

Summer Work for Students Entering Spanish 5: 2015-16

1. Learn the meanings, spelling and conjugations of all verbs and expressions on the list “Verbos Útiles Para El Subjuntivo: (WEIRDO)” (pages 1-2)
2. Study the grammar in the attached grammar packet labeled” Notas para el Examen de Español IV” (pages 3-8)

Verbos útiles para el subjuntivo: (WEIRDO)

Verbos que expresan Wish

agradecer	to be grateful	insistir en	to insist	no tener	not to have
buscar	to look for	mandar	to order	pedir	to request
desear	to wish	necesitar	to need	preferir	to prefer
esperar	to hope/to expect	no encontrar	not to find	querer	to want
exigir	to demand	no haber	there is/are not	permitir	to allow/permit

Verbs que expresan Emotion

alegrarse de *	to be glad	gustar	to like	quejarse	to complain
encantar	to be delighted	lamentar	to regret	sentir	to feel
enojar	to be angry	maravillar	to astonish	sorprender	to surprise
estar contento, enojado, triste, etc.	to be glad, angry, sad, etc.	molestar	to annoy	temer	to fear
tener miedo de/a que	to be afraid that	extrañarse que	to be amazed that	preferir (e:ie)	to prefer
entristecerse	to be sad	fascinar	to fascinate	fastidiar	to annoy
frustrar	to frustrate	importar	to matter		

Expresiones impersonales:

esperar que	to wish that
insistir en que ...	to insist that
mandar que ...	to order that
preferir que ...	to prefer that
prohibir que ...	to prohibit that
querer que ...	to want that

es aconsejable que ...	it's advisable that
es necesario que ...	it's necessary that
pedir que ...	to ask that
recomendar que ...	to recommend that
rogar que ...	to plead that
sugerir que ...	to suggest that

conviene que ...	it is advisable that
es aconsejable que ...	it is advisable that
es bueno que ...	it's good that

es difícil que ...	it's unlikely that
es dudoso que ...	it's doubtful that
es fácil que ...	it's likely that

es fantástico que ...

it's fantastic that

es importante que ...

it's important that

es imposible que ...

it's impossible that

es improbable que ...

it's unlikely that

es incierto que ...

it's uncertain that

es increíble que ...

it's incredible that

es (una) lastima que ...

it's a shame that

es malo que ...

it's bad that

es mejor que ...

it's better that

es menester que ...

it's necessary that

es necesario que ...

it's necessary that

es posible que ...

it's possible that

es preciso que ...

it's necessary that

es preferible que ...

it's preferable that

es probable que ...

it's likely that

es raro que ...

it's rare that

es ridículo que ...

it's ridiculous that

es terrible que ...

it's terrible that

mas vale que ...

it's better that

ojalá que ...

if only he would

puede ser que ...

it could be that

Verbos que expresan recomendación:

aconsejar	to advise	proponer	to suggest	sugerir	to suggest
decir	to say	recomendar	to recommend	suplicar	to beg
ordenar	to order	rogar	to beg	dejar	to let, allow
exigir	to demand	hacer	to make/to force	insistir	to insist
mandar	to order	prohibir	to forbid		

Verbos que expresan duda:

dudar	to doubt	no creer	to not believe
no estar convencido/a de	to not be convinced	no parecer	to not to seem
no estar seguro/a de	not to be sure	no imaginarse	to not imagine
no pensar	to not think	no suponer	to not suppose

Ojalá - I wish, may God grant

Notas para el examen de español IV

1. El presente del subjuntivo:

For most verbs, the present subjunctive is formed by following these three steps:

1. Start with the **yo** form of the present indicative.
2. Then drop the **-o** ending.
3. Finally, add the following endings:

-ar verbs:

-e, -es, -e, -emos, -éis, en

-er and -ir verbs:

-a, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an

Irregulares:

Haber → haya ir → vaya ser → sea saber → sepa dar → dé estar → esté

2. Los pronombres de complemento: directo e indirecto (me, te, lo/la, nos, os, los/las) (me, te, le, nos, os, les)

A Spanish sentence can have both a direct and an indirect object pronoun. These "double object pronouns" cannot be separated, and the indirect pronoun always precedes the direct pronoun. (Regla RID)

He's giving it to us. - **Nos lo da.**
What is he giving? - **It.**
To whom? - **Us.**

I'm showing it to you. - **Te lo muestro.**
What am I showing? - **It.**
To whom? - **You.**

They can go at the end of the verb with:

- an infinitive → voy a comprartelo
- a gerund (-ando - iendo - yendo) → estoy haciéndola
- positive imperative (mandatos positivos) → **Ábrelos**

Whenever both pronouns begin with the letter "l" change the first pronoun to "se."

le lo = se lo

le la = se la

le los = se los

le las = se las

les lo = se lo

les la = se la

les los = se los

les las = se las

3. Los acontecimientos inesperados:

Se + indirect pronouns + verb + subject → se me olvidó la llave / se me olvidaron las llaves

This use of *se* is related to the "process" *se*. Think of the example *el café se enfrió*, "the coffee got cold". If we add the pronoun *me* to this construction, we get *el café se me enfrió*, "the coffee got cold on me". Adding the *me* doesn't change the fact that the coffee got cold on its own, it just indicates that someone else (in this case, "me") was affected by it getting cold. Sometimes it's very hard to convey in English the exact meaning of this construction, but it's commonly used with a certain group of verbs. Here are some more examples, with the more literal English translation in italics:

Se me olvidó que tenía una cita a las nueve = I forgot (*It got forgotten on me*) I had an appointment at nine.

El vaso se le cayó y se rompió = The glass fell (*went and fell on him*) and broke.

Se nos perdieron las llaves = We lost the keys (*the keys got lost on us*)

¡Espero que no se te hayan roto los anteojos otra vez! = I hope that your glasses didn't break (*didn't get broken on you*) again!

4. Las comparaciones iguales y desiguales

In Spanish, inequality is expressed by using one of the following formulae:

más (menos) + adjective + que

más (menos) + adverb + que

más (menos) + noun + que

If the comparative is followed by a number, use *de* rather than *que*.

To form the comparisons of equality using adjectives or adverbs, use the following formula:

tan + adjective (adverb) + como

El libro es tan bueno como la película.

(The book is as good as the movie.)

El chico es tan alto como la chica.

(The boy is as tall as the girl.)

To form comparisons of equality with nouns, use the following formula:

tanto(-a, -os, -as) + noun + como

Juan tiene tanto dinero como María.

(as much money as)

Él tiene tanta paciencia como ella.

(as much patience as)

Tiene tantos libros como ella.

(as many books as)

Tiene tantas plumas como ella.

(as many pens as)

5. Los acentos – Reglas de stress en la palabras:

1. Words ending in a vowel, -n, or -s are stressed on the next to the last (penultimate) syllable:

nada	o - ri - gen
na - da	
limonada	compro
li - mo - na - da	com - pro
zapatos	esta
za - pa - tos	es - ta
origen	estas
	es - tas

2. Words ending in any consonant except -n or -s are stressed on the last syllable:

doctor	ciu - dad
doc - tor	
ciudad	comer
	co - mer

3. When rules #1 and #2 above are not followed, a written accent is used:

compró	está	estás
com - pró	es - tá	es - tás

6. El subjuntivo después de verbos de emoción:

recomendar	to recommend	gustar	to like
aconsejar	to advise	encantar	to charm, enchant/love
sugerir	to suggest	fascinar	to fascinate
rogar	to beg	emocionar	to move/stir/thrill
pedir	to ask for	no gustar	don't like
mandar	to order	disgustar	displease
ordenar	to order	molestar	to bother/annoy/disturb
exigir	to demand	indignar	to anger/become indignant
prohibir	to prohibit	enfurecer	to infuriate/anger
permitir	to permit	enorgullecer	to be proud
alegrar	to be glad/to rejoice	interesar	to interest

El profesor recomienda que **estudiemos** para el examen.

7. El presente perfecto del subjuntivo:

Present perfect subjunctive: *haya, hayas, haya, hayamos, hayáis, hayan* + past participle=

... *que hayas vivido* (... that you have lived) *que hayas comprador, que ella haya escrito...*

Regular Past Participle Forms

To form the past participle of regular verbs, drop the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, -ir) and add -ado to the stem of -ar verbs and -ido to the stem of -er and -ir verbs. This is equivalent to adding -ed to many verbs in English.

How to Form the Regular Past Participle

	infinitive	stem	past participle
	ve		
-AR verbs	hablar	habl-	hablado
-ER verbs	tener	ten-	tenido
-IR verbs	vivir	viv-	vivido

Irregular Past Participle Forms:

R (roto) E (escrito) V (vuelto) V (visto) M (muerto) A (abierto) C (cubierto) P (puesto)

H (hecho) D (dicho) D (descubierto)

Leer → leído creer → creído oír → oído

EXPLICACIÓN : Present & Present Perfect Subjunctive

The main difference between the present subjunctive, like, *Es importante que trabajes*, and the present perfect subjunctive, like, *Es importante que hayas trabajado*, is that the first one talks about something in the present, but the second one talks about something in the past, something that has happened or what someone has done.

8. Verbos como "gustar" que usan los pronombres de objeto indirecto → me, te, le, nos, os, les

caer mal to make a bad impression

cansar to tire

convenir to suit/be good for

doler to hurt

encantar to love/be delighted by

fascinar to be fascinated by

faltar to lack

hacer gracia to amuse

interesar to be interested **molestar** to be bothered by

parecer to seem

preocupar to worry

quedar to remain/be left

repugnar to disgust

A mí me duele el estómago. A ella le duelen los pies. A nosotros nos falta terminar la tarea.

9. El imperfecto del subjuntivo:

		-ra: PAST (IMPERFECT) SUBJUNCTIVE				
preterite						
	soñar	ellos	soñar →			soñara soñaras soñara soñáramos soñarais
	ver	ellos	vier →			soñaran viera vieras viera viéramos vierais vieran
	oír	ellos	oyer →			oyera oyeras oyera oyéramos oyerais oyeran

The past subjunctive of all verbs is formed by changing the ending of the third person plural (*ellos*) of the preterite from *-ron* to *-ra*. Note that the *nosotros* form gets an accent mark. This tense is used in subordinate clauses

10. El pluscuamperfecto del subjuntivo

We use the Pluperfect Subjunctive to express doubt, subjectivity, uncertainty, possibility about situations that happened before another one in the past.

The Pluperfect Subjunctive is used for the same reasons we use the Past Perfect Indicative: to indicate an action that happened before another one in the past. We use it to emphasize that one action occurred before another one that we are referring to. But we need to use it in situations where the subjunctive is necessary. The subjunctive is used because we express doubt, subjectivity, uncertainty and possibility, rather than a definite fact.

In order to form the pluperfect subjunctive we need to conjugate the auxiliary verb HABER in the imperfect subjunctive form and then follow this verb with the past participle of the verb.

Yo	hubiera
Tú	hubieras
Él, Ella, Usted	hubiera
Nosotros/as	Hubiéramos
Vosotros/as	Hubierais
Ellos, Ellas, Ustedes	hubieran

+ past participle

11. La voz pasiva

The English language urges us to refrain from using the passive voice and to instead use the active voice. See the difference:

- **Active voice:** The best team wins the game.
- **Passive voice:** The game is won by the best team.

In Spanish the passive voice is common and acceptable, both orally and written. There are a few different ways to express the Spanish passive voice; keep reading to learn about it all!

SER + PAST PARTICIPLE

The construction of the first - and easiest - form of the Spanish passive voice is pretty much the same as in English; the object or person receiving the action of the verb is followed by a form of the verb *ser* and a past participle. If the agent is stated (the person or object performing the action of the verb), the preposition *por* follows it.

Keep in mind that the verb *ser* must be conjugated to agree with the subject preceding it and that the past participle has to agree in gender and in number with the noun modifying it

- La carrera es ganada por el caballo más rápido.
(The race is won by the fastest horse.)
- Estos libros fueron escritos por mi autor favorito.
(These books were written by my favorite author.)

General Rules for Indicative vs. Subjunctive

- In general, the Indicative mood is objective and certain.

- It is used to talk about actions, events, or states that are believed to be facts or true.
- It is very typical in speech for making factual statements or describing obvious qualities of a person or situation.

- In general, the subjunctive mood is subjective and possible (but not certain).

- It is used to talk about doubts, wishes, the abstract, emotions, and other unknown and non-factual situations.
- It is commonly used in making recommendations, giving commands, and talking about how things make you feel.
- It is also used to express opinions about another action.

Present subjunctive vs. past subjunctive:

With a governing verb in a “present time” tense use only a “present time” tense of the subjunctive; with a governing verb in a “past time” tense, use only a “past time” subjunctive.