

## Spanish Exam Review

### Preterit

- Endings for -AR verbs: -é, -aste, -ó, -amos, -aron
- Endings for -ER/-IR verbs: -í, -iste, -ió, -imos, -ieron
- Usually means "ed" in English - also did or didn't
- A one time event
- Has a definite beginning and ending
- Interrupts and ongoing action
- Examples: ellos tuvieron - they had  
yo bailé - I danced

### Imperfect

- Endings for -AR verbs: -aba, -abas, -aba, -ábamos, -aban
- Endings for -ER/-IR verbs: -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -ían
- Means:
  - Was + "ing" or were + "ing"
  - Used to Always
  - Usually Everyday
- No definite time
- On-going action
- Describing/background info.
- Telling time
- Examples: él bailaba - he was dancing  
él leía - he was reading

### Present Perfect

- Endings for -AR verbs: he, has, ha, hemos, han + -ado (past participle)
- Endings for -ER/-IR verbs: he, has, ha, hemos, han + -ido (past participle)
- Means "have"
- Examples: nosotros hemos hablado - They have spoken  
nosotros hemos bebido - They have drunk

### Pluperfect

- Endings for -AR verbs: había, habías, había, habíamos, habían + -ado (past participle)
- Endings for -ER/-IR verbs: había, habías, había, habíamos, habían + -ido (past participle)
- Means "had"
- Indicates an action that has occurred in the past before another action in the past (can be mentioned or implied)
- Examples: yo había hablado - I had spoken  
tú habías vivido - He had lived

### Present Progressive

- Endings for -AR verbs: (estar conjugated) estoy, estás, está, estamos, están + -ando (present participle)
- Endings for -ER/-IR verbs: (estar conjugated) estoy, estás, está, estamos, están + -iendo (present participle)

-Means occurring right now, at this moment, in progress

-Examples: yo estoy escribiendo – I am writing

tú estás escuchando – You are listening

### Future

-Endings for -AR/-ER/-IR verbs: infinitive + -é, -ás, -á, -emos, -án

-Means “will”

-Examples: nosotros comeremos – They will eat

ellos mirarán – They will watch

### Conditional

-Endings for -AR/-ER/-IR verbs: infinitive + -ía, -ías, -ía, -íamos, -ían

-Means “would” or “could”

-Examples: tú bailarías – You would dance

yo bebería – I would drink

### Commands

-**tú +** → use the él form of the present tense

-**tú -** → write “no”, then drop the “o” from present tense “yo”, then flip the vowels for the endings (-AR → -es, -IR/-ER → -as)

- Examples: mira – look

no mires – don’t look

lee – read

no leas – don’t read

-**Ud. +** → use the present tense “yo”, then flip the endings (-AR → -e, -IR/-ER → -a)

-**Ud. -** → place no in front of the Ud. + command

-Examples: espere – wait

no espere – don’t wait

escriba – write

no escriba – don’t write

-**Uds. +** → start with the “yo” form, drop the “o”, flip the vowel of the ellos form

-**Uds. -** → put no in front of the Uds. + command

- Examples: tengan – do

no tengan – don’t do

miren – watch

no miren – don’t watch

-**Reflexive Verbs +** → put an accent on the second to last vowel (te/se doesn’t count), add the reflexive pronoun to the end of the word.

-**Reflexive Verbs -** → put “no” first, then reflexive pronoun, then negative command form

-Examples: dúchate – shower yourself no te duches – don’t shower yourself

lávense – wash herself

no se laven – don’t wash herself

-**DO/IDO +** → command + indirect object + direct object, then put an accent on the second to last vowel.

-**DO/IDO -** → put no, then indirect/direct object, then the command

-Examples: dámele – Give it to me

no lo aprende – Don’t learn it

### Subjunctive

-Endings for -AR verbs: -e, -es, -e, -emos, -en

Endings for -ER/-IR verbs: -a, -as, -a, -amos, -an

-Use when these are in primary clause: doubt/uncertainty, emotion, hope, want, impersonal expression (nice, important, good, etc.)

-Examples: Mi madre quiere que yo limpie mi cuarto. → My mom wants me to clean my room. Hable, Aprendas, Miremos