

# TAREA DE VERANO

Fecha de entrega: Sesión 2

Escribir la tarea a mano, con lápiz o bolígrafo en oraciones completas. No pueden escribir en computadora.

## Instrucciones:

Hacer tres diarios usando diferentes tiempos verbales y todo el vocabulario aprendido en clase.

### 1. Futuro simple (ir a + infinitivo)

Tienes que hacer un diario de 100 palabras usando el futuro simple.

**¿Qué vas a hacer en tus vacaciones de verano?**

**ir a + infinitivo** - En mis vacaciones de verano, yo voy a jugar con mis amigos.

### 2. Presente/ progresivo/ gustar / reflexivos

Tienes que hacer un diario de 100 palabras usando el presente/ progresivo/ gustar / reflexivos y otros verbos.

**¿Cuál es tu rutina diaria en una semana de tus vacaciones? ¿Qué estás haciendo? ¿Qué te gusta hacer? ¿Qué no te gusta hacer?**

Estar + verb-ando/-iendo – estoy jugando

Tengo que + infinitivo - Tengo que limpiar mi cuarto

Debo de + infinitive- debo de estudiar

### 3. Pretérito

Tienes que hacer un diario de 100 palabras usando el pretérito.

**¿Qué hiciste la última semana de tus vacaciones? ¿Cómo te preparaste para el comienzo de las clases? ¿Qué te gustó más o menos?**

## RECURSOS

Present tense of **estar**

Tutorial

**ANTE TODO**

In **Lección 1**, you learned how to conjugate and use the verb **ser** (*to be*). You will now learn a second verb which means *to be*, the verb **estar**. Although **estar** ends in **-ar**, it does not follow the pattern of regular **-ar** verbs. The **yo** form (**estoy**) is irregular. Also, all forms have an accented **á** except the **yo** and **nosotros/as** forms.

| The verb <b>estar</b> ( <i>to be</i> ) |                  |                |                                   |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| SINGULAR FORMS                         | yo               | <b>estoy</b>   | <i>I am</i>                       |
|                                        | tú               | <b>estás</b>   | <i>you (fam.) are</i>             |
|                                        | Ud./él/ella      | <b>está</b>    | <i>you (form.) are; he/she is</i> |
| PLURAL FORMS                           | nosotros/as      | <b>estamos</b> | <i>we are</i>                     |
|                                        | vosotros/as      | <b>estáis</b>  | <i>you (fam.) are</i>             |
|                                        | Uds./ellos/ellas | <b>están</b>   | <i>you (form.) are; they are</i>  |

The present tense of **ser****ANTE TODO**

In **Contextos** and **Fotonovela**, you have already used several present-tense forms of **ser** (*to be*) to identify yourself and others, and to talk about where you and others are from. **Ser** is an irregular verb; its forms do not follow the regular patterns that most verbs follow. You need to memorize the forms, which appear in this chart.

| The verb <b>ser</b> ( <i>to be</i> ) |                  |              |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| SINGULAR FORMS                       | yo               | <b>soy</b>   | <i>I am</i>                       |
|                                      | tú               | <b>eres</b>  | <i>you are (fam.)</i>             |
|                                      | Ud./él/ella      | <b>es</b>    | <i>you are (form.); he/she is</i> |
| PLURAL FORMS                         | nosotros/as      | <b>somos</b> | <i>we are</i>                     |
|                                      | vosotros/as      | <b>sois</b>  | <i>you are (fam.)</i>             |
|                                      | Uds./ellos/ellas | <b>son</b>   | <i>you are (form.); they are</i>  |

## Ser and estar

### ANTE TODO

You have already learned that **ser** and **estar** both mean *to be* but are used for different purposes. These charts summarize the key differences in usage between **ser** and **estar**.

### Uses of ser

1. Nationality and place of origin . . . . .
2. Profession or occupation . . . . .
3. Characteristics of people and things . . . . .
4. Generalizations . . . . .
5. Possession . . . . .
6. What something is made of . . . . .
7. Time and date . . . . .
8. Where or when an event takes place. . . . .

Juan Carlos **es** argentino.  
**Es** de Buenos Aires.  
 Adela **es** agente de viajes.  
 Francisco **es** médico.  
 José y Clara **son** simpáticos.  
 El clima de Puerto Rico **es** agradable.  
 ¡**Es** fabuloso viajar!  
**Es** difícil estudiar a la una de la mañana.  
**Es** la pluma de Jimena.  
**Son** las llaves del señor Díaz.  
 La bicicleta **es** de metal.  
 Los pasajes **son** de papel.  
 Hoy **es** martes. **Son** las dos.  
 Hoy **es** el primero de julio.  
 El partido **es** en el estadio Santa Fe.  
 La conferencia **es** a las siete.

### Uses of estar

1. Location or spatial relationships . . . . .
2. Health . . . . .
3. Physical states and conditions . . . . .
4. Emotional states . . . . .
5. Certain weather expressions . . . . .
6. Ongoing actions (progressive tenses) . . . . .

El aeropuerto **está** lejos de la ciudad.  
 Tu habitación **está** en el tercer piso.  
 ¿Cómo **estás**?  
**Estoy** bien, gracias.  
 El profesor **está** ocupado.  
 Las ventanas **están** abiertas.  
 Marissa **está** feliz hoy.  
**Estoy** muy enojado con Maru.  
**Está** lloviendo.  
**Está** nublado.  
**Estamos** estudiando para un examen.  
 Ana **está** leyendo una novela.

## 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

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

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

|                |                  |            |                                   |
|----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| SINGULAR FORMS | yo               | estudio    | I study                           |
|                | tú               | estudias   | you (fam.) study                  |
|                | Ud./él/ella      | estudia    | you (form.) study; he/she studies |
| PLURAL FORMS   | nosotros/as      | estudiamos | we study                          |
|                | vosotros/as      | estudiáis  | you (fam.) study                  |
|                | Uds./ellos/ellas | estudian   | you (form.) study; they study     |

## Common -ar verbs

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

## 3.3 Present tense of -er and -ir verbs

## ANTE TODO

In **Lección 2**, you learned how to form the present tense of regular **-er** verbs. You also learned about the importance of verb forms, which change to show who is performing the action. The chart below shows the forms from two other important groups, **-er** verbs and **-ir** verbs.

## Present tense of -er and -ir verbs

|                |                  | <b>comer</b> (to eat) | <b>escribir</b> (to write) |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| SINGULAR FORMS | yo               | como                  | escribo                    |
|                | tú               | comes                 | escribes                   |
|                | Ud./él/ella      | come                  | escribe                    |
| PLURAL FORMS   | nosotros/as      | comemos               | escribimos                 |
|                | vosotros/as      | coméis                | escribís                   |
|                | Uds./ellos/ellas | comen                 | escriben                   |

## Common -er and -ir verbs

| <b>-er verbs</b>           |                        | <b>-ir verbs</b>        |             |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| <b>aprender (a + inf.)</b> | to learn               | <b>abrir</b>            | to open     |
| <b>beber</b>               | to drink               | <b>asistir (a)</b>      | to attend   |
| <b>comer</b>               | to eat                 | <b>compartir</b>        | to share    |
| <b>comprender</b>          | to understand          | <b>decidir (+ inf.)</b> | to decide   |
| <b>correr</b>              | to run                 | <b>describir</b>        | to describe |
| <b>creer (en)</b>          | to believe (in)        | <b>escribir</b>         | to write    |
| <b>deber (+ inf.)</b>      | should; must; ought to | <b>recibir</b>          | to receive  |
| <b>leer</b>                | to read                | <b>vivir</b>            | to live     |

## 4.1 Present tense of ir

### ANTE TODO

The verb **ir** (to go) is irregular in the present tense. Note that, except for the **yo** form (**voy**) and the lack of a written accent on the **vosotros** form (**vais**), the endings are the same as those for regular present-tense **-ar** verbs.

### The verb ir (to go)

| Singular forms |            | Plural forms     |              |
|----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| yo             | <b>voy</b> | nosotros/as      | <b>vamos</b> |
| tú             | <b>vas</b> | vosotros/as      | <b>vais</b>  |
| Ud./él/ella    | <b>va</b>  | Uds./ellos/ellas | <b>van</b>   |

- The construction **ir a + [infinitive]** is used to talk about actions that are going to happen in the future. It is equivalent to the English *to be going + [infinitive]*.

**Va a leer** el periódico.

*He is going to read the newspaper.*

**Van a pasear** por el pueblo.

*They are going to walk around town.*

¡Voy a ir con ellos!

Ella va al cine  
y a los museos.

## Reflexive verbs

### ANTE TODO

A reflexive verb is used to indicate that the subject does something to or for himself or herself. In other words, it "reflects" the action of the verb back to the subject. Reflexive verbs always use reflexive pronouns.

SUBJECT: Joaquín      REFLEXIVE VERB: **se ducha** por la mañana.

### The verb lavarse (to wash oneself)

| SINGULAR FORMS | yo          | <b>me lavo</b>     | <i>I wash (myself)</i>                 |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                | tú          | <b>te lavas</b>    | <i>you wash (yourself)</i>             |
|                | Ud.         | <b>se lava</b>     | <i>you wash (yourself)</i>             |
|                | él/ella     | <b>se lava</b>     | <i>he/she washes (himself/herself)</i> |
| PLURAL FORMS   | nosotros/as | <b>nos lavamos</b> | <i>we wash (ourselves)</i>             |
|                | vosotros/as | <b>os laváis</b>   | <i>you wash (yourselves)</i>           |
|                | Uds.        | <b>se lavan</b>    | <i>you wash (yourselves)</i>           |
|                | ellos/ellas | <b>se lavan</b>    | <i>they wash (themselves)</i>          |

- The pronoun **se** attached to an infinitive identifies the verb as reflexive: **lavarse**.
- When a reflexive verb is conjugated, the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject.

**Me afeito.**

**Te despiertas** a las siete.

### Common reflexive verbs

|                              |                                           |                          |                                      |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>acordarse (de)</b> (o:ue) | <i>to remember</i>                        | <b>llamarse</b>          | <i>to be called;<br/>to be named</i> |
| <b>acostarse</b> (o:ue)      | <i>to go to bed</i>                       | <b>maquillarse</b>       | <i>to put on makeup</i>              |
| <b>afeitarse</b>             | <i>to shave</i>                           | <b>peinarse</b>          | <i>to comb one's hair</i>            |
| <b>bañarse</b>               | <i>to bathe; to take a bath</i>           | <b>ponerse</b>           | <i>to put on</i>                     |
| <b>cepillarse</b>            | <i>to brush</i>                           | <b>ponerse (+ adj.)</b>  | <i>to become (+ adj.)</i>            |
| <b>despedirse (de)</b> (e:i) | <i>to say goodbye (to)</i>                | <b>preocuparse (por)</b> | <i>to worry (about)</i>              |
| <b>despertarse</b> (e:ie)    | <i>to wake up</i>                         | <b>probarse</b> (o:ue)   | <i>to try on</i>                     |
| <b>dormirse</b> (o:ue)       | <i>to go to sleep;<br/>to fall asleep</i> | <b>quedarse</b>          | <i>to stay; to remain</i>            |
| <b> ducharse</b>             | <i>to shower;<br/>to take a shower</i>    | <b>quitarse</b>          | <i>to take off</i>                   |
| <b>enojarse (con)</b>        | <i>to get angry (with)</i>                | <b>secarse</b>           | <i>to dry (oneself)</i>              |
| <b>irse</b>                  | <i>to go away; to leave</i>               | <b>sentarse</b> (e:ie)   | <i>to sit down</i>                   |
| <b>lavarse</b>               | <i>to wash (oneself)</i>                  | <b>sentirse</b> (e:ie)   | <i>to feel</i>                       |
| <b>levantarse</b>            | <i>to get up</i>                          | <b>vestirse</b> (e:i)    | <i>to get dressed</i>                |

## 6.3

## Preterite tense of regular verbs

## ANTE TODO

In order to talk about events in the past, Spanish uses two simple tenses: the preterite and the imperfect. In this lesson, you will learn how to form the preterite tense, which is used to express actions or states completed in the past.

## Preterite of regular -ar, -er, and -ir verbs

|                   |                  | <b>-ar verbs</b><br><b>comprar</b> | <b>-er verbs</b><br><b>vender</b> | <b>-ir verbs</b><br><b>escribir</b> |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SINGULAR<br>FORMS | yo               | compré / I bought                  | vendí / I sold                    | escribí / I wrote                   |
|                   | tú               | compraste                          | vendiste                          | escribiste                          |
|                   | Ud./él/ella      | compró                             | vendió                            | escribió                            |
| PLURAL<br>FORMS   | nosotros/as      | compramos                          | vendimos                          | escribimos                          |
|                   | vosotros/as      | comprasteis                        | vendisteis                        | escribisteis                        |
|                   | Uds./ellos/ellas | compraron                          | vendieron                         | escribieron                         |

## Words commonly used with the preterite

|                          |                                 |                         |                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>anoche</b>            | <i>last night</i>               | <b>pasado/a (adj.)</b>  | <i>last; past</i>       |
| <b>anteayer</b>          | <i>the day before yesterday</i> | <b>el año pasado</b>    | <i>last year</i>        |
| <b>ayer</b>              | <i>yesterday</i>                | <b>la semana pasada</b> | <i>last week</i>        |
| <b>de repente</b>        | <i>suddenly</i>                 | <b>una vez</b>          | <i>once; one time</i>   |
| <b>desde... hasta...</b> | <i>from... until...</i>         | <b>dos veces</b>        | <i>twice; two times</i> |
|                          |                                 | <b>ya</b>               | <i>already</i>          |