

Summer Assignment for Pre AP Spanish 3

Hallsville High School

2019-2020

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Videos and practice: sign up for the Summer Google Classroom→ go to Google Classroom through your HHS school email and enter this code: **g40oinu** (contact the school's office if you do not know your student email address information since this can only be done with a school email address)

What to expect in Pre AP Spanish 3:

- 6 units divided into two parts, each have vocab and grammar
- Daily grades in class and from homework
- Quizzes with each unit and a major test
- Project with each unit- written and a speaking part with a google slide presentation or poster
- Cultural readings, group projects, and other assignments with each unit

Spanish 3 Pre AP, Para Empezar Unit Notes- read and memorize this information for a test the first week of class

Verbos irregulares (p. 3)

- Remember that some verbs in Spanish have irregular **yo** forms. Look at the following list of common verbs that are irregular in the **yo** form only—the other forms of these verbs follow the regular conjugation rules.

dar: **doy** poner: **pongo** saber: **sé**
salir: **salgo** caer: **caigo** conocer: **conozco**
traer: **traigo** hacer: **hago** ver: **veo**

- Other verbs you have learned with irregular **yo** forms include **obedecer**, **ofrecer** and **parecer**, which are conjugated like **conocer**.

- Other verbs are irregular not only in the **yo** form but in all the forms. Look at the following list of important verbs that are irregular in all forms of the present tense.

ser	ir	decir
soy somos	voy vamos	digo decimos
eres sois	vas vais	dices decís
es son	va van	dice dicen

estar	oír	tener	venir
estoy estamos	oigo oímos	tengo tenemos	vengo venimos
estás estáis	oyes oís	tienes tenéis	vienes venís
está están	oye oyen	tiene tienen	viene vienen

Presente de los verbos con cambio de raíz (p. 5)

- Remember that, in the present tense, stem-changing verbs have stem changes in all forms except the **nosotros/nosotras** and **vosotros/vosotras** forms.
- The types of stem changes are: O→UE, U→UE, E→IE, and E→I. Look at the chart below to see how **volver** (*ue*), **pensar** (*ie*), and **servir** (*i*) are conjugated. Their stem changes have been underlined:

volver		pensar		servir	
<u>v</u> uelvo	volvemos	<u>pi</u> enso	pensamos	<u>s</u> irvo	servimos
<u>v</u> uelves	volvéis	<u>pi</u> ensas	pensáis	<u>s</u> irves	servís
<u>v</u> uelve	<u>v</u> uelven	<u>pi</u> ensa	<u>pi</u> ensan	<u>s</u> irve	<u>s</u> irven

- Here is a list of common verbs with each type of stem change:
 - O→UE** poder, dormir, morir, volver, devolver, almorzar, recordar, encontrar, contar, costar, acostarse
 - U→UE** jugar
 - E→IE** perder, empezar, querer, preferir, pensar, divertirse, despertarse, sentirse, mentir, cerrar, comenzar, entender
 - E→I** pedir, servir, repetir, reír, sonreír, seguir, vestirse

Los verbos reflexivos (p. 7)

- Remember that reflexive verbs are usually used to talk about things people do to or for themselves. Each verb has two parts: a reflexive pronoun and a conjugated verb form.

Look at the example of the reflexive verb **despertarse**:

despertarse	
me despierto	nos despertamos
te despiertas	os despertáis
se despierta	se despiertan

- Notice that the reflexive pronoun **se** is used for both the **él/ella/Ud.** and **ellos/ellas/Uds.** forms.
- When a conjugated verb is followed by an infinitive, in expressions such as **ir a + infinitive** or **pensar + infinitive**, the reflexive pronoun can come before the first verb or be attached at the end of the infinitive.
 - Voy a cepillarme los dientes.** *I am going to brush my teeth.*
 - Me voy a cepillar los dientes.** *I am going to brush my teeth.*
- In the above example, both ways of writing the sentence are correct and, as you can see, have the same meaning.

Verbos que se conjugan como gustar (p. 11)

- Remember that the verb **gustar** is conjugated a bit differently from most other verbs in Spanish. In sentences with **gustar**, the subject of the sentence is the thing or things that are liked. In the present tense, we use **gusta** before the thing that is liked (singular noun or infinitive) and **gustan** before the things that are liked (plural noun). For example:

Me gusta el vóleibol. *I like volleyball.*

Me gustan los deportes. *I like sports.*

To show *who* likes the thing or things mentioned you place an *indirect object pronoun* before the form of **gustar**:

me gusta(n) <i>I like</i>	nos gusta(n) <i>we like</i>
te gusta(n) <i>you like</i>	os gusta(n) <i>you all (informal) like</i>
le gusta(n) <i>he/she/you (formal) likes</i>	les gusta(n) <i>they/you all like</i>

- There are several other verbs that work like **gustar**. Some important ones are:

importar *to matter* **encantar** *to love* **interesar** *to interest*

Al director le importan las reglas. *The rules are important to the principal.*

A mí me encanta comer helado. *I love to eat ice cream.*

A Jennifer le interesa la música. *Jennifer is interested in music.*

Adjetivos posesivos (p. 12)

- Possessive adjectives describe an object by indicating who owns it. Remember that in Spanish, the possessive adjectives agree in number with the object being possessed, not with the person who owns it. For example:

Mis clase de español es divertida. *My Spanish class is fun.*

Mis clases de español son divertidas. *My Spanish classes are fun.*

- The following possessive adjectives are used in Spanish. Note that the **nosotros** and **vosotros** adjectives must also agree in gender (feminine or masculine) with the item possessed.

mi/mis <i>my</i>	nuestro/nuestra/nuestros/nuestras <i>our</i>
tu/tus <i>your (informal)</i>	vuestro/vuestra/vuestros/vuestras <i>your (group-informal)</i>
su/sus <i>his/her/your (formal)</i>	su/sus <i>their/your (group)</i>

Study all Spanish 1 and 2 vocabulary and notes and memorize the following information to build your Spanish language foundation:

Level 2, Unit 6A

to talk about a sporting event

el aficionado,	fan
la aficionada	
al final	at the end
aplaudir	to applaud
el/la atleta	athlete
el campeón,	champion
la campeona,	
pl. los campeones	
el campeonato	championship
la competencia	competition
competir (<i>e → i</i>)	to compete
el empate	tie
el entrenador,	coach, trainer
la entrenadora	
fenomenal	phenomenal
el jugador,	player
la jugadora	
la liga	league
meter un gol	to score a goal
perder (<i>e → ie</i>)	to lose
por . . . vez	for the . . . time
resultar	to result, to turn out
el tanteo	score
último, -a	last, final

to talk about a contest

el auditorio	auditorium
el comentario	commentary
el concurso de belleza	beauty contest
la entrevista	interview
entrevistar	to interview
un millón de/ millones de	a million/ millions of
el premio	prize
el presentador, la presentadora	presenter
el público	audience
la reina	queen

to talk about how you feel

aburrirse	to get bored
agitado, -a	agitated
alegre	happy
emocionado, -a	excited, emotional
enojado, -a	angry
enojarse	to get angry
furioso, -a	furious
ponerse + adjective	to become
volverse (<i>o → ue</i>) loco, -a	to go crazy

other useful words

dormirse (<i>o → ue,</i> <i>o → u</i>)	to fall asleep
morirse (<i>o → ue,</i> <i>o → u</i>)	to die

preterite of -ir stem-changing verbs

preferir

preferí	preferimos
preferiste	preferisteis
prefirió	prefirieron

pedir

pedí	pedimos
pediste	pedisteis
pidió	pidieron

dormir

dormí	dormimos
dormiste	dormisteis
durmió	durmieron

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

A ver si recuerdas: Verbs like *gustar* (p. 291)

- You are already familiar with the verb **gustar** and other verbs that function like it (**encantar, disgustar, importar, interesar**). Remember that the verb agrees in number with the item or action that follows it. The indirect object pronoun agrees with the person whose preferences are being discussed.

A Juan → **le encantan** los deportes.

Juan loves sports.

A nosotros → **nos importa** el partido de tenis.

The tennis match is important to us.

A. Write the indirect object pronoun that corresponds to the person listed below. The indirect object pronouns are in the box below to help you.

me	<i>to me</i>	nos	<i>to us</i>
te	<i>to you (sing.)</i>	os	<i>to you (pl.)</i>
le	<i>to him/her to you (form.)</i>	les	<i>to them to you (pl.)</i>

Modelo Al profesor Rodríguez le

- A Juliana _____
- A nosotros _____
- A mí _____
- A los doctores _____
- A ti _____

Preterite of *-ir* stem-changing verbs (p. 302)

- In the preterite, verbs ending in **-ir**, like **preferir, pedir, and dormir**, have stem changes but only in the **usted/él/ella** and **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms. The **e** changes to **i**, and the **o** to **u**.

Mi mamá se durmió durante la película.

Mis padres prefirieron ver el concurso de belleza.

En la liga compitieron los mejores equipos de México.

- Here are the preterite forms of **preferir, pedir, and dormir**.

preferir (e → i)		pedir (e → i)		dormir (o → u)	
preferí	preferimos	pedí	pedimos	dormí	dormimos
preferiste	preferisteis	pediste	pedisteis	dormiste	dormisteis
prefirió	prefirieron	pidió	pidieron	durmió	durmieron

- Note the special spelling of the preterite forms of **reír**:
reí, reíste, rió, reímos, reísteis, rieron
- Here are other -ir verbs with stem changes in the preterite tense:
Verbs like **preferir**: **divertirse, mentir, sentirse**
Verbs like **pedir**: **competir, despedirse, repetir, seguir, servir, vestirse**
Verbs like **dormir**: **morir**
Verbs like **reír**: **sonreír**

Other reflexive verbs (p. 305)

- Some reflexive verbs do not have the meaning of a person doing an action to or for himself or herself. These reflexive verbs describe a change. We say that someone "gets" or "becomes" something. Examples of these verbs are:

aburrirse <i>to get bored</i>	enojarse <i>to become angry</i>
casarse <i>to get married</i>	ponerse (furioso, -a; alegre;...) <i>to become (furious, happy, . . .)</i>
divertirse <i>to have fun</i>	volverse loco, -a <i>to go crazy</i>
dormirse <i>to fall asleep</i>	

Ramiro se aburrió durante la película. *Ramiro got bored during the movie.*

Lalo se enojó al final del partido. *Lalo became angry at the end of the game.*

- Remember that reflexive verbs are used to say that people do something to or for themselves, and they use the reflexive pronouns **me, te, se, os, and nos**. Look at the conjugation of the verb **lavarse**:

yo	me lavo	nosotros/nosotras	nos lavamos
tú	te lavas	vosotros/vosotras	os laváis
usted/él/ella	se lava	ustedes/ellos/ellas	se lavan

to talk about movies

alquilar	to rent
el amor	love
arrestar	to arrest
capturar	to capture
el crimen	crime
el (la) criminal	criminal
el crítico, la crítica	critic
el (la) detective	detective
enamorarse (de)	to fall in love (with)
(estar) enamorado, -a de	(to be) in love with
la estrella (del cine)	(movie) star
el (la) extraterrestre	alien
fascinar	to fascinate
el fracaso	failure
el galán	leading man
he visto	I have seen
has visto	you have seen
el ladrón, la ladrona, pl. los ladrones	thief
matar	to kill
la película de acción	action film
¿Qué tal es . . . ?	How is (it) . . . ?
recomendar (e → ie)	to recommend
robar	to rob, to steal
será	he / she / it will be
tener éxito	to succeed, to be successful
tratarse de	to be about
la víctima	victim
la violencia	violence

to talk about making movies

la actuación	acting
el argumento	plot
la dirección	direction
el director, la directora	director
los efectos especiales	special effects
la escena	scene
estar basado, -a en	to be based on
el papel	role
hacer el papel de	to play the role of
el personaje principal	main character

other useful words

no . . . todavía not yet

indirect object pronouns

me	nos
te	os
le	les

present perfect

haber + past participle

he estudiado	hemos estudiado
has estudiado	habéis estudiado
ha estudiado	han estudiado

past participles

hablar → hablado
comer → comido
vivir → vivido

irregular past participles

decir: dicho
devolver: devuelto
escribir: escrito
hacer: hecho
morir: muerto
poner: puesto
romper: roto
ver: visto
volver: vuelto

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

Verbs that use indirect object pronouns (p. 328)

- Many verbs that use indirect object pronouns, such as **aburrir**, **doler**, **encantar**, **fascinar**, **gustar**, and **importar**, use a similar construction:

indirect object pronoun + verb + subject

Le + encantan + las películas de acción.

He likes action movies.

- You can use **a** + a noun or a pronoun with these verbs for emphasis or to make something clear:

A Rodrigo le gustan las flores.

Rodrigo likes flowers.

or:

A él le gustan las flores.

He likes flowers.

- Here are the indirect object pronouns:

(A mí)	me	(A nosotros/a nosotras)	nos
(A ti)	te	(A vosotros/a vosotras)	os
(A usted/A él/A ella)	le	(A ustedes/A ellos/A ellas)	les

The present perfect (p. 331)

Use the present perfect tense to tell what a person has done.

- To form this tense, use present-tense forms of **haber** + the past participle:

Hemos alquilado dos películas.

We have rented two movies.

- To form the past participle of a verb, drop the ending of the infinitive and add **-ado** for **-ar** verbs and **-ido** for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

	alquilar	vivir		alquilar	vivir
he	alquilado	vivido	hemos	alquilado	vivido
has	alquilado	vivido	habéis	alquilado	vivido
ha	alquilado	vivido	han	alquilado	vivido

A. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the verb **haber**.

Modelo Tú has vivido en Atlanta, ¿verdad?

- Mis amigos _____ ido al cine todos los viernes por dos años.
- Yo nunca _____ alquilado una película de horror.
- Los directores _____ trabajado mucho en esta película.
- El actor _____ practicado mucho para este papel.
- Nosotros _____ oído que es una película muy buena.

- Most verbs that have two vowels together in the infinitive have a written accent on the *í* of the past participle:

caer → caído oír → oído leer → leído

B. Write the past participle form of the following verbs. Follow the model.

Modelo robar _____ *robado* _____

1. matar _____

5. leer _____

2. hablar _____

6. aprender _____

3. perder _____

7. caer _____

4. traer _____

8. oír _____

- These verbs have irregular past participles:

decir → *dicho*

poner → *puesto*

escribir → *escrito*

romper → *roto*

hacer → *hecho*

ver → *visto*

morir → *muerto*

volver → *vuelto*

- When you use object or reflexive pronouns with the present perfect, the pronoun goes right before the form of **haber**:

¿Has visto la película? Sí, la he visto. *Have you seen the movie? Yes, I have seen it.*

to name foods and items in the kitchen

el aceite	cooking oil
el ajo	garlic
el caldo	broth
el camarón, <i>pl.</i> los camarones	shrimp
la estufa	stove
el fregadero	sink
el fuego	fire, heat
el horno	oven
los mariscos	shellfish
el microondas, <i>pl.</i> los microondas	microwave
la olla	pot
el pedazo	piece, slice
el refrigerador	refrigerator
la salsa	salsa, sauce
la sartén, <i>pl.</i> las sartenes	frying pan
el vinagre	vinegar

to follow a recipe

añadir	to add
no añadas	don't add
batir	to beat
calentar (<i>e → ie</i>)	to heat
la cucharada	tablespoon(ful)
freír (<i>e → i</i>)	to fry
hervir (<i>e → ie</i>) (<i>e → i</i>)	to boil
el ingrediente	ingredient
mezclar	to mix
pelar	to peel
picar	to chop
probar (<i>o → ue</i>)	to taste, to try
la receta	recipe

to talk about food preparation

al horno	baked
apagar	to turn off
caliente	hot
¿Cómo se hace . . . ?	How do you make . . . ?
¿Con qué se sirve?	What do you serve it with?
congelado, -a	frozen
dejar	to leave, to let
no dejes	don't leave, don't let
encender (<i>e → ie</i>)	to turn on, to light
enlatado, -a	canned
fresco, -a	fresh
frito, -a	fried
olvidarse de	to forget about / to
no te olvides de	don't forget about / to
tirar	to spill, to throw away
no tires	don't spill, don't throw away

another useful expression

se puede	you can
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negative tú commands

No hables.	Don't speak.
No comas.	Don't eat.
No escribas.	Don't write.

irregular negative tú commands

dar	no des
estar	no estés
ir	no vayas
ser	no seas

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

A ver si recuerdas: Verbs with irregular yo forms (p. 345)

- As you know, some verbs have irregular yo forms in the present tense. These fall into two categories:

Verbs with irregular -go forms:

salir → yo salgo	poner → yo pongo	hacer → yo hago
caer → yo caigo	decir → yo digo	venir → yo vengo

Verbs with irregular -zco forms:

conocer → yo conozco	parecer → yo parezco
obedecer → yo obedezco	ofrecer → yo ofrezco

Negative **tú** commands (p. 356)

- Negative commands are used to tell someone what *not* to do.
- To form negative **tú** commands, drop the **-o** of the present-tense **yo** form and add:
 - es for **-ar** verbs
usar → **uso**: **No uses el microondas.** *Don't use the microwave.*
 - as for **-er** and **-ir** verbs
encender → **enciendo**: **No enciendas el horno.** *Don't turn on the oven.*
- Remember that some verbs have irregular **yo** forms, which are used to form the negative commands.
 - salir** → **salgo** **No salga de la casa.** *Don't leave the house.*

B. Complete the statements below by writing the correct negative **tú** commands of the verbs given. Follow the model.

Modelo (poner) _____ *No pongas* _____ las manos en la masa.

1. (salir) _____ sin comer algo.
 2. (decir) _____ mentiras (*lies*).
 3. (hacer) _____ eso, por favor.
 4. (obedecer) _____ a tus amigos malos.
- Remember that stem-changing verbs will still have the same stem changes to form the negative commands. Also, if the verb is reflexive, the reflexive pronoun will be placed the same way.
 - dormirse** → **te duermas**
¡No te duermas en la clase! *Don't fall asleep in class!*
 - With negative **tú** commands, some verbs such as **picar** (*to chop*), **pagar** (*to pay*), and **empezar** (*to start*) have spelling changes: **c** changes to **qu**, **g** changes to **gu**, and **z** changes to **c**.
 - picar** → **no piques** **pagar** → **no pagues** **empezar** → **no empieces**
 - Some verbs have irregular negative **tú** commands:
 - dar** → **no des** **estar** → **no estés**
 - ir** → **no vayas** **ser** → **no seas**
 - Remember that pronouns are attached to the verb when they are added to the affirmative command form. Note: An accent mark is written on the verb when the added pronoun makes three or more syllables.
 - ¡Añado la sal?** *Do I add the salt?*
 - ¡Sí, añádela.** *Yes, add it.*

- Pronouns always go right before the verb when writing negative commands.

—¿Pongo los platos en la mesa?

Should I put the plates on the table?

—No, no los pongas en la mesa en este momento.

No, don't put them on the table right now.

The impersonal se (p. 360)

- In Spanish, to say that people in general do a certain thing, you use **se** + the **usted/él/ella** or **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form of the verb. This is called the impersonal **se**.

Aquí se sirve el pan tostado con mantequilla. *Here they serve the toast with butter.*

Se comen tortillas frecuentemente. *Tortillas are eaten frequently.*

- Note: The **usted/él/ella** form of the verb is used when the thing following it is singular and the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** form is used when the thing following it is plural.

Se pela la papa. *The potato is peeled.*

Se pelan las papas. *The potatoes are peeled.*

to talk about the outdoors

al aire libre	outdoors
el cielo	sky
dar una caminata	to take a walk
dentro de	inside
fuera (de)	outside
la hormiga	ant
la mosca	fly
la nube	cloud
la piedra	rock
el sendero	trail
el suelo	ground, floor

to talk about eating outdoors

la fogata	bonfire
el fósforo	match
hacer una parrillada	to have a barbecue
la leña	firewood
a la parrilla	on the grill
el puesto	(food) stand

to talk about foods

el aguacate	avocado
asado, -a	grilled
asar	to grill, to roast
la carne de res	steak
la cereza	cherry
la cesta	basket
la chuleta de cerdo	pork chop
el durazno	peach
los frijoles	beans
la harina	flour
el maíz	corn
la mayonesa	mayonnaise
el melón, pl. los melones	melon
la mostaza	mustard
el olor	smell, odor
el pavo	turkey
la piña	pineapple
el sabor	taste
la salsa de tomate	ketchup
la sandía	watermelon

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

to describe foods and the outdoors

dulce	sweet
grasoso, -a	fatty
mojado, -a	wet
picante	spicy
seco, -a	dry

other useful words

acompañar	to accompany
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using *usted* and *ustedes* commands

To form an *Ud.* or *Uds.* command, drop the *-o* of the present-tense *yo* form and add *-e* and *-en* for *-ar* verbs, and *-a* and *-an* for *-er* and *-ir* verbs.

Regular *Ud.* and *Uds.* commands:

preparar:	prepare(n)
comer:	coma(n)
servir:	sirva(n)

Irregular *Ud.* and *Uds.* commands:

dar:	dé, den
estar:	esté, estén
poner:	ponga, pongan
ir:	vaya, vayan
ser:	sea, sean
tener:	tenga, tengan
traer:	traiga, traigan

using *por* in sentences

- To indicate length of time or distance
- To indicate movement through, along, or around
- To indicate an exchange of one thing for another
- To indicate reason or motive
- To indicate a substitution or action on someone's behalf
- To indicate means of communication or transportation

Usted and ustedes commands (p. 382)

- Use the **usted** command form to tell someone older than you what to do or what *not* to do. Use the **ustedes** form to tell a group of people what to do or what *not* to do.

Coma Ud. el arroz. Beban Uds. la leche.

- ar** verbs use **-e** for **Ud.** commands, and **-en** for **Uds.** commands; **-er** and **-ir** verbs use **-a** for **Ud.** commands, and **-an** for **Uds.** commands.
- The commands for **viajar**, **comer**, and **servir** are shown below.

verbs ending in <i>-ar</i>			verbs ending in <i>-er</i>			verbs ending in <i>-ir</i>		
viajar	usted	ustedes	comer	usted	ustedes	servir	usted	ustedes
yo viajo	viaje	viajen	yo como	coma	coman	yo sirvo	sirva	sirvan

- Affirmative and negative **usted** and **ustedes** commands have the same spelling changes and irregular forms as the negative **tú** commands:

(hacer) **Haga Ud. Hagan Uds.**
 (buscar) **Busque Ud. Busquen Uds.**
 (almorzar) **Almuerce Ud. Almuercen Uds.**

- If you want to use a pronoun such as **lo**, **la**, **los**, or **las** with an affirmative command, attach it to the end of the command. You will need to add a written accent mark in the commands.

—**¿Dónde ponemos la leña?** *Where do we put the firewood?*

—**Pónganla en un lugar seco.** *Put it in a dry place.*

- If you want to use a pronoun with a negative command, put it right before the command.

—**¿Encendemos la fogata?** *Should we light the fire?*

—**No, no la enciendan.** *No, don't light it.*

Uses of *por* (p. 386)

The preposition **por** is used in many ways.

- To tell about time or distance: **Yo dormí por ocho horas.** *I slept for eight hours.*
- To tell about movement: **Vamos a caminar por el sendero.** *Let's walk along the path.*
- To tell about exchanging one thing for another: **No pagué mucho por la piña.** *I didn't pay much for the pineapple.*
- To tell about a reason: **Yo fui al mercado por unas cerezas.** *I went to the market for some cherries.*
- To tell about an action on someone's behalf: **Encendí la parrilla por Luisa.** *I lit the grill for Luisa.*
- To tell about a way of communication or transportation: **¿Vas a viajar por avión?** *Are you going to travel by plane?*

to talk about making travel plans

la agencia de viajes	travel agency
el / la agente de viajes	travel agent
el equipaje	luggage
extranjero, -a	foreign
hacer un viaje	to take a trip
la maleta	suitcase
hacer la maleta	to pack the suitcase
el pasaporte	passport
planear	to plan
la reservación, pl. las reservaciones	reservation
la tarjeta de embarque	boarding pass
el / la turista	tourist

to talk about airports

abordar	to board
la aduana	customs
el aduanero, la aduanera	customs officer
el aeropuerto	airport
el anuncio	announcement
el / la auxiliar de vuelo	flight attendant
con destino a	going to
de ida y vuelta	round-trip
directo, -a	direct
durar	to last
el empleado, la empleada	employee
facturar	to check (luggage)
hacer escala	to stop over
la inspección, pl. las inspecciones de seguridad	security checkpoint
la línea aérea	airline
la llegada	arrival
el pasajero, la pasajera	passenger
el pasillo	aisle
el / la piloto	pilot
la puerta de embarque	departure gate
registrar	to inspect, to search (luggage)

el retraso	delay
la salida	departure
la ventanilla	(airplane) window
el vuelo	flight

other useful words and expressions

abierto, -a	open
bienvenido, -a	welcome
cerrado, -a	closed
insistir en	to insist
listo, -a	ready
sugerir (e → ie)	to suggest
tendremos	we will have
tener paciencia	to be patient

verbs often followed by que + subjunctive

decir	prohibir
insistir en	querer (e → ie)
necesitar	recomendar (e → ie)
permitir	sugerir (e → ie)
preferir (e → ie)	

present subjunctive

hablar

hable	hablemos
hables	habléis
hable	hablen

aprender / escribir

aprenda	aprendamos
escriba	escribamos
aprendas	aprendáis
escribas	escribáis
aprenda	aprendan
escriba	escriban

irregular verbs in the subjunctive

dar	hacer	llegar	ser
estar	ir	saber	

(To see these verbs fully conjugated in the present subjunctive, refer to pp. 410 and 413.)

For Vocabulario adicional, see pp. 498–499.

A ver si recuerdas: The infinitive in verbal expressions (p. 399)

- Many verbal expressions contain infinitives. These include:
 - Expressing plans, desires, and wishes:

Mi hermana piensa nadar pero yo quiero pasear en bote.
My sister is thinking of swimming but I want to take a boat ride.
 - Expressing obligation:

¿Tienes que descansar ahora?
Do you have to rest now?
- In these expressions, only the first verb is conjugated. The second verb remains in the infinitive. Consider these sentences:
 - Mi hermana nada y pasea en bote.**
My sister swims and takes boat rides.
 - Mi hermana piensa nadar y quiere pasear en bote también.**
My sister is thinking of swimming and wants to take a boat ride, too.
- The infinitive is also used after impersonal verbal expressions:
 - Es necesario tener mucho cuidado cuando buceas.**
It is necessary to be very careful when you scuba dive.
 - Hay que regresar antes de las cinco y media.**
One must (You should) return before 5:30.

The present subjunctive (p. 410)

- You form the present subjunctive in the same way that you form negative **tú** commands and **usted/ustedes** commands. You drop the **-o** of the present-tense indicative **yo** form and add the present subjunctive endings. See the chart below:

hablar		aprender		escribir	
hable	hablemos	aprenda	aprendamos	escriba	escribamos
hables	habléis	aprendas	aprendáis	escribas	escribáis
hable	hablen	aprenda	aprendan	escriba	escriban

- The present subjunctive has the same spelling changes that you used with the negative **tú** commands and **usted/ustedes** commands.
- Here are the present subjunctive forms of **llegar** and **sacar**:

llegar		sacar	
llegue	lleguemos	saque	saquemos
llegues	lleguéis	saques	saquéis
llegue	lleguen	saque	saquen

- The same verbs that have irregular **yo** forms in the present indicative are also irregular in the present subjunctive.
- Here are the conjugations of two verbs that have this irregular pattern:

tener		conocer	
tenga	tengamos	conozca	conozcamos
tengas	tengáis	conozcas	conozcáis
tenga	tengan	conozca	conozcan

- The present subjunctive is used when one person is influencing the actions of another, by advising, prohibiting, or suggesting. Some verbs that often introduce the subjunctive mood are:

decir <i>to say; to tell</i>	preferir <i>to prefer</i>	querer <i>to want</i>
insistir en <i>to insist upon</i>	permitir <i>to permit</i>	prohibir <i>to prohibit</i>
necesitar <i>to need</i>	recomendar <i>to recommend</i>	sugerir <i>to suggest</i>

- These verbs are used in the indicative, but the verbs that follow them are used in the subjunctive. The word **que** connects the two parts of the sentence.

Indicative Subjunctive

Su madre le prohíbe **que** Agustina salga de la casa después de las nueve.

El profesor recomienda **que** nosotros visitemos el zoológico.

- Subjunctive sentences have two parts, each part with its own subject. Notice that the first part uses the present indicative to recommend, suggest, prohibit, and so on:

El agente de viajes quiere...

- The second part uses the present subjunctive to say what the other subject should or should not do:

...nosotros visitemos el zoológico.

El agente de viajes quiere que nosotros visitemos el zoológico.

The travel agent wants us to visit the zoo.

Remember: The verb that shows that one person is trying to influence the action of another uses the present indicative while the verb that tells what the other person should do uses the present subjunctive.

Irregular verbs in the subjunctive (p. 413)

- Verbs with irregular **tú** and **usted/ustedes** commands also have irregular subjunctive forms.

dar		estar		ir		saber		ser	
dé	demos	esté	estemos	vaya	vayamos	sepa	sepamos	sea	seamos
des	deis	estés	estéis	vayas	vayáis	sepas	sepáis	seas	seáis
dé	den	esté	estén	vaya	vayan	sepa	sepan	sea	sean

to talk about places to visit in a city

el cajero automático	ATM
la casa de cambio	currency exchange
el castillo	castle
la catedral	cathedral
histórico, -a	historical
el palacio	palace
el quiosco	newsstand

to talk about staying in a hotel

el ascensor	elevator
conseguir (<i>e → i</i>)	to obtain
la habitación, <i>pl.</i>	room
las habitaciones	
la habitación doble	double room
la habitación individual	single room
la llave	key
la recepción	reception desk

to talk about appropriate tourist behaviors

atento, -a	attentive
cortés	polite
hacer ruido	to make noise
observar	to observe
ofender	to offend
la propina	tip
puntual	punctual

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

to talk about tourist activities

la artesanía	handicrafts
el bote de vela	sailboat
cambiar	to change, to exchange
disfrutar de	to enjoy
el esquí acuático	waterskiing
la excursión, <i>pl.</i>	excursion, short trip
las excursiones	
el guía, la guía	guide
la guía	guidebook
hacer una gira	to take a tour
el itinerario	itinerary
la moto acuática	personal watercraft
navegar	to sail, to navigate
regatear	to bargain
el surf de vela	windsurfing
la tarjeta postal	postcard
el vendedor, la vendedora	vendor

other useful words and expressions

bello, -a	beautiful
en punto	exactly (<i>time</i>)
estupendo, -a	stupendous, wonderful
famoso, -a	famous
el rey, <i>pl.</i> los reyes	king, king and queen
siguiente	next, following
tal vez	maybe, perhaps
típico, -a	typical

present subjunctive with impersonal expressions

Es bueno que los estudiantes **hagan** la tarea.
 Es importante que **comas** un buen desayuno.
 Es mejor que **no vayamos** al museo hoy.
 Es necesario que **hagas** una gira de la ciudad.

present subjunctive of stem-changing verbs

recordar (<i>o → ue</i>)	divertirse (<i>e → ie</i>), (<i>e → i</i>)
perder (<i>e → ie</i>)	
pedir (<i>e → i</i>)	dormir (<i>o → ue</i>), (<i>o → u</i>)

(To see these verbs fully conjugated in the present subjunctive, see p. 437.)

Present subjunctive with impersonal expressions (p. 436)

- You can use impersonal expressions, such as **es importante**, **es necesario**, **es mejor**, and **es bueno**, to tell people what they should do. Sentences with these impersonal expressions are often followed by **que** + subjunctive:

Es necesario que nosotros le demos una propina al empleado.

It's necessary that we give a tip to the employee.

Es mejor que tú observes las reglas para el viaje.

It's better that you observe the rules for the trip.

- To speak generally about things that should or should not be done, use an impersonal expression plus an infinitive. Note that **que** is not used. Compare the following sentences:

Subjunctive

Es importante que tú seas cortés. *It is important that you be polite. (specific)*

Infinitive

Es importante ser cortés. *It is important to be polite. (general)*

Present subjunctive of stem-changing verbs (p. 439)

- Stem-changing verbs ending in **-ar** and **-er** have the same stem changes in the subjunctive as in the indicative. Just like the present indicative, the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms do not have a stem change.
- Here are the conjugations for **cerrar** and **volver**:

cerrar (e → ie)		volver (o → ue)	
cierre	cerremos	vuelva	volvamos
cierres	cerréis	vuelvas	volváis
cierre	cierren	vuelva	vuelvan

- Stem-changing verbs ending in **-ir** have changes in all forms of the present subjunctive.
- Here are the conjugations for **pedir**, **dormir**, and **divertirse**:

pedir (e → i)		dormir (o → ue), (o → u)		divertirse (e → ie), (e → i)	
pida	pidamos	duerma	durmamos	me divierta	nos divirtamos
pidas	pidáis	duermas	durmáis	te diviertas	os divirtáis
pida	pidan	duerma	duerman	se divierta	se diviertan

to talk about professions in science and technology

el agricultor, la agricultora	farmer
el arquitecto, la arquitecta	architect
el científico, la científica	scientist
el diseñador, la diseñadora	designer
el ingeniero, la ingeniera	engineer
el mecánico, la mecánica	mechanic
el técnico, la técnica	technician
el veterinario, la veterinaria	veterinarian

to talk about professions in business

el cartero, la cartera	mail carrier
el contador, la contadora	accountant
el dueño, la dueña	owner
el / la gerente	manager
el hombre de negocios	businessman
la mujer de negocios	businesswoman
los negocios	business
el secretario, la secretaria	secretary

to talk about professions in the arts

las artes	the arts
el / la artista	artist
el escritor, la escritora	writer
el pintor, la pintora	painter

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

to talk about professions in law and politics

el abogado, la abogada	lawyer
el derecho	(study of) law
el juez, la jueza, <i>pl.</i> los jueces	judge
la ley	law
la política	politics
el político, la política	politician

to talk about the future

algún día	some day
los beneficios	benefits
bilingüe	bilingual
la carrera	career
el colegio	high school
la escuela técnica	technical school
el futuro	future
ganarse la vida	to make a living
la graduación	graduation
graduarse (<i>u</i> → <i>ú</i>)	to graduate
habrá	there will be
el idioma	language
militar	military
la oficina	office
la profesión, <i>pl.</i> las profesiones	profession
el programa de estudios	course of studies
el salario	salary
seguir (<i>e</i> → <i>i</i>) (una carrera)	to pursue (a career)
la universidad	university

the future tense: irregular verbs

haber	habr-
hacer	har-
poder	podr-
saber	sabr-
tener	tendr-

future-tense endings

-é	-emos
-ás	-éis
-á	-án

A ver si recuerdas: Verbs with spelling changes in the present tense (p. 453)

- As you know, some verbs have spelling changes in the present tense for reasons of pronunciation. Some verbs, such as **escoger**, **recoger**, **seguir**, and **conseguir**, change spelling only in the **yo** form.

Mi hermano *escoge* unas vacaciones en las montañas mientras que yo *escojo* la playa.

My brother chooses a vacation in the mountains while I choose the beach.

Los turistas no siempre *siguen* las reglas; yo *sí* las *sigo*.

The tourists do not always follow the rules; I do follow them.

- Other verbs, such as **enviar** and **esquiar**, simply add accent marks on the **i** in all persons except **nosotros** and **vosotros**.

Mi hermano *esquí*a mucho. Nosotros *esqui*amos juntos a veces.

My brother skis a lot. We ski together sometimes.

The future tense (p. 464)

- The future tense tells what will happen. To form the future tense of regular verbs ending in **-ar**, **-er**, and **-ir**, add these endings to the infinitive: **-é**, **-ás**, **-á**, **-emos**, **-éis**, **-án**.

En unos años *seré* un abogado.

In a few years, I will be a lawyer.

- Here are the future forms for **trabajar**, **ser**, and **vivir**:

yo	trabajaré seré viviré	nosotros/nosotras	trabajaremos seremos viviremos
tú	trabajarás serás vivirás	vosotros/vosotras	trabajaréis seréis viviréis
usted/él/ella	trabajará será vivirá	ustedes/ellos/ellas	trabajarán serán vivirán

The future tense: irregular verbs (p. 466)

- Some verb stems are irregular in the future tense: **hacer** → **har-**; **poder** → **podr-**; **saber** → **sabr-**; **tener** → **tendr-**; **haber** → **habr-**.
- Though the stems are irregular, the endings for these verbs are the same as regular future tense verbs. Look at the verb **hacer**.

HACER			
yo	haré	nosotros/nosotras	haremos
tú	harás	vosotros/vosotras	haréis
usted/él/ella	hará	ustedes/ellos/ellas	harán

to talk about Earth

el bosque	forest
la colina	hill
el desierto	desert
el espacio	(outer) space
la Luna	the moon
la naturaleza	nature
la planta	plant
el pueblo	town
la selva tropical	rain forest
la Tierra	Earth
el valle	valley

to talk about energy

ahorrar	to save
el aire acondicionado	air conditioning
la calefacción	heat
económico, -a	economical
eficiente	efficient
la electricidad	electricity
la energía	energy
solar	solar

to talk about the environment

conservar	to conserve
la contaminación	pollution
contaminado, -a	polluted
contra	against
la destrucción	destruction
ecológico, -a	ecological
eliminar	to eliminate
en peligro de extinción	endangered, in danger of extinction
la fuente	source
funcionar	to function, to work
grave	serious
la guerra	war
juntarse	to join
luchar	to fight
la manera	way, manner
el medio ambiente	environment
mejorar	to improve
la paz	peace
proteger	to protect
puro, -a	pure
reducir	to reduce
resolver (o→ue)	to solve

other useful words and expressions

además (de)	in addition (to), besides
dudar	to doubt
es cierto	it is certain
haya	there is, there are (subjunctive)

other verbs that have irregular stems in the future tense

decir	dir-
poner	pondr-
querer	querr-
salir	saldr-
venir	vendr-

the present subjunctive with expressions of doubt

- No creo que los estudiantes lleguen a tiempo.
- Dudamos que el aire acondicionado funcione.
- Ramón no está seguro de que el concierto empiece a las siete.
- Es posible que veamos al Presidente.
- Es imposible que la gente viva en el espacio.
- No es cierto que el agua del río sea pura.

For *Vocabulario adicional*, see pp. 498–499.

The future tense: other irregular verbs (p. 490)

- Other verbs that have irregular stems in the future tense are:
decir → dir- querer → querr- salir → saldr-
poner → pondr- venir → vendr-
- Here is the future tense of the verb **querer**:

QUERER			
yo	querré	nosotros/nosotras	querremos
tú	querrás	vosotros/vosotras	querréis
usted/él/ella	querrá	ustedes/ellos/ellas	querrán

The present subjunctive with expressions of doubt (p. 493)

- In the same way that the subjunctive is used with impersonal expressions and to communicate a desire to influence someone else's actions, it is also used after verbs and expressions of doubt or uncertainty. Some expressions of doubt or uncertainty are:

dudar que	<i>to doubt that</i>
no es cierto que	<i>it is not certain that</i>
no creer que	<i>to not believe that</i>
no estar seguro, -a de que	<i>to be unsure that</i>
es imposible que	<i>it is impossible that</i>
es posible que	<i>it is possible that</i>

No es cierto que puedan proteger el medio ambiente.
It is not certain that they can protect the environment.

- While the subjunctive is used to show uncertainty, the indicative is used to show certainty. Compare these sentences:
No es cierto que ellas ahorren energía. *It is not certain that they will save energy.*
Es cierto que ellos ahorran energía. *It is certain that they are saving energy.*
- The subjunctive form of **hay** is **haya**, from the verb **haber**:
Es posible que haya suficiente electricidad.
It is possible that there is enough electricity.