

Spanish III Pre-AP
Summer Assignment

¡Bienvenidos al español III Pre-AP! Estamos contentos que tú hayas escogido la clase de Pre-AP. El segundo día de clases vas a tener un examen de las materiales que están en esta hoja de papel.

ES MUY IMPORTANTE MEMORIZAR TODOS LOS VERBOS Y COMO CAMBIAN EN EL PRESENTE.

Recomiendo que tú estudies un poco durante todo el verano en vez de sola la semana antes del principio de la escuela.

Los Verbos en el Presente Indicativo

Listed below are the notes for the verbs in the present tense. Read them VERY carefully, look at the examples, memorize which verbs fall in which categories and do the practice. You MUST know the meanings of the verbs from English-Spanish as well as how they will conjugate in the present.

Print out the fill-in-the-blank page and fill it in with the provided information. You will need the fill-in-the-blank page the FIRST day of class.

It is recommended that you use a *trusted* verb conjugation site (<http://www.verbix.com/languages/spanish.shtml>) or a 501 verb book for reference.

-Beginning of Notes Section-

Verbos Regulares e Irregulares

All verbs in Spanish end in either AR, ER or IR.

1. AR and ER stem-changing verbs can ONLY change e-ie or o-ue.(not in the nosotros or vosotros)

Examples: jugar, pensar, doler (see the website for full conjugation in the present indicative)

2. IR stem-changing verbs can stem-change from e-ie, o-ue or e-i .(not in the nosotros or vosotros)

Examples: preferir, dormir, servir (see the website for full conjugation in the present indicative)

3. Some verbs are irregular only in the “yo” form.

Examples: dar-doy, salir-salgo, estar-estoy

4. *SOME* verbs which end in “-uir” (not “-guir”) add a y before you add the endings except in the nosotros and the vosotros forms.

Incluir (see the website for full conjugation in the present indicative)
Destruir

5. *SOME* verbs which end in “-iar” or “-uar” will get an accent on the “i” or the “u” in all forms except nosotros and vosotros.

Examples: enviar graduarse (see the website for full conjugation in the present indicative)

Some exceptions to this are limpiar, estudiar, anunciar, copiar

6. Verbs which end in “-ger” or “-gir” the “g” will change to a “j” before “o” or “a”. (This means just in the “yo” form and when working with formal commands.)

Examples: escoger afligir (see the website for full conjugation in the present indicative)

7. Verbs which end in “-guir” you will drop the “u” before “o” or “a”. (This means just in the “yo” form and when working with formal commands.)

Examples: seguir distinguir (see the website for full conjugation in the present indicative)

8. Verbs which end in a “-cer” or “-cir” if the “-cer/-cir” comes right after a **vowel**, then the “c” changes to a “zc” before “o” or “a” (This means just in the “yo” form and when working with formal commands.)

If the “-cer/-cir” comes right after a **consonant**, then the “c” changes to a “z” before “o” or “a” (This means just in the “yo” form and when working with formal commands.)

Examples: conocer torcer

9. Some verbs are completely irregular and must be memorized.

Examples: ser, estar, ir, oír, etc.