

# 2 AR Verbs/ Present Tense

## I. Estudiemos el vocabulario

### Verbos

**buscar**-to look for  
**comprar**-to buy  
**contestar**-to answer  
**descansar**-to rest  
**estudiar**-to study  
**ganar**-to win, to earn  
**hablar**-to speak  
**mirar**-to watch, to look at  
**practicar**-to practice  
**preparar**-to prepare  
**pronunciar**-to pronounce  
**trabajar**-to work

### Sustantivos

**el carro/coche/auto-car**  
**la casa**-house  
**el dinero**-money  
**el español**-Spanish  
**el/la español/a**-Spaniard  
**el/la estudiante**-student  
**el padre**-father  
**la tarea**-homework  
**el trabajo**-job



**Ellos trabajan.**

### Adjetivos

**mucho/a/os/as**-much, a lot  
**nuevo/a/os/as**-new  
**otro/a/os/as**-another, other

**A. Escribamos las palabras en español.** Let's write the words in Spanish. Include the definite article when writing a noun. **Example:** book-el libro

1. to buy \_\_\_\_\_
2. to rest \_\_\_\_\_
3. father \_\_\_\_\_
4. house \_\_\_\_\_

5. job \_\_\_\_\_
6. to earn \_\_\_\_\_
7. new (four forms) \_\_\_\_\_
8. to watch \_\_\_\_\_
9. to win \_\_\_\_\_
10. homework \_\_\_\_\_
11. money \_\_\_\_\_
12. students \_\_\_\_\_
13. to look for \_\_\_\_\_
14. Spanish \_\_\_\_\_
15. to answer \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Estudiemos la gramática

### A. Subject pronouns

<b>yo</b> -I	<b>nosotros/as</b> -we
<b>tú</b> -you/ <i>familiar singular</i>	<b>vosotros/as</b> -you/ <i>familiar plural</i>
<b>él, ella, Ud.</b> -he, she, you/ <i>formal singular</i>	<b>ellos/as, Uds.</b> -they, you/ <i>formal plural</i>

### B. AR verbs/how to conjugate

Some verbs in Spanish have infinitives that end in **AR**: **habl-ar** (to speak), **prepar-ar** (to prepare), **trabaj-ar** (to work), **estudi-ar** (to study), **compr-ar** (to buy), **busc-ar** (to look for), **mir-ar** (to watch), **gan-ar** (to earn, to win), **practic-ar** (to practice), **pronunci-ar** (to pronounce), etc. To conjugate a verb in Spanish, let's begin with this infinitive, **trabaj-ar**-to work.

#### Examples:

**trabajar**-to work (Drop the **ar** from **trabajar** and add the appropriate verb endings that go with the subject pronoun or noun.)

#### Singular

**yo** **trabaj-o** (I work, I do work, I am working)

**tú** **trabaj-as** (you/*familiar singular* work, you do work, you are working)

**él, ella, Ud.** **trabaj-a** (he, she, you/*formal singular* works, work, does/do work, is/are working)

## Plural

**nosotros, nosotras** trabaj-**amos** (we work, do work, are working)

**vosotros, vosotras** trabaj-**áis** (you/*familiar plural* work, do work, are working)

**ellos, ellas, Uds.** trabaj-**an** (they/you/*formal plural* work, do working, are working)

Here is a **verb chart/table** to help you better understand the conjugation of an **AR** verb:

**hablar**-to speak

<b>yo</b> habl- <b>o</b> (I speak, do speak, am speaking)	<b>nosotros/as</b> habl- <b>amos</b> (we speak, do speak, are speaking)
<b>tú</b> habl- <b>as</b> (you/ <i>familiar singular</i> speak, do speak, are speaking)	<b>vosotros/as</b> habl- <b>áis</b> (you/ <i>familiar plural</i> speak, do speak, are speaking)
<b>él, ella, Ud.</b> habl- <b>a</b> (he, she, you/ <i>formal singular</i> speaks, speak, does/do speak, is/are speaking)	<b>ellos/as, Uds.</b> habl- <b>an</b> (they, you/ <i>formal plural</i> speak, do speak, are speaking)

**Observation 1** The subject pronoun affects the ending of the verb: When we say **yo**, the verb ends in **o**. When we say **tú**, the verb ends in **as**. When we say **él, ella, Ud.**, the verb ends in **a**. If we say **nosotros/as**, the verb ends in **amos**. When we say **vosotros/as**, the verb ends in **áis**. The verb ends in **an**, if we say **ellos/as** or **Uds.**. **Note:** Use the **masculine plural** when speaking of a **mixed group** ie **masculine/feminine**. **Example:** Ellos hablan español. (Ellos can refer to a group that is all male or to a group of males/females.) The same rule applies for nosotros/as and vosotros/as when referring to a mixed group: Nosotros hablamos español. (We/all male or a mixed group/male/females speak Spanish). **When you see masculine/feminine in some of the translation exercises in this book, always answer those with the masculine subject pronoun since the masculine covers both the masculine/feminine when used together:** **Example:** We (*masculine/feminine*) speak/Nosotros hablamos.

**Observation 2** The **tú/vosotros/as** form is called the *familiar form* in Spanish. It is used to say *you* when you want to show a closeness or friendship. **Usted/ustedes**, the formal form, is used to indicate you prefer to address the person (*you*) in a more polite, formal way. The **usted** form is often used in Latin America to address adults and elderly people. In Spain, some young people and adults are using the **tú** form to address adults and the elderly. This is an effort by Spaniards to make Spanish more practical and less formal by using only one form, *tú*, to address everyone. In Latin American countries people use the **formal plural Uds.** to express *you* in the plural. In Spain the **familiar plural vosotros/as** is used to express *you* in the plural.

**Observation 3** You can also speak about definite people by including a noun or a combination of a noun and a pronoun.

**María** habl-a español. (Instead of saying she speaks, we include a name such as Mary).

**María y Elena** habl-an español. (Instead of saying they speak, we include two names, Mary and Elaine.)

**Pancho y yo** habl-amos español. (Instead of saying we speak, we include a name-Pancho and I.)

### C. Formation of a question

To form a question in Spanish, study the following example:

**Diego** trabaja mucho. (James works a lot.)

¿Trabaja mucho **Diego**? (Does James work a lot?)

**Carmen** prepara la comida. (Carmen prepares the meal.)

¿Prepara **Carmen** la comida? (Does Carmen prepare the meal?)

**Observation 1** To make the sentence into a question, place the subject of the sentence **behind** the verb. Spanish uses the **upside down question mark** at the front of the sentence to help someone who is reading the sentence know that the sentence that follows the inverted question mark is a question.

### D. Formation of a negative sentence

To make a sentence negative in Spanish place a **no** in front of the verb:

**Manuel habla** español. (Manuel speaks Spanish.)

**Manuel no habla** español. (Manuel does not speak Spanish.)

## III. En la clase de español/Leamos el diálogo. Let's read the dialogue.

**Maestro:** Marisol, ¿hablas tú español?

**Marisol:** Sí, maestro, **yo** hablo español. Ricardo, ¿hablan español los otros **estudiantes** de la clase?

**Ricardo:** Sí, Marisol, los otros estudiantes de la clase hablan español.

**Maestro:** Marisol, ¿estudia mucho **Ricardo**?

**Marisol:** Sí, maestro, Ricardo estudia mucho. Ricardo, ¿trabaja mucho tu (*your*) **padre**?

**Ricardo:** Sí, Marisol, mi (*my*) **padre** trabaja mucho. Maestro, ¿trabajan mucho los **estudiantes** de la clase?

**Maestro:** Sí, Ricardo, los estudiantes de la clase trabajan mucho.

**Marisol:** Ricardo, ¿miras mucho la televisión?

**Ricardo:** Sí, Marisol, **yo** miro mucho la televisión.

**Maestro:** Marisol, ¿preparas tú la tarea en casa?

**Marisol:** Sí, maestro, preparo la tarea en casa.

**Ricardo:** Maestro, ¿pronuncio bien en español?

**Maestro:** Sí, Ricardo, **tú** pronuncias muy bien en español.

**Marisol:** Ricardo, ¿compras un nuevo carro?

**Ricardo:** No, Marisol, **yo** no compro un nuevo carro.

**Observation 1** Notice that it is not necessary to include the subject pronouns with the verbs in most sentences. If we say **hablo**, the verb ends in an **o**. Thus we know that we mean **I**. If the verb ends in **as**, we know we are talking about **you/familiar**. We use the subject pronoun with **ella** to distinguish from he-**él** and also with **usted/ustedes** to indicate we mean **you** and not **he/she or they**. The subject pronouns can be used to **emphasize** who is doing the action./**Ellos hablan**.

**A. Contesta las preguntas sobre el diálogo.** Answer the questions about the dialogue.

1. ¿Habla español Marisol? \_\_\_\_\_

2. ¿Hablan español los otros estudiantes de la clase? \_\_\_\_\_

3. ¿Estudia mucho Ricardo? \_\_\_\_\_

4. ¿Trabaja mucho el padre de Ricardo? \_\_\_\_\_

5. ¿Trabajan mucho los estudiantes de la clase? \_\_\_\_\_

6. ¿Mira mucho la televisión Ricardo? \_\_\_\_\_

7. ¿Prepara Marisol la tarea en casa? \_\_\_\_\_

8. ¿Pronuncia Ricardo muy bien en español? \_\_\_\_\_

9. ¿Compra Ricardo un nuevo carro? \_\_\_\_\_

10. ¿Habla español el maestro? \_\_\_\_\_

#### **IV. Practiquemos la gramática y el vocabulario**

**A. Traduce estas frases cortas.** Translate these short sentences. Write the short sentence with the subject pronoun and again without the subject pronoun.

**Example: They (masculine) work.: Ellos trabajan., Trabajan.**

1. I prepare. \_\_\_\_\_

2. You (*familiar singular*) prepare. \_\_\_\_\_

3. We (*masculine/feminine*) practice. \_\_\_\_\_

4. They (*feminine*) practice. \_\_\_\_\_

5. I win. \_\_\_\_\_

6. You (*formal singular*) work. \_\_\_\_\_

7. He works. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Does she work? \_\_\_\_\_

9. You (*familiar plural/masculine*) are working. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Escribe la forma correcta del verbo y traduce al inglés.** Write the correct verb form and translate into English giving the three possible meanings.

**Example:** ella mirar-ella mira-she watches, she does watch, she is watching

1. yo estudiar \_\_\_\_\_
2. nosotros estudiar \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ud. mirar \_\_\_\_\_
4. ellas mirar \_\_\_\_\_
5. tú mirar \_\_\_\_\_
6. tú y yo ganar \_\_\_\_\_
7. Rogelio ganar \_\_\_\_\_
8. Carlos y Gustavo ganar \_\_\_\_\_
9. Fernanda buscar \_\_\_\_\_
10. ellos buscar \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Escribe en español el infinitivo de estos verbos.** Write in Spanish the infinitives of these verbs. **Example:** trabajo-trabajar

1. compras \_\_\_\_\_
2. estudian \_\_\_\_\_
3. trabajamos \_\_\_\_\_
4. habláis \_\_\_\_\_
5. pronuncio \_\_\_\_\_
6. prepara \_\_\_\_\_
7. compráis \_\_\_\_\_
8. miran \_\_\_\_\_
9. gano \_\_\_\_\_
10. busca \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Traduce al español.** Translate to Spanish. Include the subject pronouns.

1. We (*masculine*) prepare the homework at home. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am buying the car tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She is resting today. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you (*familiar singular*) speak Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do they (*masculine/feminine*) speak Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_
6. He studies a lot in class. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You (*formal singular*) are buying a new car. \_\_\_\_\_
  
8. She and I are answering. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Carlos and Gustavo look for the book. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Richard is speaking Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Escribe el pronombre de sujeto apropiado.** Write the appropriate subject pronoun.

**Example:** buscan-los/as or Uds.

1. buscas \_\_\_\_\_
2. miro \_\_\_\_\_
3. trabajamos \_\_\_\_\_
4. pronuncian \_\_\_\_\_
5. practica \_\_\_\_\_
6. estudio \_\_\_\_\_
7. estudias \_\_\_\_\_
8. estudia \_\_\_\_\_
9. ganan \_\_\_\_\_
10. miramos \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Contesta en español.** Answer in Spanish. Answer first with an affirmative answer and then answer with a negative answer using **no** in your answer. Do not include the subject pronouns in your answers.

**Example:** ¿Trabajas en casa? Sí, trabajo en casa. No, no trabajo en casa.

1. ¿Hablas español? \_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Trabaja Ud. en casa? \_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Estudia Manuel? \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Compran Uds. el carro? \_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Buscan Uds. el libro? \_\_\_\_\_
6. ¿Hablan español Carlos y María? \_\_\_\_\_
  
7. ¿Practica Carlota fútbol? \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Escribe estas frases en la forma negativa.** Write these sentences in the negative form.

**Example:** Nostros trabajamos mañana. Nosotros no trabajamos mañana.

1. Ellos ganan dinero. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tú hablas mucho en español. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nosotros miramos la televisión. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ella estudia en casa. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Marisol trabaja hoy. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Tú y yo hablamos mañana. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ud. y Jaime preparan la tarea. \_\_\_\_\_

**H. Escribe las tres formas de estos verbos en español.** Write the verb forms in Spanish.

**Example:** mirar a. yo miro b. tú miras c. ellos miran

1. hablar a. yo b. ellos c. Uds. \_\_\_\_\_
2. mirar a. ella b. tú c. Ud. \_\_\_\_\_

3. **trabajar** a. ella y yo b. nosotros c. Manuel \_\_\_\_\_  
4. **ganar** a. vosotros b. Elena y Pancho c. él \_\_\_\_\_  
5. **buscar** a. Ud. y yo b. él y ella c. nosotros \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Traduce al español.** Translate to Spanish. Include subject pronouns in your sentences.

1. I watch television. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They (*masculine*) do not rest in class. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We (*feminine*) are studying tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you (*familiar singular*) speak Spanish? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you (*formal singular*) work a lot? \_\_\_\_\_
6. She is pronouncing in Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I am buying the book. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He answers in Spanish. \_\_\_\_\_
9. John does earn a lot of money. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She and I practice today. \_\_\_\_\_

**J. Traduce al inglés.** Translate to English. Give three different translations in English for each sentence. **Example:** **Ella trabaja en casa.** -She works at home., She does work at home., She is working at home.

1. El maestro pronuncia en español. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Hablamos mucho en la clase de español. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Trabajo mañana en casa. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ud. mira la televisión hoy. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Practican el fútbol en la escuela. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ganás mucho dinero en (*at*) el trabajo. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_