

SPANISH I, LESSON NINE
NEILL CHAFFIN/ROOM A-315
DECEMBER 2014

The overall goal of this lesson is to provide students with reinforcing and reviewing exercises over material covered in Lessons One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight, to introduce new vocabulary and idiomatic expressions, and to expand on standards of grammar and usage.

During the duration of the lesson, the student will be able to:

01. Complete a vocabulary puzzle of presented vocabulary.
02. Complete a matching exercise of presented vocabulary.
03. Complete an exercise on the preterite past tense.
04. Complete translating exercises involving selected vocabulary/expressions.
04. Complete translating exercises involving imperatives, pronouns, and general vocabulary.
06. Orally pronounce presented words.

The duration of the lesson is about six classroom days.

At the end of the lesson, the student will be able to pass written and oral tests over the above objectives.

The minimum passing score for all tests is 70%.

Students not mastering the objectives, as evidenced by the test scores, will be required to restudy and then retest either before or after school. Parents will be notified by e-mail within two days. If parents have no e-mail on SmartWeb, notification will be within one week.

Scoring rubric:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4 | The student understands all of the material and can explain it to others. (90-100% on tests) |
| 3 | The student understands all of the material. (90-100% on tests) |
| 2 | The student understands most of the material. (80-89% on tests) |
| 1 | The student understands some of the material. (70-79% on tests) |
| 0 | The student understands little or none of the material. (less than 70% on tests) |

Materials included in this lesson packet:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| * | list of objectives | * | various translating exercises |
| * | explanatory text | * | various matching exercises |
| * | crossword puzzle | * | scoring rubric |

LESSON NINE: ESTAR/SER/HAY

One of the more difficult aspects of Spanish is the existence of two infinitives that mean “to be”: *ser* and *estar*. There is also the word *hay*, which means “there is” or “there are” in declarative sentences and “is there” or “are there” in interrogative sentences. You have already received some instruction on this matter, but here is

another explanation.

SER

The infinitive *ser* is used to indicate a **permanent** condition, before a predicate nominative, and to show origin, ownership, and material. Consider the following examples:

Mi hermano es sacerdote.

My brother is a priest.

Buenos Aires es la capital de Argentina.

Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.

El dueño es hombre adinerado.

The owner is a rich man.

Las casas son viejas.

The houses are old.

Mariela es bonita.

Mariela is pretty.

El hombre es feo.

The man is ugly.

La criada es soltera.

The maid is single.

Este cuaderno es de Margarita.

This notebook is Margarita's.

Los tenedores son de oro.

The forks are gold.

La rosa es una flor.

The rose is a flower.

Aquella señorita es ciega.

That young lady is blind.

El movimiento del reloj es de latón.

The clock movement is brass.

Los caballos son gordos.

The horses are fat.

El roble es un árbol.

The oak is a tree.

Notice that in all these cases, the origin, condition, material, etc. is permanent. Of course, somebody may not always be fat, or ugly, or pretty, or rich, but the condition is not likely to change quickly.

ESTAR

The infinitive *estar* is used to indicate location, a **temporary** condition, a state of being, or a condition of health or well-being, either physical or mental. Consider the following examples:

La señora está enferma.

The woman is sick.

El libro está en la mesa.

The book is on the table.

Madrid está en España.

Madrid is in Spain.

Mi abuela está triste.

My grandmother is sad.

Su bisabuelo está muerto.

His greatgrandfather is dead.

El agua está caliente.

The water is hot.

Todos los estudiantes están aburridos.

All the students are bored.

Las empanadas están listas.

The empanadas are ready.

El gato está vivo.

The cat is alive.

El campo deportivo está en las afueras de la ciudad.

The sports field is in the outskirts of the city.

Las manzanas están amargas.

The apples are bitter.

Nadie está aquí.

Nobody is here.

Notice that *estar* is used before “alive” and “dead”, even though death is a permanent condition. This is because it is a physical or mental state, more or less.

There are some other considerations concerning *ser* and *estar*. If you say “*Mariela es bonita*”, then you mean she is generally pretty. If you say “*Mariela está bonita*”, then you mean she is pretty right now, but maybe not at other times. Some words may change meaning depending upon whether they come after *ser* or after *estar*. If you say “*Jorge está enfermo*”, then you mean he is sick right now. If you say “*Jorge es enfermo*”, then you mean he is sickly; that is, he is always sick. We are not going to dwell much on these distinctions in first year Spanish, but you should be aware of them.

HAY

Hay is a really useful word in Spanish. As indicated above, it means variously “there is”, “there are”, “is there” and “are there”. When used before *que* and followed by an infinitive, it can mean “it is necessary to”. It is part of several idiomatic expressions. Consider the following examples:

Hay mas que veinte estudiantes aqui.

There are more than twenty students here.

¿Hay alguien aqui que habla español?

Is there anyone here who speaks Spanish?

Hay que tomar una prueba hoy.

It is necessary to take a test today.

Hay un gato encima del borde.

There is a cat atop the fence.

¡No hay de que!

You're welcome!/Don't mention it!

¡Hay que ver!

Well, I never!

¿Que hay?

What's up?

¿Que hay de nuevo?

What's new?

LESSON EIGHT: INFINITIVES (conjugated in the present and preterite, with imperatives)

abordar (to board, go on board)

yo	abordo	abordè
tù	abordas	abordaste
Ud./èl/ella	aborda	abordò
nosotros-as	abordamos	abordamos
vosotros-as	abordàis	abordasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	abordan	abordaron

aborda, no abordes, aborde, aborden

caminar (to walk, go along)

yo	camino	caminè
tù	caminas	caminaste
Ud./èl/ella	camina	caminò
nosotros-as	caminamos	caminamos
vosotros-as	caminàis	caminasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	caminan	caminaron

camina, no camines, camine, caminen

abrochar (to button up, fasten, close up)

yo	abrocho	abrochè
tù	abrochas	abrochaste
Ud./èl/ella	abrocha	abrochò
nosotros-as	abrochamos	abrochamos
vosotros-as	abrochàis	abrochasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	abrochan	abrocharon

abrocha, no abroches, abroche, abrochen

cenar (to have supper, eat dinner)

yo	ceno	cenè
tù	cenas	cenaste
Ud./èl/ella	cena	cenò
nosotros-as	cenamos	cenamos
vosotros-as	cenàis	cenasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	cenan	cenaron

cena, no cenas, cene, cenen

alcanzar (to reach, overtake, follow, pursue)

yo	alcanzo	alcancè
tù	alcanzas	alcanzaste
Ud./èl/ella	alcanza	alcanzò
nosotros-as	alcanzamos	alcanzamos
vosotros-as	alcanzàis	alcanzasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	alcanza	alcanzaron

alcanza, no alcances, alcance, alcancen

comparar (to compare)

yo	comparo	comparè
tù	comparas	comparaste
Ud./èl/ella	compara	comparò
nosotros-as	comparamos	comparamos
vosotros-as	comparàis	comparasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	comparan	compararon

compara, no compares, compare, comparen

compartir (to share, divide)

yo	comparto	compartì
tù	compartes	compartiste
Ud./èl/ella	comparte	compartiò
nosotros-as	compartimos	compartimos
vosotros-as	compartis	compartisteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	comparten	compartieron

comparte, no compartas, comparta, compartan

confortar (to comfort, soothe)

yo	conforto	confortè
tù	confortas	confortaste
Ud./èl/ella	conforta	confortò
nosotros-as	confortamos	confortamos
vosotros-as	confortàis	confortasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	confortan	confortaron

conforta, no confortes, conforte, conforten

consultar (to consult)

yo	consulto	consultè
tù	consultas	consultaste
Ud./èl/ella	consulta	consultò
nosotros-as	consultamos	consultamos
vosotros-as	consultàis	consultasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	consultan	consultaron

consulta, no consultes, consulte, consulten

contrastar (to contrast)

yo	contrasto	contrastè
tù	contrastas	contrastasteis
Ud./èl/ella	contrasta	contrastò
nosotros-as	contrastamos	contrastamos
vosotros-as	contrastàis	contrastasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	contrastan	contrastaron

contrasta, no contrastes, contraste, contrasten

conversar (to converse)

yo	converso	conversè
tù	conversas	conversaste
Ud./èl/ella	conversa	conversò
nosotros-as	conversamos	conversamos
vosotros-as	conversàis	conversasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	conversan	conversaron

conversa, no converses, converse, conversen

crear (to create)

yo	creo	creè
tù	creas	creaste
Ud./èl/ella	crea	creò
nosotros-as	creamos	creamos
vosotros-as	creàis	creasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	crean	crearon

crea, no crees, cree, creen

dejar (to leave, let, allow)

yo	dejo	dejè
tù	dejas	dejaste
Ud./èl/ella	deja	dejò
nosotros-as	dejamos	dejamos
vosotros-as	dejàis	dejasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	dejan	dejaron

deja, no dejes, deje, dejen

desear (to wish, desire, want)

yo	deseo	deseè
tù	deseas	deseaste
Ud./èl/ella	desea	deseò
nosotros-as	deseamos	deseamos
vosotros-as	deseàis deseasteis	
Uds./ellos/ellas	desean	desearon

desea, no deseas, desee, deseen

desembarcar (to disembark, deplane)

yo	desembarco	desembarquè
tù	desembarcas	desembarcaste
Ud./èl/ella	desembarca	desembarcò
nosotros-as	desembarcamos	desembarcamos
vosotros-as	desembarcàis	desembarcasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	desembarcan	desembarcaron

desembarca, no desembarques, desembarque, desembarquen

durar (to last, endure)

yo	duro	durè
tù	duras	duraste
Ud./èl/ella	dura	durò
nosotros-as	duramos	duramos
vosotros-as	duràis	durasteis
Uds./ellos/ellas	duran	duraron

dura, no dures, dure, duren

Directions: Write the correct verb conjugation for each subject. Put the present tense in the first blank and the preterite in the second blank. Then translate the subject and write it in the third blank.

01. **Mi tía (sings)**

canta

cantò

my aunt

02. **La abogada (talks)**

03. **La libèlula (flies)**

04. **El topo (digs)**

05. **Las avispas (land)**

06. **El camerero (serves)**

07. **Los perros (bark)**

08. **Los gatos (scratch)**

09. **El techo (leaks)**

10. **Las señoritas (dance)**

11. **El caballo (runs)**

12. **Las hojas (fall)**

13. **El muchacho (dresses)**

14. **Las maestras (teach)**

15. **Tù (bathe)**

16. **Las cabras (climb)**

17. **Nosotros (read)**

18. **El mecànico (repairs)**

19. **Mi papà (rakes)**

20. **La lluvia (falls)**

21. **Los despertadores (ring)**

22. **El negociante (sells)**

23. **Las niñas (watch)**

24. **El carpintero (builds)**

25. **Nuestros nietos (arrive)**

26. **Las enfermeras (leave)**

27. **Los pàjaros (sleep)**

28. **El cocinero (cooks)**

29. **Los niños (play)**

30. **Ella (gets up)**

31. **Mis hermanas (go to bed)**

32. **El estudiante (writes)**

33. **El sol (shines)**

Directions: Translate the sentence. Then rewrite it, replacing the underlined, bold-faced words with pronouns. Use **familiar command** forms and **assume that "you" is familiar singular**. Remember to use explanatory prepositional phrases.

01. The **merchant** sold **the young ladies** the **meat pies**.

El mercante les vendió las empanadas a las señoritas.

El se las vendió a ellas.

02. The **teachers** explained the **lesson** to **Maria and me**.

03. The **girls** don't bring **me** the **books**.

04. The phone is ringing. Answer the **phone**.

05. There is a spider under the desk. It is necessary to kill **it**.

06. **John and Mary** have to paint the **wall**.

07. Please bring **me** the **paint brushes**.

08. The **fireman** showed the **boys** his **truck**.

09. **Joseph** wrote his **grandfather** a **letter**.

10. **My brother and I** bought our **sister** a **goat**.

11. Why don't you buy your **mother** a new **house**?

12. I have to give my **students** a **test**.

13. Tell me a good **story**!

14. Those stories are very interesting. Read **them** to **me**!

15. **Papa** put the **tools** in the storage building.

16. I like **apples**.

17. I am going to buy shirts for myself.

18. The cat scratched my arm.

19. He bought his mother flowers.

20. Jorge sent his friend a hubcap.

LESSON NINE: TRANSLATION/GENDER/NUMBER AGREEMENT

Directions: Write in the correct modifier ending. Then, in the second blank, pluralize the noun and modifiers. In the third blank, translate the plural phrase:

01. El tapacubo desapretad _____

Los tapacubos desapretados

The loose hubcaps

02. El tenedor doblad _____

03. La cuchara suci _____

04. El camarero aplicado _____

05. Este telèfono rosad _____

06. La mujer analfabet _____

07. La señorita avispad _____

08. La pestaña larg _____

17. La uña rot _____

18. Este clavo doblad _____

09. La cara quemad _____

10. La falda cort _____

11. Ese señor ansios _____

12. Esa niña animad _____

13. El estudiante apresurad _____

14. El negociante honest _____

15. El banquero tacañ _____

16. La casa abandonad _____

19. La respuesta apropiad _____

20. La abuela afectuos _____

-
-
21. Esa cabra alocad _____
-
-
22. El cuento còmic _____
-
-
23. El conductor ciegu _____
-
-
24. Una torta delicios _____
-
-
25. Esta niña cariños _____
-
-
26. La clase avanzad _____
-
-
27. Ese pàjaro enojad _____
-
-
28. Aquella despena llen _____
-
-
29. Aquel pasillo atestad _____
-
-
30. Una maestra impacient _____
-
-
31. Una historia divertid _____
-
-
32. Aquel borde tìpic _____
-
-
33. La tapa sabros _____
-
-
34. La araña de luces fabulos _____
-
-

-
-
35. Aquel cuarto privad _____
-
-
36. Este estrapajo arrendad _____
-
-
37. El juego de comedor apuest _____
-
-
38. El labio roj _____
-
-
39. La lección aburrid _____
-
-
40. Esta señora abatid _____
-
-
41. El politico afamad _____
-
-
42. El hìgado crud _____
-
-
43. La dueña altiv _____
-
-
44. Un bombero agotad _____
-
-
45. El animal autòctan _____
-
-
46. Ese trabajo ardu _____
-
-
47. El campo abismal _____
-
-
48. El cuchillo afilad _____
-
-

LESSON NINE: TRANSLATION/ESTAR/SER/HAY

*Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct form of either **ser**, **estar**, or **hay**. Then translate the sentence.*

01. Esos libros allí _____ mios.
-

02. La casa _____ en las afueras de la ciudad.
-
03. No _____ nadie en el salón de clase.
-
04. ¿Dónde _____ la llave que abre esta cerradura?
-
05. ¿De dónde _____ los estudiantes allí?
-
06. ¡Qué sorpresa! ¡Cristina _____ muy bonita hoy!
-
07. Nosotros _____ muy inteligentes.
-
08. Los mozos _____ muy apresurados.
-
09. Mis abuelos _____ muertos.
-
10. Juanita y yo _____ cansados y ansiosos.
-
11. ¿_____ alguien allí en la escuela?
-
12. _____ que hacer todo el trabajo antes de las tres de la tarde.
-
13. _____ muchas cosas que debemos considerar, pero nos falta el tiempo.
-
14. Necesitamos tres palas para excavar los postes, pero no _____ más que dos en el cobertizo.
-
15. ¿_____ tú listo a salir?
-
16. Las muchachas no _____ en sus recámaras.
-
17. La piscina _____ al lado del jardín.
-
18. La lección de hoy _____ larga, y los estudiantes _____ aburridos.
-
19. Los libros que usamos _____ muy arrendados.
-
20. Los relojes _____ en los estantes de su oficina.
-
21. ¿Cómo _____ el muchacho nuevo? ¿_____ guapo?
-
22. ¿Quiénes _____ esas chicas allí?
-
23. Todos los estudiantes _____ en el campo deportivo.
-

LESSON NINE: IMPERATIVES

*Directions: Translate the following sentences, using the **familiar imperative** form. In the second blank, write the **formal imperative** form. An asterisk (*) means use the singular, and a crosshatch (#) means use the plural. Use explanatory prepositional phrases where needed with the pronouns:*

01. Put the groceries on the counter.
Pon los comestibles en el mostrador.

Ponga Ud.*

03. Put them on the counter. (Referring to #1 above)

#

03. Don't use up all of the paper.

*

04. Give Andreo the new pillow.

*

05. Give it to him. (Referring to #4 above)

*

06. Tell the teacher the funny story.

#

07. Tell it to her. (Referring to #6 above)

#

08. Don't annoy the dog.

*

09. Don't annoy him. (Referring to #8 above)

*

10. Rent a house today.

#

11. Rent it today. (Referring to #10 above)

#

12. Please trap the rats.

*

13. Please trap them. (Referring to #12 above)

*

14. Kill the wasps that live under the deck.

*

15. Kill them. (Referring to #14 above)

*

16. Announce the entry of the owners.

*

17. Don't lose your keys.

#

18. Don't lose them. (Referring to #17 above)

19. Don't get married tomorrow!

*
20. Don't forget the answers.

21. Don't forget them. (Referring to #20 above)

22. Don't be stupid!

23. Bring Jose and me a newspaper.

24. Bring it to us. (Referring to #23 above)

*
25. Do the work!

26. Show your grandfather the garden.

27. Show it to him. (Referring to #26 above)

*
28. Don't write poems on the walls.

29. Don't write them on the walls. (Referring to #28 above)

30. Don't drink the yellow water!

*
31. Don't drink it! (Referring to #30 above)

*