QUIZ VOCABULARIO LECCIÓN 1 -3

- 1. ¿Qué pasa?
- 2. Hasta la vista
- 3. ¿Cómo se llama usted?
- 4. ¿Cuántos hay?
- 5. Chau
- 6. Con permiso
- 7. ¿Qué tal?
- 8. Por favor
- 9. Hasta pronto
- 10. Lo siento

CALENTAMIENTO 6° PERÍODO

• Activity 1 and 2 on page 15. (6° período)

EL VERBO SER (TO BE)

• Abre el libro en la página 19. Vamos a tomar notas...

Subject pronouns

(ANTE TODO) In order to use verbs, you will need to learn about subject pronouns. A subject pronoun replaces the name or title of a person or thing and acts as the subject of a verb. In both Spanish and English, subject pronouns are divided into three groups: first person, second person, and third person.

estructura

1

1.3 Present tense of ser



Subject pronouns				
	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
FIRST PERSON	уо	1	nosotros	<i>we</i> (masculine)
			nosotras	<i>we</i> (feminine)
SECOND PERSON	tú	you (familiar)	vosotros	you (masc., fam.)
	usted (Ud.)	<i>you</i> (formal)	vosotras	<i>you</i> (fem., fam.)
			ustedes (Uds.)	<i>you</i> (form.)
THIRD PERSON	él	he	ellos	they (masc.)
	ella	she	ellas	<i>they</i> (fem.)
	•		•	



Spanish has two subject pronouns that mean you (singular). Use tú when addressing a friend, a family member, or a child you know well. Use **usted** to address a person with whom you have a formal or more distant relationship, such as a superior at work, a professor, or an older person.

Tú eres de Canadá, ¿verdad David? You are from Canada, right David?

Usted es la profesora de español? Are you the Spanish professor?

The masculine plural forms nosotros, vosotros, and ellos refer to a group of males or to a group of males and females. The feminine plural forms nosotras, vosotras, and ellas can refer only to groups made up exclusively of females.



nosotros, vosotros, ellos



nosotros, vosotros, ellos



nosotras, vosotras, ellas



There is no Spanish equivalent of the English subject pronoun *it*. Generally *it* is not expressed in Spanish.

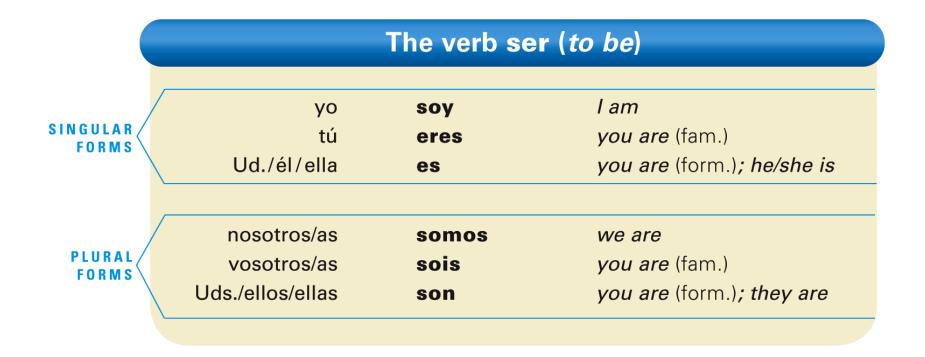
Es un problema. It's a problem.

Es una computadora. It's a computer.

The present tense of ser

ANTE TODO In **Contextos** and **Fotonovela**, you have already used several forms of the present tense of ser (to be) to identify yourself and others and to talk about where you and others are from. Ser is an irregular verb, which means its forms don't follow the regular patterns that most verbs follow. You need to memorize the forms.





Uses of ser

Use ser to identify people and things.

–¿Quién **es** él? Who is he?

-**Es** Javier Gómez Lozano. *He's Javier Gómez Lozano*.



-¿Qué **es**? What is it?

-**Es** un mapa de España. *It's a map of Spain*.



Ser also expresses possession, with the preposition de. There is no Spanish equivalent of the English construction [noun] + 's (Maite's). In its place, Spanish uses [noun] + de + [owner].

-**¿De** quién **es**? Whose is it?

-**Es** el diario **de** Maite. *It's Maite's diary*. -¿**De** quiénes **son**? Whose are they?

-**Son** los lápices **de** la chica. *They are the girl's pencils*.