

CLASS NOTES and TEST REVIEW

SPANISH 1

UNIDAD 2 ETAPA 1

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Conjugating Regular -AR Verbs in Present Tense

You were introduced to this concept in the Etapa Preliminar.

The basic form of a verb is called "the infinitive." In this chapter you are learning 10 -AR verbs. Their infinitive forms are given in the vocab list.

To conjugate a "regular" -AR verb in the Present Indicative Tense, you replace the ending "-ar," with a different ending that indicates the person doing the action:

HABLAR - to speak, to talk	
I speak = hablo	We speak = hablamos
You speak = hablas	you (fam. pl) speak = habláis
He, she, You (formal) speak = habla	They, you (plural) speak = hablan

Expressing Frequency with Adverbs

To talk about how often someone does something, you use expressions of frequency. These are adverbs or adverbial phrases. An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, giving more detail about the action described by the verb.

In Spanish, certain adverbs are placed in different parts of a sentence.

BEFORE the Verb	AFTER the Verb
siempre (Yo siempre estudio)	mucho (Yo estudio mucho)
rara vez (Yo rara vez estudio)	poco (Yo estudio poco)
nunca (Yo nunca estudio)	

Longer phrases can be placed at the beginning **OR** at the end of the sentence:

Todos los días / a veces / de vez en cuando estudio el español.

Estudio

el español todos los días / a veces / de vez en cuando

Expressing Obligation with hay que and tener que

To talk about things someone must do, you can use two different phrases that express obligation.

An Impersonal Obligation	A Personal Obligation
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(One must... or A person has to...)	(I have to...)
hay que + infinitive	tener que + infinitive
Hay que conectar el raton a la computadora. You have to (one must) connect the mouse to the computer.	Yo tengo que estudiar el español hoy. I have to study Spanish today.

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Use **tener** to say what people have and what they have to do.

The Verb *tener* (to have)

• Conjugating *tener*

Study the following forms of **tener**.

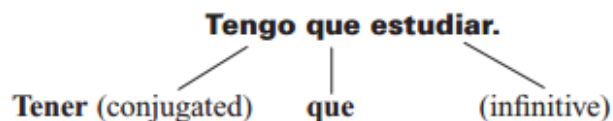
yo	tengo	nosotros(as)	tenemos
tú	ti<u>en</u>es	vosotros(as)	ten<u>é</u>is
él/ella/usted	ti<u>e</u>n e	ellos/ellas/ustedes	ti<u>e</u>nen

EXPLANATION: Unlike regular verbs, such as **comer** and **aprender**, **tener** is irregular in forms that are used with **tú**, **él/ella/usted**, and **ellos/ellas/ustedes**. Notice that the **e** changes to **ie** in those forms.

Tener que + infinitive (to have to + infinitive)

• Using *tener que + infinitive*

Use this expression to talk about what you have to do. Look at the following diagram to see how to use this phrase to say *I have to study* in Spanish.



EXPLANATION: When you want to say you have to do something, you need to use the expression **tener que + infinitive**. There is no translation for the word **que**. It is simply part of the expression.

Ejemplos:

- (Yo) tengo que: I have to
 - **Tengo que estudiar:** I have to study
- (Tú) tienes que: You have to (friendly)
 - **Tienes que trabajar más:** You have to work more (informal)

3. (Usted) tiene que: You have to (formal)
 - **Tiene que trabajar más:** You have to work more (formal)

4. (Él/Ella) tiene que: He/She has to
 - **Marta tiene que escribir en la clase de Literatura:** Marta has to write in Lit class.

5. (Nosotros) tenemos que: We have to
 - **Tenemos que hablar mucho en la clase de Español:** We have to talk a lot in Spanish class.

6. (Vosotros) tenéis que: You have to (group/friendly)
 - **Tenéis que comer almuerzo en la cafetería:** You have to eat lunch in the cafeteria (group/friendly)

7. (Ustedes) tienen que: You have to (group/formal)
 - **Tienen que comer almuerzo en la cafetería:** You have to eat lunch in the cafeteria (group/formal)

8. (Ellos) tienen que: They have to
 - **Marcos y Pablo tienen que estudiar para sus exámenes:** Marcos and Pablo have to study for their tests

Remember, to say what a person HAS to do in Spanish, use this structure:

"Form of tener"	+	"que"	+	"infinitive"	
Tengo		que		bailar	= <i>I have to dance.</i>
Tienes		que		escuchar	= <i>You have to listen.</i>
Tiene		que		comer	= <i>He/She has to eat.</i>
Tenemos		que		ir	= <i>We have to go.</i>
Tienen		que		estudiar	= <i>They have to study.</i>

The impersonal expression - **Hay que + infinitive verb** - is used by Spanish speakers to suggest a strong necessity or to indicate that something is needed. "Hay" is the conjugation of verb haber (to have), and in this kind of impersonal sentence it is always used in the third person/singular.

You can translate "hay que + infinitive verb" to "it is necessary to....." or "one must"

Now study the translations of the sentences below:

1. **Hay que trabajar mucho.** It is necessary to work a lot.
2. **Hay que aprender la gramática.** It is necessary to learn grammar

3. **Hay que hacer la tarea.** One must do the homework

VERBS

		<u>-ar, -er, and -ir verb endings</u>		
TO...		-AR	-ER	-IR
I	Yo	-o	-o	-o
You (friend)	Tú	-as	-es	-es
S/he, you (formal)	Él, ella, Usted	-a	-e	-e
We	Nosotros(as)	-amos	-emos	-imos
You-all (friends, Spain)	Vosotros(as)	-áis	-éis	-ís
They, you-all (formal)	Ellos, ellas, Ustedes	-an	-en	-en

-AR endings in Present Tense

YO <small>(I)</small>	-o	nosotros nosotras <small>(we)</small>	-amos
tú <small>(you)</small>	-as	vosotros vosotras <small>(you [plural])</small>	*-áis
él <small>(he)</small> ella <small>(she)</small> usted <small>(you [formal])</small>	-a	ellos <small>(they)</small> ellas <small>(they [females])</small> ustedes <small>(you [plural])</small>	-an

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Adverbs

Sometimes it's important to know how often and when you do certain things. If I want to impress my doctor at my next check-up, I want to respond with "often" or "frequently" when she asks me how much I exercise. On the other hand, sometimes I want to share how "rarely" I participate in some activities, such as eating unhealthy foods.

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Adverbs of frequency will modify only verbs, since they tell how frequently something is done. Whether or not you fudge the numbers a bit, Spanish adverbs of frequency will help you communicate how often and when actions take place.

Adverbios de frecuencia:



- Siempre: always
- Normalmente: usually
- Muchas veces: many times
- A menudo: often
- A veces: sometimes
- De vez en cuando: from time to time
- Raramente / Rara vez: rarely
- Casi nunca: rarely
- Apenas: hardly
- Nunca: never

Spanish 1 Unidad 2 Etapa 1 Vocabulary List	
la clase	class, classroom
la escuela	school
el examen	test
la lección	lesson
la prueba	quiz
la tarea	homework
el arte	art
las ciencias	science
la computación	computer science
la educación física	physical education
el español	Spanish
los estudios sociales	social studies
la historia	history
el inglés	English
la literatura	literature
las matemáticas	mathematics
la materia	subject in school
la música	music
enseñar	to teach
escuchar	to listen (to)

estudiar	to study
hablar	to talk, to speak
mirar	to watch, to look at
preparar	to prepare
sacar una buena nota	to get a good grade
el borrador	eraser
la calculadora	calculator
el cuaderno	notebook
el diccionario	dictionary
el escritorio	desk
el lápiz	pencil
el libro	book
la mochila	backpack
el papel	paper
el pizarrón	chalkboard / whiteboard
la pluma	pen
la tiza	chalk
la computadora	computer
la impresora	printer
la pantalla	screen
el ratón	mouse
el teclado	keyboard
a veces	sometimes
de vez en cuando	once in a while, from time to time
mucho	often
nunca	never
poco	a little
rara vez	rarely
siempre	always
todos los días	every day
hay que	one has to, one must, it is necessary
tener que (+ infinitive verb)	to have to (do something)
ayudar (a)	to help (a person)
buscar	to look for, to search
contestar	to answer
entrar (a, en)	to enter
esperar	to wait for, to expect

llegar	to arrive
llevar	to wear, to carry
necesitar	to need
pasar	to happen, to pass, to pass by
usar	to use
¡Ahora mismo!	right now!
con razón	that's why
difícil	difficult, hard
fácil	easy
mismo(a)	same
pronto	soon
la razón	reason
tarde	late