

VERB CONJUGATING PRACTICE

Regular -ar Endings		
yo	o	amos amos
tú	as	áis áis
él ella usted	a a a	an an an
		ellos ellas ustedes
		vosotros vosotras

Note: The abbreviation for usted is Ud., and for ustedes it is Uds. Both are commonly used in writing and always are capitalized.

You are now ready to create simple sentences.

Following the recipe, Subject + Verb Base + Verb Ending, you first need to select a subject. We will use yo (I). Next, choose a verb. We will use hablar (to speak). Take off the -ar, and you have the verb base, *habl*. Finally, select the ending that goes with your subject. As we are using yo, that ending must be o.

Subject + Verb Base + Verb Ending

yo habl o = yo hablo (I speak)

This is all you need to do in order to conjugate a verb and to create a simple sentence. Below is the completely conjugated verb hablar:

- yo hablo (I speak)
- nosotros hablamos (we speak—masc./masc. & fem.)
- vosotros habláis (you all speak—masc./masc. & fem.)
- ellos hablan (they speak—masc./masc. & fem.)
- ella habla (she speaks)
- Ud. habla (you speak)
- Uds. hablan (you all speak)

Listed below are several regular -ar verbs. This list is followed by exercises in which you can practice conjugating the verbs and creating simple sentences.

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

Note: Some Spanish verbs inherently contain prepositions that we must add to the English equivalent, e.g., escuchar (to listen to); yo escuché la radio = I listened to the radio.

QUÉ PUEDES HACER

Traduce las siguientes frases:

1. I sing. _____
2. You sing. _____
3. He sings. _____
4. We sing. _____
5. They (m.) sing. _____
6. I pay. _____
7. I 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. _____

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

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

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

examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Yo no hablo portugués.
<i>I don't speak Portuguese.</i> | Nosotros no trabajamos aquí.
<i>We don't work here.</i> |
| Tú no escuchas la radio.
<i>You don't listen to the radio.</i> | Vosotros no estudiáis francés.
<i>You (pl. fam.) don't study French.</i> |
| El no canta con el coro.
<i>He doesn't sing with the choir.</i> | Ellos no esperan el autobús.
<i>They don't wait for the bus.</i> |

¿Cuál es verdadero o falso para ti?

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

Conjugation of Regular -er Verbs

To conjugate regular -er verbs, you will follow the same rules set out in the previous section on the conjugation of regular -ar verbs. The only difference is in the endings, which are shown at the top of the next page.

Regular -er Endings			
yo	o	nosotros	emos
tú	es	vosotros	éis
él	e	ellos	en
ella	e	ellas	en
usted	e	ustedes	en

Below is the conjugated verb *comer* (to eat):

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| yo como | nosotros comemos |
| tú comes | vosotros coméis |
| él come | ellos comen |
| ella come | ellas comen |
| usted come | ustedes comen |

Listed below are several regular -er verbs, followed by exercises which use them.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| aprender | to learn | deber | to owe |
| beber | to drink | leer | to read |
| comer | to eat | meter (en) | to put (into) |
| cometer (un error) | to make (a mistake) | poseer | to possess, own |
| comprender | to understand | romper | to break |
| correr | to run | temer | to fear, dread |
| creer | to believe | vender | to sell |

ejercicio 1-1-2

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 1. I learn. | _____ | 5. We eat. | _____ |
| 2. I drink. | _____ | 6. I understand. | _____ |
| 3. He drinks. | _____ | 7. I don't understand. | _____ |
| 4. You eat. | _____ | 8. They understand. | _____ |

10 Spanish Verb Tenses

- 9. You understand. _____
- 10. You don't understand. _____
- 11. I run. _____
- 12. You run. _____
- 13. She runs. _____
- 14. They don't run. _____
- 15. We run. _____
- 16. I believe. _____
- 17. I don't believe. _____
- 18. He believes. _____
- 19. We owe. _____
- 20. I read. _____
- 21. You read. _____
- 22. You don't read. _____
- 23. He reads. _____
- 24. She reads. _____
- 25. We read. _____
- 26. I make a mistake. _____
- 27. I put. _____
- 28. You put. _____
- 29. He puts. _____
- 30. We put. _____
- 31. They (m.) put. _____
- 32. They (f.) put. _____
- 33. We break. _____
- 34. They (f.) break. _____
- 35. I break. _____
- 36. You sell. _____
- 37. We sell. _____
- 38. I don't sell. _____
- 39. She doesn't sell. _____
- 40. We learn. _____

- 9. A veces (at times) cometo errores.
- 10. Normalmente, el gato bebe leche.
- 11. Creo en fantasmas.
- 12. Muchas personas en los Estados Unidos comprenden español.

Conjugation of Regular -ir Verbs

This is the final set of regular verbs. To conjugate regular -ir verbs, follow the same rules of conjugation as set forth in Unit 1 (page 5). Note that the endings, which are listed below, are the same as those for -er verbs except in the *nosotros* and *vosotros* boxes.

Regular -ir Endings		
yo	o	nosotros nosotras imos imos
tú	es	vosotros vosotras ís ís
él ella usted	e e e	ellos ellas ustedes en en en

Below is the conjugated verb *vivir* (to live):

- yo vivo
- tú vives
- él vive
- ella vive
- usted vive
- ellos viven
- ellas viven
- ustedes viven
- nosotros vivimos
- nosotras vivimos
- vosotros vivís
- vosotras vivís

Listed below are several regular -ir verbs, followed by exercises using them.

- abrir to open
- admitir to admit
- asistir (a) to attend
- cubrir to cover
- decidir to decide
- describir to describe
- descubrir to discover
- discutir to discuss
- escribir to write
- existir to exist
- permitir to permit
- recibir to receive
- subir to climb, go up
- sufrir to suffer
- unir to unite
- vivir to live

¿Cuál es verdadero o falso para ti?

Note that when the subject is understood via the verb conjugation, for example, *Como = I eat, the subject pronoun is not necessary.*

- 1. Como mucho en McDonald's.
- 2. Bebo leche cada día.
- 3. No comprendo francés.
- 4. Leo los libros de Agatha Christie.
- 5. Aprendo mucho en mi clase de español.
- 6. Sears vende ropa.
- 7. La biblioteca vende libros.
- 8. Corro en el maratón.

ejercicio 1-1-3

1. I open the windows. _____
2. She suffers a lot. _____
3. We live in the United States. _____
4. You write a lot of letters. _____
5. The child admits everything (todo). _____
6. John climbs the staircase (la escalera). _____
7. I discover a cat in the house. _____
8. Many people suffer. _____
9. We decide. _____
10. Unicorns (las unicornias) don't exist. _____
11. You (pl. fam.) write well. _____
12. Mary describes the spiders (las arañas). _____
13. We write many letters. _____
14. They don't attend school. _____
15. Mary and John discuss the book. _____
16. You unite the two parts (las partes). _____
17. The boys describe everything. _____
18. You (pl. fam.) cover the tables. _____
19. John doesn't attend the meeting (la reunión). _____
20. I receive gifts (regalos) for my birthday. _____

¿Cuáles verdadero o falso para ti?

1. Vivo en un apartamento. _____
2. Escribo mucho en mi clase de español. _____
3. Stephen King escribe libros de horror. _____
4. Recibo regalos en diciembre. _____

ejercicio 1-1-4

5. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos vive en Washington, D.C. _____
6. Asisto a la universidad. _____
7. Los fantasmas no existen. _____
8. Normalmente, no abro las ventanas de la casa en enero. _____
9. Discuto mis problemas con mis amigos. _____
10. Sufro mucho en mi clase de español. _____
11. Muchas oficinas no permiten fumar (smoking). _____
12. El jefe (boss) le describe el trabajo al empleado. _____

Asking Questions

Now that you can conjugate verbs and form sentences, the next step is forming questions.

Asking Simple Questions: A simple question is one which elicits either a "yes" or a "no" for an answer. In Spanish, this involves placing the conjugated verb in front of the subject.

Tú hablas español (You speak Spanish) becomes ¿Hablas tú español? (Do you speak Spanish?)

In English, we often precede a formed sentence with the auxiliary verb *do* or *does* to create a question. In this context, the words *do* and *does* do not exist in Spanish.

¿Vives tú en España?
Do you live in Spain?

¿Trabajáis en el banco?
Do you (pl. fam.) work in the bank?

¿Come él aquí con frecuencia?
Does he eat here often?

¿Leen ellos el periódico cada día?
Do they read the newspaper every day?

ejercicio 1-1-4

(Remember that when the subject pronoun is understood, you may omit it.)

1. Do you speak English? _____
2. Do you understand? _____
3. Do you (pl. fam.) study a lot? _____
4. Does he sing well? _____
5. Does she sell clothing? _____
6. Does he work here? _____
7. Do they live there? _____