Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Descubre 1, Capítulo 4: Las Actividades

1. Las Actividades

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Pasatiempos** | **Pastimes/Hobbies** |
| andar en patineta | to skateboard |
| bucear | to scuba dive |
| escalar montañas (f. pl.) | to climb mountains |
| escribir una carta | to write a letter |
| escribir un mensaje electrónico | to write an e-mail message |
| esquiar | to ski |
| ganar | to win |
| ir de excursión | to go on a hike |
| leer correo electrónico | to read e-mail |
| leer un periódico | to read a newspaper |
| leer una revista | to read a magazine |
| nadar | to swim |
| pasear | to take a walk; to stroll |
| pasear en bicicleta | to ride a bicycle |
| patinar (en línea) | to (in-line) skate |
| practicar deportes (m. pl.) | to play sports |
| tomar el sol | to sunbathe |
| ver películas (f. pl.) | to see movies |
| visitar monumentos | to visit monuments |
| la diversión | fun activity; entertainment; recreation |
| el fin de semana | weekend |
| el pasatiempo | pastime, hobby |
| los ratos libres | spare (free) time |
| el videojuego | video game |

1. Los deportes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Deportes | Sports |
| el baloncesto | basketball |
| el béisbol | baseball |
| el ciclismo | cycling |
| el equipo | team |
| el esquí (acuático) | (water) skiing |
| el fútbol | soccer |
| el fútbol americano | football |
| el golf | golf |
| el hockey | hockey |
| el/la jugador(a) | player |
| la natación | swimming |
| el partido | game |
| la pelota | ball |
| el tenis | tennis |
| el vóleibol | volleyball |
| deportivo/a | sports-related |
| favorito/a | favorite |

1. Los Lugares

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lugares | Places |
| el café | café |
| el centro | downtown |
| el cine | movie theater |
| el gimnasio | gymnasium |
| la iglesia | church |
| el lugar | place |
| el museo | museum |
| el parque | park |
| la piscina / la alberca | swimming pool |
| la plaza | city or town square |
| el restaurante | restaurant |

1. Los Verbos Nuevos

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| almorzar (o:ue) | to have lunch |
| cerrar (e:ie) | to close |
| comenzar (e:ie) | to begin |
| conseguir (e:i) | to get; to obtain |
| contar (o:ue) | to count; to tell |
| decir (e:i) | to say; to tell |
| dormir (o:ue) | to sleep |
| empezar (e:ie) | to begin |
| encontrar (o:ue) | to find |
| entender (e:ie) | to understand |
| hacer | to do, to make |
| ir | to go |
| jugar (u:ue) | to play |
| mostrar (o:ue) | to show |
| oír | to hear |
| pedir (e:i) | to ask for; to request |
| pensar (e:ie) | to think |
| pensar (e:ie) / (+ inf.) | to intend |
| pensar en | to think about |
| perder (e:ie) | to lose; to miss |
| poder (o:ue) | to be able to; can |
| poner | to put; to place |
| preferir (e:ie) | to prefer |
| querer (e:ie) | to want; to love |
| recordar (o:ue) | to remember |
| repetir (e:i) | to repeat |
| salir | to leave |
| seguir (e:i) | to follow; to continue |
| servir (e:i) | to serve |
| suponer | to suppose |
| traer | to bring |
| ver | to see |
| volver (o:ue) | to return |

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Gramática~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Yo voy** | **Nosotros vamos** |
|  |  |
| **va** |  |

**The verb IR = TO GO**

(usually followed by ‘a’)

Some of the verb forms have been filled in for you. Can you fill in the table based on the patterns you see?

The verb IR is not pronounced “-i-r.” It is pronounced “ear” like what you use to hear! Ir means “to go.”

Forms of the verb IR are usually followed by the letter “**a**” because “a” means “to” and usually when we use the word “go” or “going” we are saying “go to” or “going to.”

If the word **after the A** is **feminine**, you are going to have **A LA (place.)**

**Ex:** We go/ are going to the cafeteria = Nosotros **vamos *a la*** cafetería.

If the word after the A is masculine, you are going to have **A +EL which becomes AL.**

For example: I am going to the bathroom = Yo voy **a el** baño =Yo voy **al** baño.

I go to Spanish class = Yo **voy a** la clase de español.

They go to class. Ellos *van a la* clase.

Say where people go using IR and the new vocabulary.

1. Yo/ centro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Ellas/ alberca \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ustedes/ café \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Juan y Luisa / plaza \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. ESCRIBE en español: Are they going (they go) to the party? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We **have to** go to the library. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. At 3:00 pm, I go to my house. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**You can also use IR + A plus a not-conjugated verb to say what someone is going to do.**

**Ex: I am going to read = Yo voy a leer.**

1. We are going to practice. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. They are going to listen to music. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you going to study today? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Remember:

The form of “Ir” is followed by the word “\_\_\_\_\_” which means “to.”

Ir a + feminine place = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ir a + masculine place = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

You can also use Ir A to say what someone is GOING TO DO.

Escribe en español:

1. You are going to the party = *Tú vas a la fiesta. (notice I didn’t use “are” here? That’s because the “vas” already means “you go, you do go, do you go, are you going, you are going”)*
2. I am going to the library. (IGNORE THE “AM!”) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The students go to the pool when it’s hot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We are going to the cafeteria. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You are going to the movie theater. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. All of you are going to the plaza. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Are you going to the town center? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. I am going to the park. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ir A + infinitive: Are you going to conjugate the verb after Ir A? \_\_\_\_\_!!!**

1. We are going to work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you going to eat? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I am going to skateboard after school. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. My friends and I are not going to work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A review of Ir = To go

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Escribe en español:

1. I go to the park with friends. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you go to restaurants a lot? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We go to the movies. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Are we going downtown tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can also use Ir when you want to express what you are GOING to do.

1. We are going to skateboard. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You are going to write an email. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Are you going to win the game? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I am going to swim in my friend’s pool (the pool of my friend). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I am not going to scuba dive! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. I am going to go on a hike.

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

Apuntes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Stem-changing verbs~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

The following verbs are special. You **still have to conjugate** them the same way depending on their endings:

-Ar, -Er, -Ir

But NOW you also **have to change the spelling of the STEM** in some of the forms.

The STEM is what comes before the ENDING.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Stem change** | NO stem change!  Stem-changing verbs change in every form but NOSOTROS!  You still have to conjugate. |
| **Stem change** |  |
| **Stem change** | **Stem change** |

These stem-changing verbs are also called **boot verbs.** Can you think of why?

**Some–AR verbs that stem-change will change from E 🡪 IE.**

**Some –AR stem-changing E 🡪 IE verbs**

**Cerrar, comenzar, empezar, pensar.**

cerrar (ie) to close *🡨* **the “ie” next to the verb means that the E becomes an IE in every form but nosotros!**

empezar (ie) to begin

1. *We close the door. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*2.I close my book. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

pensar (ie) to think, to plan

*Cerrar = to \_\_\_*close\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo cierro  (e becomes ie) | Nosotros cerramos  (no stem change here) |
| Tú cierras  (e becomes ie) |  |
| Él Cierra  (e becomes ie) | Ellos cierran  (e becomes ie) |

*Empezar = to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

***Follow this verb with “A” if putting a verb after:***

1. He starts to study. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. They start to sleep. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. My friends and I start to do HW. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You start the HW. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I think that math is boring. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We think that history is interesting. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***ex: Yo empiezo a comer = I start to eat.***

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*(comenzar also means to begin and conjugates the*

*same way:* **comienzo, comenzamos***)*

*Pensar = to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*(used with QUE! For ”to think that …”)*

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**–ER verbs that change from E 🡪 IE.**

**Entender perder querer**

entender = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are 3 Es in this verb! To determine which one to stem-change, look at the ending and **stem-change the first E that comes before the ending**.

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1.I understand the problem. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.Do you understand science? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.We understand Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Querer =to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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4.I want to live in a big house. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.Do you want to eat lunch now?

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

6.We don’t want to study. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**An –IR verb that changes from E 🡪 IE.**

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Preferir = to prefer. Which E do you stem change?

1. We prefer to eat in the park.

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

1. Do you prefer to run or to ride a bike? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I don’t prefer math. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Other –AR verbs that stem-change: O 🡪 UE**

**Almorzar, Contar, encontrar, mostrar, recordar**

**Almorzar = to have lunch Recordar = to remember**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Tú alm**ue**rzas |  |
|  |  |

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***JUGAR: a strange one.***

**Jugar goes from U to UE.** It means to play as in a game or a sport. This verb is usually followed by “a” when saying someone plays a sport.

Ejemplo: Yo juego al tenis = I play tennis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| juego | jugamos |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. I play sports\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you play soccer? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We play basketball.

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

***-ER and -IR verbs that change from O 🡪 UE. Dormir poder volver***

Dormir: to sleep

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yo duermo | *Nosotros*  *dorm****imos*** |
|  |  |
|  | *duermen* |

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-***IR verbs that change from E 🡪 I.***

Pedir, Seguir, Repetir, and Servir change from e to i. So does DECIR.

Pedir: to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Repetir: to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Servir: to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Seguir: to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Digo |  |
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Decir:

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Verbs with Irregular yo: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

When you conjugate a regular verb for “yo,” you usually drop the ending and add “O” to the stem.

Any verb that does not follow this rule is considered to have an irregular YO form.

Can you think of any verbs that have yo forms that do not follow the usual rules of verb conjugations?

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

**The following verbs have irregular “yo” forms. These are often called “-go verbs.”**

HACER 🡪 HAGO PONER 🡪 PONGO SALIR 🡪 SALGO DECIR 🡪 DIGO

SUPONER 🡪 SUPONGO TRAER 🡪 TRAIGO OÍR 🡪OIGO SEGUIR = SIGO

HACER: to make or to do

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| --- | --- |
| hago | hacemos |
| haces |  |
| hace | hacen |

1. I do my homework\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you do? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We make food! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

PONER = to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SALIR = to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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SUPONER= to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

TRAER= to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DECIR= to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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SEGUIR= to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| sigo | seguimos |
| sigues |  |
| sigue | siguen |

Escribe en español:

1. I put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He brings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We suppose\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you go out/leave? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We put\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I leave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. They follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. I don’t follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. They suppose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. We bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. I continue/follow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_