

## Español 3ACP—Repaso del Examen Final

8:15-9:15 jueves el 11 de mayo, Chapel Building Rm. C305

### 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	
<b>-e</b>	<b>-emos</b>
<b>-es</b>	<b>-éis</b>
<b>-e</b>	<b>-en</b>

**¡OJO!**  
Don't forget  
the irregulars

-er / -ir	
<b>-a</b>	<b>-amos</b>
<b>-as</b>	<b>-áis</b>
<b>-a</b>	<b>-an</b>

**To form the future tense:**

-ar / -er / -ir

<b>-é</b>	<b>-emos</b>
<b>-ás</b>	<b>-éis</b>
<b>-á</b>	<b>-án</b>

¡OJO! The infinitive serves as the stem

#### Irregular Future & Conditional Stems

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

**To form the conditional:**

-ar / -er / -ir

<b>-ía</b>	<b>-íamos</b>
<b>-ías</b>	<b>-íais</b>
<b>-ía</b>	<b>-ían</b>

¡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)

<b>estoy</b>	<b>estamos</b>
<b>estás</b>	<b>estáis</b>
<b>está</b>	<b>están</b>

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

#### **Irregular Present Participles**

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

**To form the past progressive:**

*estar* (in the imperfect)

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

<b>estaba</b>	<b>estábamos</b>
<b>estabas</b>	<b>estabais</b>
<b>estaba</b>	<b>estaban</b>

**To form the preterite:**

-ar

<b>-é</b>	<b>-amos</b>
<b>-aste</b>	<b>-asteis</b>
<b>-ó</b>	<b>-aron</b>

**¡OJO!**  
 Don't forget  
 the irregulars

-er / -ir

<b>-í</b>	<b>-imos</b>
<b>-iste</b>	<b>-isteis</b>
<b>-ió</b>	<b>-ieron</b>

**To form the present perfect:**

*haber* (in the present)

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

<b>he</b>	<b>hemos</b>
<b>has</b>	<b>habéis</b>
<b>ha</b>	<b>han</b>

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

**To form the present perfect subjunctive:**

*haber* (in the subjunctive)

+

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

<b>haya</b>	<b>hayamos</b>
<b>hayas</b>	<b>hayáis</b>
<b>haya</b>	<b>hayan</b>

## 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