

ESPAÑOL III

SEMESTER I FINAL REVIEW SHEET

Present tense including stem changing and irregular verbs

(You will be given sentences in present tense and must choose the corresponding present perfect tense verb)

Reflexive verbs

Negative / Affirmative words

(alguien, nadie / algo, nada / siempre, nunca, jamás / también, tampoco / o, ni / alguno, ninguno)

Preterite Tense

AR endings (é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, aron)

spelling changes (-gar, -car, -zar)

ER and IR endings (í, iste,ió, imos, isteis, ieron)

ir, ser, dar, and ver

“gang” verbs and their endings

e, iste, o, imos, isteis, ieron

(hacer, querer, venir, estar, andar, tener, poder, poner, saber, caber, haber, decir, traer, conducir, traducir)

stem changing (IR ending verbs only, e>i o>u, 3rd person sing. and plural only)

verbs with "y" in 3rd person -- ie: leer, creer, caer, oír, distribuir, etc.

(ie: cayó, cayeron)

ER/IR verbs need accent if stem ends in strong vowel

Imperfect Tense

AR endings (aba, abas, aba, ábamos, abais, aban)

ER/IR endings (ía, ías, ía, íamos, íais, ían)

irregular verbs (ser, ir, ver)

Comparative and Superlative

más ____ que (comparative) el ____ más ____ de (superlative)

Irregular: bueno - mejor / malo - peor / mayor / menor

Comparisons of Equality

tan / como

tanto / como tantos / como

IO Verbs

- Aburrir, molestar, sorprender, importar, interesar, quedar, encantar, gustar, faltar

Indirect and Direct Object Pronouns

Double object pronoun order - I D

Le / les change to se before lo, la, los or las

Past, Present, Progressive

Estar in either imperfect, present or future tense

Present participle (-ando, -iendo)

Stem changing participles (only IR verbs, e>i o>u)

ER/IR stems that end in a vowel have “y” in participle (ie: creer, caer, leer, traer, oír, distribuir, construir, contribuir, etc.)

Possessive Adjectives

mi, mis - my

tu, tus - your

su, sus - his, her, your (form.), theirs

nuestro/a, os/as - our

vuestro/a, os/as - you all's

Stressed Possessive Adjectives

Mío, mía, míos, mías - my, (of) mine

Tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas - your, (of) yours

Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas - your, yours (form.), his, her, its, (of) your, (of) his, (of) hers, their, (of) theirs

Nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras - our, (of) ours

Vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras - your, (of) yours (fam.)

Demonstratives Adjectives

Este, esta, estos, estas - this, these

Ese, esa, esos, esas - that, those

Aquel, aquella, aquellos, aquellas - that, those (over there)

Constructions w/Se

-Impersonal constructions with se

-Accidental se

Adverbs

-most common adverbs end in -mente

-add -mente to the feminine form of the adjective

Reciprocal Reflexives

-reflexive pronouns (nos, os ,se) are used to express reciprocal actions

Por vs. Para

***Informal/Familiar/Tú Commands w/pronouns**

Affirmative

-Start with the 3rd Person singular present tense

Irregulars

Decir - di

Hacer - haz

Salir - sal

Ser- sé

Ir - ve

Poner - pon

Tener - ten

Venir - ven

Negative

-start with the yo form of the present tense

-drop -o

- for “ar” verbs add “es”

- For “er/ir” add “as”

*Verbs with irregular yo forms maintain the swim irregularity in their negative tú commands

-conducir, conocer, decir, hacer, ofrecer, oír, poner, salir, tener, traducir, traer, venir,
ver

-Stem-changing verbs keep their stem-change in the negative

-Verbs ending in -car, -gar, -zar have a spelling change in the negative tú

-irregular negatives

dar - no des

estar - no estés

ir - no vayas

saber - no sepas

ser - no seas

***Formal/Usted Commands w/pronouns**

-start by dropping the -o in yo form of the present tense

-“ar” verbs add -e, -en

- “er/ir” verbs add -a, -an

*Verbs with irregular yo forms maintain the swim irregularity in their negative tú commands

-conducir, conocer, decir, hacer, ofrecer, oír, poner, salir, tener, traducir, traer, venir,
ver

- stem-changes are maintained

- Spelling changes for -car, -gar, -zar words

- Irregular Formal commands

- Dar - dé, den

- Estar - esté, estén

- Ir - vaya, vayan

- Saber - sepa, sepan
- Ser - sea, Sean
- to make commands negative just add a “no” before the verb

***Pronoun placement for Commands**

- Affirmative Commands - pronouns attach to the end always
 - command with 2 or more syllables needs an accent on it's last syllable
 - single syllable commands only need an accent with double commands
- Negative Commands - pronouns always come before the verb, after the “no”

***Relative Pronouns (Lec. 6, Senderos 2 Packet)**

- que
- lo que
- quien

***Present Subjunctive (Lec. 6 Senderos 2 Packet) & Lección 1 Senderos 3**

- Formation
 - start with the yo form of the present indicative
 - take of the “o”
 - ar verbs -e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, -en
 - er/ir verbs -a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an
- car, gar, zar words change spelling to maintain sound
- Stem-changing of -ar & -er verbs are the same as indicative, “Boot”
- Stem-Changing of -ir verbs maintain the stem change but now nosotros and vosotros stem-changes also
 - E > I
 - O > U
- When to use the subjunctive
 - when sentences consist of a main clause & a subordinate clause
 - main clause contains a verb or expression that triggers the use of subjunctive
 - the conjunction que connects the subordinate clause to the main clause
 - change of subject in the subordinate clause

W - wishes, wants, will,
 E- emotions
 I- impersonal impressions, influence
 R - requests
 D - doubt, denial
 O - ojalá

***Subjunctive w/Conjunctions**

Conjunctions that always require subjunctive
 -a menos que - unless

- antes (de) que - before
- con tal (de) que - provided that
- en case (de) que - in case (that)
- Para que - so that
- Sin que - without

Conjunctions used with subjunctive or indicative

-cuando - when

Después de que - after

En cuanto - as soon as

Hasta que - until

Tan pronto como - as soon as

*Used with subjunctive if main clause expresses a future action or command

*Used with indicative if main clause expresses an action that habitually happens, or that happened in the past

Vocabulary & Listening - Lección 6 (senderos 2) & Lección 1

*Extra Credit - Match 20/32 Mexican States.

*Interview "Seesaw" I will post 5 questions on Seesaw about Lección 1. You need to record your answers, as if I were interviewing you. I will post this Seesaw Sunday Evening, and you will have till Thursday Evening to submit your responses. This is a separate grade from the final.