

# SPANISH 3 MAGNET

## SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

### 2018

To practice your Spanish and improve some of your knowledge of grammar and structures you need to complete 12 online activities on QUIA.



#### To register on QUIA:

- Step 1. Go to the Quia website at <https://www.quia.com/web>.
- Step 2. Click the area labeled *Students*. Click the link *Create my free account*. Fill out the form that appears. Select "Student" as the account type. When you are done, press the *Create my account* button.
- Step 3. You should now be in the Student Zone. Type in the class code AMX 744 in the text field and press the *Add class* button.
- Now you're done! You just need the secret word for ALL activities: practica.

These 12 activities cover the material that you studied in previous years and I recommend that you do them in order:

- Verbos irregulares: #1, #2, #3
- Verbos con cambio de raíz: #4, #5, #6, #7, #8
- Verbos reflexivos: #9
- Verbos como gustar: #10
- Adjetivos posesivos: #11, #12

There is some helpful grammar information below. These activities are self-correcting and you can repeat them as many times as you need. To receive credit you need to reach at least 50%. If you have any questions please ask during the first week of school. You will receive a **COMPLETION GRADE** by doing these activities and you will demonstrate that you master this material by doing **TEST BY THE END OF THE FIRST WEEK OF SCHOOL.**

## Verbos irregulares

- 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: <b>doy</b>	poner: <b>pongo</b>	saber: <b>sé</b>
salir: <b>salgo</b>	caer: <b>caigo</b>	conocer: <b>conozco</b>
traer: <b>traigo</b>	hacer: <b>hago</b>	ver: <b>veo</b>
- Other verbs you have learned with irregular **yo** forms include **obedecer**, **ofrecer** and
- 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	diigo    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	viene    venís
está    están	oye    oyen	tiene    tienen	viene    vienen

## Verbos con cambio de raíz ( Verbos bota)

- 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>vuel</u> vo	volvemos	<u>pien</u> so	pensamos	<u>si</u> rvo	servimos
<u>vuel</u> ves	volvéis	<u>pien</u> sas	pensáis	<u>si</u> rves	servís
<u>vuel</u> ve	vuélven	<u>pien</u> sa	piensan	<u>si</u> rve	sierven

- Here is a list of common verbs with each type of stem change:
 

<b>O→UE</b>	poder, dormir, morir, volver, devolver, almorzar, recordar, encontrar, contar, costar, acostarse
<b>U→UE</b>	jugar
<b>E→IE</b>	perder, empezar, querer, preferir, pensar, divertirse, despertarse, sentirse, mentir, cerrar, comenzar, entender
<b>E→I</b>	pedir, servir, repetir, reír, sonreír, seguir, vestirse

## Verbos reflexivos

- 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 como gustar

- 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

- 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>