

LOS MANDATOS INFORMALES (cont.)

Informal commands (negative)

To make a negative tú command, start "no," take the _____ form of the verb, drop the _____, and add the _____ ending.

Opposite endings means that verbs which end in -ar, won't take the -as ending but instead will take the _____ ending.

Verbs which end in -er or -ir won't take the -es ending but instead take the _____ ending.

Práctica:

1. cantar _____
2. mirar _____
3. beber _____
4. escuchar _____
5. hablar _____
6. escribir _____
7. comer _____
8. perder _____
9. dormir _____
10. repetir _____

Don't forget the -car, -gar, -zar verbs!

Remember that when we make negative commands from a verb that ends in -car, -gar, or -zar, we make some spelling changes to keep the original sound. *You remember this!*

For verbs that end in -car, the "c" changes to _____. For verbs that end in -gar, the "g" changes to _____, and for verbs that end in -zar, the "z" changes to a _____. Then we add the opposite ending which will always be _____ since these are -ar verbs!

And remember this rule applies to _____ commands!

Práctica:

11. buscar _____
12. pagar _____
13. empezar _____
14. tocar _____

Negative commands with "ir" and "ser"

As you might imagine, ir and ser are almost always irregular! This is true for them as negative commands too!

ir becomes No _____

ser becomes No _____

What are the negative forms of these commands? (Hint: They are regular as negative commands. Just follow the rules to make negative commands!)

poner	_____
tener	_____
venir	_____
salir	_____
hacer	_____
decir	_____

Translate these common expressions that use commands:

¡Ten Cuidado!	_____
¡Ven acá! or ¡Ven aquí!	_____
¡Dime la verdad!	_____
¡No te vayas!	_____
¡No me digas!	_____
¡No tengas miedo!	_____
¡Pon tu libro en la mesa!	_____
¡No seas así!	_____