**Apuntes 2.1: Verbos de -ar en el presente**

**Descubre 1 vtext pgs. 50-52**

**Los infinitivos**

Infinitive verbs are the original form of a verb and do not have a subject. In Spanish, infinitives end in -\_\_\_\_\_, -\_\_\_\_\_, or -\_\_\_\_\_. When you take off the ending, you are left with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Circle the stem of the following **–ar** verbs.

 descansar navegar pasear

**Verbos conjugados**

When you **conjugate** a verb, you are giving the verb a subject. The following endings are attached to the end of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **singular endings** | **plural endings** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Práctica:**

**hablar =**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**estudiar =**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**nadar =**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Repaso: los pronombres personales**

* Spanish subject pronouns are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because verb endings already tell us the subject.
* Spanish subject pronouns are used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Spanish Subject Pronouns**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **singular pronouns** | **plural pronouns**  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

 Ejemplos:

- ¿Patinan **Uds.** mucho? - **Ellos** patinan. **Yo** nunca patino.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**El presente**

Present tense verbs in Spanish can have several English equivalents.

Ejemplo: Marina **viaja** a Madrid mañana.

1. Marina *travels* to Madrid tomorrow. (simple statement)
2. Marina *will travel* to Madrid tomorrow. (emphasis)
3. Marina *is traveling* to Madrid tomorrow. (present progressive)

When two verbs are used together without a change of subject, the second verb stays in the infinitive form.

Ejemplo: **Deseo hablar** con el señor Díaz. *I want to speak with Mr. Díaz.*

To make a sentence negative, use the word **no** before the conjugated verb.

 Ejemplo: Alicia **no** desea bailar ahora. *Alicia doesn’t want to dance now.*

**Más práctica**

1. hablar mucho: mi amigo y yo 5. estudiar el español: yo
2. trabajar en una oficina: mi padre 6. no escuchar la música clásica: vosotros
3. no cocinar bien: tú 7. cantar muy bien: la clase
4. bailar: Elena y José 8. no necesitar descansar: Paco y Beto