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Las actividades

How to Express Actions: Present Tense of -AR Verbs;
How to Ask Questions and Say No in Spanish

1 Vocabulario



comprar un libro



desear un helado



escuchar música



estudiar la lección



hablar por teléfono



mirar la televisión



practicar tenis (deportes)



tomar un chocolate



trabajar en casa



visitar a los abuelos

Actividad A

Match the verb with a noun that could be used with it and write your answer in the space provided.

EXAMPLE: mirar la televisión

1. mirar _____
2. comprar _____
3. escuchar _____
4. practicar _____
5. visitar _____
6. estudiar _____
7. desear _____
8. tomar _____
9. hablar _____
10. trabajar _____

- en un supermercado
- un disco compacto
- la lección
- un automóvil
- el tren
- una gorra
- el piano
- un museo
- la televisión
- español

2

Many people will be involved in the conversation later in this lesson. Who are they?



yo (I)



tú (you)



él (he)



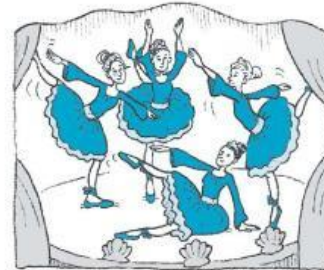
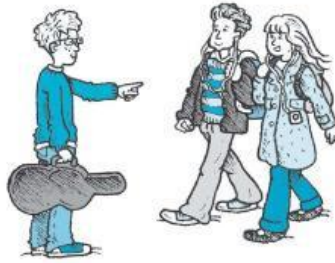
ella (she)



usted (you)



ustedes (you)

nosotros
(we [boys])nosotros
(we [boys and girls])nosotras
(we [girls])ellos
(they [boys])ellos (they [boys
and girls])

ellas (they [girls])

These words are called subject pronouns. Subject pronouns refer to the persons or things doing the action. Did you notice that **tú**, **usted**, and **ustedes** all mean you?



- tú** is used when you are speaking to a close relative, a friend, or a child—someone with whom you are familiar.
- usted** is used when you are speaking to a stranger or a grown-up—a person with whom you are or should be formal.
- ustedes** is used when you are speaking to two or more persons, whether familiarly or formally.

Actividad B

Give the subject pronoun you would use if you were speaking to the following people. Would you use **tú**, **usted**, or **ustedes**?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. el médico _____ | 5. una amiga _____ |
| 2. los profesores _____ | 6. los padres _____ |
| 3. un hermano _____ | 7. el señor Rosas _____ |
| 4. el presidente _____ | 8. un bebé _____ |



Which pronoun would you use if you wanted to speak about **Carlos** without using his name? Which pronoun would you use if you wanted to speak about **María** without using her name?

Which pronoun would replace **Carlos y Pablo**? _____ **María y Ana**?
 _____ **María y Pablo**? _____

Él and ella may also mean *it*. Which one would you use to replace **el libro**?
 _____ **la regla**? _____

Ellos and ellas mean *they*. Which one would you use to replace **los perros**?
 _____ **las casas**? _____ **los alumnos y las alumnas**?

Actividad C

Give the pronoun you could use to substitute for each name or noun.

EXAMPLE: Pedro es inteligente. Él es inteligente.

1. El señor y la señora García son profesores. _____ son profesores.
2. Los animales son adorables. _____ son adorables.
3. Juana y Josefa son estudiantes. _____ son estudiantes.
4. Ana es actriz. _____ es actriz.
5. El actor es famoso. _____ es famoso.
6. Mis amigos son simpáticos. _____ son simpáticos.
7. Tu perro se llama Galán. _____ se llama Galán.
8. Gabriela y yo practicamos tenis. _____ practicamos tenis.
9. Tú y yo hablamos español. _____ hablamos español.

Actividad D

With a partner, take turns naming various subject pronouns. Point to people and things in the classroom that represent the pronoun you hear.

Pronunciación

Letter	Pronunciation	English examples of sound	Spanish examples
g (before a, o, u, or consonant)	g	gap, go, gum	gato, Goya, gusto, gracias

Gabriel es un gato grande y gordo.