



Infinitives (p. 32)

- The most basic form of a verb is an infinitive.
- In English, infinitives have the word "to" in front of them such as to walk or to swim.
- In Spanish, infinitives end in -ar (nadar), -er (leer), or -ir (escribir).

A. Look at each infinitive below and underline its ending. Follow the model.

Modelo patinar

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. escribir - to write | 4. esquiar - to ski | 7. leer - to read |
| 2. nadar - to swim | 5. usar - to use | 8. jugar - to play |
| 3. correr - to run | 6. dibujar - to draw | 9. ver - to watch |

B. Now, write the infinitive in the correct column of the chart. Is it an -ar verb, -er verb, or -ir verb? The first one has been done for you.

-ar verbs	-er verbs	-ir verbs
patinar	correr	escribir
nadar	leer	
esquiar	ver	
usar		
dibujar		
jugar		

C. Complete the sentences with infinitives from part A to express what you like and don't like to do. (answers may vary.)

1. Me gusta dibujar y escribir. (I like to draw and to write.)
2. No me gusta ver la tele. (I don't like to watch TV.)
3. Me gusta mucho esquiar. (I like to ski a lot.)

When using "me gusta" or "no me gusta" your verb will always stay infinitive.

Negatives (p. 36)

- To make an English sentence negative, you usually use the word "not": *I do not like to sing.*
- To make a Spanish sentence negative, you usually put **no** in front of the verb or expression: **No me gusta cantar.**
- To answer a Spanish question negatively, you often use **no** twice: *¿Te gusta bailar? No, no me gusta.*
- To say that you do not like something at all, you add the word **nada**: *No, no me gusta nada.*
- To say you don't like either of two choices, use **ni... ni**: *No me gusta ni correr ni practicar deportes.*

A. Look at the sentences and circle only the *negative* words you see. Some sentences do not have negative words. Follow the model. (*Hint*: There should be eight words circled.)

Modelo **No** me gusta cantar.

- ¿Te gusta bailar? *Do you like to dance?*
- No**, **no** me gusta bailar. *No, I don't like to dance.*
- ¿Te gusta patinar? *Do you like to skate?*
- No**, **no** me gusta **nada**. *No, I don't like it at all.*
- No** me gusta **ni** bailar **ni** patinar. *I don't like to dance nor do I like to skate.*

B. You circled three different negative words in part A above. What are they? Write them on the lines.

no nada ni... ni

C. Use the negative words **no**, **ni**, and **nada** to complete the following conversation.

ELENA: Enrique, ¿te gusta escuchar música?

ENRIQUE: No, no me gusta.

ELENA: ¿Te gusta bailar?

ENRIQUE: No, no me gusta bailar.

ELENA: No te gusta ni escuchar música ni bailar. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?

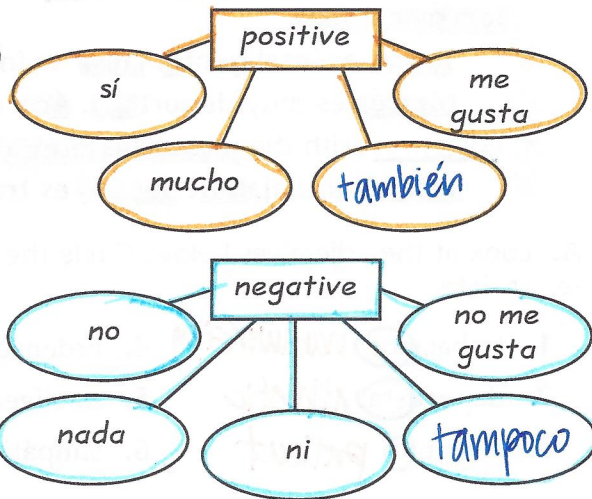
ENRIQUE: ¡Me gusta ver la tele!

ELENA: ¡Uy, no me gusta nada!

Expressing agreement or disagreement (p. 38)

- To agree with what another person likes, use a mí también:
 - Me gusta patinar. *I like to skate.*
 - A mí también. *We too.*
- To agree with what another person dislikes, use a mí tampoco:
 - No me gusta cantar. *I don't like to sing.*
 - A mí tampoco. *We neither.*

A. The word web shows positive (agreement) words and negative (disagreement) words that you have learned. Look at the sample conversation, paying attention to the words también and tampoco. One of these two words is positive and one is negative. Write each word in the correct circle of the word web.



JUAN: A mí me gusta correr.
 ANA: A mí también.
 JUAN: No me gusta cantar.
 ANA: A mí tampoco.

B. Now, complete the following exchanges with either también or tampoco.
we too. we neither.

- JORGE: A mí me gusta mucho dibujar.
 SUSANA: A mí también.
- LUIS: No me gusta nada hablar por teléfono.
 MARCOS: A mí tampoco.
- OLIVIA: A mí no me gusta ni bailar ni correr.
 ALBERTO: A mí tampoco.
- NATALIA: Me gusta esquiar. ¿Y a ti?
 JAVIER: A mí también.
- SARA: A mí no me gusta trabajar.
 PABLO: A mí tampoco.
- LORENA: Me gusta mucho montar en bicicleta. ¿Y a ti?
 MARTA: A mí también.

C. Look back at the exchanges in **part B** above. Put a plus (+) next to the exchange if it is positive. Put a minus (-) next to it if it is negative.



Adjectives (p. 55)

* Adjectives must agree with subject of sentence.

- Words that describe people and things are called **adjectives**.
- Most Spanish adjectives have two forms: **masculine** (ends in **-o** like **simpático**) and **feminine** (ends in **-a** like **estudiosa**).
- **Masculine adjectives** are used with **masculine nouns**: **Tomás es simpático.**
- **Feminine adjectives** are used with **feminine nouns**: **Luisa es estudiosa.**
- **Adjectives that end in -e and -ista** may be used with either masculine or feminine nouns:
Tomás es inteligente. Luisa es inteligente también.
Marcos es muy deportista. Ana es muy deportista también.
- **Adjectives with the masculine form -dor** have **-dora** as the feminine form:
Juan es trabajador. Susana es trabajadora también.

A. Look at the adjectives below. Circle the ending of the adjective: -o, -a, -or, -ora, -e, or -ista.

- trabajador **hardworking**
- deportista **athletic**
- paciente **patient**
- ordenada **organized**
- inteligente **intelligent**
- simpática **nice**
- trabajadora **hardworking**
- sociable **sociable**
- estudiosa **studious**

B. Now, organize the adjectives from part A by writing them in the chart under the correct column heading. One has been done for you.

Masculine endings		Feminine endings		Masculine or feminine	
-o	-or	-a	-ora	-e	-ista
	trabajador	ordenada	trabajadora	paciente	deportista
estudioso		simpática		inteligente	
				sociable	

C. Now look at the following sentences. Write M next to the sentences where the adjective is masculine. Write F next to the sentences where the adjective is feminine. Write E next to the sentences where the adjective could be either masculine or feminine.

- F 1. Yo soy muy simpática.
- M 2. Tú eres muy estudioso.
- M 3. Tú eres muy ordenado.
- F 4. Yo soy muy trabajadora.
- E 5. Yo soy muy inteligente.
- M 6. Tú eres muy trabajador.
- E 7. Yo soy muy paciente.
- E 8. Yo soy muy deportista.
- F 9. Tú eres muy reservada.
- E 10. Tú eres muy impaciente.

Adjectives (continued) * Remember masculine adjectives end in -o & feminine adjectives end in -a.

D. Choose the correct adjective to complete each sentence and write it in the blank.

1.



Raúl es (estudioso / estudiosa) estudioso.

Paul is studious.

2.



Rebeca es (artístico / artística) artística.

Rebecca is artistic.

3.



Pedro es muy (ordenado / ordenada) ordenado.

Pedro is very organized.

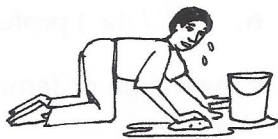
4.



Paulina es muy (atrevido / atrevida) atrevida.

Paulina is very daring.

5.



Javier es (trabajador / trabajadora) trabajador.

Javier is hardworking.

6.



Elena es (perezoso / perezosa) perezosa.

Elena is lazy.

E. Now, choose the correct adjective in each sentence to describe yourself. Write the adjective in the blank. *answers will vary depending on the gender of who is answering the question.*

1. Yo soy (paciente / impaciente) paciente.

2. Soy (simpático / simpática) simpática.

3. También soy (trabajador / trabajadora) trabajadora.

4. No soy (serio / seria) seria.



Definite and indefinite articles (p. 60)

- **El** and **la** are the Spanish *definite articles*. They mean the same as "the" in English.
- You use **el** with masculine nouns: **el libro**. You use **la** with feminine nouns: **la carpeta**.
- **Un** and **una** are the Spanish *indefinite articles*. They mean the same as "a" and "an" in English.
- You use **un** with masculine nouns: **un libro**. You use **una** with feminine nouns: **una carpeta**.

A. Look at the ending of each noun in this group. Decide if the noun is masculine or feminine. Write **M** next to the masculine words and **F** next to the feminine words. Follow the model.

- Modelo** F computadora *computer*
1. M año *year* 3. M libro *book* 5. F carpeta *folder*
2. F semana *week* 4. F hoja *piece of paper* 6. M profesor *teacher*

B. Now, look at the words from **part A** again and circle the definite article **el** for the masculine words and the definite article **la** for the feminine words.

1. (el / la) año 3. (el / la) libro 5. (el / la) carpeta
2. (el / la) semana 4. (el / la) hoja 6. (el / la) profesor

C. Look at the ending of each noun below. Decide if the word is masculine or feminine. Write **M** next to the masculine words and **F** next to the feminine words.

1. M cuaderno 3. F revista 5. F bicicleta
2. M amigo 4. F familia 6. M cuento

D. Now, look at the words from **part C** again and circle the indefinite article **un** for the masculine words and the indefinite article **una** for the feminine words.

1. (un / una) cuaderno 3. (un / una) revista 5. (un / una) bicicleta
2. (un / una) amigo 4. (un / una) familia 6. (un / una) cuento

E. Circle the correct definite or indefinite article to complete each sentence.

1. (El / La) estudiante es estudiosa. 5. (El / La) profesor es trabajador.
2. (El / La) profesora es buena. 6. (Un / Una) estudiante es artístico.
3. (Un / Una) amigo es simpático. 7. (El / La) amiga es inteligente.
4. (Un / Una) estudiante es atrevida. 8. (Un / Una) estudiante es reservada.

Word order: Placement of adjectives (p. 62)

- English adjectives usually come *before* the noun they describe.
- Spanish adjectives usually come *after* the noun they describe:

Olga es una chica talentosa.

- Many Spanish sentences follow this pattern:

subject noun + verb + indefinite article and noun + adjective

1 2 3 4

Roberto es un estudiante bueno. Serena es una chica inteligente.

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

A. Look at the following groups of words. Write a number from 1 to 4 below each word according to what kind of word it is. Follow the model and use the examples above.

- Write 1 for subject nouns.
- Write 2 for verbs.
- Write 3 for indefinite articles and nouns.
- Write 4 for adjectives.

Modelo es / Diego / talentoso / un estudiante

2 1 4 3

Diego is a talented student.

1. seria / Olga / una estudiante / es

4 1 3 2

Olga is a serious student.

2. un amigo / es / bueno / Guillermo

3 2 4 1

Guillermo is a good friend.

3. Javier / un estudiante / es / trabajador

1 3 2 4

Javier is a hardworking student.

4. es / Concha / simpática / una chica

2 1 4 3

Concha is a nice girl.

5. es / una estudiante / Ana / inteligente

2 3 4

Ana is an intelligent student.

6. Manuel / es / atrevido / un chico

1 2 4 3

Manuel is a daring boy.

B. Now, write the complete sentence for each example from part A by putting the words in order by the numbers you added, going from 1 to 4. Follow the model.

Modelo Diego es un estudiante talentoso.

1. Olga es una estudiante seria.

2. Guillermo es un amigo bueno.

3. Javier es un estudiante trabajador.

4. Concha es una chica simpática.

5. Ana es una estudiante inteligente.

6. Manuel es un chico atrevido.

Subject pronouns (p. 82)

The subject of the sentence tells who is doing the action. It is often a name: Ana canta.

Subject pronouns replace people's names to say who is doing an action: Ella canta. Tú bailas.

Here are the Spanish subject pronouns:

Singular 1 person

Plural - more than 1 person

1 yo (I)

1 nosotros (we, masculine or mixed)

2 tú (you, familiar)

nosotras (we, feminine)

2 usted (you, formal)

vosotros (you, familiar plural, masculine or mixed)

3 él (he)

vosotras (you, familiar plural, feminine)

3 ella (she)

2 ustedes (you, formal plural)

3 ellos (they, masculine or mixed)

3 ellas (they, feminine)

Vosotros and vosotras are primarily used in Spain. Not in US or Latin America.

Usted and ustedes are formal forms that are used with people you address with a title, such as señor and doctor.

In Latin America, ustedes is also used when addressing two or more people you call tú individually.

Ella replaces Ana.

She = Ana (Ella)

A. Write the twelve subject pronouns listed above in the correct category of the chart. Follow the model.

Singular			Plural		
Masculine only	Feminine only	Masculine or feminine	Masculine or mixed	Feminine only	Masculine or feminine
él	ella	yo	nosotros	nosotras	ustedes
		tú	vosotros	vosotras	
		usted	ellos	ellas	

B. Look at the English subject pronouns below. Use the list above to help you circle the Spanish subject pronoun that corresponds to the English pronoun.

1. I (él / yo)

2. we (nosotros / vosotros)

3. you (ella / usted)

4. they (ellos / ustedes)

5. he (tú / él)

6. we (usted / nosotras)

7. you (nosotras / tú)

8. you (ellas / ustedes)

9. she (él / ella)

10. they (nosotras / ellas)

Subject pronouns (continued)

C. Circle the subject pronoun that is best associated with each group of names.

- Susana, Luisa, Marta: (ellos / ellas) all females
- Pablo: (él / ella)
- el señor Rivas: (tú / usted)
- la señora Rivas: (tú / usted)
- Alberto y tú: (ustedes / nosotros) becomes "y'all"
- Sandra y ella: (ellos / ellas) both females
- Marcos y María: (ellos / ellas) male & female
- el señor Rodríguez y la señora Rodríguez: (ustedes / vosotros)
- Teresa: (él / ella)
- Martín y Roberto: (ellos / ellas) both male

D. Look at the following drawings and answer the questions using subject pronouns. Follow the model.


Modelo





¿Quién es?

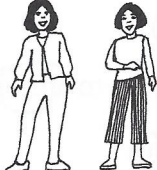
Es él.

yo	nosotros
tú	nosotras
él	ellos
ella	ellas
ud.	uds.

1.  ¿Quién es?
Es ella.

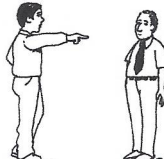
4.  ¿Quién soy?
Soy yo.

2.  ¿Quiénes son?
Son ellos.

5.  ¿Quiénes son?
Somos nosotras.

both male

both women

3.  ¿Quién es?
Es ud. (usted).

This is "usted" because the gentleman is pointing at "you" and the question asks with "es" instead of "eres".

Present tense of -ar verbs (p. 84)

- An infinitive is the most basic form of a verb. In English, infinitives have the word "to" in front of them (to talk). In Spanish, infinitives end in -ar, -er, or -ir.
- The largest number of Spanish infinitives end in -ar: hablar, cantar, etc.
- To create the present tense of most of these verbs, drop the -ar from the stem: habl-, cant-, etc.
- Add the verb endings: according to the subject or subject pronoun.

yo: add -o: hablo	nosotros/nosotras: add -amos: hablamos
tú: add -as: hablas	vosotros/vosotras: add -áis: habláis
usted/él/ella: add -a: habla	ustedes/ellos/ellas: add -an: hablan

A. Look at each verb form. Circle the ending. Follow the model.

Modelo estudia

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. hablas <i>you speak (inf.)</i> | 6. patinamos <i>We skate</i> |
| 2. nado <i>I swim</i> | 7. dibujan <i>They/you all draw</i> |
| 3. canta <i>He/she/you (for.) sings</i> | 8. bailo <i>I dance</i> |
| 4. tocamos <i>We play</i> | 9. pasan <i>They/you all spend (time)</i> |
| 5. trabajas <i>You work (inf.)</i> | 10. escucha <i>He/she/you (for.) listen</i> |

B. Now, look at the same list of verb forms from part A and circle the subject pronoun that matches each verb.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (usted / tú) hablas | 6. (ellos / nosotras) patinamos |
| 2. (yo / ella) nado | 7. (ustedes / nosotros) dibujan |
| 3. (usted / yo) canta | 8. (yo / él) bailo |
| 4. (nosotros / vosotros) tocamos | 9. (ellas / usted) pasan |
| 5. (tú / usted) trabajas | 10. (ella / ustedes) escucha |

Present tense of -ar verbs (continued)

C. Complete each sentence by writing the correct -ar verb ending on the line provided. Follow the model.

↳ according to the subject of the sentences.

Modelo Ellas montan an en bicicleta.

- 1. Marta trabaja.
- 2. Yo canto.
- 3. Tú esquías.
- 4. Ellos patinan.
- 5. Nosotros bailamos.

D. Now, complete each sentence with the correct verb form of the infinitive in parentheses. Follow the model.

Modelo Tú (nadar) nadas.

- 1. Yo (bailar) bailo.
- 2. Ella (cantar) canta.
- 3. Nosotros (trabajar) trabajamos.
- 4. Ustedes (patinar) patinan.
- 5. Ellos (esquiar) esquían.
- 6. Tú (nadar) nadas.
- 7. Él (dibujar) dibuja.
- 8. Ellas (usar) usan la computadora.

E. Create complete sentences using the subject pronoun provided. Follow the model.

Modelo tú /  Tú dibujas.

1. él /  Él patina

3. ellos /  Ellos nadan

2. nosotros /  Nosotros cantamos

4. yo /  Yo dibujo

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Final results of -or verbs (continued)

1. Complete each sentence by writing the final result of the verb in the space provided. Follow the model.

- 1. The car stopped at the red light.
- 2. The car stopped at the red light.
- 3. The car stopped at the red light.

2. Read each sentence carefully and write the final result of the verb in the space provided. Follow the model.

- 1. The car stopped at the red light.
- 2. The car stopped at the red light.
- 3. The car stopped at the red light.
- 4. The car stopped at the red light.

3. Write complete sentences using the subject given in the space provided. Follow the model.

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