

DAY 1 NTI Lesson

Conjugation of regular verbs

The basics of verbs

As you begin your study of verb tenses in Spanish, it is important to understand the basic terminology relating to verbs and their formation.

CONJUGATION The word *conjugation* has two related meanings in Spanish grammar: (1) one of the three groups of verbs classified by the infinitive ending (-ar, -er, and -ir verbs); (2) the set of verb forms consisting of the verb base plus verb endings that correspond to the subject pronouns.

INFINITIVE The verb in its pure form—the idea of the verb, without any expression of action. In English, all infinitives include the word “to”: “to sing,” “to eat,” “to live.” In Spanish, all infinitives belong to one of three conjugations, which is determined by the infinitive ending: -ar, -er, or -ir. The infinitive is like a hand grenade before you pull the pin—no real action, but a lot of potential.

INFINITIVE ENDING The -ar, -er, or -ir ending that identifies the verb conjugation to which the verb belongs, for example, -ar: *cantar* (“to sing”), -er: *comer* (“to eat”), -ir: *vivir* (“to live”).

VERB BASE The unique part of the infinitive that distinguishes the meaning of the verb. When the infinitive ending -ar, -er, or -ir is removed, what remains is the verb base. The verb base of *cantar* is *cant-*, the base of *comer* is *com-*, and the base of *vivir* is *viv-*. The verb base is also called the stem or root of the verb.

VERB ENDING Specific endings added to the verb base in order to conjugate the verb. The verb endings for -ar verbs, for example, are -o, -as, -a, -amos, -áis, -an, and each ending corresponds to a subject pronoun.

CONJUGATED VERB FORM The verb form that consists of the verb base and an appropriate verb ending to correspond to the subject of the verb. These conjugated forms express action with reference to the subject, for example, *Mary canta* (“Mary sings”). In this sentence, “sings” is a conjugated verb. When you conjugate a verb, you pull the pin from the hand grenade and release its action.

REGULAR VERB A verb whose verb base remains intact, with regular -ar, -er, or -ir endings attached to it when conjugated.

IRREGULAR VERB A verb whose verb base does not remain intact, or one that when conjugated does not take regular -ar, -er, or -ir endings.

SUBJECT The actor(s) in the sentence. For example, the sentences “Mary sings,” “We eat,” and “I live” have as their subjects “Mary,” “We,” and “I,” respectively.

Conjugating verbs

In English, not a lot of conjugation goes on: “I speak,” “you speak,” “he speaks,” “she speaks,” “we speak,” “they speak.” Only the third-person singular makes a change in the present tense of most English verbs, taking on the ending “-s.”

In Spanish, there are six different verb endings for each verb tense, corresponding to the six subject pronoun groups—the singular and plural of first-person, second-person, and third-person subject pronouns. Each conjugated verb form in Spanish indicates who is performing the action (expression of person and number), as well as when the action occurred (verb tense).

Subject pronouns

In English, there are seven subject pronouns: “I,” “you,” “he,” “she,” “it,” “we,” and “they.” Spanish has the same basic set of subject pronouns, but with additional forms that express gender. In Spanish, “we,” “they,” and the second-person plural form of “you” have both masculine and feminine forms. In addition, there are four words that express “you” in Spanish—singular and plural forms of both a formal and an informal “you.”

Subject pronouns

| SINGULAR | | PLURAL | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|--|
| yo | <i>I</i> | nosotros | <i>we</i> (masc., masc. & fem.) |
| | | nosotras | <i>we</i> (fem.) |
| tú | <i>you</i> (informal) | vosotros | <i>you</i> (informal, masc., masc. & fem.) |
| | | vosotras | <i>you</i> (informal, fem.) |
| él | <i>he</i> | ellos | <i>they</i> (masc., masc. & fem.) |
| ella | <i>she</i> | ellas | <i>they</i> (fem.) |
| usted | <i>you</i> (formal) | ustedes | <i>you</i> (formal) |

It is important to note that the informal plural **vosotros** form is used primarily in Peninsular Spanish (that is, in Spain), while throughout most of Latin America **ustedes** is used in both formal and informal situations. For the most part, the word “it” is an understood subject in Spanish, and thus Spanish has no specific word for “it” as a subject pronoun.

Principles of conjugation

- 1 To conjugate a verb in Spanish, begin with the infinitive.

EXAMPLE **cantar** (“to sing”)

- 2 Find the verb base, which is what remains when the infinitive ending is removed from the infinitive.

EXAMPLE **cantar** minus **-ar** equals **cant-**, the verb base

- 3 Add the verb ending that corresponds to the subject of the verb directly to the verb base.

EXAMPLE For the subject “I” (**yo**): **cant-** (verb base) + **-o** (verb ending) = **canto** (“I sing”)

Regular -ar verbs

Regular -ar endings

| | | | |
|-------|-----|----------|-------|
| yo | -o | nosotros | -amos |
| | | nosotras | -amos |
| tú | -as | vosotros | -áis |
| | | vosotras | -áis |
| él | -a | ellos | -an |
| ella | -a | ellas | -an |
| usted | -a | ustedes | -an |

NOTE Common abbreviations are **Ud.** for **usted**, and **Uds.** for **ustedes**. Both are commonly used in writing and always capitalized.

Below is the fully conjugated verb **hablar**.

hablar to speak, talk

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| yo hablo | <i>I speak</i> | nosotros hablamos | <i>we speak (masc., masc. & fem.)</i> |
| | | nosotras hablamos | <i>we speak (fem.)</i> |
| tú hablas | <i>you speak</i> | vosotros habláis | <i>you all speak (masc., masc. & fem.)</i> |
| | | vosotras habláis | <i>you all speak (fem.)</i> |
| él habla | <i>he speaks</i> | ellos hablan | <i>they speak (masc., masc. & fem.)</i> |
| ella habla | <i>she speaks</i> | ellas hablan | <i>they speak (fem.)</i> |
| Ud. habla | <i>you speak</i> | Uds. hablan | <i>you all speak</i> |

Below are several common regular -ar verbs, followed by exercises in which you can practice conjugating the verbs and creating simple sentences.

VOCABULARIO

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|---|
| amar | to love | hablar | to speak, talk |
| andar | to walk | llegar | to arrive |
| bailar | to dance | llevar | to wear, carry |
| buscar | to look for, search for | mirar | to watch, look at |
| caminar | to walk | pagar | to pay (for) |
| cantar | to sing | practicar | to practice |
| comprar | to buy | preparar | to prepare |
| entrar (en) | to enter (into) | tocar | to touch, play (<i>an instrument</i>) |
| escuchar | to listen (to) | tomar | to take |
| esperar | to hope, wait (for) | trabajar | to work |
| estudiar | to study | | |

NOTE When translating some Spanish verbs, the English equivalent may include a preposition after the verb form, for example, **escuchar** ("to listen to"): **yo escucho la radio** ("I listen to the radio").

1. *I sing.* _____
2. *You sing.* _____
3. *He sings.* _____
4. *We sing.* _____
5. *They [m.] sing.* _____
6. *I pay.* _____
7. *We pay for the house.* _____
8. *You pay.* _____
9. *They [f.] pay.* _____
10. *She studies.* _____
11. *He studies.* _____
12. *I study.* _____
13. *We study.* _____
14. *You walk.* _____
15. *We walk.* _____
16. *I work.* _____
17. *He works.* _____
18. *They work.* _____
19. *We work.* _____
20. *He dances.* _____
21. *I love.* _____
22. *You love.* _____
23. *She loves.* _____
24. *We love.* _____
25. *They love.* _____
26. *I practice.* _____
27. *He practices.* _____
28. *They enter.* _____
29. *I watch the house.* _____
30. *I look at the garden.* _____
31. *They watch the car.* _____

32. *She listens.* _____
33. *They [f.] listen.* _____
34. *I listen.* _____
35. *He buys the car.* _____
36. *I buy the dog.* _____
37. *You buy the house.* _____
38. *I speak with Miguel.* _____
39. *She pays for the books.* _____
40. *We study Spanish.* _____

EJERCICIO

¿Cuál es verdadero o falso para ti? (Which is true or false for you?)
Escribe la respuesta—una V (verdadero) o una F (falso)—en el espacio en blanco.

1. ____ Yo hablo inglés.
2. ____ Yo trabajo en un banco.
3. ____ Yo estudio español en la escuela.
4. ____ Yo canto muy bien.
5. ____ Yo bailo muy bien.
6. ____ Yo toco el piano.
7. ____ Yo compro la ropa en Sears.
8. ____ Yo miro la televisión en el dormitorio.
9. ____ Yo preparo café en la mañana.
10. ____ Mi amigo/amiga habla español.
11. ____ Mi amigo/amiga trabaja en una tienda.
12. ____ Mi amigo/amiga toca la guitarra.

Negative sentences

To make an affirmative sentence negative, simply add **no** directly before the verb.

Yo no hablo portugués.
Nosotros no trabajamos aquí.
Tú no escuchas la radio.
Vosotros no estudiáis francés.
Él no canta con el coro.
Ellos no esperan el autobús.

I don't speak Portuguese.
We don't work here.
You don't listen to the radio.
You all don't study French.
He doesn't sing with the choir.
They don't wait for the bus.

EJERCICIO

¿Cuál es verdadero o falso para ti?

1. ____ Yo no estudio italiano.
2. ____ Yo no toco el trombón.
3. ____ Yo no ando a la escuela.
4. ____ Yo no llevo uniforme a la escuela.
5. ____ Yo no hablo con mis amigos por teléfono.
6. ____ Yo no canto en la iglesia.
7. ____ Mis amigos y yo no estudiamos español.
8. ____ Mis amigos y yo no miramos la televisión.
9. ____ Mi mejor (*best*) amigo/amiga no trabaja en un restaurante.
10. ____ Mi mejor amigo/amiga no toca el violín.

EJERCICIO

1-2

Traducción

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| VOCABULARIO | el arpa | <i>harp</i> | la mañana | <i>morning</i> |
| | bien | <i>well</i> | el nombre | <i>name</i> |
| | especial | <i>special</i> | rápidamente | <i>fast</i> |
| | la guitarra | <i>guitar</i> | el restaurante | <i>restaurant</i> |
| | la lección | <i>lesson</i> | | |

Hello. My name is Paco. I study Spanish in the morning and I work in a restaurant in the afternoon. My friends speak Spanish. I practice my lessons with my friends. They speak fast. I do not speak fast. My teacher speaks Spanish and English. She also plays the guitar, and sometimes we sing and sometimes we dance the flamenco. I practice the flamenco in my house in the evening with a friend or with my cousins. They dance very well. I wear special shoes when I dance. Sometimes my daughter Daisy plays the harp. She plays very well. I play the piano. I don't play the harp.

1. I dance.
2. I don't dance.
3. You sing.
4. You don't sing.
5. You (formal) teach.
6. You (formal) don't teach.
7. He studies.
8. He doesn't study.
9. She talks.
10. She doesn't talk.
11. We draw.
12. We don't draw.
13. You all listen to music.
14. They ski.
15. Do you skate?
16. Does he work?
17. Does she use the computer?
18. Cameron swims.
19. Does Madison practice sports?
20. Do Leah and Zach spend time with friends?
21. Do Kelsi and I skateboard?
22. Do Fallon and you ride bicycles?

1. I dance.
2. I do dance.
3. I am dancing.
4. I don't dance.
5. Do I dance?
6. You sing.
7. You don't sing.
8. Do you sing?
9. You (formal) draw.
10. You (formal) don't draw.
11. Do you (formal) draw?
12. He writes.
13. He doesn't write.
14. Does he write?
15. Jacob listens to music.
16. Jacob doesn't listen to music?
17. Does Jacob listen to music?
18. She is swimming.
19. She is not swimming.
20. Is she swimming?
21. Caitlyn works.
22. Caitlyn doesn't work.
23. Does Caitlyn work?
24. We talk.
25. We don't talk.
26. Do we talk?
27. Tully and I talk.
28. Rylan, Kyle and I don't talk.
29. Do Emma and I talk?
30. You all use the computer.
31. Do you all use the computer?
32. Jacob and you practice.
33. Jacob and you (formal) practice.
34. Jacob and you don't practice.
35. They ski.
36. They don't ski.
37. Do they ski?
38. Tillman and Will skate.

Nombre _____ Hora _____
La fecha es el _____ de _____

List the Subject pronouns in: then conjugate the verb:

| ENGLISH | SPANISH | to need- _____ |
|---------|---------|----------------|
| 1. | 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. | 5. |
| 6. | 6. | 6. |
| 7. | 7. | 7. |
| 8. | 8. | 8. |
| 9. | 9. | 9. |

Conjugate the following verbs without the subject pronouns:

| To be (D) – _____ | to be (L) - _____ |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. |
| 6. | 6. |

List the Definite Articles in English and in Spanish:

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. |

List the Indefinite Articles in English and in Spanish:

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. |
| 4. | 4. |
| 5. | 5. |
-

Day 2 NTI Lesson 2 part 1 Spanish 1

Conjugate the irregular verb IR- to go using the subject pronouns:

Yo

Tú

Ud.

Él

Sam

Ella

Sally

Nosotros

Nosotras

Sam and I

Vosotros

Vosotras

Sam and you

Uds.

Sally and you

Ellos

Ellas

Sam and Sally

Day 2 NTI lesson Spanish 1 part 2

Using the verb IR- To go and vocabulary from pg. 194 Translate the following to Spanish:

1. I go.
2. I do go.
3. I am going.
4. I go to the gym on Monday.
5. I go to the library on Mondays.
6. You go to the church on the weekend.
7. You (formal) go to the mosque on the weekends.
8. She never goes to the temple.
9. He goes to the synagogue on Saturdays.
10. Sometimes we go to the park in our free time.
11. You all go to the mall in order to watch movies and go shopping.
12. They go to the gym with their friends every day.
13. Generally you go to the pool at the beach in the summer.
14. KNyhia and Tyonna go shopping at the mall.
15. Afterwards she goes to the mountains in the countryside in the spring.
16. Where are you from? I am from Hopkinsville. You don't say!
17. I go to the restaurant. I eat food. I drink tea. I listen to music.
18. In the park I lift weights and run for maintaining my health.
19. Always goes to the library alone.
20. She reads good books and bad magazines.
21. Jala loves seeing a movie a lot.
22. Where do you go on the weekends?
23. With whom do you go shopping?
24. Why do you go to the café? I never stay at home.
25. Zakia and BriAnna go to the piano lessons on Wednesday.

Day 3 NT1 Lesson 3 part 1 Spanish 1

Conjugate the irregular verb TENER- to have using the subject pronouns:

Yo

Tú

Ud.

Él

Sam

Ella

Sally

Nosotros

Nosotras

Sam and I

Vosotros

Vosotras

Sam and you

Uds.

Sally and you

Ellos

Ellas

Sam and Sally

Translate the following to Spanish using the verbs TENER, GUSTAR and regular AR verbs from vocabulary pages.

Complete this format for any three periods: Use vocabulary from page 96. Fit each of your classes into one of the class names given on page 96, in other words, algebra is matemáticas, any CTE class goes under tecnología, etc.

In the _____ period I have the class of _____.

I like the class of _____.

The class of _____ is ADJECTIVE.

My class favorite is the class of _____.

I study a lot in the class of _____.

I have a lot of homework in the class of _____.

I need a (SUPPLIES GO HERE) and a _____ for the class of _____.

The class of _____ is more adjective than the class of _____.

I talk a lot in the class of _____.

Who teaches the class of _____

El Señor (teacher name) or La Señora (teacher name) teaches the class of _____.

I have lunch in the _____ period.

I like my schedule a lot.

¿Cómo te llamas? Me llamo Sam.
What is your name? My name is Sam.

Me llamo My name is
Te llamas Your name is
Se llama His/her name is

¿Cómo se llama él? Él se llama Sam. What is his name? His name is Sam.
¿Cómo se llama ella? Ella se llama Sam
¿Cómo se llama la chica? La chica se llama Sally. What is the girl's name? The girl's name is Sally.
¿Cómo se llama el chico? El chico se llama Sam.
¿Cómo se llama el amigo? El amigo se llama Sam.
¿Cómo se llama la amiga? La amiga se llama Sally. What is the female friend's name?

¿Qué te gusta hacer? Me gusta nadar.
What do you like to do?
¿Qué le gusta hacer a él? A él le gusta nadar.
What does he like to do?
¿Qué le gusta hacer a la chica? What does the girl like to do? A la chica le gusta correr.
¿Qué le gusta hacer el amigo? What does the male friend like to do?

Me gusta I like
Te gusta You like
Le gusta He/She likes

¿Cómo eres tú? Yo soy atrevida.
How are you? (What are you like?) I am daring.
¿Cómo es ella? How is she? Ella es buena.
¿Cómo es la chica? La chica es graciosa.
¿Cómo es el amigo? El amigo es ordenado.

Yo soy I am
Tú eres You are
Él es He is
Ella es She is
La chica es The girl is
El amigo es The male friend is

¿Eres ordenado? Are you neat? Sí, yo soy ordenada.
¿Es la chica simpática? Is the girl nice? Sí, la chica es muy simpática.