

**Ministry of Education
Secondary Engagement Programme
September, 2020**

Subject: Spanish (El Español)

Week 5

Grade: Eight

Topic: Los quehaceres

Sub-topic: Present tense of Regular Verbs

Objective: Using a reading passage based on verb forms, students will

- Fluently read a passage in the target language
- Correctly answer questions in English based on the passage
- Orally explain the importance of subject pronouns
- Correctly identify different forms of infinitive verbs

Concept: To use verb forms appropriately in the present tense in order to construct sentences

Content:

Nuestra rutina diaria

Me llamo Marco y yo hago muchas actividades todos los días. Tengo dos hijos, un niño y una niña. Ellos son perezosos. Me levanto a las 6 de la mañana, yo cocino el desayuno para nosotros. Mi hermana, Ana barre el suelo. A veces ella lava los platos después de desayunar juntos. Antonio saca la basura. Normalmente por la tarde, mi hermano pasea al perro pero hoy él tiene que lavar el coche. Yo voy a mi trabajo a las 8 de la mañana. Cuando regreso nosotros hacemos los quehaceres juntos y nosotros cenamos. Los niños se duermen a las 10 de la noche. En general, es una rutina muy ocupada.

Subject Pronouns

The subject of the sentence is the person, place or thing that is doing something, or being something. The subject is the most important noun in your sentence, and is linked to your main verb. So in the sentence, “*Juan es alto,*” Juan is our subject and *es*, from the verb *ser* is our verb.

In order to avoid repeating our person, place or thing over and over again, we use a subject pronoun to replace it.

		Singular		Plural	Gender
1sr Person	<i>I</i>	Yo	<i>We</i>	Nosotros	masculine
				Nosotras	feminine
2nd Person	<i>You, informal</i>	Tú	<i>You</i>	Ustedes	masculine and feminine
	<i>You, formal</i>	Usted			
3rd Person	<i>He</i>	Él	<i>They</i>	Ellos	masculine
	<i>She</i>	Ella		Ellas	feminine

NOTE: “you” singular **tú/usted**, where **tú** is more familiar—for friends and people you know—and **usted** is a more formal version, for people you don’t know, or want to show respect to.

The plural version of “you” is **ustedes**.

Nosotros/nosotras (we) – A name (Marco) y yo (we)

In Spanish, verbs are classified into three types.

- Verbs ending in **-AR**,
- Verbs ending in **-ER**
- Verbs ending in **-IR**.

These verbs with their respective endings are called **infinitive verbs**

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Hablar: To speak | Trabajar: To work | Escuchar: To listen to |
| Comprar: To buy | Comer: To eat | Beber: To drink |
| Leer: To read | Comprender: To understand | Vivir: To live |
| Escribir: To write | | |

Note: In English, “to” precedes the action verb to show that it is infinitive

Spanish Regular Verbs in Present Tense

The present tense means **that the action is occurring now**. The indicative mood means that the sentence is a statement of fact. To provide the forms in the present tense, remove the infinitive ending/roots of the regular verb, in this case *-ar*, *-er* or *-ir*, and replace it with an ending that gives an indication as to "the person" that is performing the action of the verb.

Forms of Regular -Ar Verbs in the Present Tense

Person	-Ar Ending	Example: Hablar	Translation: To Speak
yo	-o	hablo	I speak/ I am speaking/ I do speak
tú	-as	hablas	you (informal) speak/you are speaking/ you do speak
Usted/ud	-a	hablas	You (formal) speak/you are speaking/ you do speak
él, ella	-a	habla	he/she speaks, he/she is speaking, he/she does speak
nosotros, nosotras	-amos	hablamos	we speak/we are speaking/ we do speak
ellos, ellas	-an	hablan	they speak/ they are speaking/they do speak
ustedes/uds	-an	hablan	You (all) speak/ you all are speaking/ you all do speak

- You use the *él/ella (third person singular)* form of the verb with nouns and with people's names, when you are just talking about one person, animal or thing.

Lydia estudia medicina.	Lydia studies <i>or</i> is studying medicine.
Mi profesor me ayuda mucho.	My teacher helps me a lot.

- You use the *ellos/ellas (third person plural)* form of the verb with nouns and with people's names, when you are talking about more than one person, animal or thing.

Lydia y Carlos estudian medicina.	Lydia and Carlos study <i>or</i> are studying medicine.
Mis profesores me ayudan mucho.	My teachers help me a lot.

- Note that even though you use the *él/ella* and *ellos/ellas* forms of the verb to talk about things in Spanish, you should never include the pronouns *él, ella, ellos* or *ellas* themselves in the sentence when referring to things.

Funciona bien.	It works well.
Funcionan bien.	They work well.

Forms of Regular -Er Verbs in the Present Tense

Person	-Er Ending	Example: Aprender	Translation: To Learn
yo	-o	<i>aprendo</i>	I learn/ I am learning/ I do learn
<i>tú</i>	-es	<i>aprendes</i>	you (informal) learn/ you are learning/you do learn
<i>él, ella, usted</i>	-e	<i>aprende</i>	he/she learns, he/she is learning/, he/she does learn
<i>Usted/ud</i>	-e	<i>aprende</i>	you (formal) learn/ you are learning/you do learn
<i>nosotros, nosotras</i>	-emos	<i>aprendemos</i>	we learn/we are learning/ we do learn
<i>ellos, ellas</i>	-en	<i>aprenden</i>	They learn/ they are learning/ they do learn
<i>Ustedes/uds</i>	-en	<i>aprenden</i>	You (all) learn/ you are learning/you all do learn

- You use the *él/ella* (*third person singular*) form of the verb with nouns and with people's names, when you are just talking about one person, animal or thing.

Juan come demasiado.	Juan eats too much.
Mi padre me debe 15 euros.	My father owes me 15 euros.

- You use the *ellos/ellas* (*third person plural*) form of the verb with nouns and with people's names, when you are talking about more than one person, animal or thing.

Juan y Pedro comen demasiado.	Juan and Pedro eat too much.
Mis padres me deben 15 euros.	My parents owe me 15 euros.

- Note that even though you use the *él/ella* and *ellos/ellas* forms of the verb to talk about things in Spanish, you should never include the pronouns *él*, *ella*, *ellos* or *ellas* themselves in the sentence when referring to things.

Depende.	It depends.
----------	-------------

Forms of Regular -Ir Verbs in the Present Tense

Person	-Ir Ending	Example: Vivir	Translation: To Live
yo	<i>-o</i>	<i>vivo</i>	I live/ I am living/ I do live
<i>tú</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>vives</i>	you (informal) live/ you are living / you do live
<i>él, ella,</i> <i>usted/ud</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>vive</i>	he/she lives, he/she is living, he/she does live you (formal) live/ you are living / you do live
<i>nosotros, nosotras</i>	<i>-imos</i>	<i>vivimos</i>	we live/we are living/ we do live
<i>Ustedes/ uds</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>viven</i>	you <i>all</i> live/ you (all) are living / you <i>all</i> do live
<i>ellos, ellas,</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>viven</i>	they live/ they are living/they do live

- You use the *él/ella* (*third person singular*) form of the verb with nouns and with people's names, when you are just talking about one person, animal or thing.

Javier vive aquí.	Javier lives here.
Mi padre recibe muchas cartas.	My father gets a lot of letters.

- You use the *ellos/ellas* (*third person plural*) form of the verb with nouns and with people's names, when you talking about more than one person, animal or thing.

Javier y Antonia viven aquí.	Javier and Antonia live here.
Mis padres reciben muchas cartas.	My parents get a lot of letters.

Activities

Our Daily Routine

a) Answer the following questions in English

1. Who does a lot of activities every day?
2. Describe the children.
3. Who cooks in the morning?
4. What does Ana usually do?
5. State two of Antonio's chores.
6. At what time do the children sleep?

b) Subject Pronouns. Complete the table in Spanish with the Subject Pronouns

Singular	Plural

The two subject pronouns that BOTH mean "you" are: _____

_____ is the familiar (friend, family, someone your age) "you."

_____ is the formal (teacher, adult) "you."

The following subject pronouns have feminine forms: _____

When you have a group of
form of "they." This subject

males and females you always use the masculine
pronoun is:

Práctica:

Write the correct Spanish subject pronoun for each subject.

1. Los chicos _____
2. Mi professor _____
3. Tú y yo _____
4. La compañera de clase _____
5. Mi amiga y yo _____
6. Tú y ella _____
7. Marcos _____
8. Manuel y Andrés _____
9. Susana _____
10. Julia y Sofía _____

Verbforms

Regular –ar verbs

- Every verb has a _____ followed by and –ar, -er, or –ir ending. To specify who is doing the action, we must change the ending of the infinitive.

Infinitive Verb:	Example Verb Stems:	Verb Endings: roots
hablar	habl	-ar
comer		
escribir		

yo		nosotros(as)	
----	--	--------------	--

- To identify the forms of a regular verb, drop the –ar ending and add the

following endings.

tú		Uds	
él, ella, Ud.		ellos, ellas	

Provide the forms of each verb below

lavar-

leer-

a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis.

1. María Elena _____ la televisión. (mirar)
2. Los alumnos _____ uniforme. (llevar)
3. Nosotros _____ la lección. (estudiar)
4. José _____ mucho dinero. (pagar)
5. Yo _____ frutas y vegetales en el mercado. (comprar)
6. ¿Tú _____ español? (enseñar)
7. Yo _____ bien al profesor. (escuchar)
8. Marcos y Juan no _____ atención. (prestar)
9. ¿ _____ Ud. tacos o burritos? (preparar)

b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis.

1. Ana _____ la televisión. (ver)
2. Los alumnos _____ composiciones. (escribir)
3. Nosotros _____ café. (beber)
4. Tú _____ mucho. (comer)
5. Yo _____ el bus escolar. (subir)
6. ¿Tú _____ en Madrid? (vivir)
7. Yo _____ mucho del profesor. (aprender)
8. Marcos y Juan _____ la tarea. (leer)
9. Pablo y yo no _____ la lección. (comprender)
10. Mi familia y yo _____ mucho dinero de PublishersClearing House. (recibir)

Answer sheet

Our Daily Routine

c) Answer the following questions in English

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Who does a lot of activities every day? | Marco does a lot of activities every day. |
| 8. Describe the children. | The children are lazy. |
| 9. Who cooks in the morning? | Marco cooks in the morning. |
| 10. What does Ana usually do? | Ana usually sweeps the floor. |
| 11. State two of Antonio's chores | He takes out the trash and walks the dog. |
| 12. At what time do the children sleep? | They sleep at 10. |

Singular	Plural
Yo	Nosotros/nosotras
Tú/usted	ustedes
Él/ella	ellos/ellas

The two subject pronouns that BOTH mean "you" are: tú

Usted

Tú is the familiar (friend, family, someone your age) "you."

Usted is the formal (teacher, adult) "you."

The following subject pronouns have feminine forms: él/ella

Nosotros/Nosotras

Ellos/ellas

When you have a group or form of "they." This subject

males and females you always use the masculine pronoun is: ellos

1. Ellos
2. Nosotros/nosotras
3. Ella
4. Nosotros/Nosotras
5. Ellos/ ellas
6. Él
7. Ellos
8. Ella
9. Ellas

Verb forms

Regular –ar verbs

- Every verb has a STEM followed by and –ar, –er, or –ir ending. To specify who is doing the action, we must change the ending of the infinitive.

Infinitive Verb:	Example Verb Stems:	Verb Endings: roots
hablar	habl	-ar
comer	com	er
escribir	escrib	Ir

yo	o	nosotros(as)	amos
tú	as	Uds	an
él, ella, Ud.	as	ellos, ellas	an

- To identify the forms of a regular verb, drop the –ar ending and add the following endings.

LAVAR – TO WASH

Yo	lavo
Tú	lavas
Usted	lava
Nosotros	lavamos
Uds	lavan
Ellos/ellas	lavan

LEER – TO READ

leo
lees
lee
leemos
leen
leen

a) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis.

1. MIRA
2. LLEVAN
3. ESTUDIAMOS

4. PAGA
5. COMPRO
6. ENSENAS
7. ESCUCHO
8. PRESTAN
9. PREPARA

b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis.

1. VE
2. ESCRIBEN
3. BEBEMOS
4. COMES
5. Yo SUBO
6. VIVES
7. APRENDO
8. LEEN
9. COMPRENDEMOS
10. RECIBEMOS