**Spanish II**

**Chapter 1.3**

**Useful websites:**

<https://quizlet.com/19723667/ven-conmigo-152a-verbs-ar-er-ir-flash-cards/>

https://quizlet.com/54955714/ven-conmigo-13-sports-music-food-with-pix-flash-cards/

<https://quizlet.com/6492906/sr-linn-ven-conmigo-level-2-chapter-13-and-sportspasttimes-from-r10-flash-cards/>

https://quizlet.com/35607280/ven-conmigo-chapter-4-ar-verbs-vocabulary-flash-cards/

<https://quizlet.com/35569955/spanish-ii-ven-conmigo-regular-ar-er-ir-verbs-2014-flash-cards/>

Authentic Videos

<https://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ZTOUuMU87M>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxAZR2GX6EY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44KhOCpC2bM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxAZR2GX6EY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=15j45byNa8Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sCjjzOqFNvk>

[https://www.youtubsW4DCW0e.com/watch?v=xTGt](https://www.youtubsw4dcw0e.com/watch?v=xTGt)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmAHhvlrbek>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=44KhOCpC2bM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxAZR2GX6EY>

ORIGEN AND PRESENTACIONES

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_HYJcZb6b8I>

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/15759228469130e6?projector=1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xKPg0mREWwU>

Colores

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/15759228469130e6?projector=1>

Introductions:

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/15759228469130e6?projector=1>

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/15759228469130e6?projector=1>

Gustar

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/15759228469130e6?projector=1

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| **LEARNING TARGET** Review Spanish I |
| **1. Intro to Spanish speaking world/Nombres en español****2. Descripciones****3. Nacionalidades** **4. Los números (0-100)****5. Repaso PRESENTE****6. Preterit** |

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| **CORNELL NOTES** **SHEET** |  **Name: KattyaRomero****Class: Spanish I and II** **Topic: Spanish****Date: Hoy es del dos mil quince****Period primero, tercero, quince, sexto, séptimo**  |
| **PREGUNTAS** | **APUNTES** |
| **What are we studying?** | **Names of countries and nationalities** |
| **What is our focus?** | **How to use adjectives. Sentence structure**  |
| **What are we reviewing?** | **Present tense verb conjugations** |
| **How do we use Gustar/Encantar/Fascinar and Chocar?** | **See notes for the 5 steps on how to use gustar** |
| **What is the vocabulary we are reviewing?** | **Sports****Numbers****Food** |
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|  |  |
| **SUMMARY: Write 4 or more sentences describing specific learning from these notes.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| **Food /COMIDA**  |
| **el limón** | the lemon | **el aperitivo** | the appetizer |
| **la lima** | the lime | **el aguacate** | the avocado |
| **los frijoles** | the beans | **la carnederes** | the beef |
| **el tomate** | the tomato | **el desayuno** | the breakfast |
| **la remolacha** | the beet | **la coliflor** | the cauliflower |
| **el rábano** | the radish | **el apio** | the celery |
| **la spalomitasdemaíz** | the popcorn | **el queso** | the cheese |
| **la mantequilla** | the butter | **el pollo** | the chicken |
| **la miel** | the honey | **el postre** | the dessert |
| **la nuez** | the nut | **la cena** | the dinner |
| **el maní** | the peanut | **el huevo** | the egg |
| **la mermelada** | the jam | **el pescado** | the fish (cooked) |
| **la jalea** | the jelly | **la hamburguesa** | the hamburger |
| **la mantequilla de maní** | the peanut butter | **el hotdog** | the hotdog |
| **el jugo** | the juice | **las papas fritas** | the french fries |
| **el dulce** | the candy | **el almuerzo** | the lunch |
| **la mayonesa** | the mayonnaise | **la lechuga** | the lettuce |
| **el kéchup** | the ketchup | **el plato principal** | the main dish |
| **la mostaza** | the mustard | **la leche** | the milk |
| **la piña** | the pineapple | **el puerco** | the pork |
| **la banana** | the banana | **las papas** | the potatoes |
| **el durazno** | the peach | **la ensalada** | the salad |
| **el albaricoque** | the apricot | **el sándwich** | the sandwich |
| **la pera** | the pear | **la sopa** | the soup |
| **la uva** | the grape | **el azúcar** | the sugar |
| **la pasa** | the raisin | **el pavo** | the turkey |
| **la harina** | the flour | **el agua** | the water |
| **la comida** | the food | **el helado** | ice-cream |

**Los útensilios**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Los platos**  | **the plates** |
| **El tenedor** | fork |
| **La cuchara** | spoon |
| **El cuchillo** | knife |
| **La servilleta**  | napkin |
| **El vaso/la copa** | Glass/cup |



1. Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the indirect object and gustar.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la comida china.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las ensaladas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las bananas (los bananos)
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_os \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_los días de campo.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las frutas.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comer helado de vanilla.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_los frijoles.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comer pizza con cubiertos, servilleta, tenedor ni cuchara .
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_los vegetales/las legumbres/las verduras.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_os \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la carne/el pollo/el cerdo.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_las cebolas.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_les \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_beber refrescos/jugos/leche.

Hoy es del dos mil quince.

¿Cuánto estudias? How much did you study?

 Yo estudio treinta minutos. I studied …. Minutes.

Números: http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/show/24

Videos: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrT2R9kJCdc

Song rap: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Ox8o8CbP9c

**Cardinal numbers (0-100)**

**Overview**

While you may not think about it, numbers are adjectives too! Cardinal numbers are adjectives that answer the question, "How many?" They indicate a specific number of a noun but don’t have to match that noun in gender or number except for a few cases (uno, ciento).

* Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco. (One, two, three, four, five.)
* Mi madre tiene seis hijos. (My mom has six kids.)
* Ahora son las doce y veinte. (Right now it is twelve twenty.)

**Basic Cardinal Number Forms 0-100**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | cero | 15 | quince |
| 1 | uno (un) / una | 16 | dieciséis |
| 2 | dos | 17 | diecisiete |
| 3 | tres | 18 | dieciocho |
| 4 | cuatro | 19 | diecinueve |
| 5 | cinco | 20 | veinte |
| 6 | seis | 30 | treinta |
| 7 | siete | 40 | cuarenta |
| 8 | ocho | 50 | cincuenta |
| 9 | nueve | 60 | sesenta |
| 10 | diez | 70 | setenta |
| 11 | once | 80 | ochenta |
| 12 | doce | 90 | noventa |
| 13 | trece | 100 | cien |
| 14 | catorce |   |   |

**Cardinal numbers do not change according to gender or number except for *uno*and *ciento* and any derivatives of *uno*.**
*Uno* is only used when counting. It changes to *un* in front of singular masculine nouns and *una*in front of singular feminine nouns.

* **un** libro (one book)
* **una** casa (one house)
* **veintiún** mil (twenty-one thousand)
* **veintiuna** manzanas (twenty-one apples)

*Cien* changes to *ciento* in numbers above 100 and changes according to the gender of the noun (cientos, cientas).

* **cien** (one hundred)
* **ciento** y uno (one hundred one)
* Quiero trescientos libros. (I want three hundred books.)
* Hay doscientas casas en este barrio. (There are two hundred houses in this neighborhood.)

**Present Tense**

**http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/present1.htm**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Before we begin... **Reminders**:1. Most present tense verb forms have several equivalents in English. For example, the form **hablo** may be translated in numerous ways:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |    | *I speak* |    | (customary action) |
|  | *I am speaking* | (action in progress) |
| **hablo** | *I do speak* | (emphatic form) |
|  | *I will speak* | (near future action) |
|  | *do I speak* | (interrogative form) |
|  | *I have been speaking* | (action started in the past but still in progrerss) |

1. The subject pronouns that accompany these verbs are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| singular |  | plural |
| **yo** | *I* |  |  | **nosotros**, **nosotras** | *we* |  |
| **tú** | *you* | (familiar) |      | **vosotros**, **vosotras** | *you*   | (familiar pl., Spain) |
| **usted** | *you*   | (formal) |  | **ustedes** | *you* | (formal) |
| **él** | *he* |  |  | **ellos** | *they* | (masculine or mixed) |
| **ella** | *she* |  |  | **ellas** | *they* | (feminine) |

1. The formal second-person forms (**usted** and **ustedes**) take third-person forms of a verb:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ustedes hablan bien.** |  |  | *You (plural) speak very well.* |
| **Usted es norteamericana, no?** |  |  | *You (sing.) are an American, right?* |

The formal study of the various moods and tenses of Spanish verbs will be be spread out over several weeks of the semester, and the individual exercises will normally concentrate on the tense/mood being studied. **Nevertheless, it is assumed that you do already know all the tenses.** **Furthermore, you will be required to produce many of the forms before** **their introduction, including subjunctive forms.** |

**Present Indicative of Verbs - Review of Forms**

1. **Regular verbs**. To form the present indicative of regular verbs, drop the infinitive ending (**-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**) and add the endings given below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -ar |      | -er |      | -ir |
| [**hablar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HABLAR.HTM) (*to speak*) | [**comer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/COMER.HTM) (*to eat*) | [**vivir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VIVIR.HTM) (*to live*) |
| hablo | hablamos | como | comemos | vivo | vivimos |
| hablas | habláis | comes | coméis | vives | vivís |
| habla | hablan | come | comen | vive | viven |

1. In the above examples, note that the endings for the **-er** and **-ir** verbs are identical **except for the nosotros and vosotros forms**.
2. **Stem changing verbs**. These verbs are also referred to as “radical changing verbs”; the word **radical** in Spanish means “stem” or “root”. The stem vowel undergoes a change when it is stressed in the present tense. [These verbs do **not** so change in any other tense —except for **-ir** verbs, which experience a stem change in the **-ndo** form, in the present subjunctive and in the preterit.]
	1. **o** > **ue** (the stem vowel **o** changes to **ue** when stressed)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**acostar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ACOSTAR.HTM) | (*put to bed*) | acuesto, acuestas, acuesta, acostamos, acostáis, acuestan |
| [**volver**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VOLVER.HTM) | (*return, go back*) | vuelvo, vuelves, vuelve, volvemos, volvéis, vuelven |
| [**dormir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DORMIR.HTM) | (*sleep*) | duermo, duermes, duerme, dormimos, dormís, duermen |

* 1. Similar verbs: [**acordarse**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/acordarse.htm) (*remember*), [**almorzar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ALMORZAR.HTM) (*eat lunch*), [**apostar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/APOSTAR.HTM) (*bet*), [**contar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CONTAR.HTM) (*count, relate*), [**costar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/COSTAR.HTM) (*cost*), [**encontrar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/encontrar.htm) (*find*), [**llover**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/LLOVER.HTM) (*rain*), [**morir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/MORIR.HTM) (*die*), [**mover**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/MOVER.HTM) (*move*), [**oler**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/OLER.HTM) (*smell*), [**poder**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PODER.HTM) (*be able*), [**probar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PROBAR.HTM) (*try, prove*), [**recordar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/RECORDAR.HTM) (*remember*), [**rogar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ROGAR.HTM) (*beg*), [**sonar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SONAR.HTM) (*sound*), [**soñar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SONYAR.HTM) (*dream*), [**volar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VOLAR.HTM) (*fly*).
	2. **e** > **ie** (the stem vowel **e** changes to **ie** when stressed):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**empezar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/EMPEZAR.HTM) | (*begin*) | empiezo, empiezas, empieza, empezamos, empezáis, empiezan |
| [**querer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/QUERER.HTM) | (*want*) | quiero, quieres, quiere, queremos, queréis, quieren |
| [**sentir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SENTIR.HTM) | (*feel*) | siento, sientes, siente, sentimos, sentís, sienten |

* 1. Similar verbs: [**advertir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ADVERTIR.HTM) (*notice*), [**atravesar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/atravesar.htm) (*cross*), [**calentar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CALENTAR.HTM) (*heat*), [**cerrar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CERRAR.HTM) (*close*), [**comenzar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/COMENZAR.HTM) (*begin*), [**convertir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/convertir.htm) (*convert*), [**defender**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DEFENDER.HTM) (*defend*), [**despertar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/despertar.htm) (*awaken*), [**divertir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DIVERTIR.HTM) (*amuse*), [**empezar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/EMPEZAR.HTM) (*begin*), [**gobernar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/GOBERNAR.HTM) (*govern*), [**herir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HERIR.HTM) (*injure*), [**pensar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PENSAR.HTM) (*think*), [**perder**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PERDER.HTM) (*lose*) [**querer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/QUERER.HTM) (*want*), [**sentir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SENTIR.HTM) (*feel*, *regret*), [**tropezar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/TROPEZAR.HTM) (*stumble*).
	2. **e** > **i** (the stem vowel **e** changes to **i** when stressed; **-ir** verbs only):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**pedir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PEDIR.HTM) | (*request, ask for*) | pido, pides, pide, pedimos, pedís, piden |

* 1. Similar verbs: [**competir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/COMPETIR.HTM) (*compete*), [**conseguir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/conseguir.htm) (*get*), [**corregir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CORREGIR.HTM) (*correct*), [**derretir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DERRETIR.HTM) (*melt*), [**despedir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DESPEDIR.HTM) (*fire, say goodbye*), [**elegir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ELEGIR.HTM) (*elect*), [**medir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/MEDIR.HTM) (*measure*), [**reír**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/REIR.HTM) (*laugh*), [**servir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SERVIR.HTM) (*serve*), [**seguir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SEGUIR.HTM) (*follow, continue*), [**sonreír**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SONREIR.HTM) (*smile*), [**repetir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/REPETIR.HTM) (*repeat*), [**vestir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VESTIR.HTM) (*dress*).
	2. **u** > **ue** (the stem vowel **u** changes to **ue** when stressed [in the verb [**jugar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/JUGAR.HTM) only]):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**jugar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/JUGAR.HTM) | (*play* [a game or sport]) | juego, juegas, juega, jugamos, jugáis, juegan |

1. **Verbs with an irregular first person singular (yo) form**. [Note that all of these verbs will also have special forms for the present subjunctive, since present subjunctive forms are based on the first person singular.]
	1. **c** > **zc** in the **yo** form:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**conocer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CONOCER.HTM) | (*know, be aquainted with* [people or places]) | conozco, conoces, conoce, conocemos, conocéis, conocen |

* 1. This is the usual pattern for verbs whose infinitive ends in **-cer** or **-cir**: [**acontecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/acontecer.htm) (*happen*), [**agradecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/agradecer.htm) (*thank*), [**amanecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/AMANECER.HTM) (*dawn*), [**aparecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/APARECER.HTM) (*appear*), [**conducir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CONDUCIR.HTM) (*drive, conduct*), [**crecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CRECER.HTM) (grow), [**enflaquecerse**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/enflaquecer.htm) (*get thin*), [**enriquecerse**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/enriquecer.htm) (*get rich*), [**envejecerse**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/envejecer.htm) (*get older*), [**establecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/establecer.htm) (*establish*), [**merecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/MERECER.HTM)(*deserve*), [**nacer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/NACER.HTM) (*be born*), [**obedecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/OBEDECER.HTM) (*obey*), [**ofrecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/OFRECER.HTM) (*offer*), [**padecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PADECER.HTM) (*suffer*), [**parecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PARECER.HTM) (*seem*), [**permanecer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/permanecer.htm) (*remain*), [**producir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PRODUCIR.HTM) (*produce*), [**reducir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/REDUCIR.HTM) (*reduce*), and [**traducir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/TRADUCIR.HTM) (*translate*).
	2. appearance of **g** in the **yo** form:

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| [**caer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CAER.HTM) | (*fall*) |  caigo, caes, cae, caemos, caéis, caen |
| [**traer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/TRAER.HTM) | (*bring*) |  traigo, traes, trae, traemos, traéis, traen |
|  |
| [**decir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DECIR.HTM) | (*say, tell*) | \*digo, dices, dice, decimos, decís, dicen |
| [**hacer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HACER.HTM) | (*do, make*) |  hago, haces, hace, hacemos, hacéis, hacen |
| [**poner**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/PONER.HTM) | *(put, set*) |  pongo, pones, pone, ponemos, ponéis, ponen |
| [**salir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SALIR.HTM) | (*leave, go out*) |  salgo, sales, sale, salimos, salís, salen |
| [**tener**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/TENER.HTM) | (*have*) | \*tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen |
| [**valer**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VALER.HTM) | (*be worth*) |  valgo, vales, vale, valemos, valéis, valen |
| [**venir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VENIR.HTM) | (*come*) | \*vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venís, vienen |

* 1. \*These are also stem changing verbs.
	2. other types of **yo** form changes:

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| [**caber**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CABER.HTM) | (*fit* [in something]) | quepo, cabes, cabe, cabemos, cabéis, caben |
| [**dar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DAR.HTM) | (*give*) | doy, das, da, damos, dais, dan |
| [**saber**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SABER.HTM) | (*know* [facts]) | sé, sabes, sabe, sabemos, sabéis, saben |
| [**ver**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VER.HTM) | (*see*) | veo, ves, ve, vemos, veis, ven |

1. **Verbs which add an accent over a final weak vowel**. The vowels **i** and **u** are “weak vowels” in contrast to the “strong vowels” **a**, **e**, and **o**. When they come in contact with any other vowel they normally form a diphthong; the addition of a written accent keeps this diphthonization from occurring. Such accents are necessary for some verbs because the **i** and **u** are the stem vowels:

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| [**continuar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/continuar.htm) | continúo, continúas, continúa, continuamos, continuáis, continúan(“*I continue, you continue*”, etc. Note that the unaccented words continuo and continua, are adjectives meaning “continuous”.) |
| [**enviar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ENVIAR.HTM) | envío, envías, envía, enviamos, enviáis, envían(“*I send, you send*”, etc.) |

1. Similar verbs: [**actuar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ACTUAR.HTM) (*act*), [**efectuar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/EFECTUAR.HTM) (*bring about*), [**graduar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/GRADUAR.HTM) (*graduate*), [**confiar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CONFIAR.HTM) (*trust*), [**criar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CRIAR.HTM) (*raise, bring up*), [**esquiar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ESQUIAR.HTM) (*ski*), [**vaciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/VACIAR.HTM) (*empty*).
2. With most other verbs the **i** and **u** are not stem vowels, and thus form diphthongs:

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| [**copiar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/COPIAR.HTM) | copio, copias, copia, copiamos, copiáis, copian(forms of the verb “*to copy*”; the **i** is not stressed) |

1. Similar verbs: [**anunciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ANUNCIAR.HTM) (*announce*), [**apreciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/APRECIAR.HTM) (*appreciate*), [**asociar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ASOCIAR.HTM) (*associate*), [**cambiar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CAMBIAR.HTM) (*change*), [**divorciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/divorciar.htm) (*divorce*), [**ensuciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ENSUCIAR.HTM) (*dirty*), [**estudiar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ESTUDIAR.HTM) (*study*), [**iniciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/INICIAR.HTM) (*initiate*), [**limpiar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/LIMPIAR.HTM) (*clean*), [**negociar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/NEGOCIAR.HTM) (*negociate*), [**renunciar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/renunciar.htm) (*renounce*).
2. Verbs like [**huir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HUIR.HTM). Verbs whose infinitive ends in **-uir** (but not **-guir**) insert a **y** in present tense endings whenever the ending does not contain the sound “**i**”, that is, in all forms except for **nosotros** and **vosotros**.

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| [**huir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HUIR.HTM) | (*flee*) | huyo, huyes, huye, huimos, huís, huyen |

1. Verbs conjugated like [**huir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HUIR.HTM): [**construir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/construir.htm) (*construct*), [**contribuir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/contribuir.htm), (*contribute*), [**disminuir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/disminuir.htm), (*diminish*), [**incluir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/INCLUIR.HTM) (*include*), [**influir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/INFLUIR.HTM) (*influence*).
2. **Irregular verbs**. The following verbs are completely irregular (usually because of the way they evolved from Latin) or display characteristics so rare as to be considered “irregular” for our purposes.

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| [**estar**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ESTAR.HTM) | (*to be*) | estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están |
| [**ser**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SER.HTM) | (*to be*) | soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son |
| [**ir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/IR.HTM) | (*go*) | voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van |
| [**oler**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/OLER.HTM) | (*smell*) | huelo, hueles, huele, olemos, oléis, huelen[**Oler** is a stem changing verb; however, no word can begin with **ue** in Spanish, so an initial **h** is added.] |

1. **Orthographic changes**. Some verbs exhibit orthographic or spelling changes to maintain the same pronunciation of the final stem consonant:
	1. **g** > **j**: Verbs whose infinitive form ends in **-gir** change the **g** to **j** before an **a** or an **o**.

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| [**dirigir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/DIRIGIR.HTM) | (*direct*) | dirijo, diriges, dirige, dirigimos, dirigís, dirigen |
| [**elegir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/ELEGIR.HTM) | (*elect*) | elijo, eliges, elige, elegimos, elegís, eligen[Elegir is also a stem changing verb, where the e changes to i.] |

* 1. More verbs in this category: [**corregir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/CORREGIR.HTM) (*correct*), [**exigir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/EXIGIR.HTM) (*require*), [**fingir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/FINGIR.HTM) (*pretend*), and [**surgir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SURGIR.HTM) (*arise*).
	2. **gu** > **g**: Verbs whose infinitive form ends in **-guir** drop the **u** before an **a** or an **o**.

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| [**distinguir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/distinguir.htm) | (*distinguish*) | distingo, distingues, distingue, distinguimos... |

* 1. Other verbs like this include [**seguir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/SEGUIR.HTM) (*follow, continue*; e>i) and its compounds: [**conseguir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/conseguir.htm) (*get, obtain*) and [**perseguir**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/perseguir.htm) (*pursue*).
1. **Invariable**. There is one verb which never changes in the present tense. **Hay** (“there is”, “there are”, from the infinitive [**haber**](http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/courses/verbs/HABER.HTM)) has only one form in the present indicative. The same form is used for both singular and plural subjects (or complements):

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| **Hay muchos españoles en tu clase?** |  | *Are there many Spaniards in your class?* |
| **No, sólo hay uno.** |  | *No, there is only one.* |

1. Note: This carries over to the other tenses as well: it is only used in a singular form, even when used with plural subjects/complements:

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| **Había tres chicas en la esquina.** |  | *There were three girls on the corner.* |
| **Hubo dos accidentes aquí ayer.** |  | *There were 2 accidents here yesterday.* |