

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...



1.3 Present tense of ser

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.

1.3 Present tense of ser

Subject pronouns

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

1.3 Present tense of ser

- ▶ 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?

1.3 Present tense of ser

- ▶ 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

1.3 Present tense of ser

- ▶ 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.

1.3 Present tense of **ser**

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.

1.3 Present tense of ser

The verb ser (*to be*)

SINGULAR FORMS

yo	soy	<i>I am</i>
tú	eres	<i>you are</i> (fam.)
Ud./él/ella	es	<i>you are</i> (form.); <i>he/she is</i>

PLURAL FORMS

nosotros/as	somos	<i>we are</i>
vosotros/as	sois	<i>you are</i> (fam.)
Uds./ellos/ellas	son	<i>you are</i> (form.); <i>they are</i>

1.3 Present tense of ser

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.



Es Maite.



Es un autobús.

1.3 Present tense of **ser**

- ▶ **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.