

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Familiarize yourself with the words. Please read over and identify new vocabulary. Many words are recycled, but you may find some new ones! Read over several times to refresh your vocabulary- memorize words that seem new to you!

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	This review booklet was prepared by teachers from Niagara/Orleans BOCES

**Common REGULAR -AR Verbs you should definitely know!**

1. Bailar	to dance		
2. Buscar	to look for		
3. Cantar	to sing		
4. Cenar	to have dinner		
5. Comprar	to buy		
6. Contestar	to answer		
7. Cortar	to cut		
8. Desarrollar	to develop		
9. Descansar	to rest		
10. Desear	to want/ to wish		
11. Desear + infinitive	to want to		
12. Dibujar	to draw		
13. Enseñar	to teach		
14. Entrar a /en	to go/ to come in/to enter		
15. Entregar	to deliver/to hand in		
16. Escuchar	to listen to		
17. Esperar	to wait for		
18. Esperar + <i>infinitive</i>	to hope to		
19. Esquiar	to ski		
20. Estudiar	to study		
21. Explicar	to explain		
22. Hablar	to speak		
23. Llegar	to arrive		
24. Llevar	to wear/ to carry		
25. Mandar	to send for		
26. Mirar	to look at/ watch		
27. Montar en bicicleta	to ride a bike		
28. Nadar	to swim		
29. Necesitar	to need		
30. Necesitar + <i>infinitive</i>	to need to/ to have to		
31. Pasar	to spend time to happen		
32. Patinar	to skate		
33. Pintar-	to paint		
34. Practicar	to practice		
35. Preguntar	to ask a question		
36. Preparar	to prepare		
37. Pronunciar	to pronounce		
38. Regresar	to come back/ to return		
39. Terminar	to finish/ to end		
40. Tocar	to play (an instrument)/ to touch		
41. Tomar	to take/ to drink		
42. Trabajar	to work		
43. Trotar	to jog		
44. Usar	to use/ to wear		
45. Viajar	to travel		
46. Visitar	to visit		

**Present Tense endings:**

-o	-amos
-as	
-a	-an

**Preterite Tense endings:**

-é	-amos
-aste	
-ó	-aron

**Imperfect Tense endings:**

-aba	-ábamos
-abas	
-aba	-aban

**Common REGULAR -ER Verbs you should definitely know!**

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Aprender                 | to learn             |
| 2. Beber                    | to drink             |
| 3. Comer                    | to eat               |
| 4. Comprender               | to understand        |
| 5. Correr                   | to run               |
| 6. Creer                    | to believe/ to think |
| 7. Deber <b>+infinitive</b> | ought/ should/ must  |
| 8. Leer                     | to read              |
| 9. Romper                   | to break             |
| 10. Vender                  | to sell              |

**Present Tense endings:**

-o	-emos
-es	
-e	-en

**Preterite Tense endings:**

-í	-imos
-iste	
-ió	-ieron

**Imperfect Tense endings:**

-ía	-íamos
-ías	
-ía	-ían

**Common REGULAR -IR Verbs you should definitely know!**

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Abrir    | to open    |
| 2. Escribir | to write   |
| 3. Recibir  | to receive |
| 4. Vivir    | to live    |

**Present Tense endings:**

-o	-imos
-es	
-e	-en

**Preterite Tense endings:**

-í	-imos
-iste	
-ió	-ieron

**Imperfect Tense endings:**

-ía	-íamos
-ías	
-ía	-ían

## Irregular Verbs in the Preterite - Verbos Irregulares

Many of the irregular Spanish verbs in the preterite follow the same pattern. They change the stem of the verb into a different stem, and then all of them add the same set of endings. These endings are different to the ones that regular preterite verbs in Spanish share.

Here you have some examples and a list of irregular verbs with their corresponding stems:

*Example: TENER (to have)(HAD)*

Subject	Preterite Stem	Preterite Ending	Result
yo	TUV	e	tuve
tú	TUV	iste	tuviste
Ud., él, ella	TUV	o	tuvo
nosotros(as)	TUV	imos	tuvimos
Uds., ellos, ellas	TUV	ieron	tuvieron

Here you have a list of irregular verbs and their stems in the preterite. To form the irregular verb, add the endings above to the preterite stems. *Ex.: TUV + E = tuve*

**Note:** The verbs whose stem in the preterite end in “j” (*ex.:* **Conducir = Conduj**) add the ending “**eron**” instead of “*ieron*” in the 3 rd person plural.

(*Ex: Ellos condujeron por la noche*).

<u>Irregular Verb</u>	<u>Preterite Stem</u>	<u>Irregular Verb</u>	<u>Preterite Stem</u>	<u>Irregular Verb</u>
andar= to walk	anduv	venir= to come	vin	vin
venir= to come	vin	querer= to want	quis	quis
estar= to be	estuv	decir= to say/tell	dij	dij
poder=to be able to	pud	traer= to bring	traj	traj
poner= to put/place	pus	conducir= to drive	conduj	conduj
saber=to know(info)	sup	producir= to produce	produj	produj
tener= to have	tuv	traducir= to translate	traduj	traduj
hacer=to do/to make	hic			
<i>(exception: Él/Ella/Usted = hizo)</i>				

### Identical Twins: SER/ IR

#### **Ser (to be) & Ir (to go)**

yo	fui
tú	fuiste
él, ella, usted	fue
nosotros	fuimos
ellos, ellas, ustedes	fueron

### Fraternal Twins: VER/ DAR

	<b>Ver(to see/watch)</b>	<b>Dar (to give)</b>
yo	vi	di
tú	viste	diste
él, ella, usted	vio	dio
nosotros	vimos	dimos

ellos, ellas, ustedes vieron dieron

## When do we use the Preterite Tense?

Generally speaking, the preterite is used for actions in the past that are seen as completed. Use of the preterite tense implies that the past action had a definite beginning and definite end.

It is important to realize that the beginning and the end may *not* always be clearly stated.

*Juan **habló** dos horas.*

*Juan spoke for two hours.  
(implied beginning and end)*

*Juan **habló** con la estudiante.*

*Juan spoke with the student.  
(implied beginning and end)*

The preterite tells us **specifically** when an action took place. You may see words like:

**Ayer-** yesterday

**Ayer por la mañana-** yesterday morning

**Ayer por la tarde-** yesterday afternoon

**Anteayer-** the day before yesterday

**Anoche-** last night

**Desde el primer momento-** from the first moment

**Después-** afterwards

**Durante dos siglos-** for two centuries

**El año pasado-** last year

**El lunes por la noche-** Monday night

**El mes pasado-** last month

**El otro día-** the other day

**En ese momento-** at that moment

**Entonces-** then

**Esta mañana-** this morning

**Esta tarde-** this afternoon

**Hace dos días, años-** two days, years ago

**La semana pasada-** last week

## **When do we use the Imperfect Tense?**

Generally speaking, the imperfect is used for actions in the past that are not seen as completed. Use of the imperfect tense implies that the past action **did not** have a definite beginning or a definite end.

*Las chicas **hablaban** en inglés.*

*The girls **used to** speak in English.  
(no definite beginning or end)*

We also use the imperfect to talk generally about the **weather**.

**Llovía** a cantaros. - It was raining cats and dogs  
(*it was raining hard*- you are giving background information/ a description)

The Imperfect tense tells a story as to how things **were or used to be** in the past.

The imperfect is used for **actions** that were **repeated habitually**.

**Almorzábamos juntos todos los días.**- *We would lunch together every day.*

**Las señoras siempre charlaban por las mañanas.**- *The ladies would always chat in the mornings.*

The imperfect is used for actions that “set the stage” for another action.

**Yo leía cuando entró mi papá.**- *I was reading when my papa entered. (note that “entered” is preterite)*

The imperfect is used for **telling time** and stating one’s **age**.

**Eran las siete de la noche.**- *It was seven o’clock at night.*

**La niña tenía cinco años.**- *The little girl was five years old.*

### **OJO! REMEMBER:**

- *The imperfect is used for actions that were repeated habitually.*
- *The imperfect is used for actions that “set the stage” for another action.*
- *The imperfect is used for telling time and stating one’s age.*

**Good news!** There are only three irregular verbs in the imperfect. You must simply memorize them.

	<u><b>SER</b></u>	<u><b>IR</b></u>	<u><b>VER</b></u>
yo	era	iba	veía
tú	eras	ibas	veías
Ud., él, ella	era	iba	veía
nosotros(as)	éramos	íbamos	veíamos
Uds., ellos, ellas	eran	iban	veían

## **To extend, accept, or decline invitations**

conmigo	with me
contigo	with you
(yo) puedo	I can
(tú) puedes	you can
¡Ay! ¡Qué pena!	Oh! What a shame!
¡Genial!	Great!
lo siento	I'm sorry
¡Oye!	Hey!
¡Qué buena idea!	What a good / nice idea!
(yo) quiero	I want
(tú) quieres	you want
¿Te gustaría?	Would you like?
Me gustaría	I would like
Tengo que...	I have to ...

### **other useful words and expressions**

demasiado	too
entonces	then
un poco (de)	a little

## **To describe how someone feels-** **YOU USE ESTAR IN ANY TENSE!**

cansado, -a	tired
contento, -a	happy
enfermo, -a	sick
mal	bad, badly
ocupado, -a	busy
triste	sad

### **Ex.**

Estoy cansado (a)- I'm tired

Estuve cansado (a)-I was tired

Estaba cansado (a)-I used to be tired

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## Sport Activities to do on Vacation

|                                   |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| la artesanía                      | handicrafts            |
| el bote de vela                   | sailboat               |
| bucear                            | to scuba dive          |
| cambiar                           | to change, to exchange |
| disfrutar de                      | to enjoy               |
| el esquí acuático                 | waterskiing            |
| la excursión, pl. las excursiones | excursion, short trip  |
| 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, la tablavela     | windsurfing            |
| la tarjeta postal                 | postcard               |
| el vendedor, la vendedora         | vendor                 |



## 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              |





## Leisure Activities



|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| el baile                  | dance                 |
| el concierto              | concert               |
| la fiesta                 | party                 |
| ir + a + infinitive       | to be going to + verb |
| ir de cámping             | to go camping         |
| ir de pesca               | to go fishing         |
| jugar al básquetbol       | to play basketball    |
| jugar al béisbol          | to play baseball      |
| jugar al fútbol           | to play soccer        |
| jugar al fútbol americano | to play football      |
| jugar al golf             | to play golf          |
| jugar al tenis            | to play tennis        |
| jugar al vóleibol         | to play volleyball    |
| bucear                    | to dive               |
| el partido                | game, match           |
| el jugador de ataque      | quarterback           |
| el lanzador               | pitcher               |
| el corredor               | runner                |
| el perdedor               | loser                 |
| el ganador                | winner                |

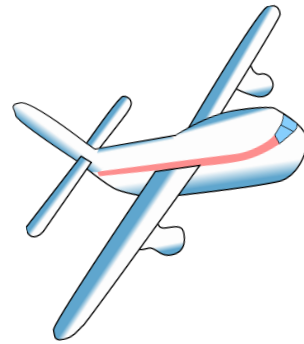
### ~~~~~ **Helpful words relating to Travel**

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 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 |

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## At the Airport

abordar	to board
la aduana	customs
el aduanero, la aduanera	customs officer
el aeropuerto	airport
el anuncio	announcement
el avion	plane
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
Llegar	to arrive
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 (airplane)
la ventanilla	window
el vuelo	flight



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## DAILY ROUTINE

### Getting Ready

|                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| acostarse (o → ue)       | to go to bed                      |
| afeitarse                | to shave                          |
| arreglarse (el pelo)     | to fix (one's hair)               |
| bañarse                  | to take a bath                    |
| cepillarse (los dientes) | to brush (one's teeth)            |
| cortarse el pelo         | to cut one's hair                 |
| despertarse (e → ie)     | to wake up                        |
| ducharse                 | to take a shower                  |
| levantarse               | to get up                         |
| lavarse (la cara)        | to wash (one's face)              |
| pintarse (las uñas)      | to paint, to polish (one's nails) |
| ponerse                  | to put on                         |
| prepararse               | to get ready                      |
| secarse                  | to dry                            |
| vestirse (e → i)         | to get dressed                    |



### Using REFLEXIVES:

**OJO!** Watch out for stem-changers in the present and your reflexive pronoun.

**Me visto.**- I'm getting dressed. (present tense)

**Me vestí a las ocho de la mañana.**- I got dressed @ 8:00AM. (preterite tense)

**Me despierto a las siete todos los días.**- I wake up @ 7:00 everyday. (present)

**Me desperté a las siete hoy.**- I woke up @ 7:00 today. (preterite)

**Me despertaba a las siete todos los días, pero ya no.**- I used to wake up @ 7:00 everyday, but I don't anymore. (imperfect)

# CLOTHING

## La Ropa

el abrigo  
 la blusa  
 las botas  
 los calcetines  
 la camisa  
 la camiseta  
 la chaqueta  
 la falda  
 la gorra  
 los jeans  
 los pantalones  
 los pantalones cortos  
 la sudadera  
 el suéter  
 el traje  
 el traje de baño  
 el vestido  
 los zapatos

coat  
 blouse  
 boots  
 socks  
 shirt  
 T-shirt  
 jacket  
 skirt  
 cap  
 jeans  
 pants  
 shorts  
 sweatshirt  
 sweater  
 suit  
 swimsuit  
 dress  
 shoes



**¿Dónde se puede probar?**  
**¿Cómo me / te queda(n)?**

Where can I try on?  
 How does it (do they) fit (me / you)?

Me / te queda(n)  
 / bien / mal.  
 llevar  
 nuevo, -a

It fits (They fit) me  
 you well / poorly.  
 to wear  
 new

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## The Body

# El cuerpo



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BLOG PARA ESTUDIANTES  
Y PROFESORES DE ESPAÑOL



## Food and Beverages

la cena	dinner
el bistec	beefsteak
la carne	meat
el pescado	fish
el pollo	chicken
la cebolla	onion
los guisantes	peas
las judías verdes	green beans
la lechuga	lettuce
las papas	potatoes
los tomates	tomatoes
las uvas	grapes
las zanahorias	carrots
el arroz	rice
los cereales	grains
los espaguetis	spaghetti
las grasas	fats
la mantequilla	butter
el helado	ice cream
los pasteles	pastries
las bebidas	beverages

## How do you say you are hungry and thirsty?

¿Tienes hambre?  
Tengo hambre.

Are you hungry?  
I'm hungry.

¿Tienes sed?  
Tengo sed.

Are you thirsty?  
I'm thirsty.

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