

Remember your endings for regular verbs in the present tense...

AR		ER		IR	
o	amos	o	emos	o	imos
as	áis	es	éis	es	ís
a	an	e	en	e	en

YOU MUST USE YOUR LINKS ON CONJUGUEMOS A LOT!!!!

Regular verbs (but higher-level / AP level)

-AR verbs

- abordar (to address a topic)
- destacar (to highlight, emphasize)
- fomentar (to promote, encourage)
- lograr (to achieve)
- desarrollar (to develop)
- plantear (to propose, raise an issue) Ellos plantean excelentes ideas.
- cuestionar (to question, challenge)

Note: These are gold for AP writing: El autor plantea que..., La sociedad fomenta...

-ER verbs

- **aprender** (to learn)
- **temer** (to fear)
- **prometer** (to promise)
- **sorprender** (to surprise)
- **depender** (to depend)

-IR verbs

- **asistir** (to attend)
- **consistir** (to consist)
- **insistir** (to insist)
- **ocurrir** (to occur)
- **recibir** (to receive)

[PRACTICE THESE VERBS ON CONJUGUEMOS](#)

[HERE IS A LIST OF ALL THE VERBS CONJUGATED](#)

Stem-changing verbs (e → ie, o → ue, e → i) / These are what we often call shoe or boot verbs. The highlighted vowel changes to ie, ue, or i ONLY in the YO, TU, EL, ELLOS conjugations. The change comes in the last vowel before the ending (ar, er, ir)

- **querer** (to want) – ie / Yo quiero, tú quieres, ella quiere, nosotros queremos, vosotros queréis, ellos quieren.
- **pensar** (to think)--ie
- **entender** (to understand) – ie
- **recordar** (to remember)-- ue
- **volver** (to return)--ue
- **Devolver** (to return something)-- ue / Yo devuelvo el libro a la biblioteca.
- **seguir** (to follow, continue)--i
- **servir** (to serve, be useful)--i
- **empezar** (to begin) – ie
- **preferir** (to prefer) – ie
- **cerrar** (to close) – ie
- **poder** (to be able to) – ue
- **mover** (to move) – ue
- **resolver** (to resolve/solve) – ue
- **pedir** (to ask for/order) – i
- **repetir** (to repeat) – i
- **dormir** (to sleep) – ue

[PRACTICE THE STEM CHANGE VERBS IN CONJUGUEMOS](#)

[SEE ALL THE STEM CHANGE VERBS CONJUGATED ON A DOC](#)

Irregular verbs (present tense irregulars)

- ser (to be)
- estar (to be)
- ir (to go)
- haber (hay) (there is/are). That is how you say there is AND there are: HAY And you only conjugate it in the singular third person...HAY
- Haber–auxilliary verb (to have) THIS you do conjugate
- dar (to give)
- saber (to know facts)
- ver (to see)

[PRACTICE THE IRREGULARS IN THE PRESENT HERE](#)

[SEE THE LIST OF THE VERBS ALL CONJUGATED HERE](#)

“Yo” irregulars (first-person irregular only)

- hacer → yo hago BUT, tú haces, él hace, nosotros hacemos, vosotros hacéis, ellos hacen.
- poner → yo pongo... BUT, tú pones, él pone, etc.
- salir → yo salgo...
- traer → yo traigo...
- caer → (to fall) yo caigo...
- valer → (to be worth) yo valgo...
- conocer → yo conozco...
- Caber (to fit) Yo quepo BUT, tú cabes, él cabe, nosotros cabemos...etc.
- **tener** → yo **tengo** (but: tú tienes, él tiene...)
- **venir** → yo **vengo** (but: tú vienes, él viene...)
- **decir** → yo **digo** (but: tú dices, él dice...)
- **oír** → yo **oigo** (but: tú oyes, él oye...)
- **ver** → yo **veo** (subtle, but still irregular vs. expected *vo*)
- **saber** → yo **sé** (completely irregular form)

[Yo irregulares Presente Conjuguemos practice](#)

[Yo irregulares presente conjugated for you](#)

Verbs with spelling changes (cambios de ortografía) check the list with the written out verbs.

- proteger → yo protejo (the change only with yo), tu proteges, etc.
- dirigir → dirijo (only with yo) tú diriges, etc.
- escoger → escojo (only with yo)
- construir → construyo (not with nosotros and vosotros)
- huir → huyo (not with nosotros and vosotros)
- incluir → incluyo (not in nosotros and vosotros)
- influir → influyo (not in nosotros and vosotros)

There are specific rules for these:

- no three unaccented vowels together (construir, huir, incluir, influir)
- “G” sound next to an e or i is like GUT but next to an a or o is like HUT (you want to keep the same sound of the original verb as you conjugate, so, change the spelling)

Reflexive verbs (very AP-relevant) learn these as vocab. Know what they mean....

- darse cuenta de (to realize)-- yo me doy cuenta, tú te das cuenta...SUPER IMPORTANT
- quejarse de (to complain about)

- enfrentarse a (to confront)
- adaptarse a (to adapt to)--- yo me adapto, tú te adaptas.....
- convertirse en (to become)
- acostumbrarse a (to get used to)
- preocuparse por (to worry about)
- Divertirse (to have fun) Super important** Yo me divierto...

Verbs like “gustar” (indirect object structure—VERY DIFFERENT STRUCTURE). A MI ME _____

A TI TE _____. A ELLA LE _____. The verb is typically conjugated with or without an “n”. Gusta (for a singular thing that is liked) OR GUSTAN (for a plural thing that is liked). See below for examples.

1. gustar (to like) — A mí me gusta el español. A mi me gustan los libros.
2. encantar (to love)-- A ti te gusta el libro. A ti te gustan los libros.
3. interesar (to interest)--- A ella le gusta la película. A ella le gustan las películas.
4. importar (to matter)-- A nosotros nos importa estudiar. A nosotros nos importan las ideas.
5. molestar (to bother)
6. faltar (to lack, be missing)
7. quedar (to have left / to fit)

1. I like chocolate. A MI ME GUSTA EL CHOCOLATE.
2. We love books. A NOSOTROS NOS GUSTAN LOS LIBROS.
3. They are bothered by noise. A ELLOS LES MOLESTA EL RUIDO.

Formula:

A MI ME _____

A TI TE _____

A EL (ELLA, USTED) LE _____

A NOSOTROS NOS _____

A VOSOTROS OS _____

A ELLOS (ELLAS, USTEDES) LES _____

CHECK YOURSELF. CAN YOU SAY IN SPANISH:

1. I close the door. _____
2. They always resolve the problem. _____
3. That company promotes good ideas. _____
4. You all receive lots of letters. _____
5. I am worth a lot. _____

6. I don't fit in this chair. _____
7. I realize that. _____
8. You all love chocolate. _____
9. She is bothered by spiders. _____ arañas.
10. I sleep 8 hours every night. _____