

## Lesson 1

### FIRST CONJUGATION (Present Tense)

#### VOCABULARY

<b>el alumno</b>	student, pupil (male)	<b>con</b>	with
<b>la alumna</b>	student, pupil (female)	<b>de</b>	of
<b>la clase</b>	class	<b>en</b>	in
<b>el español</b>	Spanish	<b>bien</b>	well
<b>el inglés</b>	English	<b>mal</b>	badly, poorly
<b>la lección</b>	lesson	<b>mucho</b>	much, many (adv.) much, a great deal
<b>el maestro</b>	teacher	<b>no</b>	no, not
<b>el señor</b>	gentleman, sir, Mr.	<b>sí</b>	yes
<b>la señorita</b>	young lady, Miss	<b>¿Qué?</b>	What?
<b>estudiar</b>	to study	<b>pero</b>	but
<b>explicar</b>	to explain	<b>y</b>	and
<b>hablar</b>	to speak	<b>María</b>	Mary
<b>a</b>	to	<b>Señorita Burton</b>	Miss Burton
<b>Juan</b>	John	<b>el, los; la, las</b>	the
<b>Señor Blanco</b>	Mr. Blanco		

I. REGULAR VERBS. There are three regular conjugations in Spanish. The infinitives of these three conjugations end thus.

First Conjugation	- ar (hablar, explicar, estudiar)
Second Conjugation	- er (comer, beber)
Third Conjugation	- ir (subir, vivir)

II. PRESENT TENSE of **hablar**.

#### *Singular*

	<u>Simple</u>	<u>Progressive</u>	<u>Emphatic</u>
hablo	I speak	I am speaking	I do speak
hablas (familiar)	you speak	you are speaking	you do speak
Ud. habla (formal)	you speak	you are speaking	you do speak
habla	he (she) speaks	he is speaking	he does speak

#### *Plural*

	<u>Simple</u>	<u>Progressive</u>	<u>Emphatic</u>
hablamos	we speak	we are speaking	we do speak
habláis (familiar)	they speak	they are speaking	they do speak.
Uds. hablan (formal)	you speak	you are speaking	you do speak
hablan	they speak	they are speaking	they do speak

(a) The use of personal pronouns as subject of the verb is quite unnecessary in Spanish, since the verb ending indicates who the subject is.

(b) The ending **-as** is used in addressing a relative or friend whom one calls by his first name. The **-áis** ending is used in addressing several relatives or friends.

(c) Note that the single verb form **hablo** expresses:

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) the simple idea      | I speak, or       |
| (2) the progressive idea | I am speaking, or |
| (3) the emphatic idea    | I do speak        |

V. (**Vd.**) is a symbol for **Vuestra merced** (*Your Grace, Your Honor*); **Vuestra merced** is now written and pronounced “usted.” Since *usted* means *Your Grace*, it naturally takes the third person form of the verb. **Usted** (plur. *ustedes*) is the only personal pronoun that, as subject, is usually expressed. **Usted** expresses unfamiliarity, formality. On entering high school, pupils are addressed by their teachers as **usted, ustedes**. For practical reasons most of the exercise in this book will demand the use of **usted**, rather than the familiar form of the second person.

Ud. = usted (you singular)

Uds. = ustedes (you plural)

Juan, no estudia mucho.

*Juan, does not study much.*

Juan y María, no estudiáis la lección.

*Juan and Mary do not study the lesson.*

¿Qué estudia Ud., Señorita Blanco?

*What lesson do you study, Miss. White?*

Señoritas ¿Qué estudian Uds?

*Young ladies, what are you studying?*

¿Estudia?

*Does he (she) study?*

### III. DEFINITE ARTICLE. the

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
<i>Masculine</i>	el	los
<i>Feminine</i>	la	las

(a) Names of languages take the definite article except after the verb **hablar**, and after the prepositions **de** and **en**.

**Hablamos** español.

*We speak Spanish.*

Estudiamos el español.

*We study Spanish.*

**Hablan** español en la clase **de** español.

*They speak Spanish in the Spanish class.*

Explica la lección **en** inglés.

*He explains the Spanish lesson in English.*

IV. GENDER IN NOUNS. Nouns, in Spanish, are either masculine or feminine; those denoting males are masculine, and those denoting females, are feminine. The gender of inanimate objects must be learned.

<u>Masculine</u>		<u>Feminine</u>	
el libro	book	la pluma	pen
el papel	paper	la lección	lesson

V. PLUALS OF NOUNS. Nouns ending in a vowel add **s** to form the plural; nouns ending in a consonant add **es** to form the plural.

el libro	the book	los libros	the books	la pluma	the pen	las plumas	the pens
el papel	the paper	los papeles	the papers	la lección	the lesson	las lecciones	the lessons

VI. NEGATION: A negative idea is usually expressed by putting **no** immediately before the verb.

**No** estudiamos mucho.

*We do not study much.*

Juan **¿No** estudias la lección de español? *Juan, don't you study the Spanish lesson?*

Los alumnos **no** hablan español.

*The students do not speak Spanish.*

### EXERCISES

A. El señor Blanco, maestro de la clase de español, no estudia las lecciones; habla español bien; no habla mucho inglés en la clase de español. Explica la lección a la clase en inglés. Explica la lección a los alumnos y a las alumnas.

Juan no estudia mucho la lección de español. No habla español. María estudia mucho y habla español con el maestro; explica la lección a Juan.

– Señor Blanco ¿Qué estudia usted?

– Estudio la lección de inglés.

– ¿No estudia usted las lecciones de español?

– Sí, estudio el inglés y el español.

– ¿Qué explica usted a la clase, señorita Burton?

– Explico la lección de español.

– ¿Qué lección estudian Juan y María?

– Estudian la lección de inglés. Juan no estudia mucho.

– ¿Qué estudiamos?

– Estudiamos el español.

– ¿Hablamos español bien?

– No, señõr; hablamos español mal, pero usted habla español bien.

B. *Translate into Spanish:* 1. The teacher is explaining the lesson. 2. What lesson is he explaining? 3. What do you study, Mary. 4. Does he explain the Spanish lesson? 5. Does he speak Spanish? 6. Don't you speak Spanish? 7. Yes, I speak Spanish, but I don't speak Spanish well. 8. The teacher speaks Spanish and English. 9. We don't study Spanish much. 10. Miss Burton, what are you explaining to the class? 11. John and Mary, what are you studying? 12. She doesn't study Spanish much, but she explains the lesson well. 13. The pupils (fem.) are studying. 14. Are you studying the Spanish lesson, Mr. Blanco. 15. Don't they speak Spanish with the teacher?

C. *Express each of the following ideas with one word.* 1. We speak. 2. We are speaking. 3. Is he studying? 4. They explain. 5. Are they explaining? 6. I am speaking. 7. Are they studying? 8. Are you studying (John)? 9. Do you speak (Mr. Smith)? 10. He explains.

### Verbs: Person-Number Endings

<u>Singular</u>			<u>Plural</u>		
<u>Person</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Person</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Ending</u>
1st	I	<b>o</b>	1 <sup>st</sup>	we	<b>amos</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (fam.)	<b>as</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	you all (fam.)	<b>aís</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (formal, Ud.)	<b>a</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	you (formal, Uds.)	<b>an</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup>	he/she	<b>a</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	they	<b>an</b>

Note: There are *two ways* to say “you” in Spanish. Example with **hablar**:

#### 1. First way to translate “you.”

2<sup>nd</sup> person *familiar* singular

hablas = You my *good friend* speak.

2<sup>nd</sup> person *familiar* plural

hablaís = You “all” my *good friends* speak.

#### 2. Second way to translate “you.”

2<sup>nd</sup> person *formal* singular

Usted habla = You speak.

2<sup>nd</sup> person *formal* plural

Ustedes hablan = You “all” speak.

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