



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 | 4. esquiar | 7. leer |
| 2. nadar | 5. usar | 8. jugar |
| 3. correr | 6. dibujar | 9. ver |

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		

C. Complete the sentences with infinitives from **part A** to express what you like and don't like to do.

1. Me gusta _____ y _____.
2. No me gusta _____.
3. Me gusta mucho _____.

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.

1. ¿Te gusta bailar?
2. No, no me gusta bailar.
3. ¿Te gusta patinar?
4. No, no me gusta nada.
5. No me gusta ni bailar ni patinar.

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

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

ELENA: Enrique, ¿te gusta escuchar música?

ENRIQUE: No, _____ me gusta.

ELENA: ¿Te gusta bailar?

ENRIQUE: _____, no me gusta bailar.

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

ENRIQUE: ¡Me gusta ver la tele!

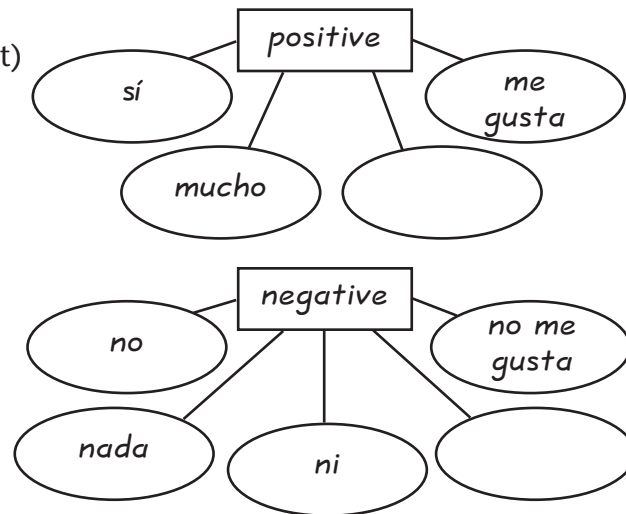
ELENA: ¡Uy, no me gusta _____!

Expressing agreement or disagreement (p. 38)

- To agree with what another person likes, use **a mí también**:
—Me gusta patinar.
—**A mí también.**
- To agree with what another person dislikes, use **a mí tampoco**:
—No me gusta cantar.
—**A mí tampoco.**

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**.

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

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)

- 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.**

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. trabajador | 4. ordenada | 7. trabajadora |
| 2. deportista | 5. inteligente | 8. sociable |
| 3. paciente | 6. simpática | 9. estudioso |

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
	<i>trabajador</i>				

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.

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

Adjectives (continued)

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

1.



Raúl es (**estudioso / estudiosa**) _____.

2.



Rebeca es (**artístico / artística**) _____.

3.



Pedro es muy (**ordenado / ordenada**) _____.

4.



Paulina es muy (**atrevido / atrevida**) _____.

5.



Javier es (**trabajador / trabajadora**) _____.

6.



Elena es (**perezoso / perezosa**) _____.

E. Now, choose the correct adjective in each sentence to describe yourself. Write the adjective in the blank.

1. Yo soy (**paciente / impaciente**) _____.

2. Soy (**simpático / simpática**) _____.

3. También soy (**trabajador / trabajadora**) _____.

4. No soy (**serio / 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

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ año | 3. _____ libro | 5. _____ carpeta |
| 2. _____ semana | 4. _____ hoja | 6. _____ profesor |

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. _____ cuaderno | 3. _____ revista | 5. _____ bicicleta |
| 2. _____ amigo | 4. _____ familia | 6. _____ 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.
reservada. | 8. (Un / Una) estudiante es |



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

1. seria / Olga / una estudiante / es
2. un amigo / es / bueno / Guillermo
3. Javier / un estudiante / es / trabajador
4. es / Concha / simpática / una chica
5. es / una estudiante / Ana / inteligente
6. Manuel / es / atrevido / un chico

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. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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	Plural
yo (I)	nosotros (we, masculine or mixed)
tú (you, familiar)	nosotras (we, feminine)
usted (you, formal)	vosotros (you, familiar plural, masculine or mixed)
él (he)	vosotras (you, familiar plural, feminine)
ella (she)	ustedes (you, formal plural)
	ellos (they, masculine or mixed)
	ellas (they, feminine)
- Vosotros** and **vosotras** are primarily used in Spain.
- 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.

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
<i>él</i>					

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) | 6. we (usted / nosotras) |
| 2. we (nosotros / vosotros) | 7. you (nosotras / tú) |
| 3. you (ella / usted) | 8. you (ellas / ustedes) |
| 4. they (ellos / ustedes) | 9. she (él / ella) |
| 5. he (tú / él) | 10. they (nosotras / ellas) |

Subject pronouns (continued)

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

1. Susana, Luisa, Marta: (ellos / ellas)
2. Pablo: (él / ella)
3. el señor Rivas: (tú / usted)
4. la señora Rivas: (tú / usted)
5. Alberto y tú: (ustedes / nosotros)
6. Sandra y ella: (ellos / ellas)
7. Marcos y María: (ellos / ellas)
8. el señor Rodríguez y la señora Rodríguez: (ustedes / vosotros)
9. Teresa: (él / ella)
10. Martín y Roberto: (ellos / ellas)

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

Modelo



¿Quién es?

Es él.

1.



¿Quién es?

Es _____.

4.



¿Quién soy?

Soy _____.

2.



¿Quiénes son?

Son _____.

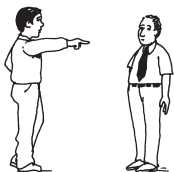
5.



¿Quiénes son?

Somos _____.

3.



¿Quién es?

Es _____.

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:

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 estudiá

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. hablas | 6. patinamos |
| 2. nado | 7. dibujan |
| 3. canta | 8. bailo |
| 4. tocamos | 9. pasan |
| 5. trabajas | 10. escucha |

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.

Modelo Ellas montan an en bicicleta.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Marta trabaj_____. | 4. Ellos patin_____. |
| 2. Yo cant_____. | 5. Nosotros bail_____. |
| 3. Tú esquí_____. | |

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) _____. | 5. Ellos (esquiar) _____. |
| 2. Ella (cantar) _____. | 6. Tú (nadar) _____. |
| 3. Nosotros (trabajar) _____. | 7. Él (dibujar) _____. |
| 4. Ustedes (patinar) _____. | 8. Ellas (usar) _____
la computadora. |

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

Modelo tú /  Tú dibujas.

