

1. Learn the meaning and spelling of all verbs listed on pages 1-6 of the summer review packet (going from the English word and coming up with the word in Spanish).
2. Be able to conjugate these verbs in the following tenses:
 - a. Present:
 - i. regular verbs
 - ii. irregular verbs
 - iii. stem changing verbs
 - iv. verbs with irregular yo forms
 - v. reflexive verbs
 - vi. verbs like gustar
 - b. Futuro Inmediato of all verbs (Ir + a + infinitive)
 - c. Present Progressive (Estar + ando/iendo)
 - i. irregular spelling of ir boot verbs in present participle
 - ii. irregular “y” spelling of verbs like leer, creer, caer (er/ir verbs whose root ends in a vowel)
 - d. Preterite (regular and irregular verbs)
 - e. Imperfect (regular and irregular verbs)
 - f. Future (regular and irregular verbs)
 - g. Conditional (regular and irregular verbs)
 - h. Present and Past Perfect (regular and irregular verbs)
 - i. Commands (tú affirmative, tú negative, ud., uds., & nosotros commands)
 - j. Present Subjunctive formation
3. Honors Students should also be able to form the following tenses:
 - a. Past Progressive (I was talking... yo estaba hablando)
 - b. Future Perfect (I will have talked... yo habré hablado)
 - c. Conditional Perfect (I would have talked... yo habría hablado)
 - d. Present Perfect Progressive (I have been talking... Yo he estado hablando)
 - e. Past Perfect Progressive (I had been talking... Yo había estado hablando)

VERB MEANINGS

Verbos importantes relacionados con la gramática de la lección:

LECCIÓN 1. IRREGULAR "YO" FORMS IN THE PRESENT TENSE:

1. -cer, -cir verbs.

Conocer	to know	Rehacer	to redo
Reconocer	to recognize	Parecer	to seem
Obedecer	to obey	Aparecer	to show up
Desobedecer	to disobey	Desaparecer	to disappear
Crecer	to grow/to grow up	Nacer	to be born
Nacer	to be born	Conducir	to drive

2. -ger, -gir verbs.

Elegir (i,i)	to choose
Dirigir	to manage (a company), to direct, to lead
Exigir	to demand
Escoger	to choose
Proteger	to protect

3. -go verbs.

Hacer	to do/to make	Atraer	to attract
Poner	to put or to place	Contraer	to contract
Proponer	to propose	Distraer	to distract
Suponer	to assume/to suppose	Valer	to be worth
Oponer	to oppose	Salir	to go out
Componer	to compose	Salir (con)	to date
Traer	to bring	Salir (de)	to leave (from a place)
		Distinguir	to distinguish

4. from the -ing concepts.

Dormir (ue,u) to sleep

Decir

to say/ to tell

Pedir (i,i) to ask for/ to request/to order

Construir

to build

Sugerir (ie,i) to suggest

Leer

to read

Sentir (ie,i) to feel (what you feel)

Oír

to hear

Sentirse (ie,i) to feel (how you feel)

Traer

to bring

Mentir (ie,i) to lie

Caer(se)

to drop/to fall

Morir (ue,u) to die

LECCIÓN 2. REFLEXIVE VERBS AND VERBS WITH REFLEXIVE ENDINGS

acostarse (ue) to go to bed

peinarse

to comb (oneself)

dormirse (ue,u) to fall asleep

maquillarse

to put on make up

despertarse (ie) to wake up

secarse

to dry (oneself)

levantarse to get up

vestirse (i,i)

to get dressed

ducharse to take a shower

ponerse

to put on (clothing)

bañarse to take a bath

quitarse

to take off (clothing)

afeitarse to shave

lavarse to wash (oneself)

VERBS WITH REFLEXIVE ENDINGS /DIFFERENT MEANINGS FROM THEIR
REGULAR FORM:

Aburrir (a) to bore

Acordarse (de)

to remember

Aburrirse (de,con) to get bored

Dormir (ue,u)

to sleep

Acordar to agree

Dormirse (ue,u)

to fall asleep

Ir (a)	to go (to)	ponerse	to put on (clothing)
Irse (de)	to go away (from)	quitar	to remove, to take away
Comer	to eat	quitarse	to put on (clothing)
Comerse	to eat up	mudar	to change
Llevar	to carry	mudarse	to move (from a living place)
Llevarse	to carry away	parecer	to seem
poner	to put/to place	parecerse (a)	to look like

VERBS WITH REFLEXIVE ENDINGS / THEIR EQUIVALENT IN ENGLISH
MAY NOT:

Acercarse (a)	to approach, to get closer (to)
Aproximarse (a)	to approach, to get closer (to)
Atreverse (a)	to dare (to)
Convertirse (en)	to become
Darse cuenta (de)	to realize
Enterarse (de)	to find out (about)
Fijarse (en)	to take notice (of)
Morirse (de)	to die (of)
Olvidarse (de)	to forget (about)
Preocuparse (de)	to worry (about)
Quejarse (de)	to complain (about)
Sorprenderse (de)	to be surprised (about)

VERBS LIKE "GUSTAR".

aburrir	to bore	encantar	to love (not with feelings)
caer bien	to get along	faltar	to be sort`
caer mal	not to get along	hacer falta	to need
doler	to hurt	importar	to matter
interesar	to interest	quedar	to fit (clothing)
molestar	to bother	sorprender	to surprise
preocupar	to worry		

LECCIÓN 3. PASADO (PAST TENSE) vs. IMPERFECTO (IMPERFECT)

Buscar	to look for
Llegar (a)	to arrive (at)
Llegar (de)	to arrive (from)
Empezar (ie)	to start
Comenzar (ie)	to start

Stem changing -ir verbs.

Pedir (i,i)	to ask for, to request. to order
Servir (i,i)	to serve
Dormir (ue, u)	to sleep

-y in the third person of singular and plural:

Caer (se)	to drop, to fall	oír	to hear
creer	to believe	construir	to build
leer	to read	incluir	to include

Irregular past verbs:

andar	to walk	hacer	to do/to make
estar	to be	querer	to want
poder	to be able to/can	venir	to come
poner	to put/to place	conducir	to drive
saber	to know	decir	to say/to tell
tener	to have	traer	to bring

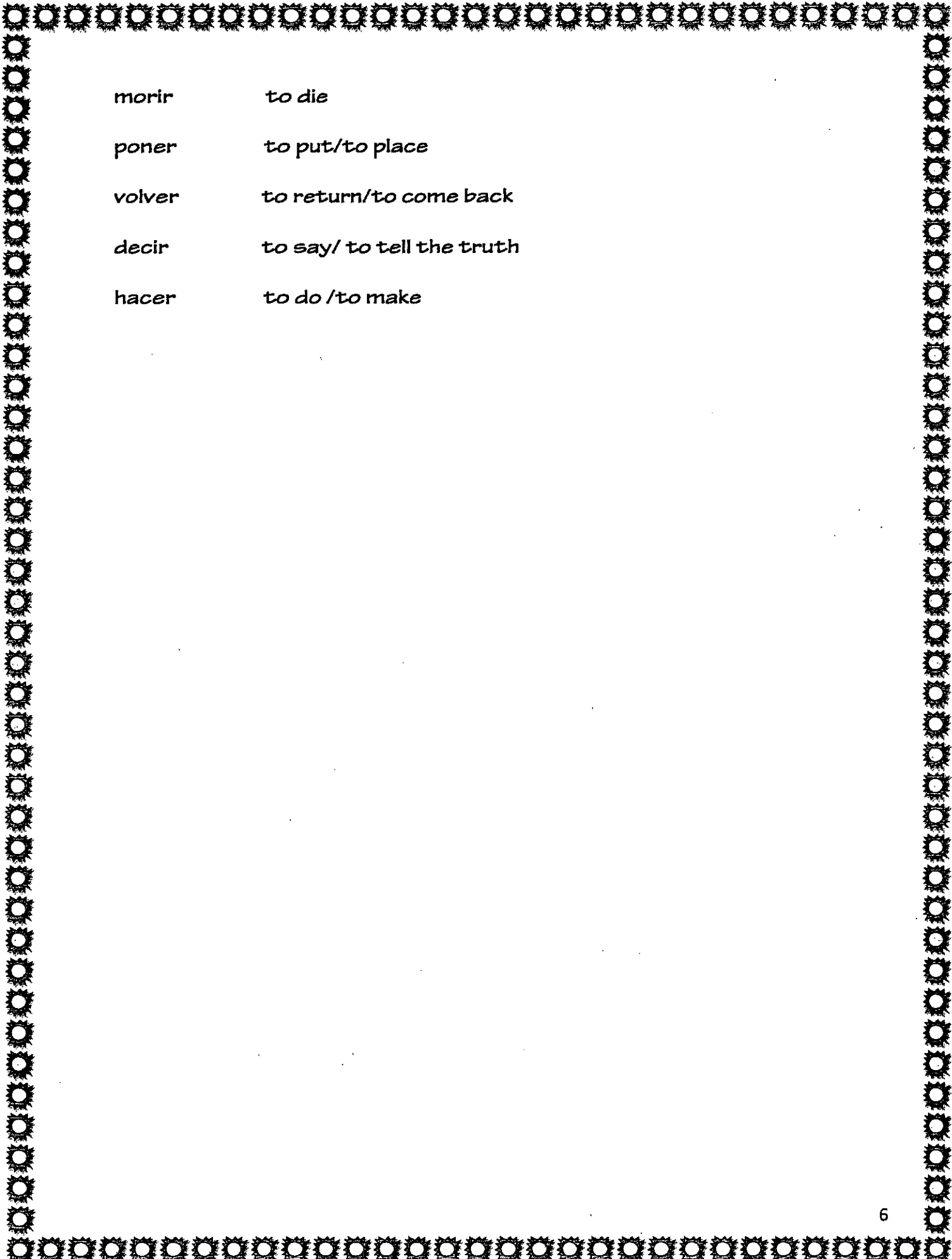
LECCIONES 6 Y 8: FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL

Tener (que) to have (to)	Querer to want
Salir to leave, to go out	Saber to know
Venir to come	Poder to be able to
Decir to say, to tell (the truth)	Poner to put/to place
Hacer to do/to make	Caber to fit something in a place
Haber there be	Valer to be worth

LECCIÓN 7: PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT

De los conceptos de los PARTICIPIOS DE PASADO IRREGULARES:

Abrir	to open
Cubrir	to cover
descubrir	to discover
escribir	to write
freír	to fry
romper	to break
ver	to see/to watch



<i>morir</i>	<i>to die</i>
<i>poner</i>	<i>to put/to place</i>
<i>volver</i>	<i>to return/to come back</i>
<i>decir</i>	<i>to say/ to tell the truth</i>
<i>hacer</i>	<i>to do /to make</i>

Grammar

CONCEPTS TO MEMORIZE

Simple Present

Presente simple

I talk

Present Progressive

Presente progresivo o presente continuo

I am talking

Simple Past or Preterit

I talked

Past Progressive

Pasado progresivo o pasado continuo

I was talking

Imperfect

Imperfecto

I talked a lot when I was a kid

Future (to be going to)

Futuro

I am going to talk

Future (will)

Futuro

I will talk

Future Perfect

Futuro compuesto

I will have talked

Conditional

Condicional

I would talk

Conditional Perfect

Condicional Compuesto

I would have talked

Present Perfect

Pretérito Perfecto o Presente Perfecto

(I have talked)

Present Perfect Progressive

Pretérito Perfecto progresivo o Presente Perfecto

Progresivo (I have been talking)

Past perfect

Pasado Perfecto o Pluscuamperfecto

(I had talked)

Past perfect Progressive

Pasado Perfecto progresivo Pluscuamperfecto

(I had been talking)

Participle

Participio

Past participle

Participio de Pasado

I have/had talked, spoken...) (-ado-ido or irregulares)

Present participle

Participio de Presente, gerundio, -ing

(I am /was talking) (-ando-iendo and others)

Helping verb

Auxiliares: (to be, to have) (estar, haber)

I am /was talking

I have / had talked

TIEMPOS VERBALES. TERMINACIONES Y CONJUGACIONES

PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO Y DE SUBJUNTIVO

Terminaciones del presente de Indicativo.

-ar: o as a amos áis an

-er: o es e emos éis en

-ir: o es e imos ís en

Ser: soy, eres, es somos, sois, son

Estar: estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están

Tener (que): tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen (que)

Ir (a): voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van (a)

Venir (a, de) vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venís, vienen (a, de)

Dar: doy, das, da, damos, dais, dan

Oír: oigo, oyes, oye, oímos. oís, oyen

Irregular "yo" forms in the Present Tense of Indicative

Go verbs: Only in the "I" form.

Salir: salgo, sales, sale, salimos, salís, salen

Poner: pongo, pones, pone, ponemos, ponéis, ponen

Traer: traigo, traes, trae, traemos, traéis, traen

-zco verbs. Verbs with -cer and -cir endings. Only in the I form.

Conocer: conozco, conoces, conoce, conocemos, conocéis, conocen

Producir: produzco, produces, produce, producimos, producís, producen

-jo verbs. Verbs with -ger and -gir endings. Only in the "I" form.

Proteger: protejo, proteges, protege, protegemos, protegéis, protegen

Dirigir: dirijo, diriges, dirige, dirigimos, dirigís, dirigen

Stem-changing verbs

Querer (ie):	quiero, quieres, quiere, queremos, queréis, quieren
Poder (ue):	puedo, puedes, puede, podemos, podéis, pueden
Jugar (ue):	juego, juegas, juega, jugamos, jugáis, juegan
Pedir (i, i):	pido, pides, pide, pedimos, pedís, piden

PRESENTE DEL SUBJUNTIVO

-ar:	e	es	e	emos	éis	en
-er, -ir	a	as	a	amos	áis	an
-go verbs:						
	tenga	tengas	tenga	tengamos	tengáis	tengan
	ponga	pongas	ponga	pongamos	pongáis	pongan
	traiga	traigas	traiga	traigamos	traigáis	traigan

Stem-Changing verbs:

Pensar (ie):	piense, pienses, piense, pensemos, penséis, piensen
Querer (ie):	quiera, quieras, quiera, queramos, queráis, quieran
Dormir (ue,u):	duerma, duermas, duerma, durmamos, durmáis, duerman
Pedir (i, i):	pido, pidas, pida, pidamos, pidáis, pidan

Spelling-changing verbs:

-cer, (crecer)	crezca, crezcas, crezca, crezcamos, crezcáis, crezcan
-cir (producir)	produzca, produzcas, produzca, produzcamos, produzcaís, produzcan
-car (tocar)	toque, toques, toque, toquemos, toquéis, toquen
-gar (jugar:ue)	juegue, juegues, juegue, juguemos, juguéis, jueguen
-zar (cruzar)	cruce, cruces, cruce, crucemos, crucéis, crucen

-ger (proteger)	proteja	protejas	proteja	protejamos	protejáis	pretejan
-gir (elegir <i>ei</i>)	elija	elijas	elija	elijamos	elijáis	elijan
-guir (seguir <i>ei</i>)	siga	sigas	siga	sigamos	sigáis	sigan
-uir (huir)	huya	huyas	huya	huyamos	huyáis	huyan

Irregulares en el presente de Subjuntivo (G).

Dar:	dé	des	dé	demos	deis	den
Estar:	esté	estés	esté	estemos	estéis	estén
Ser:	sea	seas	sea	seamos	seáis	sean
Ir:	vaya	vayas	vaya	vayamos	vayáis	vayan
Saber:	sepa	sepas	sepa	sepamos	sepáis	sepan
Haber:	haya	hayas	haya	hayamos	hayáis	hayan

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OR PRETERITE. INDICATIVO

Terminaciones del pasado simple regular (pretérito).

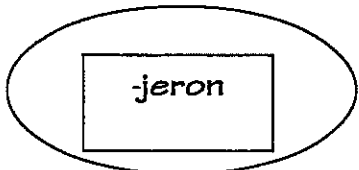
-AR	é	aste	ó	amos	asteis	aron
-ER, -IR	í	iste	ió	imos	isteis	ieron

Terminaciones del pasado simple irregular (pretérito). No tienen acentos. Raíz irregular +

e	iste	o	imos	isteis	ieron / *eron (ieron)
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Raíces irregulares del pasado.

TO COME	vin	TO WANT	quis	TO TRANSLATE	traduj
TO HAVE	tuv	TO BE ABLE TO	pod	TO DRIVE	conduj
TO PUT	pus	TO BRING	traj	PRODUCIR	produj
TO KNOW	sup	TO SAY/TELL	dij		



Pasados anómalos. Tenemos 3: ser, ver, dar. No tienen acentos.

ser	fui	fuiste	fue	fuimos	fuisteis	fueron
ver	vi	viste	vio	vimos	visteis	vieron
dar	di	diste	dio	dimos	disteis	dieron

Terminaciones del imperfecto.

-AR	aba	abas	aba	ábamos	abais	aban
-ER, -IR	ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían

Imperfectos irregulares. Exceptions: time/age/description.

To be	era	eras	era	éramos	erais	eran
To go	iba	ibas	iba	íbamos	ibais	iban
To see /to watch	veía	veías	veía	veíamos	veías	veían

Terminaciones del futuro (will). Infinitivo completo +:

é	ás	á	emos	éis	án
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Terminaciones del condicional (would). Infinitivo completo +:

ía	ías	ía	íamos	íais	ían
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Raíces irregulares del futuro y condicional.

TO HAVE tendr	TO WANT querr	TO BE ABLE TO podr
TO COME vendr	TO KNOW sabr	TO SAY/TELLdir
TO LEAVE saldr	TO PUT pondr	

Present Progressive: (am talking)

Auxiliar: Estoy	estás	está	estamos	estáis	estás
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Participio de Presente (present participles): -ando/-iendo

Careful with the stem changing verbs!

Careful with these ones too:

Dormir (ue, u)	Durmiendo	oír	oyendo
Pedir (i,i)	Pidiendo	creer	creyendo
Servir (i,i)	Sirviendo	leer	leyendo
		traer	trayendo

Present Perfect/ Pretérito Perfecto: (I have talked/spoken) = he hablado, he comido, he vivido

Auxiliar or helping verb of the Present Perfect. + past participle

Auxiliar de tiempos compuesto + participio de pasado

he has ha hemos habéis han + -ado/-ido

Past Perfect: Pasado Perfecto o Pluscuamperfecto: (I had talked/spoken)

Auxiliar or helping verb of the Past Perfect.

había habías había habíamos habíais habían + past participle

Past Participles /Participios de Pasado;

-ar > -ado -er and -ir > -ido

Irregular Past participles.

To say/to tell	dicho	To put	puesto
To do/to make	hecho	To cover	cubierto
To see/to watch	visto	To open	abierto
To fry	frito	To go back	vuelto
To break	roto	To return something	devuelto
To write	escrito	To die	muerto

Ejemplos:

I have/had talked: he/había hablado

I have/had learned: he/había aprendido...

I have/had lived: he/había vivido...

I have/had broken he/había roto...

I have/had written: he /había escrito

Commands:

Informal (tú) - regulares

a) De la tercera persona
del singular del Presente.

b) From the first person of the
Present. Drop the "o" and switch
endings: -ar (es), -er and -ir (as)

Hablar	habla	no hables
Aprender	aprende	no aprendas
Escribir	escribe	no escribas

Informal (tú) - irregulares.

To memorize

from the second person of the present of Subjunctive

Decir	di	no digas
Ir	ve	no veas
Ser	sé	no seas
Salir	sal	no salgas
Hacer	haz	no hagas
Tener	ten	no tengas
Venir	ven	no vengas
Poner	pon	no pongas

Formal (Ud. and Uds.) -

From the first person of the present of Indicative, drop the "o" and ad: e/n or a/n

Hablar	hable/n	no	hable/n
Aprender	aprenda/n	no	aprenda/n
Escribir	escriba/n	no	escriba/n
Decir	diga/n	no	diga/n
Hacer	haz	no	haga/n
Venir	ven	no	venga/n

TRADUCE AHORA LO SIGUIENTE

Simple Present:	I learn	aprendo
Present Progressive:	I am learning	estoy aprendiendo
Simple Past or Preterite	I learned	aprendí
Past Progressive*	I was learning	estaba/estuve aprendiendo
Imperfect	I learned a lot when...	aprendía...
Imperfect	I used to learn a lot ...	solía aprender
Immediate Future (to be going to)	I am going to learn	voy a aprender
Future (will)	I will learn	aprenderé
Conditional (would)	I would learn	aprendería
Future Perfect *	I will have learned	habré aprendido
Conditional Perfect *	I would have learned	habría aprendido
Present Perfect	I have learned	he aprendido
Present Perfect Progressive *	I have been learning	he estado aprendiendo
Past Perfect	I had learned	había aprendido
Past Perfect Progressive *	I had been learning	había estado aprendiendo
Commands	Learn!	Aprende (informal)
	Don't learn!	No aprendas
	Learn!	Aprenda/n (formal)
	Don't learn!	No aprenda/n (formal)
Indicativo Vs. Subjuntivo	I want to learn	Quiero aprender
	I want you to learn	Quiero que aprendas
	It is important to study	Es importante estudiar
	It's important that you study	Es importante que estudies

And more....

*For Students Entering Spanish 4 Honors