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	puse	pusiste	puso	pusimos	pusieron
Poder	pude	pudiste	pudo	pudimos	pudieron
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
*Irre	egulars which use a	"J" in the Preterite onl	y add "-eron" (NOT "-ier	on") to the third-pe	rson 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 E	RIR		
уо	-aba -ía -ía	hablaba comía asistin	nosotros		hablábamos comíamos asistíamos
tú	-abas -ías -ías	hablabas comias aristias	vosotros	-abais -íais -íais	hablabais comíais asistiais
el ella usted	-aba -ia -ia	habiaba comía seistia	ellos ellas ustedes	-aban -ían -ían	l hablaban comían acistian

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	
уо	hable	d»	tenga	۵»	viva	d»
tú	hables	۵»	tengas	۵»	vivas	۵»
usted, él, ella	hable	۵»	tenga	۵»	viva	d»
nosotros	hablemos	d»	tengamos	۵»	vivamos	d»
vosotros	habléis	d»	tengáis	d»	viváis	d»
ustedes, ellos, ellas	hablen	d»	tengan	۵»	vivan	۵»

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 <u>WEIRDO</u> (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 <u>conozca</u> (conocer) a los otros estudiantes

Subject	-ar Verb Endings	-er and -ir Verb Endings	9
Subject	-ar verb Endings	-er and -ir verb Endings	PRES
yo	е	a	Person
tú	es	as	
usted, él, ella	е	a	Yo
nosotros	emos	amos	Tú
HUSURUS	emos	amos	Usted, él, ella
vosotros	éis	áis	Nosotros-as
tadaa allaa allaa			Vosotros-as
ustedes, ellos, ellas	en	an	Ustedes, ellos, ella

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE					
Person	Verbs				
	Trabajar	Comer	Vivir		
Yo	trabaj - 🧧	com - a	viva - a		
Tú	trabaj - es	com - as	viva - as		
Usted, él, ella	trabaj - 🧧	com - a	viva - a		
Nosotros-as	trabaj - emos	com - amos	viva - amos		
Vosotros-as	trabaj - éis	com - áis	viva - áis		
Ustedes, ellos, ellas	trabaj - <mark>en</mark>	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

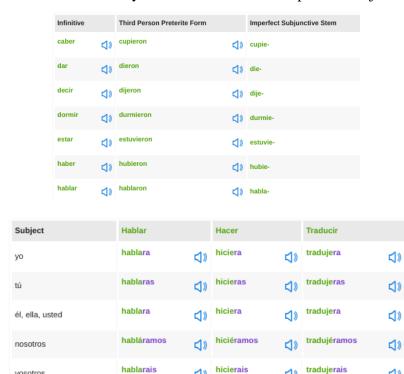


EXAMPLE: Yo **dudo** (doubt) que José y Mateo <u>hayan</u> (haber) hecho la tarea.

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)



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

hicieran

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

PAST PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE:

hablaran

vosotros

ellos, ellas, ustedes

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

tradujeran

(1)

d)

- 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, <u>habría</u> 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
caber	ď»	cupieron	d)	cupie-
dar	ď»	dieron	d)	die-
decir	ď»	dijeron	d)	dije-
dormir	۵»	durmieron	۵)	durmie-

EXAMPLE: El que **insultare** a la niña <u>será</u> 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



- 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



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

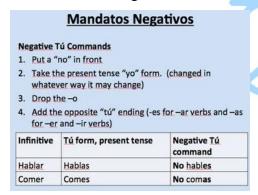


Table 1. Endings for Affirmative and Negative Usted and Ustedes Commands

Infinitive Ending	Usted Affirmative/Negative Endings	Ustedes Affirmative/Negative Endings
-ar	-е	-en
-er	-a	-an
-ir	-a	-an

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