

Español 3ACP—Repaso del Examen Final

8:15-9:15 jueves el 11 de mayo, Chapel Building Rm. C304

LAP 3—TODO TIENE SOLUCIÓN

Study the vocabulary from LAP 3

Study the following grammatical concepts: verb + infinitive, subjunctive with will or wish & with negation or denial, the future tense and the conditional.

To form the present subjunctive:

1. **Place verb in the *yo* form of the present tense**
2. Drop **-o**
3. Add **opposite** endings

-ar	
-e	-emos
-es	-éis
-e	-en

¡OJO!
Don't forget
the irregulars

-er / -ir	
-a	-amos
-as	-áis
-a	-an

To form the future tense:

-ar / -er / -ir

-é	-emos
-ás	-éis
-á	-án

¡OJO! The infinitive serves as the stem

Irregular Future & Conditional Stems

decir → dir-	querer → querr-
hacer → har-	saber → sabr-
haber → habr-	salir → saldr-
poder → podr-	tener → tendr-
poner → pondr-	venir → vendr-

To form the conditional:

-ar / -er / -ir

-ía	-íamos
-ías	-íais
-ía	-ían

¡OJO! The infinitive serves as the stem

LAP 4—ENTRE FAMILIA

Study the vocabulary from LAP 4

Study the following grammatical concepts: the present progressive, the past progressive, the preterite, the present perfect and the present perfect subjunctive.

To form the present progressive:

estar (in the present)

+ the present participle (-ar→**-ando** / -er / -ir→**-iendo**)

estoy	estamos
estás	estáis
está	están

Irregular Present Participles

caer→ cayendo	mentir→ mintiendo
decir→ diciendo	morir→ muriendo
dormir→ durmiendo	pedir→ pidiendo
leer→ leyendo	traer→ trayendo

To form the past progressive:

estar (in the imperfect)

+ the present participle (-ar→**-ando** / -er / -ir→**-iendo**)
¡OJO! Same Irregular Present Participles

estaba	estábamos
estabas	estabais
estaba	estaban

To form the preterite:

-ar

-é	-amos
-aste	-asteis
-ó	-aron

¡OJO!
Don't forget
the irregulars

-er / -ir

-í	-imos
-iste	-isteis
-ió	-ieron

To form the present perfect:

haber (in the present)

+ **past participle** (-ar→ **-ado** ; -er/-ir → **-ido**)
Irregular Past Participles

he	hemos
has	habéis
ha	han

abrir → abierto	morir(se) → muerto
cubrir → cubierto	poner → puesto
decir → dicho	romper(se) → roto
escribir → escrito	ver → visto
hacer → hecho	volver → vuelto

To form the present perfect subjunctive:

haber (in the subjunctive)

+

past participle (-ar→ **-ado** ; -er/-ir → **-ido**)
¡OJO! Same Irregular Past Participles

haya	hayamos
hayas	hayáis
haya	hayan

Descripción del Final

EL VOCABULARIO—LAP 3: Vocab 1 & Vocab 2, LAP 4: Vocab 1 & Vocab 2

- Given a list of vocabulary terms in Spanish, you will match each with its English translation.

LA GRAMÁTICA—Divided into 6 sections

1. Verb + infinitive (p. 104)

Use a conjugated verb + **infinitive** when the subject for both verbs is the same, or after a **preposition**.

2. The Subjunctive

- The subjunctive with will or wish (p. 106)

We use the subjunctive in the dependent clause when the main clause expresses **wish** or **will**.

Ejemplo: Ms. Boter quiere que nosotras (estudiar) para el examen.

A. estudio

B. estudiamos

C. estudiemos

- The subjunctive with negation or denial (p. 108)

We use the subjunctive when the main clause in a sentence expresses **negation** or **denial**; if the main clause expresses **certainty**, use the indicative.

Ejemplo: No es verdad que el examen (estar) en la cafetería.

A. estoy

B. está

C. esté

2. The Future (p. 118)

The future tense is used to say what **shall** or **will** happen.

Ejemplo: Uds. (comer) mucho en la fiesta.

A. comán

B. comerán

C. comerén

3. The Conditional (p. 120)

We use the conditional to express what **would** happen what someone **would** do in a certain circumstance.

Ejemplo: En diez años yo (vivir) en España.

A. viviría

B. vivía

C. vivía

4. The Present Progressive and The Past Progressive + Preterite (p. 146, 160 & 164)

We use the present progressive to describe actions that are in progress at the present time.

We use the past progressive to describe past actions in progress. The preterite is used with the past progressive to describe an interrupting or completed event within that setting.

Ejemplo: Ella (leer) *cuando* su mamá (preparar) la cena.

A. está leyendo / preparó

B. estaba leído / preparó

C. estaba leyendo / preparó

5. The Present Perfect & The Present Perfect Subjunctive (p. 148 & 150)

We use the present perfect to say what has or hasn't happened in the recent past.

We use the present perfect subjunctive to express an emotion, doubt or hope about something that has happened.

Ejemplo: Mrs. Grumich espera que las estudiantes (aprobar) los cursos.

A. han aprobado

B. hayan aprobado

C. han aprobando