Quiz de vocabulario

El estadio 2. El horario La mochila 4. El escritorio El compañero de clase 6. La química La biología 8. La literatura La economía 10. Las lenguas extranjeras



Unit 2: La escuela

In this unit you will be able to talk about your classes and school life, discuss everyday activities, ask questions, describe the location of people and things. Estimate day of Unit test: **October 11th**

Vamos a ver (terminar): FLASH CULTURA

Vamos a hablar de la UNAM y de los estudios en Latinoamérica.

Audio activity: Vocabulario

• Activity 1 and 4



• Del libro: Actividad 1 y 2 página 41



ANTE TODO In order to talk about activities, you need to use verbs. Verbs express actions or states of being. In English and Spanish, the infinitive is the base form of the verb. In English, the infinitive is preceded by the word to: to study, to be. The infinitive in Spanish is a one-word form and can be recognized by its endings: -ar, -er, or -ir.





In this lesson, you will learn the forms of regular -ar verbs.



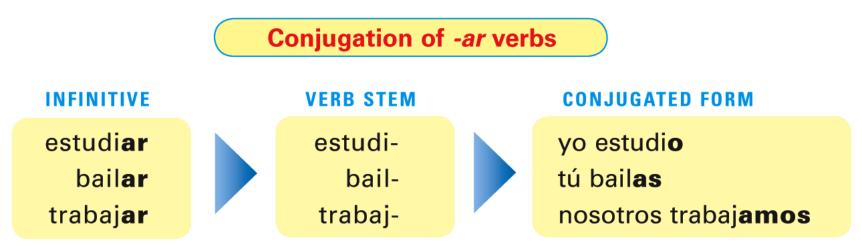
estructura

2

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs



To create the forms of most regular verbs in Spanish, drop the infinitive endings (-ar, -er, -ir). You then add to the stem the endings that correspond to the different subject pronouns. This diagram will help you visualize the process by which verb forms are created.



2

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs



Common -ar verbs

bailar	to dance	estudiar	to study
buscar	to look for	explicar	to explain
caminar	to walk	hablar	to talk; to speak
cantar	to sing	llegar	to arrive
cenar	to have dinner	llevar	to carry
comprar	to buy	mirar	to look (at); to watch
contestar	to answer	necesitar (+ <i>inf</i> .)	to need
conversar	to converse, to chat	practicar	to practice
desayunar	to have breakfast	preguntar	to ask (a question)
descansar	to rest	preparar	to prepare
desear (+ <i>inf</i> .)	to desire; to wish	regresar	to return
dibujar	to draw	terminar	to end; to finish
enseñar	to teach	tomar	to take; to drink
escuchar	to listen (to)	trabajar	to work
esperar (+ <i>inf</i> .)	to wait (for); to hope	viajar	to travel
•			



Atención! The Spanish verbs buscar, escuchar, esperar, and mirar do not need to be followed by prepositions as they do in English.

Busco la tarea.

I'm looking for the homework.

Espero el autobús.

I'm waiting for the bus.

Escucho la música. I'm listening to the music.

Miro la pizarra. I'm looking at the blackboard.

COMPARE & CONTRAST

English uses three sets of forms to talk about the present: (1) the simple present (*Paco works*), (2) the present progressive (*Paco is working*), and (3) the emphatic present (*Paco does work*). In Spanish, the simple present can be used in all three cases.

Paco trabaja en la cafetería.

- 1. Paco works in the cafeteria.
- *2. Paco is working in the cafeteria.*
 - 3. Paco does work in the cafeteria.

In Spanish and English, the present tense is also sometimes used to express future action.

- 1. Marina travels to Madrid tomorrow.

Marina **viaja** a Madrid mañana.

- 2. Marina will travel to Madrid tomorrow.
- 3. Marina is traveling to Madrid tomorrow.



When two verbs are used together with no change of subject, the second verb is generally in the infinitive. To make a sentence negative in Spanish, the word **no** is placed before the conjugated verb. In this case, **no** means *not*.

Deseo hablar con don Francisco. I want to speak with Don Francisco.

Alicia **no** desea bailar ahora. Alicia doesn't want to dance now.



Spanish speakers often omit subject pronouns because the verb endings indicate who the subject is. In Spanish, subject pronouns are used for emphasis, clarification, or contrast.

Clarification/Contrast

—¿Qué enseñan? What do they teach? -Ella enseña arte y él enseña física. She teaches art, and he teaches physics.

Emphasis

—¿Quién desea trabajar hoy? Who wants to work today?

—**Yo** no deseo trabajar hoy. I don't want to work today.

The verb gustar

To express your own likes and dislikes, use the expression me gusta + [singular noun] or me gustan + [plural noun]. Never use a subject pronoun (such as yo) with this structure.

Me gusta la música clásica. *I like classical music*. **Me gustan las clases** de español y biología. *I like Spanish and biology classes*.



To express what you like to do, use the expression **me gusta** + [*infinitive(s)*].

Me gusta viajar.

I like to travel.

Me gusta cantar y bailar. *I like to sing and dance.*



To use the verb gustar with reference to another person, use the expressions te gusta(n) (tú) or a + [name/pronoun] le gusta(n) (usted, él, ella). To say that someone does not like something, insert the word **no** before the expression.

Te gusta la geografía.

You like geography.

A Javier no le gustan las computadoras.

Javier doesn't like computers.



To use the verb gustar with reference to more than one person, use nos gusta(n) (nosotros) or a + [name/pronoun] les gusta(n) (ustedes, ellos, ellas).



Nos gusta dibujar. We like to draw.



No les gustan los exámenes. They don't like tests.

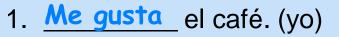




Provide the present tense forms of these verbs. The first items have been done for you.



- 1. Yo hable español.
- 2. Ellos _____ español.
- 3. Inés _____ español.
- 4. Nosotras <u>español</u>.
- 5. Tú _____ español.



gustar

- 2. ¿ _____ las clases? (tú)
- 3. No _____ el café. (usted)
- 4. No <u>las clases. (ella)</u>
- 5. No _____ el café. (nosotros)

TAREA

• Completa los ejercicios de la página 13 y 14