

Intermediate – Part 1

Week 1

1. Infinitive verbs:

In **Spanish**, **infinitives** always end in **-ar**, **-er** or **-ir**. In **English**, "**infinitive**" is usually used to refer to the "**to + verb**" form of the **verb** such as "to run" or "to eat. Examples:

English infinitive	Spanish infinitive
to hug	abrazar
to eat	comer
to open	abrir

2. Infinitive verb vs conjugated verb:

Infinitive verb	Subject pronoun	Conjugated verb
comprar (to buy)	yo	yo compro
correr (to run)	tú	tu corres
estudiar (to study)	él, ella, usted	el, ella, Ud, estudia
creer (to believe)	nosotros	nosotros creemos
preguntar (to ask)	ustedes	ustedes preguntan
llamar (to call)	ellos	ellos llaman

3. Conjugation AR, ER, IR verbs:

Step 1: Find the **infinitive** \Rightarrow Comprar

Step 2: Drop the 'AR' to leave the STEM \Rightarrow comprar \Rightarrow compr

Step 3: Add the new ending \Rightarrow Yo compro

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Regular verbs – present tense endings			
	AR verbs	ER verbs	IR verbs
I	o	o	o
you	as	es	es
he/she/it	a	e	e
we	amos	emos	imos
you(pl)	áis	éis	ís
they	an	en	en

Regular verbs have the same stem and when conjugated the stem keeps the same only the endings change.

AR

amar	to love
comprar	to buy
estudiar	to study
caminar	to walk
necesitar	to need
viajar	to travel
buscar	to look for
pensar	to think
llevar	to carry/take/wear
abrazar	to hug

ER

comer	to eat
crecer	to grow
aprender	to learn
cojer	to grab
correr	to run
deber	to owe
temer	to fear
escoger	to choose
aprender	to learn
vender	to sale

IR

vivir	to live
escribir	to write
subir	to go up/climb
abrir	to open
asistir	to attend
exigir	to demand
existir	to exist
aplaudir	to clap
asistir	to attend
permitir	to allow

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Conversation and practice: Translate in Spanish with the correct conjugations.

Example:

What are you taking (llevar) to the party? ¿Que llevas a la fiesta?

1. What do you (formal) cook (cocinas)?
2. ¿What do they eat (comer)?
3. How do you learn (aprender) Spanish?
4. At what time does she leaves (salir) ?
5. What do they need (necesitar)?
6. Where do they study (estudiar)?
7. We dance (bailar) every weekend.

Example **COMPRAR**

Yo O	Nosotros amos
Tu as	Vosotros áis
É Ella a Usted	Ustedes Ellos an ellas

Example **PODER**

Yo O	Nosotros emos
Tu es	Vosotros éis
Él Ella e Usted	Ustedes Ellos en ellas

Example **MENTIR**

Yo O	Nosotros imos
Tu es	Vosotros ís
ÉL Ella e Usted	Ustedes Ellos en ellas

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Translate to Spanish with the correct conjugation.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. I travel | 8. You (formal) sing |
| 2. We eat | 9. He works |
| 3. They arrive | 10. They (M) drink |
| 4. He writes | 11. I understand |
| 5. I wait | 12. They (F) visit |
| 6. They return | 13. We work |

abrazar	to hug	explicar	to explain	aprender	to learn
ayudar	to help	ganar	to win	beber	to drink
bailar	to dance	gastar	to spend	comer	to eat
besar	to kiss	hablar	to talk/speak	comprender	to understand
buscar	to look for	limpiar	to clean	correr	to run
cambiar	to change	llamar	to call	creer	to believe
cantar	to sing	llegar	to arrive	leer	to read
comprar	to buy	llevar	to wear	aprender	to learn
contestar	to answer	mirar	to watch/look at	abrir	to open
descansar	to rest	nadar	to swim	decidir	to decide
dibujar	to draw	preguntar	to ask	discutir	to discuss
enviar	to send	regresar	to return	escribir	to write
escuchar	to listen	trabajar	to work	recibir	to receive
esperar	to wait for	viajar	to travel	subir	to climb/go up
estudiar	to study	visitar	to visit	vivir	to live

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4. Useful Prepositions:

a	at, to	hacia	toward
ante	before	hasta	until, up to, as far as
bajo	under	menos	except
con	with	para	for, in order to
contra	against	por	by, for
de	of, from	salvo	except, save
desde	after, since, from	según	according to
durante	during	sin	without
en	in, on	sobre	on, upon, over, above
entre	among, between	tras	after, behind

Preposition Uses:

1) Preposition + noun:

Contra mi auto / *against my car*

Sin dinero / *without money*

2) Preposition + pronoun:

Para mí / *for me*

Entre nosotros / *among us*

3) Preposition + infinitive:

Sin comer / *without eating*

4) Verb + Preposition:

Viniendo **de** lejos / *coming from far away*

Voy **hacia** la locura / *I am going crazy*

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How to use prepositions in Spanish

Prepositions in Spanish are pretty easy to understand as they often function in almost the same way as they do in English language. Here are some examples on how to use them in a sentence

1. **English:** I (subject) am going (verb) **to** (preposition) the store (prepositional object).

Spanish: Yo (subject) voy (verb) **a** (preposition) la tienda (prepositional object).

2. Atlanta es la capital **de** Georgia.

Atlanta is the capital **of** Georgia.

3. Ella es **de** Uruguay.

She is **from** Uruguay.

4. Está **en** mi mochila.

It is **in** my backpack.

5. Trabajo **con** los estudiantes

I work **with** the students

6. Viví en México **hasta** el quinto grado

I have been living in Mexico **until** fifth grade

Practice: Translate to Spanish:

1. The good ones are fighting (peleando) **against** the bad ones.

2. I don't go out **without** my phone.

3. This present (regalo) is **for** you

4. I don't eat meat **during** the lent

5. The store is **between** those two houses