Semester 1 Verb Review

Nombre			
	Fecha		
		Hora	

For the verb section of the final you will need to know the forms of –ar, -er, & -ir regular verbs form for the present tense and the non-regular verbs listed on this sheet. Before you can write the form, you must first correctly identify the subject of the sentence.

Subjects

I. Subject Pronouns

Write in the corresponding Spanish subject pronouns.

	English:		
1^{st}	I	We	1 ^s
2^{nd}	You (1 friend)	You (2 friends; Spain)	2^n
3^{rd}	Не	They (m)	3rd
3^{rd}	She	They (f)	3 rd
	You (1 adult)	You (plural)	
	Who(singular)	Who(plural)	

Spani	sh:			

II. Compound Subjects, Common Nouns, & Proper Nouns

Write in the corresponding Spanish subject pronouns.

- 1. Any pronoun or noun + yo =
- 2. Any pronoun or noun (not yo) + tú = ______ or _____(Spain)
- 3. Any pronoun or noun (not yo) + usted =

Marco y ella = _____

Los estudiantes = ____

La familia = _____

Quiénes =

Quién =_____

Verbs --- Present Tense

III. Regular Verbs

In the boxes, write in the 6 endings for each category of regular verbs.

Regular – A	AR endings	_	Regular –F	ER endings	_	Regular –I	R endings

IV. Stem-Changing and Irregular Verbs

VER

ESTAR

In the boxes, write in the 6 endings for each infinitive listed.

to	see	_	to h	ave		
veo	vemos					
ves	veis					
ve	ven					

TENER- 2nd sem

_	to be to be(NOT estar, personal and physical description)		-	to do / t			
			-				

SER

¡Ojo!

We typically only conjugate one verb per subject. It is very common to use INFINITIVES tool.

V. Verbs Commonly Followed by Infinitives (deber, poder*, querer, gustar, nececitar, tener que)

In English, "can" & "should" are helping verbs and not followed by an infinitive.

In Spanish, "puedo, puedes, debo, & debes" are followed by an infinitive.

 $\underline{Can\ I}\ (May\ I)\ \underline{go}\ to\ the\ bathroom = \underline{Puedo\ ir}\ al\ baño.$

 $\underline{You\ should}\ study + \underline{Debes}\ estudiar.$

*Poder means to be able to but when conjugated in the present tense it would translate as may or can.

HACER

Semester 1 Verb Review

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		н	W.	
AN	V V .			

Nombre _		
	Fecha	
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For the verb section of the final you will need to know the forms of -ar, -er, & -ir regular verbs form for the present tense and the non-regular verbs listed on this sheet. Before you can write the form, you must first correctly identify the subject of the sentence.

Subjects

Snanish.

quién

I. **Subject Pronouns**

Write in the corresponding Spanish subject pronouns.

	English:	
1 st	I	We
2^{nd}	You (1 friend)	You (2 friends; Spain)
3^{rd}	Не	They (m)
3^{rd}	She	They (f)

	Spanish.	
1 st	yo	nosotros / nosotras
2^{nd}	tú	vosotros /vosotras
3^{rd} 3^{rd}	él	ellos (all males or mix)
3^{rd}	ella	ellas (all females)
	usted (Ud.)	ustedes (Uds.)

quiénes

Compound Subjects, Common Nouns, & Proper Nouns II.

Who(plural)

Write in the corresponding Spanish subject pronouns.

- 1. Any pronoun or noun + yo =
- 2. Any pronoun or noun (not yo) + $t\dot{u}$ = ustedes or vosotros/as(Spain)
- 3. Any pronoun or noun (not yo) + usted = ustedes

Marco y ella = ellos

Los estudiantes = **ellos**

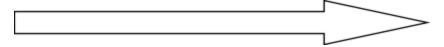
La familia = conjugated like 'ella' (it's ONE family, the family is)

Quiénes = conjugated like 'ellos'

You (1 adult)

Who(singular)

Quién conjugated like 'él'



Verbs --- Present Tense

III. Regular Verbs

In the boxes, write in the 6 endings for each category of regular verbs.

Regular – A	amos
as	áis
a	an

Regular –ER endings				
O	emos			
es	éis			
e	en			

Regular –IR endings		
O	imos	
es	ís	
e	en	

IV. Stem-Changing and Irregular Verbs

In the boxes, write in the 6 endings for each infinitive listed.

veo vemos

ves veis

ve ven

VER

to have	
tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

TENER

to go	
voy	vamos
vas	vais
va	van

HACER to do / to make

IR

ESTAR

to be

(feeling & where you are)

(Jeeling & where you are)	
estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

to be(NOT estar, personality	
and physical description)	

SER

soy	somos
eres	sois
es	son

hago	hacemos
haces	hacéis
hace	hacen

¡Ojo!

We typically only conjugate one verb per subject. It is very common to use INFINITIVES tool.

V. Verbs Commonly Followed by Infinitives (deber, poder*, querer, gustar, nececitar, tener que)

In English, "can" & "should" are helping verbs and not followed by an infinitive.

In Spanish, "puedo, puedes, debo, & debes" are followed by an infinitive.

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You should study + Debes estudiar.

VI. Immediate Future Tense:

To form the immediate future, use a form of the verb ir + a + an infinitive.

- 1. I am going to swim = (Y_0) voy a nadar.
- 2. We are going to go shopping = (Nosotros) vamos a ir de compras.

^{*}Poder means to be able to but when conjugated in the present tense it would translate as may or can.