

AP Spanish Unit by Unit Study Guide

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GRAMMAR

Preterite:

Verbo	Yo	tú	él, ella, usted	nosotros	ellos, ellas, ustedes
Andar	anduve	anduviste	anduvo	anduvimos	anduvieron
Conducir*	conduje	condujiste	condujo	condujimos	condujeron
Decir*	dije	dijiste	dijo	dijimos	dijeron
Estar	estuve	estuviste	estuvo	estuvimos	estuvieron
Hacer	hice	hiciste	hizo	hicimos	hicieron
Poner	pusé	pusiste	puso	pusimos	pusieron
Poder	pude	podiste	pudo	podimos	podieron
Querer	quise	quisiste	quiso	quisimos	quisieron
Saber	supe	supiste	supo	supimos	supieron
Tener	tuve	tuviste	tuvo	tuvimos	tuvieron
Traer*	traje	trajiste	trajo	trajimos	trajeron
Venir	vine	viniste	vino	vinimos	vinieron

*Irregulars which use a "J" in the Preterite only add "-eron" (NOT "-ieron") to the third-person plural



The preterite tense is the first type of simple past tense in Spanish and is used when referring to past events at a point in time (not habitual or ongoing actions with no definitive end.) Preterite is generally used when referring to completed events, beginnings and ends, times and dates, and events in a sequence. **One thing to note is **accents**, most singular first, third, and formal second person forms use accents**

EXAMPLES: Yo **caminé** ayer a la tienda. Juan **fue** a la playa este fin de semana. Nosotros **comimos** pizza y **bebimos** agua hoy. Ayer, Ana me **dio** un regalo.

- To conjugate, most verbs fall under the ar, er, ir rules. Although, there are certain words that are irregular pictured above on the right diagram.
- Irregular verbs should be memorized (as they do not follow rules.)

Preterite rules: <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-preterite-tense-forms>

Imperfect:

	AR	ER	IR
yo	-aba -ía -ía	hablaba comía asistía	-ábamos -íamos -íamos
tú	-abas -ías -ías	hablabas comías asistías	-abais -íais -íais
el ella usted	-aba -ía -ía	hablaba comía asistía	-aban -ían -ían

The imperfect of irregular verbs		
ir	ser	ver
iba	era	veía
ibas	eras	veías
iba	era	veía
íbamos	éramos	veíamos
ibais	erais	veíais
iban	eran	veían

The imperfect tense is the second type of past tense used in Spanish. The imperfect tense is used when referring to recurrent events and actions. It can also be used when describing or giving background knowledge. The imperfect is generally used when referring to repeated actions, actions that were in progress in the past, times and dates, age, and descriptions of characteristics, conditions, feelings.

EXAMPLES: Sophia siempre **decía** que la casa **era** pequeña. Yo **caminaba** a la escuela por muchos años porque **vivía** muy cerca. Cuando **era** joven, yo siempre **jugaba** fútbol con mis vecinos.

- To conjugate, most verbs fall under ar, er, ir rules (pictured on the left.)
- Some verbs are irregular such as: ir, ser, and ver (pictured on the right.) Their words usually need to be memorized as they do not follow rules

Imperfect rules: <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/spanish-imperfect-tense-forms>

Difference (pret/imp): <https://www.spanishdict.com/guide/preterite-vs-imperfect-in-spanish>

Subjunctive:

Subject	Hablar	Tener	Vivir
yo	hable	tenga	viva
tú	hables	tengas	vivas
usted, él, ella	hable	tenga	viva
nosotros	hablemos	tengamos	vivamos
vosotros	habléis	tengáis	viváis
ustedes, ellos, ellas	hablen	tengan	vivan

The subjunctive is a bit more difficult than the preterite/imperfect as there are different categories! The subjunctive is used to express desire, doubt, emotion, the unknown etc. Subjunctive includes the past, present, and future verb tenses. One acronym that is commonly used to remember how to use subjunctive is WEIRDO (wishes, emotions, impersonal expressions, recommendations, doubt/denial, and ójala.)

- There are three main categories for the subjunctive (present, past, future)

There are three parts to a subjunctive sentence:

- Two subjects: One subject in the independent clause and another in the dependent clause (EXAMPLE: **Yo** quiero que **tú** vayas al mercado)
- A relative pronoun: (sentences connected by que, quien, etc) (EXAMPLE: Yo quiero **que** tú vayas al mercado)
- One WEIRDO & subjunctive: (EXAMPLE: Yo **quiero** que tú vayas al mercado)

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE:

- Present subjunctive: used to describe doubt, desire, emotion, necessity, and uncertainty
- **EXAMPLE: poner** (infinite) **yo pongo** (present indicative of yo) **pong-** (present subjunctive stem)
- **EXAMPLE: Carlos duda (doubt) que Sophia conozca** (conocer) a los otros estudiantes

Subject	-ar Verb Endings	-er and -ir Verb Endings	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE			
			Person	Verbs		
				Trabajar	Comer	Vivir
yo	e	a	Yo	trabaj - e	com - a	viva - a
tú	es	as	Tú	trabaj - es	com - as	viva - as
usted, él, ella	e	a	Usted, él, ella	trabaj - e	com - a	viva - a
nosotros	emos	amos	Nosotros-as	trabaj - emos	com - amos	viva - amos
vosotros	éis	áis	Vosotros-as	trabaj - éis	com - áis	viva - áis
ustedes, ellos, ellas	en	an	Ustedes, ellos, ellas	trabaj - en	com - an	viva - an

PRESENT PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE:

- The present perfect subjunctive is used to describe past actions in relation to the present and/or actions that will happen in the future
- To form this, one must use the present subjunctive of the word "haber" and a past participle

Subject	Haber in the Present Subjunctive
yo	haya
tú	hayas
él, ella, usted	haya
nosotros	hayamos
vosotros	hayáis
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hayan

EXAMPLE: Yo **dudo** (doubt) que José y Mateo hayan (haber) hecho la tarea.

PAST IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE:

- The past imperfect subjunctive is used when referring to events from the past or events that are possible/unlikely to occur
- Commonly used when referring to: past events, current opinions of past events, doubts/wishes, if clauses, polite requests

- Follows many of the same rules as the present subjunctive (words will end in -ra or -se)

Infinitive	Third Person Preterite Form	Imperfect Subjunctive Stem
caber	cupieron	cupie-
dar	dieron	die-
decir	dijeron	dije-
dormir	durmieron	durmie-
estar	estuvieron	estuvie-
haber	hubieron	hubie-
hablar	hablaron	habla-

Subject	Hablar	Hacer	Traducir
yo	hablara	hiciera	tradujera
tú	hablaras	hicieras	tradujeras
él, ella, usted	hablara	hiciera	tradujera
nosotros	habláramos	hiciéramos	tradujiéramos
vosotros	hablarais	hicierais	tradujerais
ellos, ellas, ustedes	hablaran	hicieran	tradujeran

EXAMPLE: Si yo **fuera** más rica, viajaría por todo el país (if clause)

EXAMPLE: José tenía miedo de que no **corriera** en la carrera (past event)

PAST PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE:

The past perfect subjunctive (pluperfect) is used when referring to hypothetical events occurring in the past, past conditionals, and past events followed by past events

- Past perfect subjunctive is formed by the imperfect subjunctive of haber followed by a past participle
- Imperfect subjunctive of haber: hubiera and/or hubiese (hubiera is more common)

Yo	Hubiera	Hubiese
Tu	Hubieras	Hubieses
Él/Ella	Hubiera	Hubiese

Usted	Hubiera	Hubiese
Nosotros	Hubiéramos	Hubiésemos
Vosotros	Hubierais	Hubieseis
Ellos/Ellas	Hubieran	Hubiesen
Ustedes	Hubieran	Hubiesen

EXAMPLE: Si **hubiera/hubiese** sabido, habría traído tu regalo (conditional)

EXAMPLE: Sara no creyó que Carlos **hubiera/hubiese** hecho el trabajo (actions followed by past actions)

FUTURE SUBJUNCTIVE:

The future subjunctive is not used very often modernly and is usually replaced by the present subjunctive (it still appears in legal documents and literature)

- To conjugate, the same stem as the imperfect subjunctive can be used
- Any verb that is irregular in the third person plural for preterite will also be irregular for the future subjunctive
- Any verb ending in ar, er, ir have the same ending (yo/re, tu/res, él/ella/re)
- **EXAMPLE:** hablaron (habla-) tuvieron (tuvie-)

Infinitive	Third Person Preterite	Future Subjunctive Stem
cab er	cupieron	cupie-
dar	dieron	die-
decir	dijeron	dije-
dormir	durmieron	durmie-

EXAMPLE: El que **insultare** a la niña será expulsado

Commands:

Affirmative or negative commands can be used to command someone to do or not do something. Depending on who the command is directed to, or if it is negative or affirmative, the command will be different (tu vs. usted.)

Affirmative:

- To conjugate regular affirmative "tú" commands, one will use the third person singular form of the present indicative


Verb	Stem	Tú Command	English
comprar	compr-	Compra la camisa.	Buy the shirt.

- For ar verbs, -a will be added to the stem
- For er and ir verbs, -e will be added to the stem
- Some verbs whose spelling or stems change in the present tense will also change (EXAMPLE: mover/mueve incluir/incluye)
- Any verb that is irregular in the present third person singular will stay irregular except for the following eight verbs:

ser	sé
ir	ve
tener	ten
venir	ven
hacer	haz
decir	di
poner	pon
salir	sal

- Sometimes pronouns will follow the end of a command (EXAMPLE: Traelo)

- To conjugate regular affirmative "usted" commands, one will use the same conjugation as the present subjunctive for usted/ustedes

Infinitive	Ud. Present Subjunctive	Ud. Formal Command	Uds. Present Subjunctive	Uds. Formal Command
hablar 	hable 	hable 	hablen 	hablen 

EXAMPLE: **Vengan** a la tienda mañana, **abran** las puertas

Negative:

Negative commands are used to command someone to not do something, the command will be different depending on if it is informal vs. formal

- To conjugate informal negative commands, one can simply add an s to the end of a formal command
- It is formed similarly to the negative formal imperative
- To use a negative command, use the opposite ending as described below

Mandatos Negativos

Negative Tú Commands

1. Put a "no" in front
2. Take the present tense "yo" form. (changed in whatever way it may change)
3. Drop the -o
4. Add the opposite "tú" ending (-es for -ar verbs and -as for -er and -ir verbs)

Infinitive	Tú form, present tense	Negative Tú command
Hablar	Hablas	No hables
Comer	Comes	No comas

Table 1. Endings for Affirmative and Negative *Usted* and *Ustedes* Commands

Infinitive Ending	<i>Usted</i> Affirmative/Negative Endings	<i>Ustedes</i> Affirmative/Negative Endings
-ar	-e	-en
-er	-a	-an
-ir	-a	-an

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