of* ***ponerse (to start to, to become)****…*

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite tense of* ***decir (to say, to tell)…***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Preterite of stem-changing –IR verbs**

*Only* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *verbs have stem changing in the preterite. If an –IR verb has a stem change in the* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *tense, it also has a stem change in the* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, but in the* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *person form only.*

*The preterite of the verb* ***sentirse (to feel)****…*

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite of the verb* ***dormirse (to fall asleep)****…*

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Other verbs that follow this pattern are…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = to die

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = to prefer

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = to follow, to keep going

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = to have fun

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = to get dressed

*The verb* ***reírse (to laugh)*** *uses accent marks in the preterite to make it clear that the* ***í*** *is pronounced as a separate syllable…*

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **The Preterite of *Ser* and *Estar***

*The preterite of* ***SER & IR…***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*The preterite of* ***estar****…*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List of adverbs that are frequently used with the Preterite:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Imperfect**- actions that happened repeatedly in the past

\*De pequeño(a) siempre **iba** de vacaciones con mis abuelos.

Imperfect of **SER, IR,** and **VER**:

SER:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

IR:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

VER:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Imperfect –AR verb endings:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Imperfect –ER/-IR verb endings:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List of adverbs that are frequently used with the Imperfect:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Past progressive (on-going past tense):

Estar (in the imperfect): root of main verb + -ing ending equivalent

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + -ando / iendo / yendo

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ejemplo: Yo estaba viendo la television.** (*I was watching TV*)

**Reflexive pronouns/reflexive verbs**- indicate that an action reflects back on the subject

**Lavarse**- to wash oneself

\_\_\_\_\_\_ lavo \_\_\_\_\_\_ lavamos (Ex: Yo **me levanto** a las 8:00 y **me ducho** a las 8:30)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ lavas

\_\_\_\_\_\_ lava \_\_\_\_\_\_ lavan

List some common reflexive verbs:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reciprocal pronouns/reciprocal verbs:

**Abrazarse**- to hug each other/ one another

\_\_\_\_\_\_ abrazo \_\_\_\_\_\_ abrazamos (Ex: Nosotros **nos ayudamos**) – We help each other.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ abrazas

\_\_\_\_\_\_ abraza \_\_\_\_\_\_ abrazan

List some common reciprocal verbs:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Present Perfect-** this tense describes actions that have recently occurred/ended.

* Esta manana **he trabajado** en casa- This morning I have worked at home.
* Eduardo me **ha llamado** hoy- Eduardo has called me today.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado \_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado -AR verb ending: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado -ER/IR verb ending: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado \_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado

List irregular past participles:

\_\_\_visto\_(ver)\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Use **estar + past participle** to express the state or condition of a subject as a result of a previous action

*Antonio planchó su ropa. Su ropa* ***está planchada****.*

**Se impersonal**: se + verb in the 3rd person:

¿Cómo **se dice** *alpaca* en ingles? - How does one say *alpaca* in English?

**Se dice** igual, *alpaca*. - It is said in the same way, *alpaca*.

-When the impersonal se is followed by an infinitive or a clause that begins with que, the verb is in the third person singular form.

-**Se puede** estacionar delante de la tienda.

-**Se ve** que este suéter es de lana de alpaca.

-When speaking about a noun, the verb must agree in number with the noun. In these cases, the construction se + verb acts as the passive voice.

-**Se vende** traje regional barato.

-Tambien **se venden** botas y suéteres.

**Past perfect**- this tense is used to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past

-Yo **había barrido** el suelo antes de fregarlo.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado \_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado -AR verb ending: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado -ER/IR verb ending: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado \_\_\_\_\_\_ hablado

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used when an action was already completed.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used when an action has not happened or has not been completed.

List the demonstrative adjectives below: (this, these, that, those)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Commands:**

**Tú commands**- conjugate in the 3rd person singular of the present tense:

come – eat!

mira – look!

trabaja – work!

habla- talk!

termina- finish!

**Irregular tú commands**:

decir \_\_\_\_\_\_ say, tell

hacer \_\_\_\_\_\_ make, do

poner \_\_\_\_\_\_ put, set

tener \_\_\_\_\_\_ have, hold

venir \_\_\_\_\_\_ come

ir \_\_\_\_\_\_ go

salir \_\_\_\_\_\_ go out, leave

ser \_\_\_\_\_\_ be

**Object and reflexive pronouns, when used, are attached to the end of these affirmative commands:**

Hazlo. Do it!

Cómelo. Eat it!

Levántate. Get up!

Véte. Go away! (Beat it!)

**NEGATIVE tú commands:**

No duermas = don’t sleep!

No comas = don’t eat!

No camines = don’t walk!

No corras = don’t run!

No fumes = don’t smoke!

**\*No lo hagas** = don’t do it!

\*Notice: with negative commands, object and reflexive pronouns go BEFORE the verb

**Usted and ustedes commands are formed by taking the “YO” form of the verb in the present, dropping the final “o”, and adding “opposite” endings: (ar take er endings, er and ir take ar endings)**

Tengo - o = teng + opposite ending = teng**a** Ud., tengan Uds.

Duermo – o = duerm + opposite ending = duerm**a** Ud., duerman Uds.

Cierro – o + cierr + opposite ending = cierr**e** Ud., cierren Uds.

**The irregular forms are all the verbs where the YO form doesn’t end in an “o”:**

ir (voy) = vaya, vayan

estar (estoy) =esté, estén

ser (soy) =sea, sean

saber (sé) = sepa, sepan

**\*For more practice with commands, complete pages 15-16 in the workbook (Crash Course 4)**

List the uses of **POR**:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

List the uses of **PARA**:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Explain how to conjugate verbs in the **present subjunctive** and provide some examples:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List the ‘trigger phrases’ that you have learned that require the use of the present subjunctive:

Spanish English

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conjugate the following verbs in the **present subjunctive**:

Hacer-

Traer-

Venir-

Poner-

Hablar-

Decir-

Poder-

Dormir-

**El condicional**: to express wishes for the future, you can use the conditional. It is equivalent to ‘would + verb’ when referring to the present or the future

How do you form the conditional?

Keep the infinitive intact and add on the appropriate endings.

List the appropriate verb endings for the conditional below:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List the irregular stems for the conditional AND future:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**El futuro:**  to talk about the future, you can use the future tense

Regular verbs form the future tense by adding these endings onto the infinitive:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \*Keep the infinitive intact and then add on

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these endings

Make a list of adverbs that are used with the future tense:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Final exam study review:**

-present tense

-preterit & imperfect (past tense)

-future tense

-conditional tense

-present subjunctive

-pronouns (DOPs, IOPs, reflexive, reciprocal)

-impersonal se / passive se

-present perfect & past perfect

-present progressive & past progressive

-commands

-past subjunctive   
\*basic vocabulary from Units 1-7