SP 2 – FINAL EXAM 2018

**THE PRESENT TENSE**

How are regular verbs conjugated in the present tense?

TRABAJAR COMER VIVIR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Verbos “-ar” | Verbos “er” | Verbos “-ir” |
| yo |  |  |  |
| tú |  |  |  |
| él, ella, usted |  |  |  |
| Nosotros/nosotras |  |  |  |
| Vosotros/vosotras |  |  |  |
| ellos/ellas/ustedes |  |  |  |

How are stem-changing verbs conjugated? Conjugate the following verbs to demonstrate. PENSAR SERVIR DORMIR JUGAR

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | e - ie | e - i | o - ue | u -ue |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| yo |  |  |  |  |
| tú |  |  |  |  |
| él, ella, usted |  |  |  |  |
| Nosotros/nosotras |  |  |  |  |
| Vosotros/vosotras |  |  |  |  |
| ellos/ellas/ustedes |  |  |  |  |

Write other examples of stem changing verbs:

e-ie e-i o-ue u-ue\_\_\_

**THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

-is used to talk about an action that is currently taken place

- the Spanish “ing”

The present progressive has TWO components to it. \*\*\* Don’t forget step 1!!! \*\*\*

1. **A conjugation form of Estar to express WHO is currently doing the action.**

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

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

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

1. The present participle. Take of the ending and add the new “ING” participle.

“ar” verbs change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yo estoy hablando con Marta.

“er/ir” verbs change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ella está bebiendo limonada.

**¡Ten cuidado! There are Irregular verbs in the present progressive**

leer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pedir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

traer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ servir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

oir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dormir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

creer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ venir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repetir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vestir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**REFLEXIVE VERBS**

* Reflexives verbs are used when you are doing something to, at, or for yourself
* When using reflexive verbs, a reflexive pronoun MUST be used.
* Reflexives can be used in any tense – Present, Preterit or Imperfect

Write the reflexive pronouns to demonstrate your knowledge of them.

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

ex; cepillarse, bañarse, ducharse

Write other example of reflexive verbs

I (used to) brush my teeth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Maria bathes and dries herself. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We had to take a shower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AFFIRMATIVE Tú COMMANDS**

Tú commands are used in Spanish to tell 1 person, that you know well, to do something

The formation of Tú command is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form in the present tense.

Write the affirmative (+) command to demonstrate you knowledge

Hablar: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Comer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vivir: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**There are irregular affirmative(+) commands. Write the 8 irregular affirmative commands to demonstrate you knowledge.**

Poner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tener \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Venir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Salir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ser \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**NEGATIVE Tú COMMANDS**

The formation of a negative regular tú command is as follows:

1. Go to the “yo” form of the verb
2. Drop the “o”
3. Add the opposite ending = “ar” \_\_\_\_\_ “er/ir” \_\_\_\_\_

If a verb has an [**irregular YO for**m](http://spanishnotebook.com/irregyoformspresent.html), **is a** [**stem change**](http://spanishnotebook.com/stemchangespresent.html)**r** or **it’s an** [**irregular verb**](http://spanishnotebook.com/irregverbspresent.html) in the present tense, it also appears in the command. Write other verbs to demonstrate you knowledge.

Irregular YO stem changing car, gar, zar

poner----- no pongas Dormir----no duermas Sacar----- no saques

There are 5 Irregular tú negative commands. Demonstrate you knowledge by writing the the verb and the Spanish negative tú command Remember S.I.D.E.S

S No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

D No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

E No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

S No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Practice:**

**Jugar:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ morir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levantar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Construir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ servir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hablar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Trabajar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seguir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vivir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Leer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pedir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beber\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Tú COMMANDS WITH PRONOUNS**

Write in the missing PRONOUNS

Relfexive– \_\_\_\_\_\_ Direct Object Pronouns Indirect object pronoun

1. **AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS = ATTACH, AFTER, with** possible ACCENT

ex: Do it! Haz**lo** Write it! Escríbel**o**

Transform the following phrases into AFFIRMATIVE commands with the D.O.P’s. or I.O.P’s

comer la pizza \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comprar las flores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

beber los refrescos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sit down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dar la tarea a la maestra\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leer el libro a Juan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*REMEMBER: F.I.D.O WHEN ATTACHING D.O.P’S AND I.O.P’S AND THE DOUBLE LL’S**

**\*\*an accent must be added when attaching a pronoun and it becomes 3 syllables or longer. It is placed on third vowel from the end. \*\***

1. **NEGATIVE COMMANDS = Place it in front o**

ex: Don’t do it *No la hagas*  Don’t place them here *No los pongas aquí*

Transform the following phrases into NEGATIVE. tú commands with the D.O.P’s or I.O.P’s

Don’t wash the plates for Maria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Don’t eat the strawberries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Don’t read the book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Don’t’ t stand up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Decirme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tocar la mesa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cepillarse los dientes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer el pastel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ponerse el vestido \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES**

Demonstrative adjectives indicate a specific item and the location in relation to the speaker and the listener

***THIS AND THESE HAVE T’s***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are used to indicate things are closest to the speaker

***THAT AND THOSE DON’T***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are used to indicate things are a little further away from the speaker

***THOSE FAR AWAY START WITH THE LETTER A***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are used to indicate things are furthest away from the speaker

**\* Because demonstratives are adjectives, they must agree in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the item they are describing. Unlike other adjectives they go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the noun.**

**\* Demonstrative adjectives take the place of the definite or indefinite article of the noun.**

Demonstratives MUST BE paired up with an item it is describing. It does not simply mean “over there”

I like **that shirt over there**. My friend is over there with the teacher.

Me gusta aquella camisa. Mi amigo está allá con el professor.

Traduce:

I like those shoes over there.

We ate this hamburger.

They bought those shirts.

**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

\* show possession of an object. \* Must match number and gender when possible

**SHORT FORM** - Goes before the noun

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

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

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

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

**TRADUCE:**

My book is big and ugly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Your friend is pretty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Your shoes and shirt are expensive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LONG FORM** - Goes after the noun OR it can take its place to simplify the sentence

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

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

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

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

**TRADUCE**:

The brush is mine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Elena is a friend of yours. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yes, it (the blowdryer) is hers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE WORDS**

Write the English meaning of each negative and positive word

Remember:

*Pablo Positivo* *Nina Negativa*

también - tampoco-

algo- nada-

siempre- nunca-

alguien- nadie-

algún(a,o,as,os)- ningún(a,o, as,os)

\* If the context of the sentence is negative you must use a negative word. In English it sounds like double negatives and bad grammar.

Practice:

* + - 1. No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(nadie, alguien) vino a la fiesta.

**¿SABER o CONOCER?**

**SABER/CONOCER = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Saber is used for:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Conocer is used for:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,**

1.Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jugar a los bolos. 6. Las animadoras \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hacer gimnasia.

2. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ al estudiante nuevo. 7. Elena \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a todos los profesores en la escuela.

3. Paco \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ las reglas del ajedrez. 8. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el parque grande en Aurora.

4. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la fecha de mi cumpleaños. 9. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ al director de la banda.

**COMPARISONS**

To compare the **equality** characteristics of people/ things, use the following pattern

**tan** + **adjective** + **como**  Este libro es **tan fantástico como** este libro

**Tantos(as,o,a) + noun+ como** María tiene **tantos**  **libros** **como** Juan.

Yo leo **tantas novelas como** Sra. Matteson.

Billa Gates tiene **tanto dinero como** Oprah Winfrey.

To compare the **inequality** of people/things

To say that one item/person is superior then the other, use the following pattern

**Más** + **adjective** + **que** Jessica Alba es **más bonita que** Betty White

To say that one item/person is inferior to the other, use the following pattern

**Menos** + **adjective** +**que** Jennifer Anitston es **menos popular que** Betty White

To state that an activity is done more or less then another, use the following pattern

**Más que** Yo como **más que** hacer ejercicio

**Menos que** El chico estudia **menos que** ver la tele

To say that someone/something is the “worst” or the “best”. Use the following

**mejor que** LeBorn James juega basquetbol **mejor que** Austin.

**peor que** LeBorn James juega fútbol americano **peor que** Walter Payton

To say that someone/something is the “THE worst” or the “THE best”. Use the following

Papa John’s is THE WORST pizza. Papa John’s es **la peor** pizza.

The Cubs are THE BEST players. Los Cubs son **los mejores** juagadores.

Traduce:

Spanish 2 students are more smart than Spanish 3 students:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

That girl less fat than that boy

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

I eat as much pizza as French fries.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

She is as better as me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECT AND INDREICT OBJECT PRONOUNS**

Indirect and Direct object pronouns are used to avoid repetition in a sentence

**Objeto Directo** – Who or what receives the actions

*I bought* ***the flowers****. Yo compré* ***las flores****. Yo* ***las*** *compré*

Write the D.O.P’s

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

**Objetos Indirecto** – to whom or for whom the Direct Object is intended.

*I bought the flowers for* ***my mom****. Yo compré las flores para* ***mi mamá****. Yo* ***le*** *compré las flores*

Write the I.O.P’s

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**PLACEMENT –**

1 VERB = 1 OPTION = Must go before conjugated verb.

2 VERBS = 2 OPTIONS = a) can go before the conjugated verb

b) can go attached, after the second verb (infinitive or gerund)

**Objetos Dobles** - ¡Ten cuidado!

¡F.I.D.O.! ¡NO LL! ¡Cámbialo! Le lo = se lo / Le los = Se los

I bought them for **her** Yo **se** las compré.

**TRADUCE las frases con todos pronombres**

He bought the toothbrush and toothpaste. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We mailed the letter to our aunt. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I used to play with dinosaurs every day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She has to turn in the report on time. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You are going to give flowers to your mom. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We are studying the grammar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**¿SER o ESTAR?**

**SER = to be (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) ESTAR = to be (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)**

Conjugate:

Present: Preterit: Imperfect:

In general:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ser is used | example |
| To give time of the day or year, the  month, the date and the day |  |
| To describe physical or personality traits |  |
| To indicate profession |  |
| To indicate origin and nationality |  |
| To indicate relationship |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Estar is used | example |
| to tell where someone or something is located at a given moment |  |
| is used to talk about the feelings |  |
| is used to form the present/past progressive |  |

Practice

* + - 1. María \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_en la clase de español.
      2. Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_escribiendo verbos, verbos, verbos de Nuevo..
      3. Su maestro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_de España.
      4. Hoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lunes. El 24 de mayo
      5. Su maestro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_muy simpático y cómica.
      6. Ese hombre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el papá de María
      7. La chica \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_muy enferma. Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_en su cama.
      8. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jugando en el partido.
      9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las once de la noche.
      10. Sra. Chavarría \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Mexicana.

**PRETERITE TENSE**

1. What are the regular forms of the Preterit? Conjugate to demonstrate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Verbos “-ar” | Verbos “er” | Verbos “-ir” |
| yo | Hablé | Comí | Viví |
| tú |  |  |  |
| él, ella, usted |  |  |  |
| Nosotros/nosotras |  |  |  |
| Vosotros/vosotras |  |  |  |
| **ellos/ellas/ustedes** |  |  |  |

1. **Verbs that end in: -car, -gar, and -zar change because of auditory reasons in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ form in the preterit. Conjugate the following verbs to demonstrate the change**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | c qu | g gu | z c |
|  | buscar | llegar | almorzar |
| yo |  |  |  |
| tú |  |  |  |
| él, ella, usted |  |  |  |
| Nosotros/nosotras |  |  |  |
| Vosotros/vosotras |  |  |  |
| ellos/ellas/ustedes |  |  |  |

List other ~CAR, ~GAR, ~ZAR verbs that follow the above pattern:

**C. Other irregular verbs in the preterite**

Conjugate the following verbs;

**DAR** **IR** **SER**  **HACER**

**D. IREGULAR PRETERITE – “U” Verbs**

Write in the stem change Write in the Preterit Endings

Andar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tener \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Saber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Caber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ +

Estar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Venir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Querer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**E. IREGULAR PRETERITE – “J” Verbs**

Write in the stem change Write in the Preterite Endings

Traer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conducir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ +

Producir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Traducir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**F. BAEMENT / CHANCLA VERBS -** All the verbs that stem change in the present tense, also change stem change in the 3rd person singular and plural in the preterit. Conjugate the following

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | e i | o u | i y |
|  | pedir | dormir | caer |
| yo |  |  |  |
| tú |  |  |  |
| él, ella, usted |  |  |  |
| Nosotros/nosotras |  |  |  |
| Vosotros/vosotras |  |  |  |
| ellos/ellas/ustedes |  |  |  |

List other BASEMENT verbs and their 3rd person changes that follow the above pattern:

**IMPERFECT TENSE**

What are the regular forms of the imperfect? Conjugate to demonstrate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | “ar” verbs | “er” verbs | “ir” verbs |
|  | Hablar | Comer | vivir |
| yo |  |  |  |
| tú |  |  |  |
| él, ella, usted |  |  |  |
| Nosotros/nosotras |  |  |  |
| Vosotros/vosotras |  |  |  |
| ellos/ellas/ustedes |  |  |  |

THERE ARE ONLY 3 IRREGULAR IMPERFECT!!!!!!! List them and conjugate them below.

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

**¿PRETÉRITO o IMPERFECTO**?

Generally:

To speak about an action that is completed in the past, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

To imply that an action was in progress or habitual in the past we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

List and define at least 5 key words or phrases that indicate that the **PRETERIT**?

List and define at least 5 key words or phrases that indicate that the **IMPERFECT**?

**PRETÉRITO o IMPERFECTO**?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| USAGE | Preterite or Imperfect? | Example |
| descriptions  (mental state, physical traits, |  |  |
| Ir + a + infinitive |  |  |
| To talk about a unique action or sequence of events(a series of actions in chronological order) |  |  |
| To talk about habitual actions  (non-specific # of times) |  |  |
| weather |  |  |
| To talk about an action that **was occurring** in the past |  |  |
| To talk about action that has a specfic beginning and end |  |  |
| On going actions that was interrupted |  |  |
| 2+ on going events |  |  |
| Summarizing an event |  |  |
| Telling time |  |  |
| Action repeated specific # of times |  |  |
| Emotions, feelings, states, conditions |  |  |
| Setting the scene |  |  |

Circle either the preterite or the imperfect:

1. De pequeña me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(gustar) coleccionar las muñecas

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ser) la una de la tarde por fin yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(almorzar).

3. Ayer ella , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hacer) la tarea después de que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(llegar)

4. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(escuchar) música mientras \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(leer)

Ayer, (me levanté-me levantaba) a las cinco y media de la mañana. (Hizo-Hacía) mucho calor en mi cuarto y por eso (that’s why) (abrí, abré) la ventanta. En ese momento (oí, oía) un ruido del perro de mi vecino”woof woof”. El ruido me molestó y (cerré /cerraba) la venta.

**THE (imperfect) PAST PROGRESSIVE**

-is used to talk about an action that has taken place in the past.

- MUST USE THE IMPERFECT TENSE

The Imperfect progressive has \_\_\_\_\_ components to it.

A conjugation form of Estar in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains who was doing the action

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

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

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

2. The participle. There are \_\_\_\_\_ participles.

“ar” verbs use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “er/ir” verbs use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ex: I WAS talking with María

Estaba hablando con María

**¡Ten Cuidado! Go back to the Present Progressive section to review your Irregular Verbs**

leer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pedir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

traer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ servir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

oír \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dormir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

creer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ venir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repetir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vestir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Escriba una oración. Use el past progressive**

María/caminar/ con el perro cuando empezó a llover. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yo / dormir/ en el sofá cuando sonó el teléfono:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tú/leer/ mientras mamá /cocinar/ la cena:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sra. Chavarría was eating her cereal:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_