

Nombre:
Guía de estudio

Present tense endings:

AR	ER	IR
O	o	o
As	es	es
A	e	e
Amos	emos	imos
Áis	éis	ís
An	en	en

Irregular verbs in the present tense: IRREGULAR ONLY IN THE YO FORM

Caber	to fit	quepo
Caer	to fall	caigo
Dar	to give	doy
Estar	to be	estoy
Hacer	to do	hago
Poner	to put	pongo
Saber	to know	sé
Salir	to leave	salgo
Traer	to bring	traigo
Valer	to be worth	valgo
Traer	to bring	traigo
Ver	to see	veo

The compound verbs are also irregular in the YO form

Componer	to compose	compongo
Deshacer	to undo	deshago
Disponer	to arrange	dispongo

Other verbs with irregular forms in the YO form are:

Verbs that end in CER or CIR change C to ZC in the Yo form only

Conocer	to know	conozco
Aparecer	to appear	aparezco
Crecer	to grow	crezco
Traducir	to translate	traduzco

Other frequently used verbs with irregular forms in the present tense

Decir	to tell	digo
Ir	to go	voy
Oír	to hear	oigo
Ser	to be	soy
Tener	to have	tengo
Venir	to come	vengo

Verbs with spelling changes in the present tense

Verbs ending in **-ger** or **-gir** change **g** to **j** before the **-o** ending. Only in **YO** form

Coger	to catch	cojo
Exigir	to demand	exijo
Escoger	to choose	escojo
Recoger	to pick up	recojo

Verbs ending in **-guir** change **gu** to **g** before the **-o** ending

Distinguir	to distinguish	distingo
Extinguir	to extinguish	extingo

Verbs ending in **-cer** and **-cir** change **c** to **z** before the **-o** ending

Convencer	to convince	convenzo
Ejercer	to practice	ejerzo
Tocer	to twist	tuerzo

Stem-changing verbs in the present tense

AR and ER stem-changing verbs with the stem vowel **e** change to **-ie**. Remember that the stem changes occur in all forms except in the **nosotros** and **vosotros**.

Cerrar	to close	<u>ci</u> erro
Querer	to want	qu <u>ie</u> ro
Comenzar	to begin	com <u>ie</u> nz <u>o</u>
Pensar	to think	pi <u>en</u> so
Negar	to deny	nie <u>g</u> o

AR and ER stem-changing verbs with the stem vowel **o** change to **ue**

Contar	to count	cu <u>en</u> to
Volver	to return	vuel <u>u</u> o
Acostar	to go to bed	acu <u>ue</u> sto
Jugar	to play	ju <u>ue</u> go

In the present tense stem-changing verbs ending in **-ir** are group in one of three patterns according to the change in the stem vowel: **e** to **ie**, **o** to **u**, and **e** to **i**.

Preferir	to prefer	pref <u>ie</u> ro
Hervir	to boil	h <u>ie</u> r <u>u</u> o
Sentirse	to feel	me s <u>ie</u> nto
Dormir	to sleep	du <u>er</u> mo
Pedir	to ask for	pid <u>o</u>

Verbs ending in **-uir** add a **y** following the **u** in all forms except the **nosotros** and **vosotros** form.

Incluir	to include	incl <u>u</u> yo, incl <u>u</u> yes, incl <u>u</u> ye, incl <u>u</u> imos
Destruir	to destroy	destr <u>u</u> yo, destr <u>u</u> yes, destr <u>u</u> ye, destr <u>u</u> imos
Influir	to influence	infl <u>u</u> yo, infl <u>u</u> yes, infl <u>u</u> ye, infl <u>u</u> imos

SER AND ESTAR

Estar: location and contemporary conditions

Ser: physical appearance, nationality, profession, personal traits, telling time, and showing possession.

Adjectives that change their meanings with ser and estar

Ser		Estar	
Ser aburrido	to be boring	estar aburrido	to be bored
Ser bueno	to be good	estar bueno	to be attentive
Ser listo	to be clever	estar listo	to be ready
Ser malo	to be bad	estar malo	to be ill
Ser orgulloso	to be conceited, vain	estar orgulloso	to be proud
Ser rico	to be rich	estar rico	to be tasty
Ser Viejo	to be old	estar Viejo	to look old
Ser vivo	to be sharp	estar vivo	to be alive

The Preterit Tense

Endings:

AR	ER-IR
É	í
Aste	iste
Ó	ió
Amos	imos
Asteis	isteis
Aron	ieron

REMEMBER: the first and third person have a written accent mark

Verbs with Spelling Changes in the Preterit

- Verbs that end in -car change the c to qu: explicar yo expliqué
- Verbs that end in -gar change the g to gu: llegar yo llegué
- Verbs that end in -zar change the z to c: almorzar yo almorcé

CAR	GAR	ZAR
Atacar	agregar	abrazar
Buscar	apagar	alcanzar
Colocar	castigar	cruzar
Explicar	jugar	empezar
Practicar	pagar	gozar
Sacar	entregar	tranquilizar

Other verbs have spelling changes in the preterit.

Leer leí, leíste, **levó** leímos, leísteis, **leveron**

Other verbs like leer

Oír	to hear
Construir	to build
Caerse	to fall
Creer	to believe

Stem changing verbs in the preterit

Remember:

- ar with stem changes in the present tense do not have stem changes in the preterit
- ir verbs with stem changes in the present tense also have stem changes in the preterit
- The changes in the preterit for -ir verbs are as follows: e changes to I and o changes to u, only in the él and ellos forms

Pedir	dormir	preferir
Pedí	dormí	preferí
Pediste	dormiste	preferiste
Pidió	durmió	prefirió
Pedimos	dormimos	preferimos
Pedisteis	dormisteis	preferisteis
Pidieron	durmieron	prefirieron

Verbs like pedir

Conseguir
Reír
Repetir
Servir
Seguir
Vestirse

verbs like dormir

morir

verbs like preferir

divertirse
mentir
sentir

Irregular verbs in the preterit

Andar, tener, estar, caber, haber, poder, poner, saber, hacer, querer, venir, dar, ser, ir

Verbs that have j in the stem

Atraer: atraje, atrajiste, atrajo atrajimos. Atrajeron

Decir

Producir

Traer

Traducir

Verbs with special meaning in the preterit

Conocer (to meet)

Saber (to find out, to discover)

Poder (to manage)

Querer (to refuse in negative sentences)

Querer (to try)

Tener (to receive, get)

The Imperfect Tense

Endings:

AR	ER-IR
Aba	ía
Abas	ías
Aba	ía
Ábamos	íamos
Ábais	íais
Aban	ían

Irregular Verbs in the Imperfect

Ir, ser, and ver

Uses of the Imperfect

- To describe people or states of indefinite duration in the past
- Actions that took place repeatedly
- To express age in the past
- To describe the background or circumstances of an action
- To indicate the time of day in the past
- To indicate a mental state or mental action
- In the Spanish equivalent of the English -ing forms
- To describe ongoing conditions or actions in the past
- To describe people or places in the past

Future Tense

Endings:

AR, ER, and IR

É, ás, á, emos, éis, án

Irregular Verbs in the Future

Salir, tener, valer, venir, salir, tener, querer, saber, decir, caber, hacer, poder, poner

Ejemplo: yo saldré, yo vendré, yo querré, etc.

Yo saldré mañana para el aeropuerto I will leave tomorrow for the airport

REMEMBER: if you have a regular verb you don't drop any endings all you do is add the endings

Conditional Tense

Endings:

AR, ER, IR

Ía, ías, ía, íamos, íais, ían

How do we translate the conditional in English? I would go, I would learn, I would buy

The same verbs that are irregular in the future are irregular in the conditional

REMEMBER: if you have a regular verb you don't drop any endings all you do is add the endings

Reflexive Pronouns: When the subject performs the action and receives the action

Me, te, se, nos, os, se

Me acuesto a las ocho

El niño se duerme a las nueve

Me afeito todos los días

Nosotros nos lavamos las manos

THE PROGRESSIVE TENSES

The progressive tenses are formed with the present participle. They express a continuing action in the present, the past, or the future. The English equivalent of these constructions consists of a form of the auxiliary verb to be followed by a present participle, the -ing form of the verb.

How do we form the present participle?

AR verb: ando

ER, IR: iendo

Present Participle Endings in -yendo

For -er and -ir verbs with stems ending in a vowel, add -yendo

Lara está leyendo las instrucciones Lara is reading the instructions

Some examples:

Creer creyendo

Atraer atrayendo

Construir construyendo

Irregular Present Participles

Ir to go yendo

Poder to be able pudiendo

Present Progressive Tense

Present tense of estar + present participle

Yo estoy trabajando

Tú estás comiendo

Ella está estudiando

Nosotros estamos escribiendo

Vosotros estáis caminando

Ellos están mirando

Imperfect Progressive Tense

Imperfect of estar + present participle

Yo estaba comiendo I was eating

Tú estabas trabajando You were working

Ella estaba estudiando

Nosotros estábamos escribiendo

Vosotros estáis caminando

Ellos están mirando

Compound Tenses

Present perfect

Present tense of haber + past participle AR: ado

ER-IR: ido

Equivalent in English: I have done my homework

Yo he pintado

Tú has trabajado

Él ha comido

Nosotros hemos ido

Vosotros habéis tomamdo

Irregular past participles

Abrir: abierto cubrir: cubierto

Decir: dicho escribir: escrito

Morir: muerto poner: puesto

Ver: visto romper: roto

Hacer: hecho volver: vuelto

Romper: roto

The Pluperfect Tense

Haber in the imperfect + past participle

Equivalent in English: I had gone to the movies

Yo había ido

Tú habías escuchado la radio

Él había visto la television

Nosotros habíamos terminado

Vosotros habíais ido a la terminal

Ellos habían lavado los platos

The future Perfect

Future tense of haber + pasado participio

Equivalent in English: I will have finished the project by tomorrow

Yo habré ido

Tú habrás perdido el dinero

Él habrá terminado el proyecto para la próxima semana

Nosotros habremos comido la hamburguesa

Vosotros habréis lavado los platos

Ellos se habrán afreitado

Conditional Perfect Tense

Conditional of haber + pasado participio

Equivalent in English: I would have bought a diamond

Yo habría comprado un diamante

Yo habría pagado
Tú habrías vendido
Él habría salido
Nosotros habríamos tenido
Vosotros habrías comido
Ellos habrían leído

The Passive Voice

The passive voice is similar to its use in English

Stamps are sold here
Se venden estampillas aquí

The votes were counted
Los votos fueron contados

The subjunctive

There are four types of subjunctive that you need to know in Spanish

1. Present subjunctive
2. Present perfect subjunctive
3. Imperfect subjunctive
4. Pluperfect subjunctive

When do you use the subjunctive?

1. To express desire
2. To express doubt
3. To express emotions
4. To express advice, command, or suggestion
5. To ask permission or to make a request
6. Impersonal expressions
7. Remember that the attitude of the speaker determines the mood that will convey the message.

Present subjunctive:

I hope that you go tomorrow	Espero que vayas mañana
She wants me to stay	Ella quiere que yo me quede
I doubt that she studies	Dudo que ella estudie
He is happy that you are here	Ella está feliz que estés aquí
I tell him to go	Yo le digo que vaya
She asks that you return the book	Ella te pide que devuelvas el libro
It is important that you work	Es importante que trabajes

How do you form the present subjunctive

- a. conjugate the verb in the present tense
- b. drop the "o" ending
- c. add the endings

d. if the verb is AR add: e, es ,e, emos, éis, en

e. if the verb is ER or IR add: a, as, a, amos, áis, an

***Notice that first verb is in the present tense and the second verb in the dependent clause is in the present subjunctive.**

Present perfect subjunctive

The present perfect subjunctive is used when the action in the dependent clause happened before the action in the main clause.

Present subjunctive of haber + past participle

Haya visto have seen

Hayas visto have seen

Haya visto has seen

Hayamos visto have seen

Hayáis visto have seen

Hayan visto have seen

I hope that you have gone to school this morning

Espero que hayas ido a la escuela esta mañana.

She hopes that I have studied this morning

Ella espera que yo haya estudiado esta mañana

I doubt that she has studied this morning

Ella duda que ella haya estudiado esta mañana

It is important that she has gone to the office

Es importante que ella haya ido a la oficina

***Notice that first verb is in the present tense and the second verb in the dependent clause is in the present perfect subjunctive.**

The imperfect Subjunctive

We use the imperfect subjunctive to express what was happening, if the verb in the main clause is in the imperfect, preterit, pluperfect or conditional we will use the imperfect subjunctive. You will need to identify the tense that appears in the main clause of each sentence in order to determine the subjunctive tense required in the dependent clause.

This called the sequence of tenses.

To form the imperfect subjunctive in Spanish, use the third person plural (ellos form) of the preterit tense of the indicative mood. Then drop the –ron ending of the ellos form in the preterit. Add the corresponding endings.

If the verb is AR add: ara, aras, ara, áramos, arais, aran

If the verb is ER add: era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran

If the verb is IR add: era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran

El director quería que yo hablara en la asamblea
The director wanted me to speak to the assembly

Ella quería que yo estudiara
She wanted me to study

No fue posible que yo fuera a la escuela hoy
It was not possible for me to go to school today

Pluperfect subjunctive

Imperfect of haber + past participle

Yo hubiera ido

Tú hubieras comprado

Él hubiera llegado

Nosotros hubiéramos comido

Vosotros hubierais llegado

Ellos hubieran vuelto

The pluperfect subjunctive tells what was happening in the past, in a noun, adverb, or relative clause. The verb in the main clause must be in a past tense: the imperfect, the preterit, the pluperfect, or the conditional.

Ella negó que yo hubiera estado en Cuba
She denied that I had been in Cuba

Era probable que yo hubiera ido a la fiesta
It was probable that you had gone to the party

In Contray-to-fact Conditional Clauses

If I have time I will go to the store

Si yo tengo tiempo, yo iré a la tienda

If I had time I would go to the store

Si yo tuviera tiempo yo iría a la tienda

If I had had time, I would have gone to the store

If yo hubiera tenido tiempo yo habría ido a la tienda

Sequences of tenses

After if:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. present tense | future |
| 2. imperfect subjunctive | conditional |
| 3. pluperfect subjunctive | conditional perfect |

Direct Object Pronouns

Me	me
Te	you
Lo, la	it, him, her
Nos	us
Os	you all
Los, las	them masculine, them feminine

Indirect Object Pronouns

Me	to me, for me
Te	to you, for you
Le	to him, to her, for him, for her
Nos	to us, for us
Os	to you all, for you all
Les	to them, for them

Prepositional pronouns

Mí	me
Ti	you
Él, ella usted	him, her
Nosotros	us
Ellos	them

Reflexive Pronouns

Me	myself
Te	Yourself
Se	himself, herself
Nos	ourselves
Os	yourselves
Se	themselves

Por and Para

The prepositions por and para have very specific uses in Spanish

Para:

- is used to indicate purpose
- Meaning in order to
- To indicate destination
- To indicate deadlines
- To express comparison and contrast

Por:

- Meaning because of (a certain reason or motive)
- To express duration of time
- Meaning on behalf of, for the sake of
- Meaning in exchange for, instead of

- Meaning through along
- To indicate means
- To be in favor of

Indefinite and Negative words

- algo	nada
- alguien	nadie
- algún,	ningún
- siempre	nunca
- también	tampoco
- o	ni

Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns

Este	This (M)	Estos	These (M)
Esta	This (F)	Estas	These (M)
Ese	That (M)	Esos	Those (M)
Esa	That (F)	Esas	Those (F)
Aquel	That (M) over there	Aquellos	Those (M)
Aquella	That (F) over there	Aquellas	Those (F)

Possesive Adjectives

Mi, mis	my
Tu, tus	your
Su, sus	his, hers
Nuestro	
Nuestra	our
Nuestros	
Nuestras	
Su, sus	their