

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Hora: \_\_\_\_\_ BM3 Review #3 (Unidad 6)

Unidad 6-1

**Positive tú commands**

What form of the verb do we use to create a positive tú command? e'l, ella, ud

Write the positive tú command for: escribir - escribe filmar - filma

We learned about 8 irregular positive tú commands. (Hint: Think of a movie star from *Fast and Furious*)

Write the meaning of each verb and list the irregular tú command.

Infinitive form	English meaning	Irregular tú command
venir	to come	Ven
decir	to say / tell	di
salir	to leave	Sal
hacer	to do / make	haz
tener	to have	ten
ir	to go	ve
poner	to put	pon
ser	to be	se

**Positive tú commands with pronouns**

Remember -When using a pronoun with a positive command, it goes AFTER the verb (attached on the end).

Ex: Eat the hamburger. = Come la hamburguesa. → Eat it. = Cómela.

\*Note the accent on the 3rd to last vowel because we added something to the end of the verb & changed the stress pattern.

Try this one: Edit the script. = Edita el guillón. → Edit it. = Edítalo

**Negative tú commands**

\*These are formed in a similar pattern to the Ud/Uds. Commands.

Remember the pattern? 1) Put verb in the yo 2) Drop the o 3) Add opposite endings and you're good to go!

What are the endings for negative tú commands? -ar verbs → es -er/-ir verbs → as

Write the negative tú command for: escribir - No escribas filmar - No filmas

\*Verbs ending in -gar, -car, and -zar will have spelling changes for negative tú commands!

What are these changes? (you should know these by now!) g → gu c → qu z → c

List the **5 irregular negative tú commands**:

Dar (to give)	Ir (to go)	Ser (to be)	Estar (to be)	Saber (to know)
No <u>des</u>	No <u>vayas</u>	No <u>seas</u>	No <u>estés</u>	No <u>sepas</u>

**Negative tú commands with pronouns**

Pronouns go BEFORE the verb when using negative commands.

Ex: Don't eat the hamburger. = No comas la hamburguesa. → Don't eat it. = No la comas.

Try this one: Don't watch the movie. = No veas la película. → Don't watch it. = No la veas

**Práctica** - Write each verb in the correct tú command form.

Verb	POSITIVE tú commands	NEGATIVE tú commands
1. Hacer	<u>Haz</u>	<u>No hagas</u>
2. Tener	<u>Ten</u>	<u>No tengas</u>
3. Poner	<u>Pon</u>	<u>No pongas</u>
4. Escucharla	<u>Escúchala</u>	<u>No la escuches</u>
5. Traerlo	<u>Tráelo</u>	<u>No lo traigas</u>

Unidad 6-2

Subjunctive verbs

1. What is the subjunctive? Mood (not a verb tense!)
2. How many moods do we have in Spanish? 3 List them Imperative, Indicative, Subjunctive
3. We use the subjunctive to Express hope, opinions, etc.

List the verbs endings for present tense subjunctive.

-ar verbs

e	emos
es	éis
e	en

-er/-ir verbs

a	amos
as	áis
a	an

Basic subjunctive pattern:

Put the verb in the Yo. Drop the O. Add the opposite endings and you are good to go!!!!

Irregular patterns:

1. -gar, -car, -zar verbs - Remember that verbs with these endings have the spelling change in ALL 6 forms!
2. What is the pattern for -ar/-er verbs with a stem change? (what shape does it make on the chart?) Boat
3. What is the pattern for an -ir verb with a stem change? Boat with a Ball
4. What is the acronym to remember the irregular verbs? (Hint: You should help your mom or dad wash these!) DISHES

Examples - Provide 1 example of each type of irregular verb!

1. Pagar - to pay (-gar, -car, -zar)

pague	paguemos
pagues	paguéis
pague	paguen

2. Pensar - to think (-ar or -er stem change)

piense	piensemos
pienses	pienseis
piense	piensen

3. dormir - to sleep (-ir stem change)

duerma	durmamos
duermas	durmáis
duerma	duerman

4. estar - to be (Irregular - DISHES)

esté	estemos
estés	estéis
esté	estén

+

Practice.

1. Ojalá que mis hermanas paguen mi comida en el restaurante. (pagar, poder)
2. Ojalá que Javier piense que el concierto es bueno. (hablar, pensar)
3. Ojalá que yo duerma mucho durante el verano. (dormir, preferir)
4. Ojalá que nosotros empecemos a estudiar para el examen. (empezar, hablar)
5. Ojalá que tú vayas a la playa en el verano. (dar, ir)