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The main form of the verb is called the infinitive. The infinitive consists of two parts: the ending and the stem. The ending is the last two letters. There are only three different endings: -ar, -er, and -ir. The stem is everything else, except the ending.hablar: ending = ar, stem = habl comer: ending = er, stem = com vivir: ending = ir, stem = vivSome spanish verbs are called stem-changers because when they are conjugated, the stem changes in a predictable way. In one group of stem-changing verbs, the letter e in the stem changes to ie in all but the nosotros and vosotros forms. This particular type of stem-changing verb is found in all three verb types.cerraryo cierro tú cierras él, ella, Ud. cierranosotros/as cerramos vosotros/as cerráisellos, ellas, Uds. cierranFor a more complete discussion of verbs that change e:ie click here.Here are some common e:ie stem-changing verbs.acertar to manage toadvertir to alertatender to attend toatravesar to crosscalentar to heatcerrar to closecomenzar to beginconfesar to confessconvertir to convertdefender to defenddespertar to wake updivertir to amuseempezar to beginencender to lightentender to understandenterrar to buryfregar to scrubherir to injurehervir to boilmentir to liemerendar to have lunchnegar to denypensar to thinkperder to losepreferir to preferquerer to wantregar to watersugerir to suggesttemblar to trembletender to spread overtropezar to stumble onverter to spill In this Spanish grammar lesson you will learn about the e to ie stem changing verbs present tense conjugation.In this lesson you will learn about:how e to ie stem changing verbs are conjugated in Spanishhow e to ie stem changing verbs are used in sentences in Spanishhow you can quiz yourself on the e to ie stem changing verbs present tense conjugationhow you can practice with flashcards on the e to ie stem changing verbs present tense conjugationhow and why you should use the courses of Language Atlas to learn SpanishPlease refer to the Spanish A1 Page to get a better overview of Spanish grammar, if you are curious about how this fits in the overall structure of Spanish A1.By the end of the lesson you will know all about the e to ie stem changing verbs! E to IE Stem Changing Verbs Present Tense Conjugation Tablepensar (to think)perder (to lose)mentir (to lie)yopiensopierdomientotúpiensaspierdesmientesél/ella/ustedpiensapierdemientenosotros/nosotraspensamosperdemosmentimosvosotros/vosotraspensáisperdéismentísellos/ellas/ustedespiensanpierdenmientenAs you can see, in these verbs the -e changes to an –ie in the yo/tú/él/ellos forms. Here's a list of common e to ie stem changing verbs:acertarto guess, get rightadvertirto advise, warncerrarto close, shutcomenzarto begin, commenceconfesarto confessconsentirto consentconvertirto convertdefenderto defendempezarto beginencenderto light, kindleentenderto understandfregarto scrub/wash dishesherviro boilmentirto lie, tell a lienegarto denypensar (en)to think (about)perderto losepreferirto preferquererto want, wishreferirto refersentirto feel sorry, regretsugerirto suggesttemblarto trembletropezar (con)to stumble, bump intoThis section of the lesson on the e to ie stem changing verbs present tense conjugation is about seeing the verbs in action.This is valuable because you can improve your understanding of the e to ie stem changing verbs present tense conjugation through examples.The sentences are ordered by verb ending and subject pronoun.pensarYo pienso que es fascinante. I think it's fascinating.recomendarLo recomiendo. I recommend it.pensarQuisiera saber lo que tú piensas. I'd like to know what you think.calentarSi tú calientas hielo, se derrite .If you heat ice, it melts.pensarNo es tan difícil como usted piensa. It is not as difficult as you think.cerrarElla cierra la puerta. She closes the door.pensarNosotros pensamos en palabras e imágenes. We think in words and images.recomendarNosotros no lo recomendamos. We do not recommend it.pensar¿Qué pensáis vosotros de mi idea? What do you think about my idea?empezar¿Por qué empezáis vosotros ya? Why are you starting already?pensarEllos piensan que su idioma es el más lindo del mundo. They think that their language is the most beautiful in the world.comenzarLas clases comienzan el lunes. Classes start on Monday.perderYo nunca pierdo. O gano o aprendo. I never lose. I either win or learn.perderDe cualquier manera, tú pierdes. Either way, you lose.encenderLa luz roja se enciende en caso de peligro. The red lamp lights up in case of danger.perderDe esta manera nosotros perdemos mucho tiempo. In this way we lose a lot of time.defender¡Vosotros defendéis la portería con gran velocidad! You defend the goal with great speed!encenderLas luces se encienden cuando das una palmada. The lights turn on when you clap your hands.mentir¿Usted cree que yo miento? Do you think I'm lying?sugerir¿Qué sugieres tú? What do you suggest?hervirElla hierve agua para lavarse el pelo. She boils water to wash her hair.sugerirCarlos me sugiere que visite el museo. Carlos suggests I visit the museum.mentirNosotros dos sabemos que vosotros dos mentís. The two of us know that the two of you are lying.hervirEllas hierven agua para el té. They boil water for tea.Quiz Yourself on the E to IE Stem Changing Verbs Present Tense ConjugationIt's not enough to just read this lesson.You should test your knowledge to see if you really understood everything, and to be able to repeat the material.At the end of every lesson you can do a small test.You will see the sentences of the previous chapter. It is up to you to give the correct answer. You will either need to fill in the blanks, choose the correct multiple choice option, or both. Once you are done the correct answer will be shown.You can redo the quiz as many times as you want!Using flashcards is an absolute necessity when it comes to learning a language!It is the best way to memorize what you learn, you can personalize your progression because it adapts to your actions, and all flashcards have audio to improve your hearing and pronunciation.Please read our article on how to learn a new language for more information on flashcards and the best way to learn a new language.There are two ways to practice with Flashcards for this lesson.Anki The Flashcards in our CoursesAnki is a free software with which you can create and practice flashcards.After you have downloaded Anki for free, you can get our Spanish A1 Anki Deck.This Anki Deck contains 3,084 flashcards with which you can practice absolutely everything for Spanish A1. All the flashcards have text, images, explanations, and audio.You can also use our courses that have flashcards integrated alongside lessons with audio, quizzes and much more!However, I am sure you are wondering, what are your courses, and why should I take them? Have you ever wondered what the best way is to learn a new language?I have been learning languages for over 20+ years and I was always frustrated with books, courses, and classes that I had tried.It never really seemed to work for me.I wanted to learn a language in the most effective and efficient way, and there was nothing out there for me.So I thought, "why not make something myself?".Using my experience and by doing research I created Language Atlas, a platform where people can learn French and Spanish in the most effective and efficient way.I created free lessons and quizzes so that there would always be a easy and accessible way for people to learn or brush up on their language skills.However, I also created courses that are much more comprehensive and in-depth.These courses are easy to follow, clear, and allow you to become fluent in the most effective and efficient way.The courses of Language Atlas have:800+ Lessons with audio 800+ Quizzes 10,000 Flashcards with explanations, images, and audio A gamified way of learning a new language A vibrant community (including support from me)You can register for free and try the French A0/A1 and Spanish A0/A1 Courses for free!This includes over 60 lessons and quizzes, 500 flashcards that adapt to how you learn, and access to the community (including support from me).All you have to do is study 30 minutes a day and you will be fluent in no time!Don't miss out – register for free and start learning! Today we're going to take a look at one of the first concepts in Spanish grammar you'll need to master – stem changes. And no, unfortunately – we're not talking about flowers. We're talking about changes that some verbs undergo when you are conjugating them. The good news is — it's not complicated at all! This should be a pretty simple topic that you'll be able to understand right away. The bad news – it does take a bit of memorization and hard work. But then again, all languages take plenty of work, so that's okay! In this article, we'll go over absolutely everything you need to learn about these changing verbs in Spanish so that you can start using them automatically like a native. ¡A practicar! The first thing we need to work on is reviewing conjugation. Since that is the basis of this whole concept, we'll give it a quick review. Remember that normal verbs need to change when they are referring to different people. This happens in English, too! In English, you would say things like "I eat", but "He eats". That change is called conjugation. However in Spanish, there are many more regular conjugations, and the verbs ending in -AR, -ER, and -IR all have different changes. Here's a quick review of regular verb conjugations. So keep these normal conjugated endings in mind because you'll need to use them, plus some irregular stem changes. Need more help with regular verb conjugations? Check out our full guide on Spanish Regular Verb Conjugations So now that we've mentioned how to conjugate, the next step is to figure out what the stem is for these irregular verbs. Basically, the stem is the base part of the word without the ending. So in the verb tener, the stem is ten, and the ER is the ending. Now when we talk about stem changes, we're referring to a vowel change in the main part of the verb. Now let's take a deeper look into these changing verbs in Spanish. In the present tense, stem-changing verbs are often called boot verbs because of the pattern of stem-changing that occurs. If you look at the stem-changing verbs conjugation tables, everything except for Nosotros and Vosotros forms has a stem change. So the verbs form the shape of a boot when looking at the chart. In Spanish, these stem-changing verbs are referred to as Verbos radicales. Maybe that sounds a little bit more dramatic than "boot verbs", but it's another way to look at it! So now, let's go over the basic types of stem-changing verbs so we can put these "radical" changes in categories. The first major type of stem change for Spanish verbs in the present tense is from E to IE. This means that the letter E in the syllable before the ending changes to the letters IE. The most common example of this stem-changing category is the word Querer (To want / To love) Singular Present Tense Plural Present Tense Yo quiero Nosotros queremos Tú quieres Vosotros queréis Él / Ella / Usted quiere Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes quieren So the E in the stem changes to an IE in the conjugations for Yo, Tú, Él, and Ellos. This is the most common stem-changing verb form, so it's important to remember this one. In fact, many of the most common verbs in Spanish are E to IE stem-changing verbs. Here is a list of other verbs that follow this pattern as well: Pensar – To think Empezar – To start Comenzar – To start Cerrar – To close Despertar – To wake up Negar – To deny Apretar – To tighten Recomendar – To recommend Sentarse – To sit down Perder – To lose Defender – To defend Entender – To understand Encender – To light Convertir – To convert Mentir – To lie Preferir – To prefer Sentir – To feel Sugerir – To suggest And this isn't even a complete list! As you can see, though, you can have AR, ER, and IR verbs follow this pattern, so there's no limitation. You may have also noticed that many basic words are stem-changing verbs. If you think about it, this makes sense. Since the words that are the most common tend to be the most irregular, the simple words often have stem changes! Now let's move on to the next type of stem-changing verbs in Spanish. Jugar is actually the only verb that has this type of stem change, so you're in luck! Once you memorize how to do the stem change for this verb, you don't even need to apply it to anything else. This verb has its stem changed from U to UE according to this chart: Singular Present Tense Plural Present Tense Yo juego Nosotros jugamos Tú juegas Vosotros jugáis Él / Ella / Usted juega Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes juegan This next stem change is actually pretty similar to the last one you just saw. The only difference here is that there are multiple verbs that follow this pattern. Verbs like Dormir have the infinitive stem change from the letter O to a UE like this: Singular Present Tense Plural Present Tense Yo duermo Nosotros dormimos Tú duermes Vosotros dormís Él / Ella / Usted duerme Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes duermen This is something you'll see quite often, and with some pretty basic vocabulary. So the earlier you learn this type of stem-changing verb conjugation, the better. To help you out, here is a list of other verbs with a UE change. Morir – To die Poder – To be able Volver – To return Soler – To tend to do something Mover – To move Llover – To rain Doler – To hurt Remover – To stir Costar – To cost Acordar – To remember Probar – To try Comprobar – To check Renovar – To renew Soñar – To dream Oler – To smell* Note that on this last one, Oler is an extra-irregular verb, since it will change from O to HUE. So you get Yo huelo, tú hueles, etc. And once again, this isn't a comprehensive list of stem-changing verbs conjugated this way, in fact, there are many more verbs in Spanish that function like this. So keep your eye out and be wary of the letter O the syllable before the verb ending. This last one is not as common as some of the other stem-changing verbs in Spanish, but it still is important to watch out for them. Here, the letter E changes to a letter I in the present tense. Singular Present Tense Plural Present Tense Yo sirvo Nosotros servimos Tú sirves Vosotros servís Él / Ella / Usted sirve Ellos / Ellas / Ustedes sirven So in these cases, the E changes to an I. These ones can be tricky because you have to remember that it changes to an I, not an IE, like in the other category of stem-changing verbs. Some other examples of E to I stem-changing verbs in Spanish are: Medir – To measure Competir – To compete Impedir – To impede Repetir – To repeat Vestir – To dress Derretir – To melt Despedir – To say goodbye Rendir – To give up The good thing is that this type of stem-changing verb has a pattern! Notice that only IR verbs follow this type of stem change. This is a key factor to notice since it will really help you with your vocabulary memorization skills. Image by Markus Winkler via Unsplash Now here is the big question – how do you identify Spanish stem-changing verbs? Unfortunately, the short answer is: memorization. There isn't really one key trick you can do to remember which verbs follow a regular pattern of conjugation and which ones have a stem change. Just like other types of irregular verbs, the only thing you can do is try and memorize them. There are some basic patterns you can pay attention to that might help you, but there's no guarantee. For example, many words, like the verb Repetir, that are IR verbs and have an E will be stem-changing. Unfortunately, there's no clear rule on how to conjugate this Spanish verb, since this fits the category for both E to I and E to IE verbs. The best thing you can do is to pay special attention to these stem-changing verbs in the present tense and try using memorization techniques like flashcards. Another great technique to learn is to challenge yourself to work on one category of verb at a time so you don't get so overwhelmed. By learning them little by little, you'll be better able to handle all of this memorization. Don't forget – the best way to learn a language is by practicing! If you want to get some first-hand experience using these stem-changing verbs in Spanish, check out how to get the most of our Spanish Conversation Classes. If you have a stem-changing verb in the present tense, most likely it is also a stem-changing verb in the present subjunctive and, possibly, in the preterite tense. For example, Querer in the present subjunctive is Yo quiera, tú quieras, etc. Then, in the preterite it's Yo quise, tú quisiste, etc. So if a verb is a stem-changing verb in the present indicative, the same type of change will occur in the present subjunctive. That's easy enough to remember the rule for these stem-changing verbs in Spanish. However, for the preterite, sometimes you can get the same type of stem change, but sometimes it's just completely different. For example, the verb Servir is E to I in the present tense. Yo sirvo, tú sirves, él sirve. (present indicative) Yo sirva, tú sirvas, él sirva. (present subjunctive) Yo serví, tú serviste, él sirvió. (preterite) Here you can see that the same patterns occur for the subjunctive tense, but only the third person is conjugated as a stem-changing form for the preterite. For the rest of the cases, it functions like any of the regular verbs in that tense. This is a common pattern for IR verbs (Preferir, Repetir, etc.), but this is by no means a firm rule. For example, Mentir is an I to IE verb in the present, but the third person preterite is also Mintió. The takeaway here is: Stem-changing verbs in the present indicative follow the same pattern for the present subjunctive. Stem-changing verbs in the present indicative are Red Flags for the preterite. Image by Julia M Cameron via Pexels Had enough irregularities yet? Stem-changing verbs in Spanish can be pretty tough for beginners at first, but like everything, La práctica hace el maestro (practice makes perfect). The best way to tackle these first is to first, accept them for the way there are. Sometimes languages just do weird things and you just have to go with it. And secondly, keep practicing! The more you work on it, the quicker these conjugations will become automatic in your head. And one day, you'll wonder why you ever found it difficult in the first place. So if you're ready to start putting stem-changing verbs into practice, go ahead and sign up for a free private class or a 7-day free trial of our group classes so you can show us what you got! Irregular - (e) changes to (ie) Quiz 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of preferir. Say the sentence. Example: Yo _____ ir en la mañana. - I prefer to go in the morning. Answer: Yo prefiero ir en la mañana. 1. ¿ _____ un carro de dos puertas? Do you all prefer a car with two doors? 2. _____ un carro de cuatro puertas. We prefer a car with four doors. 3. Ella _____ el carro rojo. She prefers the red car. 4. _____ la casa grande. You prefer the big house. 5. Ellos _____ comer ensalada. They prefer to eat salad. 6. ¿Qué modelo _____ usted? Which model do you prefer? 7. ¿ _____ usted trabajar solo? Do you prefer to work alone? 8. _____ el bocadillo sin lechuga. I prefer the sandwich without lettuce. 9._____ pan integral. I prefer whole wheat bread. 10.Él _____ los zapatos negros. He prefers the black shoes. 1. ¿ Prefiere un carro de dos puertas? 2. Preferimos un carro de cuatro puertas. 3. Ella prefiere el carro rojo. 4. Prefieres la casa grande. 5. Ellos prefieren comer ensalada. 6. ¿Qué modelo prefiere usted? 7. ¿ Prefiere usted trabajar solo? 8. Prefiero el bocadillo sin lechuga. 9. Prefiero pan integral. 10. Él prefiere los zapatos negros. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb empezar. Say the sentence. Example: Yo _____ la universidad en agosto. - I begin college in August. Answer: Yo empiezo la universidad en agosto. 1. Él _____ el juego a las 3:00 PM. He starts the game at 3:00 PM. 2. ¿Cuándo _____ ? When do I start? 3. El curso _____ el lunes. The course starts on Monday. 4. La escuela _____ en agosto. School begins in August. 5. Nosotros _____ a jugar tenis el martes. We begin playing tennis on Tuesday. 6. Ellos _____ sus vacaciones en septiembre. They begin their vacation in September. 7. El otoño _____ en octubre. Fall begins in October. 8. El show _____ a medianoche. The show begins at midnight. 9. Cuándo _____ tus juegos?? When do you start your games?? 10. Juan _____ mañana. Juan begins tomorrow. 1. Él empieza el juego a las 3:00 PM. 2. ¿Cuándo empiezo? 3. El curso empieza el lunes. 4. La escuela empieza en agosto. 5. Nosotros empezamos a jugar tenis el martes. 6. Ellos empiezan sus vacaciones en septiembre. 7. El otoño empieza en octubre. 8. El show empieza a medianoche. 9. Cuando empiezas tus juegos?? 10. Juan empieza mañana. Answers 1 Quiz 2 Answers 2 ExplanationThe correct answer is "quiero" because "quiero" is the first person singular form of the verb "querer" in present tense. It means "I want" in English. Correct Answer Explanation Preferir is a Spanish verb that means "to prefer." It is used to express a choice or a preference for one thing over another. It does not mean "to lose," "to close," or "to understand." Therefore, the correct answer is "to prefer." ExplanationThe correct answer is "piensa" because it is the correct conjugation of the verb "pensar" in the third person singular form. In Spanish, when conjugating regular -ar verbs like "pensar" in the present tense, we add -a to the stem for the third person singular form. Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "to close". "Cerrar" is a Spanish verb that means to shut or close something. ExplanationThe correct answer is "entienden" because it is the conjugated form of the verb "entender" in the third person plural (ellos/ellas/ustedes). This indicates that the subject "los estudiantes" (the students) understand something. ExplanationThe correct answer is "entiendes" because it is the conjugated form of the verb "entender" in the second person singular form. In Spanish, verbs change their endings depending on the subject pronoun and tense. In this case, "tú" is the subject pronoun for the second person singular, and the present tense conjugation of "entender" for "tú" is "entiendes." ExplanationThe correct answer is "queremos" because "nosotras" is the feminine form of "we" in Spanish, and the verb "querer" means "to want". In Spanish, the verb "querer" conjugated for "nosotras" in the present tense is "queremos". Correct Answer Explanation The word "querer" in Spanish translates to "to want" in English. This means that when someone uses the word "querer" in a sentence, they are expressing a desire or a wish for something. It does not mean "to understand," "to begin," or "to prefer." Therefore, the correct answer is "to want." Correct Answer merendamos ExplanationThe correct answer is "merendamos." In Spanish, the verb "merendar" means "to have a snack" or "to have a light meal." The subject "nosotras" indicates that the action is being performed by a group of females. In the present tense, the conjugation of "merendar" for the first-person plural (we) is "merendamos." Therefore, "merendamos" is the correct conjugation for the given subject and verb. ExplanationThe correct answer is "prefieren" because it is the conjugated form of the verb "preferir" in the present tense for the subject "ustedes". In Spanish, "preferir" means "to prefer", and when conjugated for "ustedes", it becomes "prefieren". ExplanationThe correct answer is "pierden" because it is the correct conjugation of the verb "perder" in the third person plural form. In Spanish, when referring to teams, we use the third person plural pronoun "ellos" (they) to indicate that the subject is a group of people. Therefore, we conjugate the verb "perder" to match the subject and use "pierden" to indicate that the teams are losing. ExplanationThe correct answer is "quieren" because "Ellas" is the plural form of "ella" which means "they" in English. The verb "querer" means "to want" and when conjugated for the third person plural, it becomes "quieren". Therefore, "Ellas (querer) = quieren" translates to "They (want) = they want" in English. Correct Answer Explanation The verb "pensar" in Spanish means "to think". It is used to express the action of using one's mind to consider or reflect on something. It is not related to the meanings "to prefer" or "to have a snack". Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer for this question is "to understand". The word "entender" in Spanish means to comprehend or to grasp the meaning of something. It is used to express the understanding of a concept or idea. Therefore, out of the given options, "to understand" is the most suitable translation for "entender". ExplanationThe correct answer is "pensamos" because it is the conjugated form of the verb "pensar" in the first person plural (we) in the present tense. ExplanationThe correct answer is "prefiere." In Spanish, the verb "preferir" means "to prefer." The subject of the sentence, "La Señora Ricardo," is a singular female, so the correct conjugation of the verb in the present tense is "prefiere." This means that she prefers something, although the sentence does not specify what that something is. ExplanationThe correct answer for this question is "prefieren". In Spanish, the verb "preferir" means "to prefer". When conjugating this verb in the present tense for the subject "los chicos" (which means "the boys"), we use the third person plural form "prefieren". This form matches the subject and is the correct conjugation for this sentence. Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "to begin." "Empezar" is a Spanish verb that translates to "to begin" in English. It does not mean "to think," "to lose," or "to understand." Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "to lose" because "perder" is a verb in Spanish that means to no longer have something or someone, or to be unable to find or locate something or someone. It does not mean to close, to begin, or to understand. ExplanationThe correct answer is "pierde". In Spanish, "pierde" is the present tense form of the verb "perder", which means "to lose". The sentence "El equipo pierde" translates to "The team loses" in English. ExplanationThe correct answer is "empieza" because it is the correct conjugation of the verb "empezar" in the third person singular form. In Spanish, verbs change their endings depending on the subject and tense. In this case, "empieza" is the present tense form of the verb "empezar" when referring to "la clase" (the class) as the subject. ExplanationThe correct answer is "meriendan" because it is the correct conjugation of the verb "merendar" for the subject "las chicas" in the present tense. In Spanish, when conjugating verbs, the ending of the verb changes depending on the subject. In this case, "las chicas" is a plural subject, so the verb ending also needs to be plural, which is "-an" in this case. Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "to have a snack". The verb "merendar" in Spanish specifically refers to the action of having a snack or light meal between main meals. It is commonly used in Spanish-speaking countries to describe the act of eating something small and usually sweet or savory in the afternoon or evening. Therefore, "to have a snack" is the most accurate translation for "merendar". ExplanationThe correct answer is "cierran" because it is the conjugated form of the verb "cerrar" in the third person plural form. In this sentence, "Carmen y tú" is the subject, and when conjugated in the present tense, the verb "cerrar" takes the form "cierran". Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Dec 26, 2023 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Dec 26, 2023 Quiz Edited byProProfs Editorial Team Please send comments or report errors by clicking here.© 1997–2025 Study Languages, LLC. All Rights Reserved. This oral exercise is on 'e' to 'ie' stem changing verbs. To study the topic that this exercise is for, see the lesson, Stem-Changing Verbs: e:ie. You will be given an English sentence and a Spanish verb in parenthesis. Try to translate the sentence into Spanish using the provided verb, knowing that it involves a 'e' to 'ie' stem change. Then swipe left or click on 'continue' to check your answer and practice your pronunciation. The speaker in this exercise is from Spain. Notes: The written lesson is below. Links to quizzes, tests, etc. are to the left.Remember, there are three types of infinitives: -ar, -er, -ir. Infinitives are made up of two parts: the ending and the stem. In the following examples, the stem is underlined and the ending is in bold.hablar comer vivirWith regular verbs, the stem stays the same, and the ending changes as they are conjugated.hablocomovivohablascomesviveshablacomevivehablamoscomemosvivimoshabláiscoméisvivíshablancomenvivenWith some verbs, the stem also changes when you conjugate them. In the present tense, there are three groups of stem-changing verbs:o:ue e:ie e:iWith the second group of stem-changing verbs, the letter e in the stem changes to ie in all forms except the nosotros and vosotros.cerrarcierro cierras cierracerramos cerráiscierranHere's another e:ie stem changing verb. Compare it to the regular verb comer. Notice that the endings are the same for regular verbs and stem-changing verbs.entender (e:ie) comer (regular -er verb)entiendo comoentiendes comesentiende comeentendemos comemosentendéis coméisentienden comenHere's another e:ie stem-changing verb. Notice how the stem doesn't change in the nosotros and vosotros forms.mentir (e:ie)miento mientes mientementimos mentísmientenHere is a list of common e:ie stem-changing verbs.acertar to guess, get rightencender to light, kindleadvertir to advise, warnentender to understandcerrar to close, shutfregar to scrub, wash dishescomenzar to beginhervir to boilconfesar to confessmentir to lieconsentir to consentnegar to denyconvertir to convertpensar (en) to think aboutdefender to defendperder to loseempezar to beginpreferir to preferLet's add a flashcard for e:ie stem-changers:Verb FlashcardsComplete Liste:ie stem-changers (cerrar)cierro cierras cierra cerramos cerráis cierran(comenzar, empezar, entender, pensar, perder, preferir) All forms have an E that changes to IE except...?

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