

Quiz de vocabulario

1. El estadio
2. El horario
3. La mochila
4. El escritorio
5. El compañero de clase
6. La química
7. La biología
8. La literatura
9. 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



2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

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**.

-ar verb

estudiar | *to study*

-er verb

comer | *to eat*

-ir verb

escribir | *to write*

2.1 Present tense of **-ar** verbs

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

The verb **estudiar** (*to study*)

SINGULAR FORMS

yo	estudio	<i>I study</i>
tú	estudias	<i>you (fam.) study</i>
Ud./él/ella	estudia	<i>you (form.) study; he/she studies</i>

PLURAL FORMS

nosotros/as	estudiamos	<i>we study</i>
vosotros/as	estudiáis	<i>you (fam.) study</i>
Uds./ellos/ellas	estudian	<i>you (form.) study; they study</i>

2.1 Present tense of **-ar** verbs 

*¿Tomas muchas
clases este
semestre?*



Sí, tomo tres.



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.

Conjugation of -ar verbs

INFINITIVE

estud**iar**
bail**ar**
trabaj**ar**



VERB STEM

estudi-
bail-
trabaj-



CONJUGATED FORM

yo estudio
tú bail**as**
nosotros trabaj**amos**

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

Common -ar verbs

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

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

- ▶ **¡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.

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

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.

Marina **viaja** a Madrid mañana.

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

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

- ▶ 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.

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

- ▶ 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.

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

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.

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

- ▶ 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.

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

- ▶ 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.

2.1 Present tense of -ar verbs

- ▶ 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.

2.1 Present tense of **-ar** verbs  ¡INTÉNTALO!

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

hablar

1. Yo **hablo** español.
2. Ellos _____ español.
3. Inés _____ español.
4. Nosotras _____ español.
5. Tú _____ español.

gustar

1. **Me gusta** el café. (yo)
2. ¿ _____ las clases? (tú)
3. No _____ el café. (usted)
4. No _____ las clases. (ella)
5. No _____ el café. (nosotros)

TAREA

- Completa los ejercicios de la página 13 y 14