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Beginning Through  
Advanced  
Learners

The Ultimate  
SPANISH VERB  
Review and Practice



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- Solve the riddle of tenses once and for all
- Polish your proficiency with example sentences and exercises
- Understand key Spanish structures for sentence-building confidence

MASTERING VERBS AND SENTENCE BUILDING  
FOR CONFIDENT COMMUNICATION

Ronni L. Gordon, Ph.D., and David M. Stillman, Ph.D.

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**SPANISH VERB**  
Review and Practice

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***McGraw-Hill***

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# Professional



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# Preface

The Verb was the storm-center. This discovery made plain the right and wise course to pursue in order to acquire certainty and exactness in understanding the statements which the newspaper was daily endeavoring to convey to me: I must catch a Verb and tame it.

—Mark Twain, “Italian With Grammar”

**The Ultimate Spanish Verb Review and Practice: Mastering Verbs and Sentence Building for Confident Communication** is designed to provide advanced elementary through advanced learners of Spanish with a powerful tool for reviewing and mastering Spanish verb forms and turning these forms into the building blocks of meaningful sentences. We present the forms of Spanish verbs through verb paradigms in the seven simple tenses, the seven compound tenses, and the progressive tenses, and proceed to show how these verb forms function in phrases, clauses, and sentences. This highly productive sentence-building feature, unique to our book, moves the student effectively from verb forms to communication.

We use a contrastive approach in presenting grammar, comparing Spanish verb tenses and structures to the usage of their English counterparts. Grammar explanations of verb formation and usage are clear, concise, and well-organized. Copious examples, many presented in dialogue format, reflect authentic, everyday language usage. Charts and tables are clear and easy to read. Verb lists are presented in structural and semantic groupings and include the latest additions to the lexicon, as in the case of verbs related to the computer and technology.

All Spanish tenses and moods are presented in the 15 efficiently organized chapters of **The Ultimate Spanish Verb Review and Practice**. Each chapter treats one or more tenses, such as the preterit, or type of verb, such as stem-changing or irregular verbs. Following the presentation of verb paradigms and tenses is a section called *Building Sentences*, in which the chapter material is functionally expanded. As students master each tense, they learn to expand the forms of that tense into real sentences that can be used for communication through the addition of different elements, such as other verbs, objects, and subordinate clauses, and the transformation of statements into questions. The flexible organization of the chapters permits the student to study them in any order.

**The Ultimate Spanish Verb Review and Practice** provides a large number of varied exercises that are designed to facilitate the student’s mastery of the Spanish verb system and sentence building. Exercise types include writing verb forms, rewriting sentences, translation into Spanish and English, building sentences, replacement, expansion, writing dialogue exchanges, and identifying types of sentences and verb endings. Useful current

vocabulary is incorporated in the exercises. Some exercises provide helpful hints marked ¡Ojo! that aid the learner in proceeding correctly and efficiently. The Answer Key at the end of the book allows students to monitor their progress as they work through the exercises.

Several chapters have *language boxes* that present information about interesting lexical, historical, and cultural aspects of the Spanish language. These brief language notes are designed to enhance the learner's knowledge and appreciation of the language by presenting etymology, borrowing, punctuation, verb formation, tense formation, and other features.

Our acclaimed grammar review and workbook, **The Ultimate Spanish Review and Practice: Mastering Spanish Grammar for Confident Communication**, provides learners with a highly effective tool for review and progress in the Spanish language. We apply the same successful pedagogy to **The Ultimate Spanish Verb Review and Practice**, with the knowledge that students will benefit measurably from its application. This book is ideal for learners working on their own and as an ancillary for students using a textbook in a classroom setting.

We have every confidence that with **The Ultimate Spanish Verb Review and Practice**, you too will be able to catch a Verb and tame it!

Ronni L. Gordon, Ph.D.

David M. Stillman, Ph.D.

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# Introduction

Verbs are presented in conjugation paradigms that summarize the forms of a verb in each tense. Spanish verbs change their form for person and number. Verbs are said to have three persons: the speaker, the person spoken to, and the third person, referring neither to the speaker nor the person spoken to. Spanish, like English, has two numbers: singular and plural.

The persons of the verb and their corresponding subject pronouns in English are as follows:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	<i>I</i>	<i>we</i>
SECOND PERSON	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>
THIRD PERSON	<i>he, she, it</i>	<i>they</i>

The persons of the verb and their corresponding subject pronouns in Spanish are as follows:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	<i>yo</i>	<i>nosotros/nosotras</i>
SECOND PERSON	<i>tú</i>	<i>vosotros/vosotras</i>
THIRD PERSON	<i>él/ella</i>	<i>ellos/ellas</i>
THIRD PERSON ( <i>you</i> )	<i>usted</i>	<i>ustedes</i>

## Differences Between English and Spanish

- In English, subject pronouns are required to show who the subject of the verb is, since verbs have only two forms in the present tense. In Spanish, however, verb forms are complete in themselves. Subject pronouns are added for emphasis or contrast.

**Ella** pregunta y **él** contesta.

**She** asks and **he** answers.

**Ellos** empiezan a trabajar cuando  
**nosotros** terminamos.

**They** start to work when **we** finish.

- English has only one form for *you*; Spanish has four. **Tú** is a singular form and is informal. The **tú** form of the verb is used to address one person with whom you have an informal relationship: a family member, a close friend, a fellow student, etc. **Vosotros** is the plural of **tú**. The **vosotros** form of the verb is used to address two or more people with whom you have an informal relationship.

**tú, vosotros** (INFORMAL ADDRESS)

Esteban, ¿cuándo regresas?

*Esteban, when are you coming back?*

Mamá, papá, ¿cuándo regresáis?

*Mom, Dad, when are you coming back?*

**Usted** is used to address one person with whom you have a formal relationship: a stranger, a customer, a superior at work, etc. **Ustedes** is the plural of **usted**. It is used to address two or more people with whom you have a formal relationship. **Usted** is used with the third-person singular forms of the verb. **Ustedes** is used with the third-person plural forms of the verb. **Usted** and **ustedes** are often abbreviated **Ud.** and **Uds.** **Vd.** and **Vds.** are also used as abbreviations.

**usted, ustedes** (FORMAL ADDRESS)

Usted puede esperar aquí, señor.

*You can wait here, sir.*

Ustedes pueden esperar aquí, señores.

*You can wait here, gentlemen/  
ladies and gentlemen.*

In Spain, four forms of *you* are used: **tú**, **Ud.**, **vosotros**, and **Uds.** In Spanish America, **vosotros** is not used. It is replaced by **ustedes**. Thus, in Spanish America, **ustedes** is used to address all groups consisting of two or more people, whether the relationship is formal or informal.

Mamá, papá, ¿cuándo regresan?

*Mom, Dad, when are you coming back?*

- Spanish has no subject pronoun for *it*. All nouns, whether animate or inanimate, are referred to as either **él** or **ella**. Thus, masculine nouns such as **el muchacho** and **el lápiz** are referred to as **él**, while feminine nouns such as **la mujer** and **la ciudad** are referred to as **ella**.
- Spanish makes a gender distinction in the third-person plural. (Note that English *they* does not.) **Ellos** refers to masculine plural nouns, while **ellas** refers to feminine plural nouns. **Ellos** also refers to groups of males and females, while **ellas** refers to groups consisting of females only.

—¿Quiénes son esas personas? ¿Lucas y Anita?

*“Who are those people? Lucas and Anita?”*

—No, no son **ellos**. Son Alejandro y Catalina.

*“No, it’s not they. It’s Alejandro and Catalina.”*

—¿Rebeca y Luisa están ya?

*“Are Rebeca and Luisa here already?”*

—No, **ellas** no, pero están Julia y Marta.

*“No, they’re not. But Julia and Marta are here.”*

- The Spanish pronouns **nosotros** and **vosotros** also show gender distinctions. **Nosotros** and **vosotros**, like **ellos**, refer to groups of males and females, while **nosotras** and **vosotras** refer to groups consisting of females only.

—Carlos y Diana, **vosotros** sois hermanos, ¿verdad?

*“Carlos and Diana, you’re brother and sister, aren’t you?”*

—No, **nosotros** somos primos.

*“No, we’re cousins.”*

—Pilar y Sara, **vosotras** sois hermanas, ¿verdad?

*“Pilar and Sara, you’re sisters, aren’t you?”*

—No, **nosotras** somos primas.

*“No, we’re cousins.”*

# The Present Tense of Regular Verbs

## BUILDING SENTENCES

**Subject + verb, subject + verb + direct object**  
**Negative sentences**

Regular verbs in Spanish are divided into three groups called *conjugations*. The ending of the infinitive tells which conjugation a verb belongs to.

## INFINITIVE

The infinitive is a form of the verb unmarked for person or tense. English infinitives have the word *to* before the verb: *to speak, to eat, to live*.

Spanish infinitives end in **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**. When you remove the infinitive ending, you are left with the *stem* of the verb.

## Conjugation of -ar Verbs

Spanish verbs of the first conjugation have infinitives ending in **-ar**. **-Ar** verbs are conjugated as follows.

**hablar** (STEM **habl-**) *to speak*

(yo)	<b>hablo</b>	(nosotros/nosotras)	<b>hablamos</b>
(tú)	<b>hablas</b>	(vosotros/vosotras)	<b>habláis</b>
(él/ella/usted)	<b>habla</b>	(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	<b>hablan</b>

## NOTES

- 1 · The vowel **a** is present in all the endings of the present tense of **-ar** verbs except the **yo** form.
- 2 · The forms of the singular (**hablo**, **hablas**, **habla**) and the third-person plural form (**hablan**) are stressed on the stem, as indicated by the underlined vowel. The **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms are stressed on the ending: **hablamos**, **habláis**.

## Common -ar verbs

**acabar** *to finish*

**aceptar** *to accept*

**acompañar** *to go with, accompany*

**aconsejar** *to advise*

**aguantar** *to put up with, stand, tolerate*

**ahorrar** *to save*

**alcanzar** *to reach, overtake*

**almacenar** *to store*

**alquilar** *to rent*

**analizar** *to analyze*

<b>andar</b> <i>to walk, go</i>	<b>empujar</b> <i>to push</i>
<b>apagar</b> <i>to turn off, shut off</i>	<b>enseñar</b> <i>to teach; to show</i>
<b>aparcarse</b> <i>to park</i>	<b>ensayar</b> <i>to test, try out; to rehearse</i>
<b>aprovechar</b> <i>to take advantage of</i>	<b>entrar</b> <i>to go/come in, enter; to input</i>
<b>archivar</b> <i>to file</i>	<b>entregar</b> <i>to hand in/over</i>
<b>armar</b> <i>to set up, put together</i>	<b>escuchar</b> <i>to listen to</i>
<b>arrastrar</b> <i>to drag</i>	<b>esperar</b> <i>to wait, hope, expect</i>
<b>arreglar</b> <i>to arrange, fix up</i>	<b>estacionar</b> <i>to park</i>
<b>augmentar</b> <i>to increase</i>	<b>estornudar</b> <i>to sneeze</i>
<b>averiguar</b> <i>to find out</i>	<b>estudiar</b> <i>to study</i>
<b>avisar</b> <i>to let know, tell, notify</i>	<b>explicar</b> <i>to explain</i>
<b>ayudar</b> <i>to help</i>	<b>felicitar</b> <i>to congratulate</i>
<b>bailar</b> <i>to dance</i>	<b>firmar</b> <i>to sign</i>
<b>bajar</b> <i>to go down; to lower, turn down;</i> <i>to download</i>	<b>funcionar</b> <i>to work, function (machine)</i>
<b>besar</b> <i>to kiss</i>	<b>ganar</b> <i>to earn, win</i>
<b>borrar</b> <i>to erase</i>	<b>gastar</b> <i>to spend, waste</i>
<b>buscar</b> <i>to look for</i>	<b>grabar</b> <i>to record</i>
<b>calcular</b> <i>to calculate, work out</i>	<b>gritar</b> <i>to shout</i>
<b>cambiar</b> <i>to change</i>	<b>guardar</b> <i>to keep; to put away; to save</i> <i>(computer file)</i>
<b>caminar</b> <i>to walk</i>	<b>hablar</b> <i>to speak</i>
<b>cantar</b> <i>to sing</i>	<b>instalar</b> <i>to install</i>
<b>cargar</b> <i>to load; to upload</i>	<b>invitar</b> <i>to invite</i>
<b>celebrar</b> <i>to celebrate</i>	<b>llamar</b> <i>to call</i>
<b>cenar</b> <i>to have dinner</i>	<b>llegar</b> <i>to arrive</i>
<b>charlar</b> <i>to chat</i>	<b>llevar</b> <i>to carry; to wear</i>
<b>cocinar</b> <i>to cook</i>	<b>llorar</b> <i>to cry</i>
<b>colocar</b> <i>to put, place</i>	<b>luchar</b> <i>to fight, struggle</i>
<b>comprar</b> <i>to buy</i>	<b>mandar</b> <i>to send, order</i>
<b>contestar</b> <i>to answer</i>	<b>manejar</b> <i>to drive</i>
<b>cortar</b> <i>to cut</i>	<b>marcar</b> <i>to dial; to mark</i>
<b>crear</b> <i>to create</i>	<b>mascar</b> <i>to chew</i>
<b>cruzar</b> <i>to cross</i>	<b>mirar</b> <i>to look at</i>
<b> cursar</b> <i>to study, take (a course on)</i>	<b>nadar</b> <i>to swim</i>
<b>dejar</b> <i>to let, leave</i>	<b>navegar</b> <i>to surf (the Web)</i>
<b>desarrollar</b> <i>to develop</i>	<b>necesitar</b> <i>to need</i>
<b>desayunar</b> <i>to have breakfast</i>	<b>pagar</b> <i>to pay</i>
<b>descansar</b> <i>to rest</i>	<b>parar</b> <i>to stop</i>
<b>descargar</b> <i>to download</i>	<b>pasar</b> <i>to spend (time); to pass</i>
<b>desear</b> <i>to want</i>	<b>patinar</b> <i>to skate</i>
<b>dibujar</b> <i>to draw</i>	<b>pegar</b> <i>to stick, glue; to hit</i>
<b>diseñar</b> <i>to design</i>	<b>pintar</b> <i>to paint</i>
<b>disfrutar</b> <i>to enjoy</i>	<b>pisar</b> <i>to stand on, step on</i>
<b>doblar</b> <i>to turn (change direction);</i> <i>to dub (film)</i>	<b>practicar</b> <i>to practice; to go in for,</i> <i>play (as a sport)</i>
<b>durar</b> <i>to last</i>	<b>preguntar</b> <i>to ask (a question)</i>
<b>echar</b> <i>to throw</i>	<b>preparar</b> <i>to prepare</i>

**presentar** to present, introduce  
**programar** to program  
**pulsar** to press, push (button)  
**quitar** to take away, remove  
**regresar** to come back, return  
**reparar** to repair, fix  
**repasar** to review  
**sacar** to take out; to remove  
**saludar** to greet, say hello to  
**tardar** to take/be a long time  
**telecargar** to load, upload  
**telefonar** to telephone

**terminar** to finish, end  
**tirar** to throw  
**tocar** to play a musical instrument;  
to touch  
**tomar** to take; to drink  
**trabajar** to work  
**trotar** to jog  
**usar** to use; to wear  
**utilizar** to use, utilize  
**viajar** to travel  
**visitar** to visit

**A** Practice the forms of regular **-ar** verbs by completing each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. (mandar) Yo \_\_\_\_\_ el correo electrónico ahora.
2. (estudiar) Alejandro \_\_\_\_\_ administración de empresas.
3. (tomar) Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ el tren de las nueve.
4. (entrar) Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ en la sala de exposición.
5. (escuchar) Tú \_\_\_\_\_ unos discos compactos.
6. (hablar) Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ por teléfono celular.
7. (tocar) Mirián \_\_\_\_\_ la flauta.
8. (llevar) Yo \_\_\_\_\_ mi computadora portátil.
9. (navegar) Ellos \_\_\_\_\_ en la Red.
10. (regresar) ¿A qué hora \_\_\_\_\_ Verónica y David?
11. (alquilar) Ud. \_\_\_\_\_ videos los fines de semana.
12. (mirar) Tú y yo \_\_\_\_\_ la televisión.
13. (llegar) Mis amigos no \_\_\_\_\_ hasta el miércoles.
14. (trabajar) ¿Ud. \_\_\_\_\_ en una empresa multinacional?
15. (guardar) Tú \_\_\_\_\_ los datos.
16. (viajar) Nosotras \_\_\_\_\_ a España en junio.
17. (enseñar) ¿La profesora Alonso \_\_\_\_\_ ingeniería informática?
18. (estacionar) Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ el coche en el parqueo, ¿verdad?
19. (esperar) ¿Vosotras \_\_\_\_\_ delante del cine?
20. (charlar) Los colegas \_\_\_\_\_ en el cibercafé.
21. (pasar) Yo \_\_\_\_\_ todo el día en el museo.

22. (cambiar) El turista español \_\_\_\_\_ los euros por dólares.
23. (entregar) ¿Cuándo \_\_\_\_\_ Jaime su informe?
24. (doblar) Tú \_\_\_\_\_ a la derecha.
25. (funcionar) La máquina no \_\_\_\_\_ bien.
26. (durar) ¿La película \_\_\_\_\_ dos horas?
27. (desayunar) Nosotros no \_\_\_\_\_ fuerte.
28. (necesitar) Ud. \_\_\_\_\_ unos disquetes.

**B** Answer the questions, using the following strings of elements. Include subject pronouns in your responses.

MODELO ¿Qué toman?

tú/un taxi Tú tomas un taxi.

ellos/un café Ellos toman un café.

yo/historia Yo tomo historia.

- ¿Qué buscan?
  - nosotros/las llaves \_\_\_\_\_
  - él/su teléfono móvil \_\_\_\_\_
  - Uds./la tienda de videos \_\_\_\_\_
- ¿Qué compran?
  - yo/unos libros de texto \_\_\_\_\_
  - vosotros/un condominio \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ud./zapatos de tenis \_\_\_\_\_
- ¿Qué estudian?
  - tú/informática \_\_\_\_\_
  - ella/programación \_\_\_\_\_
  - tú y yo/mercadeo \_\_\_\_\_
- ¿Qué graban?
  - Uds./una película \_\_\_\_\_
  - ellas/un programa de televisión \_\_\_\_\_
  - él/una canción francesa \_\_\_\_\_
- ¿Qué hablan?
  - Ud./inglés \_\_\_\_\_
  - vosotras/italiano \_\_\_\_\_
  - ellos/chino \_\_\_\_\_

6. ¿Qué llevan?

- a. tú / una maleta \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. yo / mi portafolio \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. Uds. / el equipaje \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the subject to the plural. You are in Spain, where the plural form of informal **tú** is **vosotros** and the plural form of formal **Ud.** is **Uds.**

MODELOS Hablas inglés. Habláis inglés.  
 Habla inglés. Hablan inglés.

1. Alquilas el video. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Escucha las noticias. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tomas café en Starbucks. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Telecarga los documentos. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Estacionas detrás del banco. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Cambia de opinión. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Averigua la información. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mandas el correo electrónico. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Pulsa el botón. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Llegas a las siete. \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Rewrite each of the following sentences, changing the subject to the plural. You are in Spanish America, where both the plural form of informal **tú** and the plural form of formal **Ud.** are **Uds.**

MODELOS Hablas inglés. Hablan inglés.  
 Habla inglés. Hablan inglés.

1. Crea un sitio Web. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Regresas al anochecer. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ganas una beca. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Aprovecha la oferta. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Arrastra el ratón. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Compras jeans en una tienda GAP. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Trabajas en el centro. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Prepara los sándwiches. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Lleva una computadora portátil. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Desarrollas un plan. \_\_\_\_\_

**E** Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, omitting the subject pronoun.

MODELO (ellos/caminar) Caminan por la zona histórica.

1. (él/aceptar) \_\_\_\_\_ la pasantía (*internship, assistantship*).
2. (nosotros/averiguar) \_\_\_\_\_ los detalles.
3. (yo/sacar) \_\_\_\_\_ los billetes.
4. (Uds./practicar) \_\_\_\_\_ el béisbol.
5. (tú/firmar) ¿No \_\_\_\_\_ los documentos?
6. (vosotros/preparar) ¿Qué \_\_\_\_\_?
7. (ella/escuchar) \_\_\_\_\_ la radio.
8. (Ud./descargar) ¿\_\_\_\_\_ los ficheros?
9. (Juan/marcar) \_\_\_\_\_ el número de teléfono.
10. (ellas/crear) ¿\_\_\_\_\_ una base de datos?
11. (Claudia/celebrar) \_\_\_\_\_ su cumpleaños.
12. (mi novio y yo/bailar) \_\_\_\_\_ salsa en la discoteca.
13. (el conferenciante/contestar) \_\_\_\_\_ las preguntas.
14. (los miembros del equipo/trotar) \_\_\_\_\_ todas las tardes.
15. (ellos/llevar) \_\_\_\_\_ una mochila.

**F** Identify the subject(s) of each sentence by writing the correct subject pronoun(s). Write all possibilities.

1. Disfrutamos la vida. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Acaban la novela. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dejo un recado. \_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Paga las cuentas? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Cocinas muy bien. \_\_\_\_\_
6. ¿Usa anteojos? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ahorráis mucho dinero. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Echan la basura. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Apago la luz. \_\_\_\_\_
10. ¿Por qué lloras? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Telecarga los programas. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Estacionamos frente al cine. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Toco el clarinete. \_\_\_\_\_

14. Alquiláis videos. \_\_\_\_\_
15. ¿Qué deseas? \_\_\_\_\_

## Conjugation of -er and -ir Verbs

In the present tense, second-conjugation **-er** verbs and third-conjugation **-ir** verbs are conjugated alike, except for a difference in the vowel of the **nosotros** and **vosotros** endings. **-Er** and **-ir** verbs are conjugated as follows.

### comer (STEM **com-**) to eat

(yo)	como	(nosotros/nosotras)	comemos
(tú)	comes	(vosotros/vosotras)	coméis
(él/ella/usted)	come	(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	comen

### vivir (STEM **viv-**) to live

(yo)	vivo	(nosotros/nosotras)	vivimos
(tú)	vives	(vosotros/vosotras)	vivís
(él/ella/usted)	vive	(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	viven

### NOTES

- 1 · Stress is a very important feature of the Spanish verbal system. The forms of **-er** and **-ir** verbs, like those of **-ar** verbs, are stressed on the stem in the singular and the third-person plural (**ellos/ellas/ustedes**) forms, and on the ending in the **nosotros** and **vosotros** forms. Examine the following forms, in which the stressed vowel is underlined.

(yo)	co <u>o</u> mo	(nosotros/nosotras)	co <u>o</u> memos
(tú)	co <u>o</u> mes	(vosotros/vosotras)	co <u>o</u> méis
(él/ella/usted)	co <u>o</u> me	(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	co <u>o</u> men

(yo)	vi <u>v</u> o	(nosotros/nosotras)	vi <u>v</u> imos
(tú)	vi <u>v</u> es	(vosotros/vosotras)	vi <u>v</u> ís
(él/ella/usted)	vi <u>v</u> e	(ellos/ellas/ustedes)	vi <u>v</u> en

- 2 · The vowel of the infinitive of **-ir** verbs (**i**) appears only in those forms where the ending is stressed (**vivimos**, **vivís**). With the exception of the **yo** form, the vowel **e** appears in all other present tense endings of **-ir** verbs.
- 3 · The **yo** form ending is **-o** in all three conjugations.

### Common -er verbs

**aprender** to learn  
**beber** to drink  
**comer** to eat

**comprender** to understand  
**correr** to run  
**coser** to sew

**creer** *to believe, think*  
**deber** *ought, must, to be supposed to;*  
*to owe*  
**leer** *to read*  
**meter** *to put in, insert*

**prender** *to turn on*  
**romper** *to break*  
**toser** *to cough*  
**vender** *to sell*

### Common -ir verbs

**abrir** *to open*  
**añadir** *to add*  
**aplaudir** *to applaud*  
**asistir a** *to attend*  
**compartir** *to share*  
**cumplir** *to fulfill, carry out; to keep one's*  
*word; to turn \_\_\_\_\_ years old*  
**describir** *to describe*  
**difundir** *to publicize, broadcast, spread*  
**discutir** *to discuss, argue*  
**escribir** *to write*

**imprimir** *to print*  
**insistir (en)** *to insist (on)*  
**interrumpir** *to interrupt*  
**ocurrir** *to happen*  
**permitir** *to permit, allow*  
**recibir** *to receive*  
**resistir** *to resist, stand, endure*  
**subir** *to go up, raise; to upload*  
**sufrir** *to suffer*  
**transmitir** *to transmit, broadcast*  
**vivir** *to live*

**G** Practice the forms of regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs by completing each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- (comer) Ellos \_\_\_\_\_ en un restaurante hoy.
- (leer) Yo \_\_\_\_\_ un libro de historia inglesa.
- (asistir) Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ a un concierto esta noche.
- (imprimir) ¿Jaime \_\_\_\_\_ su informe?
- (meter) Tú \_\_\_\_\_ tantas cosas en el maletín.
- (discutir) Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ sobre política.
- (vender) Carmen \_\_\_\_\_ su coche.
- (escribir) Ud. \_\_\_\_\_ poesía, ¿verdad?
- (correr) Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ en la carrera.
- (compartir) Las chicas \_\_\_\_\_ un apartamento.
- (toser) ¿Quién \_\_\_\_\_?
- (beber) Los invitados \_\_\_\_\_ vino de California.
- (vivir) Yo \_\_\_\_\_ en el centro.
- (aprender) Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ a esquiar.
- (subir) Vosotras \_\_\_\_\_ al tercer piso.
- (comprender) ¿Daniel y Elisa \_\_\_\_\_ chino?
- (recibir) Ud. \_\_\_\_\_ muchos paquetes.
- (ocurrir) ¿Qué \_\_\_\_\_ aquí?