

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

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## What I Forgot Over My Summer Vacation Spanish Verb Edition

### **1. Los Básicos**

Nouns and adjectives must agree in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

For example: Las chicas rubias.

### **2. Los Verbos-**

-An infinitive is a verb that ends in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_. The word "infinitive" means that the verb doesn't have a \_\_\_\_\_.

-We give a verb a subject by conjugating it. When we conjugate we change the \_\_\_\_\_ of the word.

Fill in the correct endings for the following types of verbs:

-AR	-ER	-IR
 — 	 — 	 — 

Now, define and conjugate the following verbs:

Hablar-	Comer-	Escribir-
 — 	 — 	 — 

### **3. Stem-Changing Verbs**

-The "stem" is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the word. Circle the stem of the verbs below:

Jugar      Poder      Probar      Tener      Pedir      Querer

-Stem-changing verbs make a \_\_\_\_\_ shape when conjugated.

Conjugate the following verbs (\*If you need help, make your boot shape first, then conjugate\*)

<b>Jugar-</b>	<b>Poder-</b>	<b>Probar-</b>
 — 	 — 	 — 

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Tener-	Pedir-	Querer-

#### **4. Ser vs. Estar-**

Both of these verbs mean "to \_\_\_\_\_."

Ser-	Estar-

When do we use 'ser?'

- 
- 
- 
- 

1. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ de Chicago.
2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ en Chicago.
3. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ enferma.
4. Él \_\_\_\_\_ alto.
5. Hoy \_\_\_\_\_ lunes.
6. Ahora, \_\_\_\_\_ las 3:00pm.
7. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ un estudiante.

When do we use 'estar?'

- 
- 
- 
- 

Please answer the following questions in Spanish:

1. ¿Cómo eres?
2. ¿Cómo estás?

#### **5. El verbo 'ir'**

Not to be confused with –IR verbs, this verb 'ir' means **to** \_\_\_\_\_.

It is an irregular verb, please conjugate it below:

Ir-


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**6. El Futuro**- To say what we are **going to do**, we use the following formula:

\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Please translate the following:

1. Juan and I are going to eat.

2. Angel and you are going to swim.

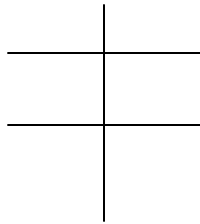
3. I am going to go to the school.

4. You are going to do the homework.

**7. El Verbo Tener**

This verb means **to** \_\_\_\_\_.

Tener-



There are also "tener phrases" that you need to know. Please match the following "tener phrase" to its English translation:

1. tener que + infinitive
2. tener ganas de + inf.
3. Tener prisa
4. Tener hambre
5. Tener sed

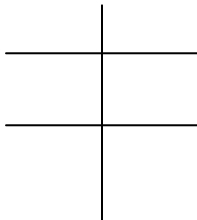
- a. to be thirsty
- b. to be in a hurry
- c. to have to do something
- d. to want to do something
- e. to be hungry

**8. Gustar, Tocar, Parecer**

All of these verbs follow a similar pattern. You have to put an **indirect object pronoun** before the conjugated verb. There are only two verb forms.

Let's use **gustar**

1<sup>st</sup> Step: the pronouns we use are:



2<sup>nd</sup> Step: add the verb **gustar**

-  
-

**gusta** → infinitive  
**gusta** → el/ la → singular noun

**gustan** → los/las → plural noun

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### **9. Direct Objects and Direct Object Pronouns (d.o.p's)**

Direct objects receive the action of a verb.

Ex: Bob hit Jim. Who is receiving the hit? \_\_\_\_\_ ←that's your direct object.

Ex: Juan come papas. D.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the direct object in the following sentences:

1. Yo como huevos en el desayuno.
2. Él pide tocino con los huevos.
3. Tomamos Coke para el almuerzo.
4. Prepara los sándwiches cada mañana.

Sometimes we don't want to repeat a direct object over and over and over and over.

Ex: Anna rented a movie. She took the movie home. She watched the movie. Then she returned the movie.

Instead of saying "movie" over and over, what would we say? \_\_\_\_\_

In Spanish, it's the same. Except we have 4 direct object pronouns.


Ex: Juan come tacos para la cena → changes to → Juan los come.

"Los" represents the tacos.

### **DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS ALWAYS GO IN FRONT OF A CONJUGATED VERB!!!**

Rewrite the following sentences using direct object pronouns:

1. Nosotros compramos bolígrafos.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Uds. traen las revistas de Sports Illustrated.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Tú y yo llevamos el sombrero.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Juan come una hamburguesa en la cafetería.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Yo voy a pedir la sopa.

\* \_\_\_\_\_

\* \_\_\_\_\_

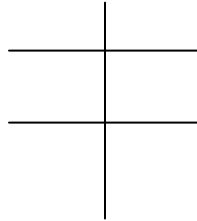
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## **10. Reflexive Verbs**

We use reflexive verbs to talk about things **you do to yourself** or **someone else does to themselves**.

In order to have a reflexive verb, you need a reflexive pronoun:



\*These pronouns can go A) **in front of a conjugated verb** -or- B) **after and attached to an infinitive verb**.

Example- A) Todos los días, yo me baño.

B) Mañana, yo voy a bañarme.

List of common reflexives:

Bañarse	Mantenerse (e→ie)
Afeitarse	Maquillarse
Despertarse (e→ie)	Peinarse
Entrenarse	Ponerse
Estirarse	Prepararse
Levantarse	Quitarse
Relajarse	Secarse
Vestirse (e→i)	

1. El Señor Vargas/ afeitarse/ por la mañana.

2. Yo/ cepillarse los dientes / cada día.

3. Ellas/ maquillarse / por la noche.

4. Nosotros / entrenarse / por la tarde.

5. Tú / despertarse/ temprano.

Now, rewrite these 5 sentences using the FUTURE tense:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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### **11. El Pretérito**

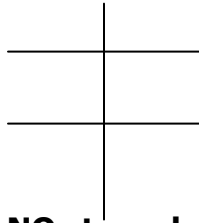
This is **ONE** of the past tenses in Spanish. We use this for actions that are over and done with in the past.

Ex: I walked my dog yesterday.      She ate a sandwich last hour.

We already know that the endings in Spanish tell us WHO is doing the action, now, we know that it also tells us WHEN the action occurred.

The endings for **-AR** verbs in the preterite:

**-AR**



**\*\*\*There are NO stem changes in the preterite tense...this makes your life easy!\*\*\***

Conjugate the following verbs in the **preterite** tense please:

<b>Hablar-</b>	<b>Patinar-</b>	<b>Caminar-</b>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
<b>Probar-</b>	<b>Escuchar-</b>	<b>Dibujar-</b>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**Words like 'ayer, anoche, anteayer, pasado' all give clues that you're dealing with the past!**

1. Yo / hablar por teléfono / en casa.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mi familia y yo / mirar vitrinas / en Woodfield Mall.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mis amigos / escuchar música / en una fiesta.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mi hermano / estudiar / en la biblioteca.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Tú / tomar un refresco / en la plaza de comida.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## **12. El pretérito (continuado)**

### **El verbo "Ir"**

To say where someone went at a **certain time** in the past, use 'Ir' in the preterite.

\*Its preterite forms are **irregular**.

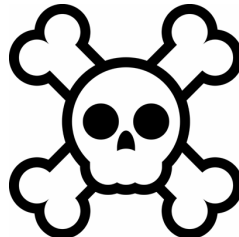
<b>Ir-</b>
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Use the preterite of 'ir' + a + infinitive to say why someone **went** somewhere:

Ex: Fuimos a la librería a comprar libros. → We **went** to the bookstore to buy books.

1. yo / ir al cine / a ver una película.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. tú / ir al parque/ a jugar.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. mi familia y yo / ir al estadio / a ver un partido.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. mi mayor amigo / ir al almacén / a comprar un traje.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. mis padres / ir al restaurante / a comer la cena.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DO NOT LOSE THIS WORKSHEET!!!!!! YOU WILL  
REGRET IT!!!!!!**



(In all seriousness, this will be very valuable throughout the year!)