

Me llamo: _____ Mes: _____ Español I

Lección 4: Los pasatiempos

Planificación:

Tópico	Tipo de evaluación	Fecha de la evaluación

**Pasatiempos**

andar en patineta	to skateboard
bucear	to scuba dive
escalar montañas (f. pl.)	to climb mountains
escribir una carta	to write a letter
escribir un mensaje electrónico	to write an e-mail message
esquiar	to ski
ganar	to win
ir de excursión	to go on a hike
leer correas electrónico	to read e-mail
leer un periódico	to read a newspaper
leer una revista	to read a magazine
nadar	to swim
pasear	to take a walk; to stroll
pasear en bicicleta	to ride a bicycle
patinar (en línea)	to (in-line) skate
practicar deportes (m. pl.)	to play sports
tomar el sol	to sunbathe
ver películas (f. pl.)	to see movies
visitar monumentos (m. pl.)	to visit monuments
la diversión	fun activity; entertainment; recreation
el fin de semana	weekend
el pasatiempo	pastime; hobby
los ratos libres	spare (free) time
el videojuego	video game

Deportes

el baloncesto	basketball
el béisbol	baseball
el ciclismo	cycling
el equipo	team
el esquí (acuático)	(water) skiing
el fútbol	soccer
el fútbol americano	football
el golf	golf
el hockey	hockey
el/la jugador(a)	player
la natación	swimming
el partido	game; match
la pelota	ball
el tenis	tennis
el voleibol	volleyball

Adjetivos

deportivo/a	sports-related
favorito/a	favorite

Lugares

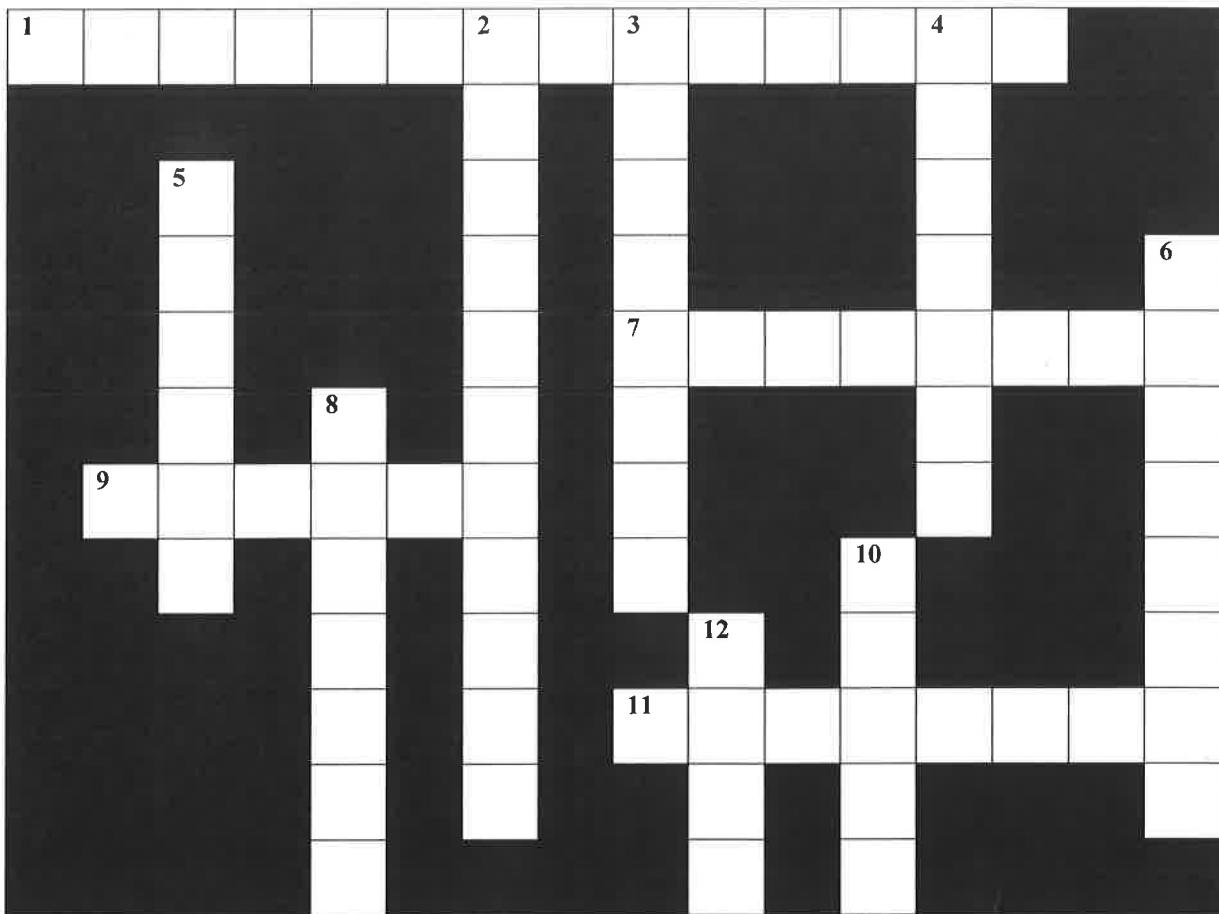
el café	café
el centro	downtown
el cine	movie theater
el gimnasio	gymnasium
la iglesia	church
el lugar	place
el museo	museum
el parque	park
la piscina	swimming pool
la plaza	city or town square
el restaurante	restaurant

Verbos

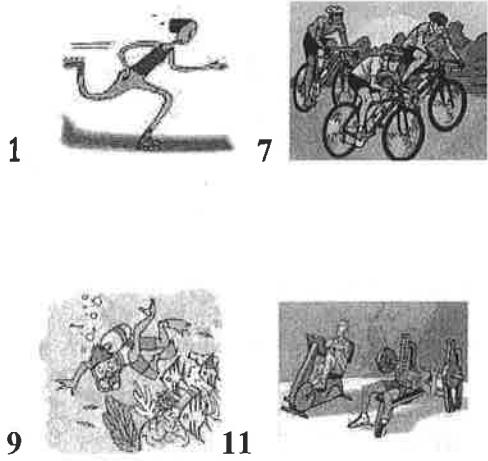
almorzar (o:ue)	to have lunch
cerrar (e:ie)	to close
comenzar (e:ie)	to begin
conseguir (e:i)	to get; to obtain
contar (o:ue)	to count; to tell
decir (e:i)	to say; to tell
dormir (o:ue)	to sleep
empezar (e:ie)	to begin
encontrar (o:ue)	to find
entender (e:ie)	to understand
hacer	to do; to make
ir	to go
jugar (u:ue)	to play
mostrar (o:ue)	to show
oír	to hear
pedir (e:i)	to ask for; to request
pensar (e:ie)	to think
pensar (+ inf.)	to intend
pensar en	to think about
perder (e:ie)	to lose; to miss
poder (o:ue)	to be able to; can
poner	to put; to place
preferir (e:ie)	to prefer
querer (e:ie)	to want; to love
recordar (o:ue)	to remember
repetir (e:i)	to repeat
salir	to leave
seguir (e:i)	to follow; to continue
suponer	to suppose
traer	to bring
ver	to see
volver (o:ue)	to return

Dicir expresiones See page 136.
Expresiones útiles See page 121.

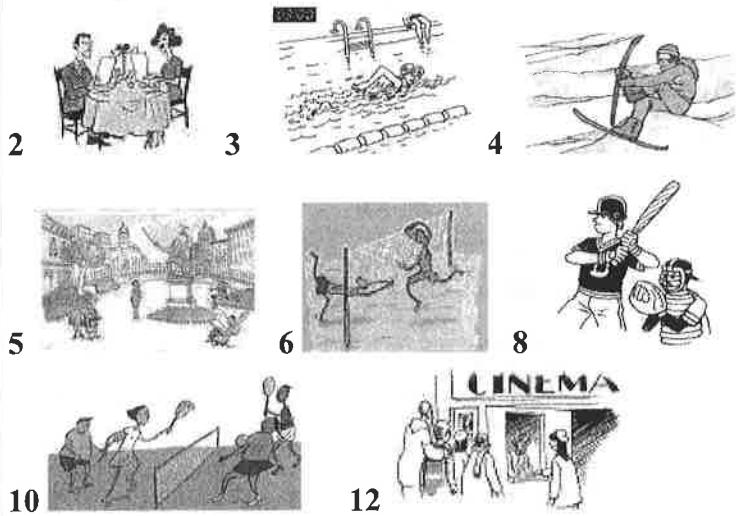
Complete the crossword with the words that each drawing represents.



ACROSS:



DOWN:



Nombre _____

Fecha _____

contextos**Lección 4****1**

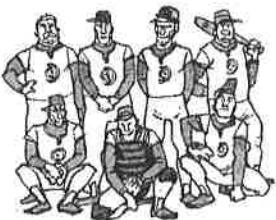
Lugares You will hear six people describe what they are doing. Choose the place that corresponds to the activity.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

- a. el museo
- b. el café
- c. la piscina
- d. el cine
- e. el estadio
- f. las montañas
- g. el parque
- h. la biblioteca

2

Describir For each drawing, you will hear two statements. Choose the one that corresponds to the drawing.



1. a.

b.



2. a.

b.



3. a.

b.



4. a.

b.

3

Completar Listen to this description and write the missing words in your lab manual.

Chapultepec es un (1) _____ muy grande en el (2) _____ de la (3) _____. Los (4) _____ muchas (5) _____ llegan a Chapultepec a pasear (*walk around*), descansar y practicar (6) _____ como (*like*) el (7) _____, el fútbol, el vóleibol y el (8) _____. Muchos turistas también (9) _____ por Chapultepec. Visitan los (10) _____ y el (11) _____ a los Niños Héroes.



4.1 Present tense of *ir*

ANTE TODO

The verb **ir** (*to go*) is irregular in the present tense. Note that, except for the **yo** form (**voy**) and the lack of a written accent on the **vosotros** form (**vais**), the endings are the same as those for **-ar** verbs.

The verb *ir* (*to go*)

Singular forms

yo	voy
tú	vas
Ud./él/ella	va

Plural forms

nosotros/as	vamos
vosotros/as	vais
Uds./ellos/ellas	van

- **Ir** is often used with the preposition **a** (*to*). If **a** is followed by the definite article **el**, they combine to form the contraction **al**. If **a** is followed by the other definite articles (**la, las, los**), there is no contraction.

a + el = al

Voy **al** parque con Juan.
I'm going to the park with Juan.

Mis amigos **van a las** montañas.
My friends are going to the mountains.

CONSULTA

To review the contraction **de + el**, see **Estructura 1.3**, pp. 20–21.

- The construction **ir a + [infinitive]** is used to talk about actions that are going to happen in the future. It is equivalent to the English *to be going to + [infinitive]*.

Va a leer el periódico.
He is going to read the newspaper.

Van a pasear por el pueblo.
They are going to walk around town.



AYUDA

Remember to use **adónde** instead of **dónde** when asking a question that contains a form of the verb **ir**:
¿Adónde vas?
(To) Where are you going?

- **Vamos a + [infinitive]** can also express the idea of *let's (do something)*.

Vamos a pasear.
Let's take a stroll.

¡Vamos a ver!
Let's see!

recursos



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INTÉNTALO!

Provide the present tense forms of **ir**. The first item has been done for you.

1. Ellos _____.
2. Yo _____.
3. Tu novio _____.
4. Adela _____.
5. Mi prima y yo _____.
6. Tú _____.
7. Ustedes _____.
8. Nosotros _____.
9. Usted _____.
10. Nosotras _____.
11. Miguel _____.
12. Ellas _____.

Práctica



1
S

¿Adónde van? Everyone in your neighborhood is dashing off to various places. Say where they are going.

1. la señora Castillo / el centro
2. las hermanas Gómez / la piscina
3. tu tío y tu papá / el partido de fútbol
4. yo / el Museo de Arte Moderno
5. nosotros / el restaurante Miramar

2

¿Qué van a hacer? These sentences describe what several students in a high school hiking club are doing today. Use **ir a + [infinitive]** to say that they are also going to do the same activities tomorrow.

modelo

Martín y Rodolfo nadan en la piscina.

Van a nadar en la piscina mañana también.

1. Sara lee una revista.
2. Yo practico deportes.
3. Ustedes van de excursión.
4. El presidente del club patina.
5. Tú tomas el sol.
6. Paseamos con nuestros amigos.

3
P

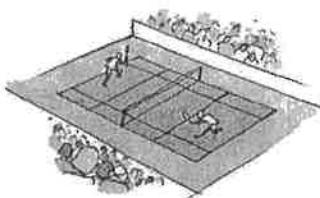
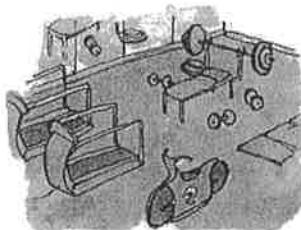
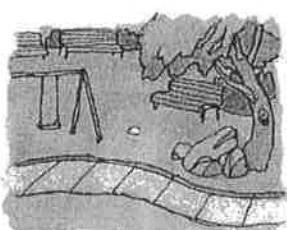
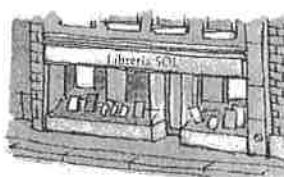
Preguntas With a partner, take turns asking and answering questions about where the people are going and what they are going to do there.

modelo

Estudiante 1: ¿Adónde va Estela?

Estudiante 2: Va a la Librería Sol.

Estudiante 1: Va a comprar un libro.



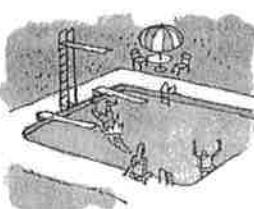
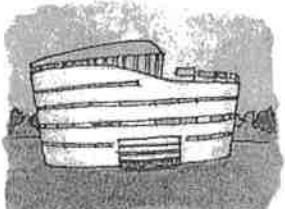
NOTA CULTURAL

The Estadio Azteca in Mexico City is the largest stadium in the Spanish-speaking world. It has a seating capacity of 106,000.

1. Álex y Miguel

2. mi amigo

3. tú



4. los estudiantes

5. profesora Torres

6. ustedes

Fill the blanks with the correct present tense forms of IR.

1. José _____ a la playa.
2. Nuestros padres _____ al cine.
3. Yo _____ a la escuela.
4. Ellas _____ al parque.
5. Lucía _____ al estadio.
6. Tú _____ al gimnasio.
7. María, Juan y yo _____ al museo.
8. Mi hermano _____ al centro.
9. Él _____ a la iglesia.
10. La familia González _____ al restaurante.
11. Julio y Ana _____ a la plaza.
12. Yo _____ a la piscina.
13. Nuestras sobrinas _____ a la cafetería.
14. Los estudiantes _____ a la biblioteca.
15. La maestra _____ a la clase.
16. Nosotras _____ a la oficina de mi padre.
17. Ellos _____ al hospital.
18. Los padres _____ al restaurante.
19. Tú _____ a la fiesta.
20. Marta _____ a la clase de biología.

4.1 Ir +A Sentences

Please translate the following sentences to Spanish. Be careful to note if it is in the present or in the near future using "going to" (ir + a)

1. She is taking a walk through the park.
2. I'm going to write a letter to my uncle.
3. They read the newspaper on Sundays.
4. Alicia is going to ride a bicycle on Saturday to the gym.
5. Are you going to visit monuments in New York (Nueva York)?
6. Are we going to the movies?
7. They are going to swim at the pool on Tuesday night.
8. He is going to read a magazine in the town square.
9. Where do you go on a hike?
10. Maria and Marcos are going to climb a mountain in California on the weekend.
11. We're going to win our baseball game.
12. Are they (fem) going to stroll through the museum?
13. Are we going to play videogames downtown?
14. In my free time, I read my email in the café.
15. I practice soccer in the park on Sundays.
16. I'm going to sunbathe on my vacation (en mis vacaciones).

4.2

Stem-changing verbs: e→ie, o→ue



ANTE TODO

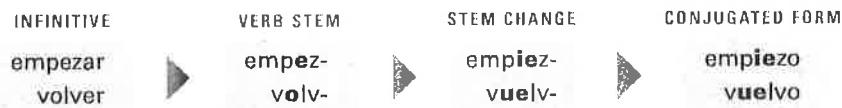
Stem-changing verbs deviate from the normal pattern of regular verbs. In stem-changing verbs, the stressed vowel of the stem changes when the verb is conjugated.

CONSULTA

To review the present tense of regular -ar verbs, see *Estructura 2.1*, p. 50.

...

To review the present tense of regular -er and -ir verbs, see *Estructura 3.3*, p. 96.



- In many verbs, such as **empezar** (*to begin*), the stem vowel changes from **e** to **ie**. Note that the **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms don't have a stem change.

The verb **empezar** (e:ie) (*to begin*)

Singular forms

yo	empiezo
tú	empiezas
Ud./él/ella	empieza

Plural forms

nosotros/as	empezamos
vosotros/as	empezáis
Uds./ellos/ellas	empezan



Alex y Maite vuelven al autobús.



Alex empieza a enviar mensajes.

- In many other verbs, such as **volver** (*to return*), the stem vowel changes from **o** to **ue**. The **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms have no stem change.

The verb **volver** (o:ue) (*to return*)

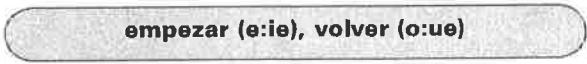
Singular forms

yo	vuelvo
tú	vuelves
Ud./él/ella	vuelve

Plural forms

nosotros/as	volvemos
vosotros/as	volveís
Uds./ellos/ellas	vuelven

- To help you identify stem-changing verbs, they will appear as follows throughout the text:



empezar (e:ie), volver (o:ue)

Common stem-changing verbs

e:ie		o:ue	
cerrar	to close	almorzar	to have lunch
comenzar (a + inf.)	to begin	contar	to count; to tell
empezar (a + inf.)	to begin	dormir	to sleep
entender	to understand	encontrar	to find
pensar (+ inf.)	to think	mostrar	to show
perder	to lose; to miss	poder (+ inf.)	to be able to; can
preferir (+ inf.)	to prefer	recordar	to remember
querer (+ inf.)	to want; to love	volver	to return

LENGUA VIVA!

The verb **perder** can mean *to lose* or *to miss*, in the sense of "to miss a train".

Siempre pierdo mis llaves.

I always lose my keys.

Es importante no perder el autobús.

It's important not to miss the bus.

- **Jugar** (*to play* a sport or game), is the only Spanish verb that has a **u:ue** stem change. **Jugar** is followed by **a** + [definite article] when the name of a sport or game is mentioned.

Oye, Maite,
¿por qué no jugamos
al fútbol?



Álex y el joven
juegan al fútbol.

- **Comenzar** and **empezar** require the preposition **a** when they are followed by an infinitive.

Comienzan a jugar a las siete.
They begin playing at seven.

Ana **empieza** a escribir una postal.
Ana starts to write a postcard.

- **Pensar** + [infinitive] means *to plan* or *to intend to do something*. **Pensar en** means *to think about someone or something*.

¿**Piensan** ir al gimnasio?
Are you planning to go to the gym?

¿**En qué piensas**?
What are you thinking about?



INTENTALO!

Provide the present tense forms of these verbs. The first item in each column has been done for you.

cerrar (e:ie)

- Ustedes cierran.
- Tú _____.
- Nosotras _____.
- Mi hermano _____.
- Yo _____.
- Usted _____.
- Los chicos _____.
- Ella _____.

dormir (o:ue)

- Mi abuela no duerme.
- Yo no _____.
- Tú no _____.
- Mis hijos no _____.
- Usted no _____.
- Nosotros no _____.
- Él no _____.
- Ustedes no _____.

recursos



4.3

Stem-changing verbs: e→i



ANTES TODO

You've already seen that many verbs in Spanish change their stem vowel when conjugated. There is a third kind of stem-vowel change in some verbs, such as **pedir** (*to ask for; to request*). In these verbs, the stressed vowel in the stem changes from **e** to **i**, as shown in the diagram.



- As with other stem-changing verbs you have learned, there is no stem change in the **nosotros/as** or **vosotros/as** forms in the present tense.

LENGUA VIVA!

As you learned in Lección 2, **preguntar** means *to ask a question*. **Pedir**, however, means *to ask for something*:

Ella me pregunta cuántos años tengo.

She asks me how old I am.

Él me pide ayuda.

He asks me for help.

The verb **pedir** (e:i) (*to ask for; to request*)

Singular forms		Plural forms	
yo	pido	nosotros/as	pedimos
tú	pides	vosotros/as	pedís
Ud./él/ella	pide	Uds./ellos/ellas	piden

- To help you identify verbs with the **e:i** stem change, they will appear as follows throughout the text:

pedir (e:i)

- These are the most common **e:i** stem-changing verbs:

conseguir

to get; to obtain

dicir

*to say;
to tell*

repetir

to repeat

seguir

*to follow; to continue;
to keep (doing something)*

Pido favores cuando es necesario.

I ask for favors when it's necessary.

Javier dice la verdad.

Javier is telling the truth.

Sigue esperando.

He keeps waiting.

Consiguen ver buenas películas.

They get to see good movies.

- **¡Atención!** The verb **decir** is irregular in its **yo** form: **yo digo**.

- The **yo** forms of **seguir** and **conseguir** have a spelling change as well as the stem change **e→i**.

Sigo su plan.

I'm following their plan.

Consigo novelas en la librería.

I get novels at the bookstore.

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Provide the correct forms of the verbs.

repetir (e:i)

- Arturo y Eva repiten.
- Yo _____.
- Nosotros _____.
- Julia _____.
- Sofía y yo _____.

decir (e:i)

- Yo digo.
- Él _____.
- Tú _____.
- Usted _____.
- Ellas _____.

seguir (e: i)

- Yo sigo.
- Nosotros _____.
- Tú _____.
- Los chicos _____.
- Usted _____.

4.4

Verbs with irregular yo forms



ANTE TODO

In Spanish, several verbs have irregular **yo** forms in the present tense.

You have already seen three verbs with the **-go** ending in the **yo** form:
dicir → **digo**, **tener** → **tengo**, and **venir** → **vengo**.

- Here are some common expressions with **decir**.

decir la verdad
to tell the truth

decir mentiras
to tell lies

decir que
to say that

decir la respuesta
to say the answer

- The verb **hacer** is often used to ask questions about what someone does. Note that, when answering, **hacer** is frequently replaced with another, more specific, action verb.

Verbs with irregular yo forms

	hacer (to do; to make)	poner (to put; to place)	salir (to leave)	suponer (to suppose)	traer (to bring)
SINGULAR FORMS	hago	pongo	salgo	supongo	traigo
	haces	pones	sales	supones	traes
	hace	pone	sale	supone	trae
PLURAL FORMS	hacemos	ponemos	salimos	suponemos	traemos
	hacéis	ponéis	salís	suponeis	traeis
	hacen	ponen	salen	suponen	traen

¿Qué haces los fines
de semana?



Salgo con mis
amigos y practico
deportes.



Yo no salgo, prefiero
poner la televisión y
ver películas.

- **Poner** can also mean *to turn on* a household appliance.

Carlos **pone** la radio.
Carlos turns on the radio.

María **pone** la televisión.
María turns on the television.

- **Salir de** is used to indicate that someone is leaving a particular place.

Hoy **salgo del** hospital.
Today I leave the hospital.

Sale de la clase a las cuatro.
He leaves class at four.

- **Salir para** is used to indicate someone's destination.

Mañana **salgo para** México.
Tomorrow I leave for Mexico.

Hoy **salen para** España.
Today they leave for Spain.

- **Salir con** means *to leave with someone or something, or to date someone*.

Alberto **sale con** su mochila.
Alberto is leaving with his backpack.

Margarita **sale con** Guillermo.
Margarita is going out with Guillermo.

The verbs **ver** and **oír**

- The verb **ver** (*to see*) has an irregular **yo** form. The other forms of **ver** are regular.

The verb **ver** (*to see*)

Singular forms		Plural forms	
yo	veo	nosotros/as	venimos
tú	ves	vosotros/as	veis
Ud./él/ella	ve	Uds./ellos/ellas	ven

- The verb **oír** (*to hear*) has an irregular **yo** form and the spelling change **i**→**y** in the **tú**, **usted**, **él**, **ella**, **ustedes**, **ellos**, and **ellas** forms. The **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms have an accent mark.

The verb **oír** (*to hear*)

Singular forms		Plural forms	
yo	oigo	nosotros/as	oímos
tú	oyes	vosotros/as	oís
Ud./él/ella	oye	Uds./ellos/ellas	oyen

- While most commonly translated as *to hear*, **oír** is also used in contexts where English would use *to listen*.

Oigo a unas personas en la otra sala.
I hear some people in the other room.

¿Oyes la radio por la mañana?
Do you listen to the radio in the morning?

¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the appropriate forms of these verbs. The first item has been done for you.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. salir | Isabel <u>sale</u> . | Nosotros _____. | Yo _____. |
| 2. ver | Yo _____. | Uds. _____. | Tú _____. |
| 3. poner | Rita y yo _____. | Yo _____. | Los niños _____. |
| 4. hacer | Yo _____. | Tú _____. | Ud. _____. |
| 5. oír | El _____. | Nosotros _____. | Yo _____. |
| 6. traer | Ellas _____. | Yo _____. | Tú _____. |
| 7. suponer | Yo _____. | Mi amigo _____. | Nosotras _____. |



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Lección 4

12
Lec. 4.2/4.3 Stem-changing Verbs

Verb	English Meaning	yo	tú	él / ella / usted	nosotros(as)	ellos / ellas/ ustedes
				e → ie		
cerrar						
comenzar (a + inf.)						
empezar (a+inf.)						
entender						
pensar						
perder						
preferir (+ inf.)						
querer (+ inf.)						
		o → ue				
almorzar						
contar						
dormir						
encontrar						
mostrar						

poder (+ ...)				
recordar				
volver				
		e → i		
conseguir	**			
seguir	**			
dicir	**			
repetir				
Verbs with an irregular "yo" form (all other forms regular)				
hacer	**			
poner	**			
traer	**			
salir	**			
suponer	**			
ir (all forms irregular)				

** = irregular "yo" form

iAtención!- Nosotros forms DO NOT take a stem-change.

BOOT VERBS Choose the correct verb, then conjugate it.

1. (Repetir/pedir) Yo _____ el vocabulario.
2. (Repetir/pedir) Nosotros _____ el almuerzo para llevar.
3. (jugar/entender) Los estudiantes _____ el material de la clase.
4. (preferir/servir) ¿Qué tú _____: el bistec o el pescado?
5. (dormir/servir) Ellos _____ temprano los días de semana.
6. (pensar/entender) Yo _____ la maestra de español.
7. (costar/ repetir) ¿Cuánto _____ la camisa?
8. (servir/querer) Yo _____ jugar al tenis los fines de semana.
9. (pedir/entender) Tú _____ un té helado en el almuerzo.
10. (jugar/dormir) Yo _____ con mi perro en la tarde.
11. (empezar/almorzar) Las chicas _____ en la cafetería.
12. (costar/dormir) Yo _____ todas las tardes una siesta (nap).
13. (preferir/dormir) Ellos _____ acampar en el verano.
14. (repetir/entender) Mis amigos _____ la tarea porque es fácil.
15. (empezar/entender) Mi clase _____ a las 8:05 de la mañana.
16. (pedir/entender) El _____ que tenemos mucho sueño en la mañana.
17. (preferir/servir) Los estudiantes _____ las clases que tienen más actividades.
18. (repetir/querer) Sra. Rodríguez _____ las instrucciones para las actividades.
19. (entender/servir) Nosotros no _____ los ejercicios del libro.
20. (pensar/pedir) Yo _____ ayuda al Sr. Rodríguez.
21. (jugar/poder) El Sr. Pereira siempre _____ ayudarnos.
22. (almorzar/querer) Yo _____ en la cafetería durante la tercera hora.
23. (empezar/querer) Ellos _____ el proyecto asignado para el lunes.
24. (querer/pensar) Ellas _____ utilizar todos los materiales de la clase.

4.4 REPASO de los verbos irregulares en YO

Common Irregular-yo verbs

ir – voy
dar – doy
ser – soy
estar – estoy
ver – veo
saber – sé
caber - quepo

-ZCO verbs

conocer – conozco
reconocer – reconozco
conducir – conduzco
ofrecer – ofrezco
agradecer – agradezco
producir – produzco
crecer – crezco
traducir – traduzco
obedecer – obedezco
desobedecer – desobedezco
parecer – parezco
desaparecer - desaparezco

-GO verbs

tener – tengo
venir – vengo
decir – digo
poner – pongo
proponer – propongo
suponer – supongo
componer(se) – compongo
hacer – hago
deshacer – deshago
traer – traigo
atraer – atraigo
distraer – distraigo
salir – salgo
caer – caigo
valer – valgo
oír – oigo (also irreg in other forms)

SPELL-CHANGING verbs

conseguir – consigo
seguir – sigo
perseguir - persigo
recoger – recojo
escoger – escojo
proteger - protejo
elegir – elijo
dirigir – dirijo
exigir - exijo

Stem Changing Verbs- AKA Boot verbs

E–ie Verbs		E–i Verbs		o–ue Verbs		u–ue Verbs	
Comenzar Empezar Perder Cerrar Entender mentir pensar preferir querer sentir tener venir	<p>to begin to begin to lose to close to understand to lie to think to prefer to want to feel, to regret to have to come</p> <p>Competir Decir Pedir Reír Repetir Seguir Servir Sonreír</p>	<p>to compete to say, tell to ask for, to order to laugh to repeat to follow, continue to serve to smile</p>	<p>to say, tell to ask for, to order to laugh to repeat to follow, continue to serve to smile</p>	<p>contar costar devolver dormir encontrar morir mostrar poder recordar volver</p>	<p>to count, to tell to cost to return (an item) to sleep to find, to meet to die to show to be able, can to remember to return (to a place)</p>	<p>jugar</p>	<p>to play (a sport/ game)</p>