

el

Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ¡Un repaso de toda la gramática!

After completing your practice pre-assessment, you can use this guide to help you improve on any sections that need more practice or explanation. You can check off topics as you feel confident with them!

Pg 2: ser vs. estar \_\_\_\_\_\_ present tense \_\_\_\_\_\_possessive pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_irregular yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg 3: stem-changing verbs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verbs like gustar

Pg. 4: gustar verbs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 2 Preliminar: ¡Repaso!

**PRESENTE**

SER ESTAR TENER

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| soy | somos |
| eres |  |
| es | son |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| estoy | estamos |
| estás |  |
| está | están |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tengo | tenemos |
| tienes |  |
| tiene | tienen |

Ser or Estar?

1. Mi madre \_\_es\_\_ inteligente. Ella \_\_está\_\_ en su oficina ahora. (description/location)
2. La camiseta no \_\_está\_\_\_\_\_ limpia, necesitas lavarla. (condition = not clean)
3. Mi maestro \_\_es\_\_ de Perú, Perú \_es\_\_\_\_ muy bonito. (origin / description)
4. Ustedes \_\_\_son\_\_ buenos amigos, ¿verdad? (relationship)
5. \_Son\_\_\_ las cinco de la tarde, y mi hermano no \_\_\_está\_\_\_ haciendo la tarea. (time / action)

Possessive pronouns:

mi/ mis nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras

tu/ tus

su /sus su / sus

1. (*Your*, fam.) Tu\_\_\_familia es muy simpática.
2. (*Our*) \_\_\_Nuestro\_\_sobrino es italiano.
3. ¿Ella es (*his)*\_\_su\_\_\_\_\_  profesora?
4. (*Your*, form.) \_ Su\_\_\_maleta es de color verde.
5. (*Her*) \_\_Sus\_\_\_\_amigos son de Colombia.
6. Son (*our*) \_\_\_nuestras\_\_ compañeras de clase.
7. (*My*)\_\_Mis\_ padres están en el trabajo.

Dar Ver

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Doy | damos |
| Das |  |
| da | dan |

VENIR Ir

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Voy | vamos |
| Vas |  |
| va | van |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| vengo | venimos |
| vienes |  |
| viene | vienen |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Veo | vemos |
| Ves |  |
| ve | ven |

-AR (Comprar) -ER (correr) -IR (escribir)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Escribo | escribimos |
| escribes |  |
| escribe | escriben |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| compro | compramos |
| compras |  |
| compra | compran |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Corro | corremos |
| Corres |  |
| corre | corren |

Verbs that have irregular yo forms…ones to remember

**Poner = pongo, pones. Hacer = hago, traer = traigo, decir =digo, saber = sé , conocer = conozco…**

oír, suponer, poner, ver, salir, traer,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Veo | vemos |
| ves |  |
| ve | ven |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| oigo | oímos | (su)pongo | ponemos |
| oyes |  | (su)pones |  |
| oye | oyen | pone | ponen |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| salgo | salimos |
| Sales |  |
| sale | salen |

traigo

hacer, tener, venir, decir, saber, conocer.

Hago, hacemos, hacen tengo,tenemos, tienen vengo, venimos, vienen

digo, decimos, dicen sé, sabemos, saben conozco, conocemos, conocen

Stem-changing: how do they work?

O--> \_\_\_ue\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E --> \_ie\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, E--> \_\_\_\_\_i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perder

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Entiendo | entendemos |
| Entiendes |  |
| entiende | Entienden |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pierdo | perdemos |
| Pierdes |  |
| pierde | pierden |

Entender

Encontrar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Encuentro | encontramos |
| Encuentras |  |
| encuentra | Encuentran |

Querer

Pedir

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Pido | pedimos |
| Pides |  |
| pide | Piden |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Quiero | queremos |
| Quieres |  |
| quiere | Quieren |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Duermo | Dormimos |
| Duermes |  |
| Duerme | duermen |

Dormir

**Verbs like GUSTAR**

We most often use verbs like “gustar” with the indirect object pronouns: me, te, le, nos, les.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ME** for “to me” = I | **NOS** for “to us” = we |
| **TE** for “to you” = you | **X (os)** |
| **LE** for “to him/her/ you formal = he/she/you | **LES** for “to them” = they(f) they(m) all of you |

We use verbs like gustar to express reactions to things:

Me gusta tu chaqueta: I like your jacket.

Gracias, y ¡a mí me gustan tus zapatos! : Thanks, and I like your shoes!

What you are REALLY saying when you use gustar is that **something is enjoyable, is pleasing,** or **brings enjoyment** **to someone**:

Me **gusta** tu chaqueta: To me, your jacket is enjoyable/ your jacket pleases me.

**Gusta** is the singular form of “gustar” jacket is singular.

Me **gustan** tus zapatos: To me your shoes are pleasing.

**Gustan** is the plural form of “gustar” because “zapatos” is plural.

I like fruits and vegetables. \_Me gustan las frutas y las verduras\_\_\_\_\_\_

I like sports.\_Me gustan los deportes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Me** | **Nos** |
| **Te** |  |
| **Le** | **Les** |

**Note:** To emphasize the person who likes something, you can use “a.”

Example: A mí me gustan los libros de ficción.

This can mean “I really like” or “Well, *I* like” (as in comparison to what someone else likes).

Here are some **verbs that are used just like gustar!**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | | meaning | usage |
| encantar | to delight, really like | | A ti te encanta el fútbol americano |
| faltar | to lack, to not have | | Al chico le faltan los libros |
| fascinar | to fascinate, to love (sports, food,etc.) | | A mis amigos y a mí nos fascinan las galletas |
| importar | to be important to, to matter | | A ustedes les importa la escuela |
| interesar | to interest | | A mis amigos y a mí nos interesa la película nueva |
| molestar | to bother | | Al estudiante le molestan los gatos  (cats bother the student) |
| quedar (bien/mal) | To look good/fit well | | The hats look good on me. *Me quedan bien los sombreros / Los sombreros me quedan bien.* |
| aburrir | To bore | | A los estudiantes les aburre la tarea  La tarea les aburre a los estudiantes |

To use these in a sentence, figure out who is being affected (to whom the action takes place: me, te, le, etc.) Then conjugate the verb based on the items that relate to the verb.

Use these verbs to complete the following ideas

Interesar aburrir quedar molestar fascinar encantar

1. A ti / los conciertos A ti **te fascinan**  los conciertos.
2. A mí / la historia \_\_\_\_\_(A mí)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Al niño / la lluvia (the rain) \_\_\_Al niño le encanta la lluvia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A tus padres / tus problemas \_\_A tus padres les interesan tus problemas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A mi hermana y a mí / los zapatos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_A mi hermana y a mí no nos quedan bien los zapatos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Direct Object Pronouns***

1. The direct object in a sentence receives that action of the verb. They answer “Whom?” or “What?” about the verb. Nouns used as direct objects can be replaced by pronouns:

In English: Do you have the book? Yes, I have **it**. 🡨 Direct object pronoun replaces book.

1. In Spanish, the direct object noun is placed AFTER the conjugated verb:

¿Tienes el libro? Do you have the book? (libro comes after tienes)

The direct object pronoun is placed directly BEFORE the conjugated verb:

Sí, **lo** tengo. Yes, I have **it.** (“lo” replaces “el libro” as “it” and comes before “tengo.”)

(You’re really saying something like, “Yes, it I have.”)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (to me) | Nos (to us) |
| Te (to you) | x |
| Lo/la | (los/las) |

What are your direct object pronouns for items? DOPs for people:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine noun | Feminine noun |
| singular | lo | la |
| plural | los | las |

unos tamales = \_\_\_\_los

el aceite = \_\_\_lo\_\_\_\_

las manzanas = \_\_las\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

el mesero = \_\_lo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Llamamos ~~al mesero~~ = Lo\_\_\_ llamamos.

He called me = Me llamó.

They called us = Nos llamaron.

I called you = \_\_\_\_Yo te llamé\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these!

Yo /comer/ el sándwich Yo lo como.

Ella/ llevar/ ~~la falda nueva~~\_\_\_Ella la lleva/ llevó\_\_\_\_\_\_

No/nosotros/hacer/ ~~la tarea~~ \_\_\_\_Nosotros no la hacemos\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The students prepared it (the dinner). \_\_\_Los estudiantes la prepararon\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The boys ordered it (the chicken). \_\_\_\_\_Los chicos lo pidieron \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We bought them (the T-shirts) \_\_\_\_Nosotros las compramos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We studied it (the information) \_\_\_\_Nosotros la estudiamos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WHEN YOU HAVE:**

**2 verbs in the sentence = two possibilities**: When an infinitive (not conjugated) follows the conjugated verb, you can place the direct object pronoun either:

***BEFORE the conjugated verb***: Quiero comprar la torta = La quiero comprar. (**It** I want to buy)

OR ***ATTACHED to the infinitive***: Quiero comprar la torta = Quiero comprarla. (I want to buy **it**)

(also) ***ATTACHED TO THE –NDO ending for -ing.***

Ex: Quiero sacar las fotos. (first verb = quiero\_\_\_\_\_, second verb = \_\_\_sacar\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Las** quiero sacar OR Quiero sacar**las.** SAME THING ☺

I am taking the pictures. I am taking them = **Las** estoy sacando OR estoy sacándo**las**.

***If you attach the DOP to the gerund (ando/iendo/yendo) then you need to add an accent on the 3rd to last syllable:***

***Buscandolas = -las is the last, -do is the 2nd to last, -an is the 3rd.***

***Accent goes here: Buscándolas = looking for them.***

**So if you have 2 verbs in the sentence (conjugated and not) you have 2 options of how to write the DOP.**

Try these!

1. Quiero tomar un refresco. \_\_\_\_\_\_(yo) lo quiero tomar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quiero tomarlo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Puedo preparar el pescado. \_\_\_\_\_Puedo prepararlo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR

\_\_\_\_(Yo)\_\_Lo puedo preparar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Quiero comprar unos tomates. \_\_\_\_\_Quiero comprarlos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_OR \_

\_\_\_\_Los quiero comprar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Indirect Object Pronouns (IOPs)**

You use IOPs to replace or accompany the Indirect Object Nouns.

Indirect objects receive an item. The item they receive is the direct object.

I buy gifts for my friends. GIFTS = Direct Object. Friends (receive the gift) Indirect Object.

Yo (les) compro ***regalos*** a mis amigos. LES is the indirect object pronoun that takes the place of “A MIS AMIGOS.”

(IOP) (DO) (IO)

The IOPs that REPPLACE or ACCOMPANY the indirect object nouns are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (to me) | Nos (to us) |
| Te (to you) | x |
| Le (to him, her, you f) | Les (to them/all of you) |

Look familiar? They are the same pronouns used with the verb \_\_\_gustar\_\_\_\_\_!

Like DOPS, IOPS are placed either :

BEFORE THE CONJUGATED VERB or

ATTACHED TO INFINITIVE/-NDO forms.

El mesero dio la cuenta. = The waiter gave the bill.

El mesero *le* dio la cuenta *A LAURA*. = The waiter gave (her) the bill to Laura.

El mesero va a darl*e* la cuenta (a Laura) =The waiter is going to give her the bill.

(OR el mesero *le* va a dar la cuenta)

El mesero está dándo*le* la cuenta. The waiter is giving her the bill.

(OR el mesero le está dando la cuenta)

The waiter serves the food to us = \_\_\_El mesero sirve la comida a nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter serves the food to us (serves us the food) = \_\_\_ El mesero nos sirve la comida \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter is going to serve the food to us. \_\_El mesero nos va a servir la comida a nosotros \_\_\_\_ OR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ El mesero va a servirnos la comida a nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter is serving the food to us. El mesero nos está sirviendo la comida \_\_\_\_\_ OR

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. El mesero está sirviéndonos la comida \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mi padre tiene que dar las frutas a las niñas.

Mi padre les tiene que dar las frutas (a las niñas.)

Mi padre tiene que darles las frutas

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

Wait. What if I am saying a sentence that needs both DOPs and IOPs? In English, we would rephrase “I served my mom the cake” to “I served it to her.”

The IT replaces \_cake\_\_\_\_\_ and the HER replaces \_\_mom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Same thing in Spanish. The IOP goes first. THEN the DOP. Think of it this way:

People come first. So if IOPs are usually people, this way of thinking should keep you on the right track.

**We bought shoes for you = We bought you shoes**. = We bought you them.

The DOP to replace shoes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The IOP to replace “you” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Nosotros compramos zapatos a ti/para ti. Replace the “a ti” with TE.

Put the TE before the verb. = Nosotros \_te\_\_\_\_\_ compramos.

Put the DOP after the TE but before the verb. Nosotros te \_\_\_los\_\_\_ compramos.

All together \_\_Nosotros te los compramos\_\_\_\_\_.

**The waiter gave bread to me**= El mesero dio el pan a mí.

bread is replaced with lo\_\_\_\_. To me is replaced with \_\_me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

El mesero is the subject. Don’t change that! El mesero \_\_me\_\_\_\_ \_\_lo\_\_\_\_\_ dio.

( IOP, people first) (DOP, item next)

**My friend bought you the gift/the gift for you.**

\_\_\_Mi amigo compró el regalo a ti.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Replace two items: \_\_\_\_te\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_lo\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mi amigo te lo compró

**Two verbs, two ways:**

You are going to buy them for me =Tú **me los** vas a comprar OR Tú vas a comprár**melos**.(accent on 3rd to last)

**-ndo endings:**

You are buying them for me = Tú me los estás comprando OR Estás comprándomelos. (the accent is on the 3rd to last BEFORE adding the DOP [lo,las].

You are sending them to me (letters). \_\_\_\_\_Tú me las estás mandando\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_Estás mandándomelas \_\_\_\_

**SPECIAL RULE for 3rd person!**

“Le los” and “Les los” or les las looks bad and sounds worse!!

So to avoid that, anytime there is a DOP AND an IOP, and you are replacing both, and the IOP is a 3rd person singular or plural (le or les) you change both of these to SE.

I bought a flower (to/for) her = Yo compré una flor a ella.

Yo le compré una flor. Flor = la. Le becomes SE.

I bought it for her = Yo se la compré.

Le pedí una servilleta al mesero = I requested a napkin from the waiter.

Se la pedí = I requested it from him.

Re-escribe en español con DOS pronombres!

Ejemplo:

Mis padres prestan el coche a **mí** = Mis padres **me** lo prestan.

1. La mesera sirve la pasta a nosotros. \_\_la mesera nos la sirve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Isabel comparte la información con sus amigos. \_\_\_\_\_\_Isabel se la comparte\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Paco y yo recomendamos el restaurante nuevo a ustedes. Paco y yo se lo recomendamos
4. Yo traigo el libro a mis amigos. \_\_Yo se lo traigo.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Las chicas van a servir el pastel a los invitados. \_\_\_\_Las chicas se lo van a servir\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mis padres quieren preparar una ensalada a nosotros. \_\_\_\_Mis padres nos la quieren preparar/ Mis padres quieren preparárnosla \_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mis amigos van a mostrar las fotos a ti. \_\_\_\_Mis padres te las van a mostrar / Mis padres van a mostrártelas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe en español: Use double OPs!

Ejemplo: I want to give you them (the cookies) = Yo te las quiero dar. / Quiero dártelas.

1. You prepare me them (the sandwiches) \_\_Tú me los prepares\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We buy her it (the chocolate) \_\_\_\_Nosotros se lo compramos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He serves them it (the fish) \_\_\_\_él se lo sirve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Los Verbos Reflexivos**

In Spanish, we use reflexive verbs when we want to say someone does something to, at, or for oneself. The reflexive verbs in Spanish require a reflexive pronoun that will refer to the person doing the action.

**We are going to break a Spanish 1 Myth:**

Me llamo does NOT mean My name is!

It literally means, “I call myself.”

¿Cómo te llamas? Then means\_\_\_\_I call myself\_\_\_\_\_

This is the verb “llamarse.” “llamar” means “to be called” and “se” is the reflexive pronoun that means either myself, , yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, or themselves.

**The “box” for the verb “Llamarse” looks like this:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Me** llamo =  I call myself | **Nos** llamamos=  We call ourselves / We call each other |
| **Te** llamas =  You call yourself | x |
| **Se** llama=  He calls himself/she calls herself | **Se** llaman = they call themselves / you guys call yourselves |

The **Me, te, se, nos, and se** are all ways that the reflexive pronoun “se” is changed to match the subject.

**The ending of the verb and the reflexive pronoun will always match!**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I do** to, at, for me/myself **=ME** | **We do**  to, at, for ourselves **NOS** |
| **You do** to, at, for you / yourself = **TE** | **x** |
| **He she you (f) does** to, at, for **SE** himself/herself/yourself (f) | **They do/all of you do**  to, at, for themselves/all of yourselves **SE** |

Like this: **me** llam**o**

**te** llam**as**

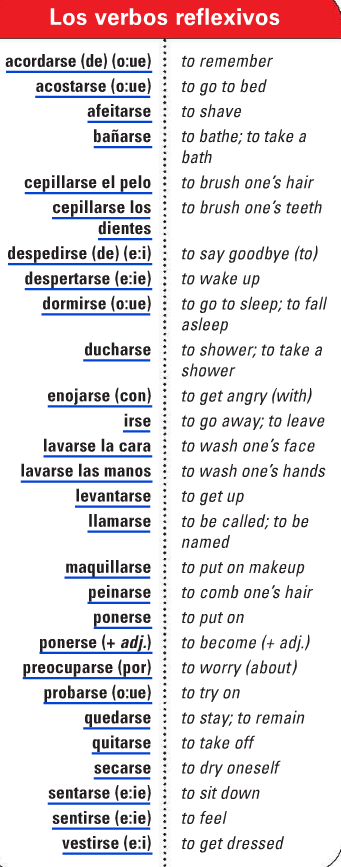
**nos** llam**amos.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (yo) me baño  (I bathe myself) | Nos bañamos  (we bathe ourselves) |
| Tú te bañas  (you bathe yourself) |  |
| Se baña | Se bañan  (they bathe themselves) |

Remember, your reflexive pronoun and the ending of the verb will always match since you are talking about the same subject.

Bañarse = to bathe oneself

When using the verb “lavarse” and then a body part, you usually don’t mention “mi” or “tu” because we know it’s on that person’s body since “lavarse” means to wash oneself.



Ex: In English we say “ I wash MY hands” but in Spanish

it’s more like

“I wash myself the hands.”=Me lavo las manos.

One verb: put the pronoun (me, te, se, nos) before the conjugated verb.

2 verbs, 2 ways!

Put the pronoun BEFORE the conjugated verb or ATTACHED to the infinitive.

I have to brush my teeth = Me tengo que cepillar los dientes. OR Tengo que cepillarme.

1. I am going to wash my face (lavarse la cara) =

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR

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

I have to brush my teeth **after washing my face.** The phrases “después de”or “antes de” are followed by an infinitive. So in this case, you keep the infinitive but you still need to change the pronoun: después de lavar**me**.

Try:

I take a shower before brushing my teeth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note: sometimes you can make these reflexive verbs (se) into regular verbs by removing the se, but then this changes the meaning.

Me lavo la cara = I wash MY face. Lavo el perro = I wash the dog.

**Some of these reflexive verbs stem- change!**

Check your list A to see which ones have a (o🡪ue) or (e🡪ie)

Acostarse despertarse

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me acuesto  (l lay down/go to sleep) | Nos acostamos |
| Te acuestas |  |
| Se acuesta | Se acuestan |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me despierto | Nos despertamos |
| Te despiertas |  |
| Se despierta | Se despiertan  (they wake up) |

\*With **reflexive verbs**, there are two things that always match: What is the rule?

\*The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always match.

Put the reflexive pronoun **BEFORE the conjugated verb:**

¿Cuándo **se levantó** Marcos? = When did Marcos get up?

Put the reflexive **pronoun AFTER the infinitive (attached).**

Voy a cepillarme los dientes = I’m going to brush my teeth.

**IF you have 2 verbs, you have 2 ways to say a sentence using a reflexive pronoun!**

1. **Before the conjugated verb OR**
2. **Attached to the infinitive**

-If you want to sound more like a native speaker, you can put the **reflexive pronoun before the conjugated verb** if there is an infinitive later in the sentence:

Por ejemplo: No **te** deb**es** preocupar. = **You** shouldn’t **worry (yourself).**

¿Cuándo **se va a bañar**? = When is **she** going to **bathe (herself)?**

Escribe la forma correcta del verbo. Be sure to have a reflexive pronoun that matches your verb ending!

PRESENTE.

1. Tú te secas el pelo con una toalla. (secarse).
2. Yo \_\_me cepillo\_\_\_\_ el pelo después de ducharme. (cepillarse)
3. Nosotros \_\_nos lavamos \_\_\_\_ las manos. (lavarse)
4. Ellos \_\_\_\_se acuestan\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las 8 de la noche todos los días porque siempre tienen sueño. (acostarse)
5. Juana y Cristina \_\_\_\_\_\_se maquillan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_antes de ir a la fiesta (maquillarse)
6. Nosotros \_\_\_nos cepillamos / nos lavamos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ los dientes todas las mañanas.
7. Yo \_\_\_\_me levanto / me despierto\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las 6 de la mañana para ir a la escuela.
8. Tú \_\_\_te enojas\_\_\_\_\_\_ cuando sacas malas notas (get angry)
9. Yo \_\_\_\_me quito\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la chaqueta cuando tengo calor en la clase.
10. Cuando salgo de la fiesta, yo \_\_\_me despido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de mis amigos.
11. ¡Tú necesitas \_\_\_afeitarte\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la barba porque el pelo es muy largo!

El pretérito:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| é | amos |
| aste |  |
| ó | aron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| í | imos |
| iste |  |
| ió | ieron |

-AR -ER/-IR

nadar vivir comer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| nadé | nadamos |
| nadaste |  |
| nadó | nadaron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| viví | vivimos |
| viviste |  |
| vivió | vivieron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| comí | comimos |
| comiste |  |
| comió | comieron |

**-ER and -AR verbs do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

entender encontrar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| encontré | encontramos |
| encontraste |  |
| encontró | encontraron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| entendí | entendimos |
| entendiste |  |
| Entendió | entendieron |

Los verbos “sandalias!” en el pretérito

**-ER and -AR verbs do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

However, -IR stem changing verbs DO have to stem- change in the preterite, but only to one letter, and ONLY in the sandalia form.

REGULAR -IR verb endings are ALWAYS í, iste, ió, imos, ieron in the preterite.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No stem change | No stem change |
| No stem change |  |
| **STEM CHANGE** | **STEM CHANGE** |

O🡪 ue verbs change to a U.

E🡪 IE verbs or E🡪 I verbs change to an I.

Servir: PEDIR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| serví | servimos |
| serviste |  |
| *sirvió* | *Sirvieron* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pedí | pedimos |
| pediste |  |
| pidió | pidieron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| repetí | repetimos |
| repetiste |  |
| repitió | repitieron |

REPETIR

DORMIR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| dormí | dormimos |
| dormiste |  |
| durmió | durmieron |

1. He slept. \_él durmió\_\_\_
2. Did she serve? \_\_\_¿sirvió ella?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I repeated\_\_\_\_\_Yo repetí\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They did not repeat\_\_\_Ellos no repitieron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They did not serve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ellos no sirvieron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Los verbos irregulares en el pretérito

The below song helps for memorizing the irregular preterite verbs. It gives you the YO forms only. These verbs all get these endings: e, iste, o, imos, ieron. EXCEPT The J verbs. If there is a J in the they form, then no I in the they form. (dijeron)

¡La Cucaracha!

Tener es tuve

Estar -estuve

Ir es fui y también ser

Poner es puse

Poder es pude

Traje es para traer

Hacer- hice

Haber -hube

Saber -supe

Querer -quise

Decir -dije

Venir -vine

Ver –vi dar -di

¡no acentos!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tuv**e** | tuv**imos** |
| tuv**iste** |  |
| tuv**o** | tuv**ieron** |

Tener

Estar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Estuve | Estuvimos |
| Estuviste |  |
| Estuvo | estuvieron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Puse | Pusimos |
| pusiste |  |
| puso | pusieron |

Poner

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pude | pudimos |
| pudiste |  |
| pudo | pudieron |

Poder

Querer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Quise | Quisimos |
| Quisiste |  |
| Quiso | quisieron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hice | Hicimos |
| Hiciste |  |
| Hizo | hicieron |

Hacer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Supe | Supimos |
| Supiste |  |
| Supo | supieron |

Saber Venir

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Vine | Vinimos |
| Viniste |  |
| Vino | vinieron |

Decir (the J ones don’t have an I in the ellos form)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dije | Dijimos |
| Dijiste |  |
| Dijo | dijeron |

Traer

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Traje | Trajimos |
| Trajiste |  |
| Trajo | trajeron |

Ver

Dar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Vi | Vimos |
| Viste |  |
| Vio | vieron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Di | Dimos |
| Diste |  |
| Dio | dieron |

Escribe en el pretérito

Tener, ella \_tuvo ustedes\_tuvieron

Estar, nosotros\_\_estuvimos\_\_ yo\_\_estuve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ir, tú\_\_\_\_\_fuiste\_\_\_\_\_, ella \_\_\_\_fue\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ser, nosotros\_\_fuimos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ él\_\_\_\_fue\_\_\_

Querer, ellos \_\_quisieron\_\_ nosotros\_\_quisimos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Saber, ellas\_\_\_supieron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_supe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Decir, ellos\_\_\_dijeron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú\_\_\_\_dijiste\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poder, ellas\_\_\_pudieron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_pude\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer, yo \_\_\_hice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella\_hizo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Venir, ella\_\_\_vino\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros vinimos

Dar, usted\_\_\_\_dio\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_di\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ver, ustedes \_\_dieron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_vio\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poner, ellos \_\_\_\_pusieron\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_puse\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Can you fill out the charts without looking at the ones on the previous page?

Estar Decir

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

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

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

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

Tener Poder

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

Hacer