

1. El vocabulario- Vocabulary: Dance and Music- La danza y música

1. **¿Te gusta bailar?** Do you like to dance? Me gusta bailar. I like to dance.
2. **¿Qué tipo de música te gusta?** What type of music do you like?
3. **¿Me concede esta pieza?** Can I have this dance?
4. **¡Tengo dos pies izquierdos!** I have two left feet!

<i>La danza</i>	Dance
<i>un baile</i>	a dance
<i>bailar</i>	to dance
<i>la salsa</i>	salsa
<i>el merengue</i>	merengue
<i>el flamenco</i>	flamenco
<i>el tango</i>	tango
<i>balé</i>	ballet
<i>los bailes de salón</i>	ballroom dances

<i>La música</i>	Music
<i>el jazz</i>	jazz music
<i>la música clásica</i>	classic music
<i>la música popular</i>	pop music

<i>el rap</i>	rap music
<i>la música country</i>	country music
<i>el rock</i>	rock music
<i>el radio</i>	the radio (object)
<i>la radio</i>	the radio (sound)
<i>escuchar</i>	to listen
<i>la banda</i>	the band
<i>la canción</i>	the song
<i>el concierto</i>	the concert
<i>el músico/la música</i>	the musician

Grammar Lesson Continued: Present Perfect Tense

As a review from last week's lesson, to express past tense in Spanish "easily," use the "present perfect" tense. In English, this is the "to have done something" tense. This is known as a compound tense with the auxiliary verb **HABER** plus the past participle. The past participle does not change for gender or number in the compound tenses.

For example: *He comido.* I have eaten. *He dormido.* I have slept. *He trabajado.* I have worked.

In Spanish, use:

- 1) The verb **HABER** = to have "done"

Verbo HABER – To have done

Singular

Plural

He (eh)	I have	Hemos (ehmos)	We have
Has (ahs)	You have (informal)	Hais (ice)	You all have (informal) *Only in Spain
Ha (ah)	He/She has You have (formal)	Han (ahn)	They have You all have

- 2) The verb you are trying to express in the past tense. (You need to change the ending a bit, depending on if it ends in -AR, -ER, or -IR.)

*Note: This section includes new verbs and examples to practice/review.

- 3) Some past participles are irregular. Most of them end in -to.

- a. Examples: abrir= abierto (opened) escribir= escrito (written)
 - i. Romper= roto (broken) ver= visto (seen)
 - ii. Volver= vuelto (returned) cubrir= cubierto (covered)
- b. Two of the most common verbs have past participles ending in -cho.
 IE: decir= dicho (said) hacer= hecho (done)

AR Verbs	ER Verbs	IR Verbs
cantar → cantado	componer → compuesto	aplaudir → aplaudido
escuchar → escuchado	traer → traído*	oír → oído*

tocar → tocado

ver → visto

escribir → escrito

***-ER and -IR verbs whose stems end in a vowel add an accent mark over the i of the past participle ending. IE: traer= traído**

Here are additional examples:

He bailado el tango. = I have danced the tango.

Hemos escuchado la canción. = We have listened to the song.

Has vuelto el disco compacto. = You have returned the CD.

He escrito el versículo. = I have written the verse.

Ha oido el ruido. = He has heard the noise.

¿Han compuesto la canción? = Have they composed the song?

Conversation and practice: Complete each sentence with the correct past participle of the verb given in the parenthesis and translate the sentence.

Example: He _____ la guitarra. (tocar)

He tocado la guitarra. ~ I have played the guitar.

1. *Hemos_____ (escuchar) la radio.*
2. *Has_____ (bailar) la salsa.*
3. *¿Han_____ (oír) la música?*
4. *¿Ha_____ (cantar) la canción?*
5. *He_____ (aplaudir) la banda.*
6. *Ha_____ (abrir) el libro.*
7. *Han_____ (cocinar) la cena.*

Más practica: Write sentences in the present perfect, using the following vocabulary.



Adults Conversational Intermediate Part 2- Week 4

Example: *Ella/ hacer/ el proyecto* =

1. *La banda/ realizar/ el concierto*
2. *Ellos/ decir/ la verdad*
3. *Susana y Jorge/ traer/ los instrumentos*
4. *¿Tú/ tocar/ el piano?*
5. *Ustedes/ ver/ el concierto*
6. *Él/ romper/ la guitarra*
7. *Yo/ escuchar/ el músico*

Ella ha hecho el proyecto.
