

¡Bienvenidos a la clase de AP Español de Profe Sevilla!

Espero que descanséis este verano. Sin embargo, antes del primer día de escuela en Agosto, esto es lo que debes hacer este verano para sentirte con más confianza en tí mismo y más relajado para esta clase.

(In order to make you feel more comfortable and do better on the AP exam you MUST do the following SPANISH AP SUMMER ASSIGNMENT) This is an assignment that will go into the gradebook.

DUE THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL!!

MANDATORY: You will have a **test** at the beginning of the school year on all the grammar tenses that you should know to be prepared for the AP class.

1. Go to www.studyspanish.com
2. Click on Log on- Log in (Top right corner).
3. Click on register (bottom-left)
4. Click on website (student membership), scroll down & select "FREE STUDENT MEMBERSHIP"
5. Create an account
6. Click on submit and confirm
7. Log in with your new account
8. Click on edit profile
9. Add Teacher code: NTHJNKJH (cap sensitive) Make sure to click "Include the vosotros content"
10. Click "Update"
11. Email me at esevillaguzman@powayusd.com
to let me know that you have registered. I will need to know this to accept you into Studyspanish in order to begin the assignments.
12. Wait for a confirmation email so that you can begin the assignments.
Now you are ready to begin your online summer assignment!!
13. Once you receive the confirmation email, log on to Studyspanish.com.
14. In order to complete the assignments click the Grammar button at the top.
15. Start at Unit 2 –assignment #15. Read the grammar box and don't forget to take **the basic quiz for each lesson.** **You must get at least a 75% on every quiz. Retake it as many times as you need.**
16. Once you finish the quiz click on 'submit my answers'.

***** IMPORTANTE:** Take a screenshot of every single quiz you take with the grade. In the past, some students' progress was not saved for some reason in the website, and they had to retake the 54 basic quizzes. Taking a screenshot of every quiz you took will have a guarantee that you did them and will save you time!

Haz lo siguiente:

- Unit 2 # 15-18 (15 and 18 included) and #26 = 5
- Unit 4 # 40-50 (40 and 50 included) = 11
- Unit 5 # 51, 54 and 57 (3 in total) = 3
- Unit 6 # 62-74 (62 and 74 included) = 13
- Unit 7 from #77-84 (77 and 84 included) = 8
- Unit 8 # 85-89 (85 and 89 included) = 5
- Unit 9 from # 99-107 (99 and 107 included) = 9

Un total de 54 unidades.

2. Lectura.

a. Haz clic en este enlace <http://libguides.mit.edu/c.php?g=176072&p=1158992>.

Debes rellenar **2 Noticias Actuales** basadas en noticias diferentes.

Nombre _____

Periodo _____

Fecha _____



NOTICIAS ACTUALES

(Un artículo de 1 página como mínimo)



Título del artículo: _____

Nombre del periódico o publicación: _____

Escribe al menos **6 palabras nuevas** en español y el significado en inglés:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |

Escribe la información detallada sobre el artículo y resalta estos en el artículo:

¿Dónde? _____

¿Cuándo? _____

¿Quién? _____

¿Qué? _____

¿Cómo? _____

¿Por qué? _____



Escribe una breve interpretación del artículo usando tus propias palabras. Por favor escribe por lo menos 10 oraciones pero no escribas más de las 19 líneas dadas. ¡No olvides que debes ser capaz de interpretar dicho artículo! Da tu opinión sobre el artículo (Mínimo 2 frases para la opinión)

Mi Opinión

4. VE UNA PELÍCULA DE HABLA HISPANA.

Si no encuentras una en español, puedes ver una película americana con el sonido en español.

Contesta las siguientes preguntas en español.

1. ¿Cómo se llama la película?
2. ¿De qué país es la película?
3. ¿Dónde se desarrolla?
4. Escribe un resumen de 15 frases completas mínimo.
5. ¿Con qué personaje te sientes más identificado? ¿Por qué? (Mínimo 5 frases)
6. ¿Qué personaje detestas? ¿Por qué? (Mínimo 5 frases)
7. ¿Crees que esta película tendría éxito en Estados Unidos? Explica. (Mínimo 5 frases)
8. ¿Esperabas que la película terminara de esta manera? ¿Cómo te habría gustado que terminara? Escribe un final distinto/ diferente para la película. (Mínimo 8 frases)

5. Comprensión auditiva.

- Visita la página de YouTube de Bablingua21

<https://www.youtube.com/@bablingua21/videos>

Vas a elegir **2 vídeos del menú** y vas a verlos. Después vas a escribir el título de cada vídeo, la razón por la que lo elegiste y lo que aprendiste al verlo.

- Visita los siguientes podcasts y escucha **2 historias** de cada uno de ellos. Luego cuéntame de qué tratan las historias y lo que has aprendido de cada podcast:

<https://languataalk.com/blog/podcast> (Escucha **2 historias de este podcast**)

<https://www.spanishlanguagecoach.com/podcast-español-avanzado> (Escucha **2 historias de este podcast**)

Escucha español lo más que puedas durante las vacaciones.

- a. Go to <http://www.rtve.es/noticias/informativos-territoriales/>
Click on Informativos (top middle of the page) and click on telediario.
Watch “el telediario” (the news report).
- b. Spanish radio
- c. Spanish DVDs. Change the language to Spanish and put on the subtitles! Watch your favorite movies this way and you’ll pick up so much vocab!!!
- d. Spanish T.V (use the SAP button to turn on the Spanish dubbing feature on your TV)
- e. Download artists like Shakira or Juanes and put them on your phone
- f. Sing along with them! The internet has all the lyrics! (even the translations)

Firma la Palabra de honor, imprímela y tráela el primer día de clase.

AP Español Lenguaje
Palabra de honor

Conforme el curso que emprendemos, a sabiendas de la importancia del mismo, me comprometo personalmente a expresarme siempre en español durante el transcurso de la clase, ya sea en mis intervenciones como en todas las preguntas o respuestas que sean exigidas.

Firma del estudiante

Fecha

Imprime y tráelo el primer día de clase lo siguiente:

- La palabra de Honor
- Las 2 noticias actuales.
- Las respuestas en frases completas de la película.
- Las respuestas sobre los 2 videos de Bablingua.
- 2 historias del podcast languataalk
- 2 historias del podcast spanishlanguagecoach

LA LISTA DE VOCABLOS DE AP

LOS VERBOS DEL EXAMEN DE AP:	UN SINÓNIMO:	INGLÉS SI ES NECESARIO ☺
Verbs		
abarcар		to embrace, include, take in, extend to (corner/ monopolize) south Am.
acusar		to accuse
advertir		to warn
advertir		notice (transitive verb) draw attention to, advise
afirmar	decir	to say
agregar	añadir, sumar	to add
amenazar		to threaten
aportar	proveer, brindar	to contribute
apoyar		to support
aprobar (o-ue)		to approve (o- ue)
asegurar		to assure, to insure
atribuir		to attribute
aumentar ≠ disminuir		to increase ≠ to decrease
carecer de	I.O.P+ faltar	to lack of
compartir		to share
conceder	otorgar, recibir un premio	to grant, detach (military)
concernir (e-ie)	Este problema de _____ nos concierne a todos	to concern
condenar		to condemn
confirmar		to confirm to acknowledge
conseguir	obtener, lograr	to get, to achieve
convencer		to convince
cumplir		to complete/ to fulfill a promise/ keep your word
declarar		to declare
deducir		to deduct
deducir		to infer
deleitar	dar placer	to delight/ to charm
demostrar		to show

denunciar		to denounce
desempeñar	presentar	to carry out, to hold (a position) to redeem, to play (theater) to present a presentation
destacar	hacer hincapié en..	to highlight, to stand out
impartir	enseñar	to teach
dirigirse		to address
erradicar		to eradicate
emplear	usar	to use
emprender	empezar	to begin
enfrentarse		to face/ to confront
estacionar	(aparcar is colloquial)	to park
exigir		to demand
expresar		to express
hacer hincapié en ____	poner énfasis en ____	to stress, to put emphasis on...
hallar	encontrar	to find
implementar		to implement
implicar		to implicate, involve
indicar		to indicate
invertir		to invest, invert, reverse
llevar a cabo	terminar	to Carry out
lucir	presumir	to show off
matricularse	asistir a	to enroll
mejorar ≠ empeorar		to improve ≠ to worsen
negar (e-ie)		to deny
padecer	sufrir	to have
padecer	sufrir	to suffer <u>from</u> , endure, be an eviction of
perjudicar	hacer daño	to damage, to impair
proponer	sugerir	to propose
provocar		to bring
rajar	cortar	to split, crack, (slice melon)
referir <u>se</u>		to concern
rehusar	negarse a	to refuse, to decline
señalar		to mark
subrayar		to underline
suceder	ocurrir, pasar	to happen
sugerir (e-i)	proponer	to suggest
transmitir		to transmit

SUSTANTIVOS		
el asunto	el tema	the topic
el aprendizaje		the learning
el avatar	el cambio/ la reencarnación	
el conocimiento		knowledge
el crecimiento		the growth
la fuente		source
el hogar	la casa	home
la meta	el objetivo	the goal
la parte		part
la población		
el remate	la conclusión	the auction
el reto		the challenge
la vivienda		dwelling
ADJETIVOS		
adecuado/a	suficiente	suitable / a
cotidiano/a		everyday
imprescindible/fundamental		important
lúdico		playful, fun
pedagógico		educational, teaching
perplejo/a	confundido/a	perplexed, confused
polémico	controvertido	controversial
pujante/s	poderoso	powerful
útil		useful
perjudicial≠beneficioso		harmful≠beneficial
OTRAS		
de tal magnitud		of such magnitude
de manera vertiginosa		in a dramatic way
en cuanto a.. / con respecto a..		regarding.....
hoy en día		nowadays
sumamente		extremely

No escribas el verbo “decir” en los ensayos cuando digas “the author states”

En vez de “decir” emplea cualquiera de los siguientes verbos:

- Afirmar
- Asegurar
- Declarar
- Constatar
- Pronunciar/ Recalcar/ Señalar

USOS DEL SUBJUNTIVO Y EXPRESIONES QUE VAN CON SUBJUNTIVO

Wishes / Ojalá

Espero que	I hope that, I expect
that	
Deseo que	I wish that
Quiero que	I want that
Prefiero que	I prefer that
Necesito que	I need that
Ojalá que	I wish/ hopefully

Emotions

Estoy contento de QUE	I am happy that
Estoy triste de QUE	I am sad that
Tengo miedo de QUE	I am afraid of that
Lamento QUE	I regret that
Siento QUE	I am sorry that
Temo QUE	I am afraid that

Impersonal expressions

Es posible QUE	It is possible that..
Es probable QUE	It is probable that..
Es necesario QUE	It is necessary that..
Es bueno QUE	It is good that..
Es importante QUE	It is important that..
Es lógico QUE	It is logical that..
Es malo QUE	It is bad that..
Es mejor QUE	It is better that..
Es peligroso QUE	It is dangerous that..
Es raro QUE	It is strange that..
Es ridículo QUE	It is ridiculous that..
Es triste QUE	It is sad that..
Es una lástima QUE	It is a pity that..

Recommendations

Recomiendo que	I recommend that
Aconsejo que	I advise that
Sugiero que	I suggest that

Doubt

No estoy seguro/a de QUE	I am not sure that
No creo QUE	I don't believe/think that
No pienso QUE	I don't think that
Dudo QUE	I doubt that
No es cierto/verdad QUE	It is not certain/ true that
No es seguro QUE	It is not sure that
Tal vez, Quizás	Maybe, perhaps..

Opinion

No creo QUE	I don't believe that
No pienso QUE	I don't think that

BE CAREFUL!!!!

Whenever you see expressions or opinions in which there is **NO DOUBT** in the sentence you **MUST** use **INDICATIVE**.

Estoy seguro/a de QUE	I am sure that
Creo QUE	I believe that
Pienso QUE	I think that
No dudo QUE	I don't have any doubt that
Es cierto/ verdad QUE	It is certain, true that
Es obvio QUE	It is obvious that
Es seguro QUE	It is sure that

SUBJUNCTIVE STEM-CHANGERS

① **AR VERBS:** Stem-change the same way in the *subjunctive* as they do in the *present tense indicative*. (boot verbs)

Pensar Piense Pienses Piense <i>Pensemos</i> <i>Penséis</i> Piensen	Cerrar Cierre Cierres Cierre <i>Cerremos</i> <i>Cerréis</i> Cierren	Recordar Recuerde Recuerdes Recuerde <i>Recordemos</i> <i>Recordéis</i> Recuerden	Contar Cuenta Cuentes Cuenta <i>Contemos</i> <i>Contéis</i> Cuenten	Encontrar Encuentre Encuentres Encuentre <i>Encontremos</i> <i>Encontréis</i> Encuentren	Sentarse Me sienta Te sientes Se sienta <i>Nos sentemos</i> <i>Os sentéis</i> Se sienten	Acostarse Me acueste Te acuestes Se acueste <i>Nos acostemos</i> <i>Os acostéis</i> Se acuesten
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② **ER VERBS:** Stem-change the same way in the *subjunctive* as they do in the *present tense indicative*. (boot verbs)

Entender Entienda Entiendas Entienda <i>Entendamos</i> <i>Entendáis</i> Entiendan	Perder Pierda Pierdas Pierda <i>Perdamos</i> <i>Perdáis</i> Pierdan	Poder Pueda Puedas Pueda <i>Podamos</i> <i>Podáis</i> Puedan	Querer Quiera Quieras Quiera <i>Queramos</i> <i>Queráis</i> Quieran	Volver Vuelva Vuelvas Vuelva <i>Volvamos</i> <i>Volváis</i> Vuelvan
--	--	---	--	--

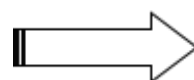
③ **IR VERBS:** Verbs that stem-change e-i in the present tense indicative also stem-change e-i in the subjunctive but... they change e-i in *EVERY* form.

Pedir Pida Pidás Pida <i>Pidamos</i> <i>Pidáis</i> Pidan	Repetir Repita Repitas Repita <i>Repitamos</i> <i>Repitáis</i> Repitan
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④ **IR VERBS:** Verbs that stem-change e-ie and o-ue in the present tense indicative also stem-change e-ie and o-ue in "the boot" for the subjunctive but they are different for the nosotros and vosotros forms. (Only e-i and o-u in nosotros and vosotros forms.)

Dormir Duerma Duermas Duerma <i>Durmamos</i> <i>Durmáis</i> Duerman	Preferir Prefiera Prefieras Prefiera <i>Prefiramos</i> <i>Prefiráis</i> Prefieran	Divertir Divierta Diviertas Divierta <i>Divirtamos</i> <i>Divirtáis</i> Diviertan
--	--	--

⑤ Be careful with the accent marks for these verbs.



Sonreír Sonría Sonrías Sonría <i>Sonriamos</i> <i>Sonriáis</i> Sonrían	Reunirse Me reúna Te reúnas Se reúna <i>Nos reunamos</i> <i>Os reunáis</i> Se reúnan
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THE SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER CONJUNCTIONS

The Spanish subjunctive is required after a number of common conjunctions and relative pronouns.

- Take the **indicative** when the action in the subordinate clause is either habitual or in the past. Using the indicative shows that you are already certain about the outcome of the action described in the subordinate clause.
- The **subjunctive** is used to show that you are not sure when or if something will happen. The main clause is a command or is in the (potential) future.

I. Adverbial conjunctions which **always take the subjunctive**

¡**ESCAPA** DE DIFICULTADES CON LAS CLÁUSULAS ADVERBIALES!

En caso (de) que	[in case]- Restriction of an action
*Sin que	[without]-Restriction
Con tal (de) que	[provided that]-Restriction
*Antes (de) que	[before]- a possible future action (time)
*Para que	[so that]- Purpose or intention of an action
A menos que	[unless]- Restriction

* Of course, if there is no change of subject involved we drop “que” and the preposition is used with an infinitive.

Examples:

1. En caso de que necesites que te comprendan. (In case you need to be understood.)
2. Sin que te cueste mucho trabajo. (Without it costing you a lot of work.)
3. Con tal de que quieras dominar el español. (Provided that you want to master Spanish)
4. Antes de que te olvides de estudiarlo. (Before you forget to study it.)
5. Para que puedas hablar y escribir bien. (So you can speak and write well.)
6. A menos que prefieras parecer ignorante. (Unless you prefer to appear ignorant.)

II. Adverbial conjunctions which **take the indicative or subjunctive**

- You can never use the infinitive after these!!

CAMELoT

Cuando(when...)
Aunque (although...)
Mientras (while...)
En cuanto (as soon as...)
Luego que (as soon as..).
o
Tan pronto como (as soon as...)

Examples:

1. Te llamaré en cuanto (tan pronto como, luego que) llegue al hotel. I'll call you as soon as I arrive at the hotel. (I haven't yet arrived.)
2. Ella siempre me llama en cuanto (tan pronto como, luego que) llega a casa. She always calls me as soon as she gets home. (It 's what happens.)
3. Empieza los deberes cuando llegues a casa. Start the homework when you get home. (You aren't home yet.)
4. Empiezo los deberes cuando llego a casa. I start my homework when I get home. (It's what happens)
5. Yo saldré mientras ella venga a casa. I'll leave when she is coming home.
6. Yo salgo mientras ella viene a casa. I go out while she is coming home.
7. No va aunque tenga el dinero. (He's not going although he may have the money. Maybe he does, maybe he doesn't.)
8. No va aunque tiene el dinero. (He's not going although he does have the money. He does have it. See the difference?)

III. Other adverbial conjunctions which take *the indicative or subjunctive*

- If there is no "QUE", use an infinitive.

HD3

Hasta (que) until...

Después de (que) after...

De modo (que) in such a way that...

De manera (que) in such a way that...

Examples:

1. Ellos van a trabajar hasta que tengan bastante dinero para salir. They are going to work until they have enough money to leave.
2. Ellos trabajan hasta que el jefe les manda salir. They work until the boss tells them to leave.
3. Ellos trabajan hasta desplomarse. They work until passing out.
4. Me afeito después de ducharme. I shave after showering.
5. Salgo para la escuela después de que mis hijos se despiertan. I leave for school after my kids wake up.
6. Me acostaré después de que suenen las campanas para el Año Nuevo. I'll go to bed after the bells for the New Year ring.
7. Hablen en voz alta de manera(modos) que yo los oiga. Talk in a loud voice so that I can hear you. (in spite of your efforts I may not hear you)
8. Ana y Luis hablaron en voz alta de manera (modo) que todos pudimos oírlos. Ana and Luis talked in a loud voice so (the result was) that we all heard them.

Other Conjunctions which take *the indicative or subjunctive*:

Como	how
donde	where
quizás	perhaps
según	according to

Examples:

1. Quizás tú puedes hacerlo. Maybe you can do it (I think you can).
2. Quizás tú puedas hacerlo. Maybe you can do it (but I doubt it).
3. Yo vengo aunque no tengo dinero. I'll come even though I don't have any money (I know I don't).
4. Yo vengo aunque no tenga dinero. I'll come even if I don't have any money (I don't know if I have any).
5. Hágalo como quiera. Do it the way you want to (you've already told me how).
6. Hágalo como quiera. Do it the whatever way you want to (I don't know how that is)

IV. Adverbial conjunctions which take **the indicative** because they express facts which are considered certain.

así como	just as, in the same way
porque	because
ya que	since, as

CLÁUSULAS DE SI (Conditional Clauses)

Spanish si clauses, also known as conditionals or conditional sentences, are used to express what could happen if some condition is met. The word IF introduces the condition in one clause, and the result is expressed in the other clause. There are three different kinds of si clauses.

1- To predict a future result based on an initial action, use:

Si-clause (Present tense) + main clause (Future tense)

Ejemplo:

Si **vienes**, lo **pasarás** bien.
If you **come**, **you will have** a good time.

2- In order to say what things would be like if circumstances were different, you use:

Si-clause (Imperfect Subjunctive tense) + main clause (Conditional tense)

Ejemplo:

Si **vinieras**, lo **pasarías** bien.
If you **came (could come)**, **you would have** a good time.

3- This construction is used when referring to something that would have happened if some condition had been met. Since the condition was not met, the result clause is impossible.

The impossible si-clause, known as the third conditional, is expressed as follows:

Si-clause (Pluperfect subjunctive tense) + main clause (Conditional perfect).

Ejemplo:

Si **hubieras venido**, lo **habrías pasado** bien.
If you **would have come**, **you would have had** a good time.

Real vs. unreal conditions

- A. A **real condition** is one which may actually come about or at least is viewed as a possibility; thus, in Spanish, the indicative is normally used both in the “if” clause and in the main part of the sentence:

Si ella **viene** mañana, **iremos** al cine. If she **comes** tomorrow [she may actually come], we **will go** to the movies.
Si **nieva** mucho, **podré** esquiar. If it **snows** a lot [it may really snow], I **can** ski.

- B. Note that the English versions of the above conditions suggest the indicative by the lack of hypothesis-suggesting words such as “would”, and by not using the past tense to refer to a present-time situation.
C. In contrast, an **unreal or contrary-to-fact condition** is one which will not come about or is viewed as being completely hypothetical. In this case, the “if” clause is normally in a past subjunctive tense, and the main verb is in a conditional tense.

1. **Present or future time situations.** The imperfect subjunctive is used in the “if” clause, and the conditional in the main clause:

Si yo **fuera** rico **compraría** un coche. If I **were** rich [I am **not** rich] I **would buy** a car.
¿Qué **harías** si **fuera** presidente? What **would you do** if you **were** president? [you aren't]
Si Juana **estuviera** aquí, ¿le **dirías** la verdad? If Juana **were** here [she isn't here], **would you tell** her the truth?

2. **Past time situations.** Past perfect subjunctive in the “if” clause, conditional perfect in the main clause:

Si la **hubiera visto**, **habría dicho** algo. If I **had seen** her [I didn't see her] I **would have said** something.
Si **hubieras venido**, te **habrías divertido** mucho. If you **had come** [you didn't come] **you would have had** a great time.
¿**Habrías ido** a la fiesta si yo la **hubiera planeado**? Would you **have gone** to the party if I **had planned** it? [I didn't plan it]

SUMMARY OF ALL THE TENSES

Presente de Indicativo (Used to talk about an action that is happening right now, more common than Present Progressive is in English)	I <u>go</u> right now. (In English, you would say "I'm going right now")	Yo <u>voy</u> ahora/ ahora mismo.
Preterito (very specific)	I <u>went</u> yesterday.	Yo <u>fui</u> ayer. <i>Other keywords: la semana pasada, hace 3 años, el año pasado, en 1920...</i>
Imperfecto de Indicativo (it's used when talking about time, age, repeated actions, description..)	I <u>used to go</u> every day.	Yo <u>iba</u> todos los días. <i>Other keywords: mientras, frecuentemente, cada semana....</i>
Futuro simple (1. It expresses a future action, further away in the future than ir+a+ inf. 2. It's used in 1 st type of If Clauses)	1. I <u>will go</u> tomorrow. Other ways of expressing Future: <i>Ir + a+ infinitive: Immediate future</i> "Voy a comprar huevos esta tarde" 2. If I have time I will do it.	1. Yo <u>iré</u> mañana. <i>Other keywords: la próxima semana, la semana que viene, en 2 años, dentro de 2 años, el verano que viene etc...</i> 2. Si tengo tiempo, lo haré.
Condicional simple (It's used in 2 nd type of If clauses, for polite requests, supposition in past)	1. I <u>would go</u> if I had the money. 2. Could you open the window, please? 3. I wonder who would call at this time	1. Yo <u>iría</u> si tuviera* dinero. 2. ¿Podría abrir la ventana por favor? 3. Me pregunto quién llamaría a estas horas.
Presente perfecto de Indicativo (a past action, which is related to the present because it occurs within a period of time that is NOT over yet)	I <u>have already gone</u> this week.	Yo ya <u>he ido</u> esta semana. <i>Other keywords: este mes, este año, hoy esta mañana, este semestre....</i>
Pluscuamperfecto de Ind (It is a past action that takes place before preterite in a timeline)	I <u>had gone</u> by the time Pepe arrived. (First you leave, then Pepe arrives)	Yo <u>ya me había ido</u> para cuando Pepe llegó. <i>Other keywords: antes, anteriormente, antes de</i>
Presente de subjuntivo (It is triggered by W.E.I.R.D.O, Conjunctions that require Subj(E.S.C.A.P.A), non-existent/indefinite antecedents/ verbs of advice, command, prohibition...) It has a PRESENT or FUTURE meaning.	I hope <u>that you go</u> today.(Pres.meaning) I hope that you <u>go</u> tomorrow. (Fut.meaning)	Yo espero que <u>tú vayas</u> hoy. Yo espero que <u>tú vayas</u> mañana. <i>Keywords: The ones that have a present or future meaning.</i>

Imperfecto de subjuntivo (It is also subjunctive, triggered in the same way as Present Subj) 1. Used after WEIRDO and has 2 meanings: PAST OR FUTURE.	1. Used with verbs expressing emotions: PAST meaning. I <u>hoped</u> that you <u>went</u> yesterday. 2. Used with verbs such as: pedir, decir, invitar, llamar has FUTURE meaning. He told me <u>to go</u> to the party on Saturday. 3. Used in 2nd type of If Clauses If I had more money I'd buy a house.	Yo esperaba que tú <u>fueras</u> ayer. Me dijo que <u>fuera</u> a la fiesta el sábado. Si <u>tuviera</u> más dinero compraría una casa.
Presente Perfecto de Subjuntivo (It is also subjunctive, triggered in the same way as Present Subj) Used to wish in the present about something that has already happened in the past.	I <u>hope</u> that she <u>has already bought</u> the tickets for the concert.	Yo <u>espero</u> que ya haya comprado las entradas/boletos para el concierto.
Pluscuamperfecto de Subjuntivo 1. In the 3rd type of If Clauses.(sit. Contrary to past reality) 2. Wish in the past about an action that happened before action in main cl. 3. After Ojalá for wishes in the past.	1. If I <u>had seen</u> it I would have bought it. 2. I <u>hoped</u> that you <u>went</u> yesterday. (First you go and then you wish) 3. I wish Juan <u>had come</u>.	1. Si lo <u>hubiera visto</u> lo habría comprado. 2. Yo <u>esperaba</u> que tú <u>fueras</u> ayer. 3. Ojalá que Juan hubiera venido.
Condicional Perfecto 1. To express something that would have happened, often in conditional sentences 2. To express suppositions about the past.	1. If I had seen it I <u>would have bought</u> it. 2. Lucas had probably already eaten.	1. Si lo hubiera visto lo <u>habría comprado</u>. 2. Lucas <u>habría comido</u> antes de salir.
Futuro Perfecto 1. To express goals in the future. 2. Supposition in the past.	1. By the time June arrives, I will have graduated. 2. Who must have called?	1. Para cuando llegue Junio, me habré graduado. 2. ¿Quién habrá llamado por teléfono? <i>Keywords: Para cuando llegue el 2015, cuando tenga 20 años, para las 10 de la nocheetc.</i>

HOW TO USE TENSES

Past Perfect □ Imperfect Progressive □ Imperfect □ Past Progressive □ Past □ Present

Perfect—Present—Present Progressive □ Future Perfect □ Future Progressive □ Future

Present (I Do)

- o **Used to describe an action that happens as a daily routine.**

Ex: Se despierta a las siete todos los días. = She wakes up at 6 every day.

- o **Trigger Words:**

Todos los días (every day)

Todas las mañanas (every morning)

Present Progressive (I Am Doing)

- o **Used to describe an action that is happening at this moment**

Ex: Estamos corriendo ahora mismo.

- o **Trigger Words:**

En este momento (at this moment)

Ahora mismo (right now)

Present Perfect (I Have Done)

- o **Used to describe an action that occurred prior/ before the present time.**

Ex: He sido un estudiante por 12 años. = I have been a student for 12 years.

- o **To express an idea of have just done something □ Acabar de**

Ex: Acabamos de poner el televisor. = We have just turned on the TV.

- o **Also use Hacer + tiempo + que to express a period of time.**

Ex: Hace 5 años que vivo en San Diego. = It has been 5 years since I lived in San Diego.

- o **Trigger Words:**

Alguna vez (ever)

Este mes (this month)

Nunca (never)

Esta Semana (this year)

Todavía (still, yet)

Este año (this year)

Present Subjunctive (I Wish That He May)

- o Express:

- **Wishes**

Espero que (I hope that)

Prefiero que (I prefer that)

Deseo que (I desire that)

Necesito que (I need that)

Quiero que (I want that)

Ojalá que (I hope that)

- **Emotion**

Siento que (I feel that)

Me da miedo que (I am scared that)

Me alegro de que (I am happy that)

Me entristece que (I am sad that)

- **Impersonal Expressions**

Es bueno que (It's good that)

Es una lástima que (It's a pity that)

Es malo que (It's bad that)

Es posible que (It's possible that)

Es importante que (It's important that)

Es probable que (It's probably that)

- **Recommendations**

Recomiendo que (I recommend that)

Sugiero que (I suggest that)

Aconsejo que (I advise that)

- **Doubt** – dudo que (I doubt that)

- **Opinion**

No creo que (I don't believe that)

No pienso que (I don't think that)

Past/Preterite (I Did)

- o **Used to describe an action that happened in the past at a specific time.**
Ex: Cené con mis amigas ayer. = I dined/ had dinner with my friends yesterday.
- o **Used when the beginning or end of an action is specified.**
Ex: Anteayer, empecé hacer ejercicio con mis amigos= The day before yesterday, I started exercising with my friends.
- o **Trigger Words:**
Ayer (yesterday)
Anoche (last night)
La semana pasada (last week)
El mes pasado (last month)
El año pasado (last year)
El fin de semana pasado (last weekend)
De repente (suddenly) (□ on final)
En 2007 (In 2007)
Anteayer (the day before yesterday)
Hace dos días (2 days ago)
Hace una semana (A week ago)
Hace un mes (A month ago)
Hace un año (A year ago)
Un día (One day)

Past progressive (I Was Doing)

- o **Used to describe an action that was happening in the past at a very specific time.**
Ex: Estaban leyendo en la biblioteca en ese momento ayer = They were reading in the library at this moment yesterday.
- o **Trigger Words:**
A las dos de la tarde ayer (at 2 pm yesterday)
A esa hora ayer (at that time yesterday)
A esa hora el fin de semana pasado (at that time of last week)
En ese momento ayer (at this moment yesterday)
En ese momento anoche (at this moment last night)

Past Perfect (I Had Done)

- o **Used to describe a completed action that happened prior/ before another action.**
Ex: Para cuando mi madre llegó, ya había hecho mi tarea = By the time my mom arrived, I had done my homework.
- o **Trigger Words:**
Ya (already)
Antes (before)

Imperfect (I Used to Do)

- o **A descriptive past tense**
- o **Used to describe scenes, settings, situations, people, or states in the past.**
- o **Express actions that occurred regularly**
Ex: Ellos iban al cine todos los Viernes = They used to go to the theater on Fridays.

- o **Express an ongoing action in the past**
Ex: Elena y Juan paseaban por el parque por la tarde = Elena and Juan used to go for a walk through the park for the evening.
- o **Describe people, places, things, and states of mind**
Ex: Ella era muy alta = She used to be very tall.
Ex: Eran las 3 de la tarde = It was 3 in the afternoon
- o **To describe a situation that was taking place when another action (conjugate in past tense) occurred**
Ex: Ella estudiaba cuando sonó el teléfono. = She studied when the phone rang.
- o **Trigger Words:**
Los domingos (on Sundays)
Los sábados por la tarde (on Sat. Evenings)
Los fines de semana (on weekends)
Cada mes/año (every month/year)
Todos los meses/ años (every month/ year)
Cada día/ Todos los días (everyday)
A veces/Algunas veces (sometimes)
De vez en cuando (once in a while)
Muchas veces (many times)
Siempre (always)
A menudo (often)
Rara vez (rarely)
Todo el tiempo (all the time)
Generalmente/ en general (generally)
Mientras (While)

Imperfect Subjunctive (I Wished That He Might)

- o Simple past tense of Subjunctive
- o Indicate **events that DID NOT, CANNOT, and WILL NOT happen.**
- o If the verb in the Independent Clause is from **WEIRDO** and is in **PRETERITE, IMPERFECT, CONDITIONAL + que + Imperfect Subjunctive**
Ex: Dudaba que viniera = I doubted that he was coming
Ex: Me alegraba de que te casaras = I was happy that you were getting married.
- o **“If” Clauses** – use Imperfect subjunctive to form a conditional sentence in the past “If this, then that” □ **Si + Imperfect Subjunctive, + CONDITIONAL + rest of sentence**
Ex: Si tuviera dinero, me compraría una casa. = If I had money, I would buy a house.
- o Express **CURRENT emotions, doubt about PAST event** □ **PRESENT + Imperfect Subjunctive**
Ex: Nos sorprende que viajara a Alaska. = It’s surprising that he traveled to Alaska.
- o Indicate or **Hope for unlikely or impossible events. “If only this, then that:” Ojalá (que) + Imperfect Subjunctive + Conditional.**
Ex: Ojalá (que) hiciera calor en invierno = If only it were hot in winter
- o **IMPORTANT** – when **PEDIR, PERMITIR, DECIR** is used for asking someone to do something, **Conjugate to Preterite + que + Impf. Subjunctive.**
- o **Trigger Words: same as past/ imperfect**

Future (I Will Do)

- o **Indicate an event that will happen**

Ex: El lunes iré al hospital = On Monday, I will go to the hospital.

- o **Express the result of suppositions regarding the future** □ **Si + Presente, +Futuro**

Ex: Si practicas mucho, ganarás el concurso = If you practice a lot, you will win the contest.

- o **Wonder about the present or the future**

Ex: ¿Llegará el tren a tiempo? = I wonder whether the train will arrive on time

- o **Express guess about the future (probably)**

Ex: Estará en casa. = She is probably at home.

- o **Trigger Words**

- o Mañana (tomorrow)

El próximo mes (next month)

La próxima semana (next week)

El próximo año (next year)

En 2020 (in 2020)

Más tarde (later)

In 2 hours/ weeks (en dos horas/en dos semanas)

- o **Wonder about something in the past**

Ex: ¿Llegaría la carta a tiempo? = I wonder whether the letter arrived on time.

- o **Guess about the past**

Ex: No sé, la carta llegaría con tres semanas de retraso = I don't know, the letter probably arrived 3 weeks late.

- o **GUSTAR, PODER, and DEBER are used to make polite requests**

Ex: Me gustaría hablar con Pedro = I would like to talk to Pedro.

Ex: Podría hablar con Pedro, por favor? = Could I talk to Pedro, please?

- o **Trigger Words: same as present/ future**

Por vs. Para

Por = ATTRACTED

- | | |
|--|---|
| ▪ Around a place | ¿Hay un banco por aquí? |
| ▪ Through a place | Es agradable caminar por el parquet de Balboa |
| ▪ Thanks | Gracias por tu ayuda. |
| ▪ Reason, motive of an action | Muchas personas visitan el zoo por se
Mundialmente conocido. |
| ▪ After/ In search of something | Voy al supermercado por pan y leche. |
| ▪ Cost/ Communication | Pagué 20 euros por esta falda. |
| ▪ Transportation | Mandaré el paquete por avión. |
| ▪ Exchange | Te cambio esta camiseta por esta falda. |
| ▪ Duration of time | He vivido en SD por 10 años. |
| ▪ On behalf of/ For the sake of/ In favor of | Me pidió que hiciera la tarea por él. |

Para = PERFECTO

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| ▪ Purpose (in order to) | Estudio para sacar buenas notas. |
| ▪ Effect on something else | Voy a la Universidad para ser profesor de español. |
| ▪ Recipient | Este regalo es para ti. |
| ▪ Future date/ deadlines | Esta tarea es para mañana. |
| ▪ Employment | Mario trabaja para RBHS. |
| ▪ Comparison of one to a whole | Parece muy joven para su edad. |
| ▪ Toward (in term of direction) | Camina para el parque. |
| ▪ Opinion | Para mí, estas pinturas son muy tristes. |

Ser vs. Estar

- o **Ser** = Objective/Permanent
 - Date
 - Origin
 - Characteristics
 - Time
 - Occupation
 - Relation. (Ej: Ella es mi hermana)
- o **Estar** = Subjective/Temporary
 - Emotion
 - State of health
 - Temporary Conditions
 - A
 - R =Location