

## Present tense of -ar verbs

English grammar connection: A **verb tense** is the form of the verb that shows *when* an action is happening. The **present tense** shows that an action is happening *now*. The Spanish present tense verb form **estudiamos** can be expressed in English in three different ways: *we study, we are studying or we do study*.

We **study** Spanish

**Estudiamos** español

Present- tense

Present-tense verb

Many infinitives in Spanish end in -ar. How do you form the present tense of -ar verbs? It is formed by changing the ending of the verb. You just need to drop the -ar and add the appropriate ending. Hablar → -o, -as, -a, -amos, áis, or -an

### Complete the following to take notes on the information on p. 112

- When talking about yourself and someone else you use the \_\_\_\_\_ form and the \_\_\_\_\_ ending for **-ar** verbs.  
Ejemplo: Marta y yo \_\_\_\_\_ español. (hablar)
- When talking about two people or more, you use the \_\_\_\_\_ form and the \_\_\_\_\_ ending for -ar verbs.  
Ejemplo: José y María \_\_\_\_\_ bien. (bailar)
- In most parts of the Spanish-speaking world, except for some regions of Spain, there is \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ address in the \_\_\_\_\_. When speaking to more than one person, you use the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the verb.
- The abbreviation for **ustedes** is \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ejemplo: Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ muchos apuntes. (tomar)

### Complete the following chart: (p.113)

Infinitive	hablar	estudiar	tomar	Endings
Stem	habl-			
Yo				
Tú				
Él, ella, Ud.				
nosotros				
Vosotros (as)				
Ellos, ellas, Uds.				

**Somos buenos estudiantes.** Tell whether **good** students always (siempre) or never (nunca) do the following.

Modelo: Claudia/llegar a clase temprano. Claudia siempre llega a clase temprano.

- Yo/escuchar en clase. \_\_\_\_\_
- Pablo/tomar apuntes. \_\_\_\_\_
- Nosotros/sacar malas notas. \_\_\_\_\_
- Claudia y Pablo/estudiar. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tú/ prestar atención. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ustedes/llegar a clase tarde. \_\_\_\_\_

### Presente de los verbos ir, dar, estar: Describing people's activities (p.116)

1. The verbs \_\_\_\_\_ (to go), \_\_\_\_\_ (to give), and \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) are \_\_\_\_\_. An irregular verb \_\_\_\_\_ conform to regular \_\_\_\_\_.  
Note the \_\_\_\_\_ in the irregular \_\_\_\_\_ form of these verbs.

Yo \_\_\_\_\_

2. The other form of these verbs are the \_\_\_\_\_ as those you have learned for regular \_\_\_\_\_ verbs. Notice the **accent mark** (´) on some of the forms of the verb **estar**.

Infinitive	Ir (to go)	Dar (to give)	Estar (to be)
Yo			
Tú			
Él, ella, Ud.			
Nosotros (as)			
Vosotros (as)			
Ellos, ellas, Uds.			

\*\*\*Práctica: En otra hoja de papel, completa la act. 17 y 20 (p.116 y 117)

### Las contracciones al y del: Expressing direction and possession

Outlining is another way to organize information so that it is easier to remember. Fill in the outline below using the information on p.118

#### I. The preposition **a**

- A. Means=
- B. **al**----when **a** contracts with \_\_\_\_\_
- C. **a** does not contract with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_
- D. personal **a**----before a \_\_\_\_\_ that refers to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_s.
- E. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ in English.
- F. **a + el** = \_\_\_\_\_
- G. Example:
- H. Non example:

#### II. The preposition **de**

- A. Means=
- B. **del**----when **de** contracts with \_\_\_\_\_
- C. **de** does not contract with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_
- D. **de + el** = \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Example:
- F. Non example:
- G. also used to indicate \_\_\_\_\_.
- H. Example:
- I. Non-example:

**Práctica: Act. 21 (p.118), act 22 (p.119)**—I will call you to listen to this conversation, make sure you identify those phrases that might need a contraction.