

# Repaso de gramática

ESPAÑOL 3

REPASO DE ESP. 2

**A** Present Tense (**REMEMBER:** *irregulars, “-go” verbs, “-zco” verbs, stem-changers*)

Subject Pronouns		-ar verbs		-er / -ir verbs	
yo	nosotros	-o	-amos	-o	-emos / -imos
tú	vosotros	-as	-áis	-es	-éis / ís
él, ella, Ud.	ellos, ellas, Uds.	-a	-an	-e	-en

**B** Present Progressive: This tense is used to emphasize that something is happening RIGHT NOW. It is a compound tense that is composed of two parts:

Estar		+	-ando / -iendo / -yendo (Present Participle)
estoy	estamos		
estás	estáis		
está	están		

**C** Preterit Tense: used to discuss single events / completed actions.

-ar		-er / -ir	
-é	-amos	-í	-imos
-aste	-asteis	-iste	-isteis
-ó	-aron	-ió	-ieron

- There are no "true" stem-changers. **ONLY IR** verbs that have a stem change in the present have a "sandal" change (o-u / e-i) in the 3rd person singular and plural forms in the preterit.
- In the “yo” form, verbs ending with **CAR** change to “-qué,” **GAR** to “-gué,” and **ZAR** to “-cé.”
- ER and IR verbs whose stem ends in a vowel will have a spelling change in the 3rd person forms (*i-y*) & all other forms will have an accent on the "i". (leí, leíste, leyó, leímos, leísteis, leyeron)
- Other common irregular verbs in the preterit:

andar – to walk – **anduv-**  
 estar – to be – **estuv-**  
 poder – to be able – **pud-**  
 poner – to put – **pus-**

querer – to want – **quis-**  
 saber – to know – **sup-**  
 tener – to have – **tuv-**  
 venir – to come – **vin-**

traer\* – to bring – **traj-**  
 decir\* – to say/tell – **dij-**

**Common Irregular Endings**

-e	-imos
-iste	-isteis
-o	-ieron

**Dar / Ver**

di / vi	dimos / vimos
diste / viste	disteis / visteis
dio / vio	dieron / vieron

**Ir / Ser**

fui	fuimos
fuiste	fuisteis
fue	fueron

**D** Imperfect: used to say what was happening or what USED TO happen.

-ar		-er / -ir	
-aba	-ábamos	-ía	-íamos
-abas	-abais	-ías	-íais
-aba	-aban	-ía	-ían

Ir		Ser		Ver	
iba	íbamos	era	éramos	veía	veíamos
ibas	íbais	eras	erais	veías	veíais
iba	iban	era	eran	veía	veían

**E** Direct Objects – receive the action of the verb.

*Ej:* Marta writes the letter. (*subject, verb, DO*)

1. A direct object pronoun replaces the direct object.

*Ej:* Marta writes it. (*subject, verb, DOP*)

2. DO pronouns are placed before the conjugated verb, or attached to the end of an infinitive or a gerund.

*Ej:* Marta la escribe. / Marta está escribiéndola.

#### DO Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
lo / la	los / las

**F** Indirect Objects – receive the Direct Object.

*Ej:* Marta writes the letter to Chris. (*subject, verb, DO, IO*)

1. An indirect object pronoun replaces the indirect object.

*Ej:* Marta writes the letter to him. (*subject, verb, DO, IOP*)

2. IO pronouns are placed before the conjugated verb, or attached to the end of an infinitive or a gerund.

*Ej:* Marta le escribe una carta. / Marta está escribiéndole una carta.

#### IO Pronouns

me	nos
te	os
le	les

**G** Common Verbs:

*acostarse* – to lay down

*bañarse* – to bathe

*beber* – to drink

*caminar* – to walk

*chocar* – to not be pleasing

*comer* – to eat

*conocer* – to know

*dar* – to give

*deber* – should

*decir* – to say / tell

*descansar* – to rest

*despertarse* – to wake up

*dormir (o-ue)* – to sleep

*ducharse* – to shower

*dudar* – to doubt

*esperar* – to wait / hope for

*estar* – to be

*estudiar* – to study

*fascinar* – to fascinate

*gustar* – to be pleasing

*haber* – to have

*hablar* – to talk

*hacer* – to do / make

*importar* – to be important

*ir* – to go

*jugar* – to play

*lavarse* – to wash

*levantar* – to lift

*llevar* – to carry / wear

*mirar* – to watch

*necesitar* – to need

*pedir* – to ask for

*poder* – to be able

*poner* – to put

*preguntar* – to question

*querer (e-ie)* – to want

*relajar* – to relax

*saber* – to know

*ser* – to be

*tener (e-ie)* – to have

*tocar* – to touch / play

*tomar* – to take / drink

*ver* – to see

*vestirse* – to get dressed

*vivir* – to live