

Capítulo Tres: Revista

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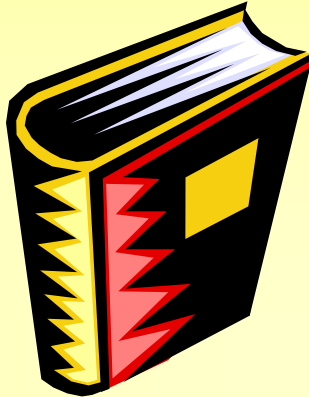
SKP

<http://dlc.k12.ar.us>

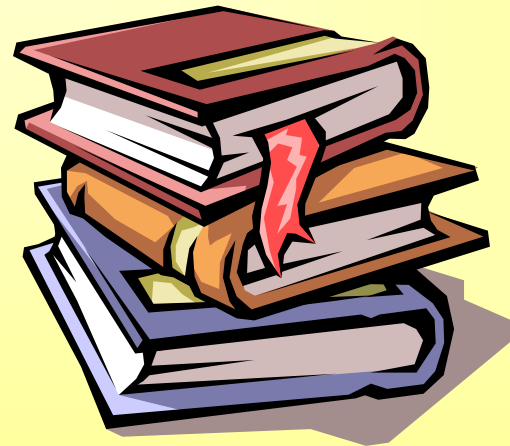
SLF 2008

Los materiales escolares

un libro
el libro



unos libros
los libros
tres libros





un lápiz
el lápiz



unos lápices
los lápices

¿Cuántos lápices hay en la página?

Hay tres lápices.

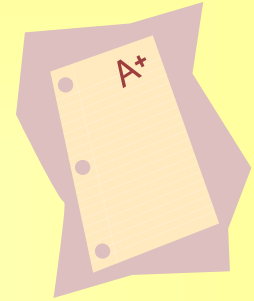
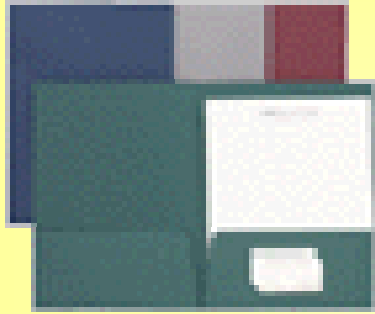
una mochila
la mochila



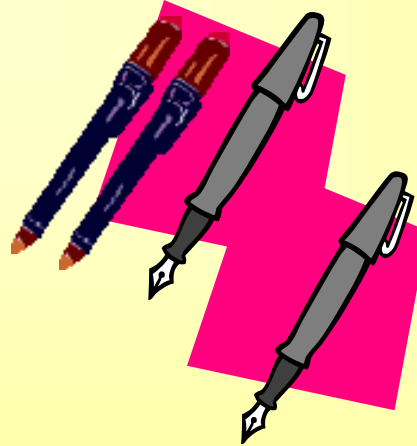
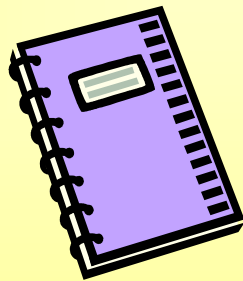
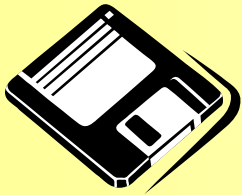
unas mochilas
las mochilas



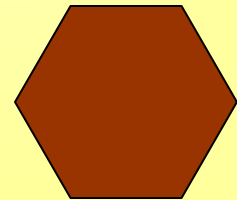
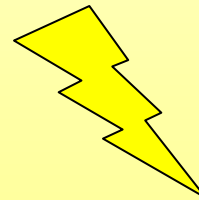
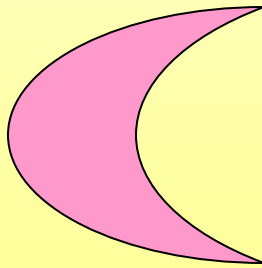
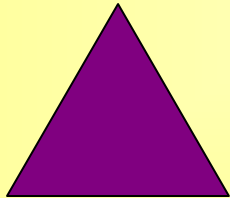
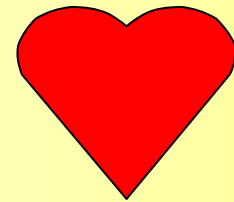
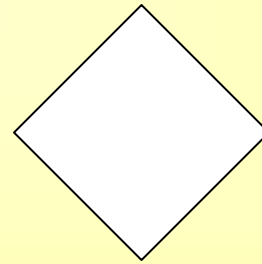
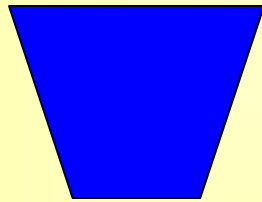
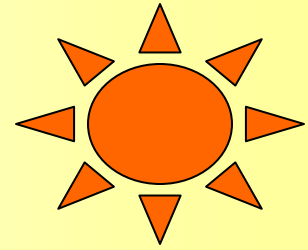
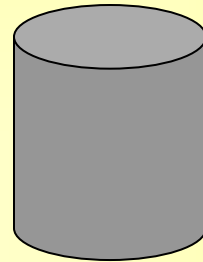
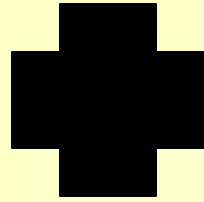
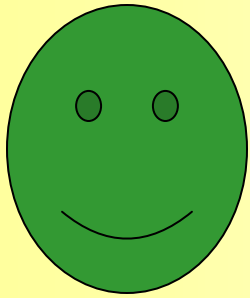
**¿Cuántas mochilas hay en la página?
Hay cuatro mochilas.**



¿Qué son?

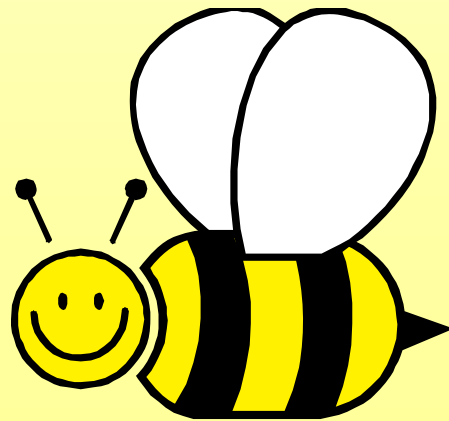


Los colores



Los colores

- Colors are adjectives so they will usually come **AFTER** the noun and they have to agree with it as well.
- ¿De qué color es la abeja?



Los colores

¿Cómo se dice . . . ?

the blue dress

the orange hat

the green notebook

Práctica

1 a pink shirt

2 some brown ties

3 a gray suit

4 a blue notebook

5 a red backpack

6 some yellow socks

7 some white socks

8 an orange marker

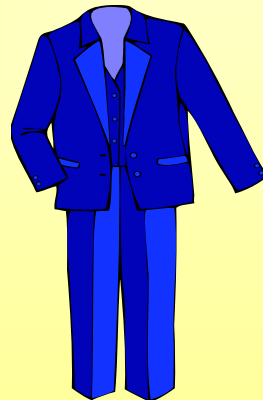
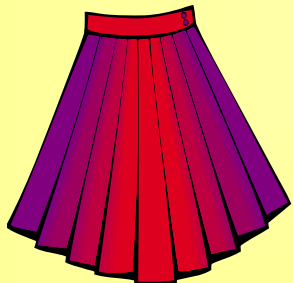
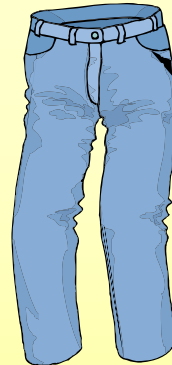
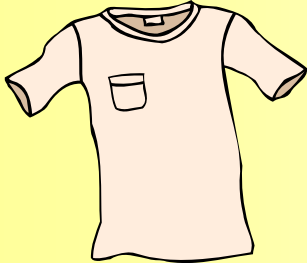
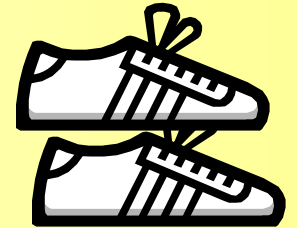
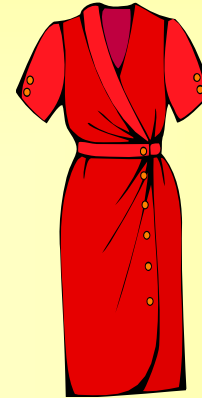
9 a purple folder

10 a green backpack

11 a purple pen

12 some black pens

¿Qué son?



Los colores

¿Cómo se dice . . . ?

- **the blue shoes**
- **the orange pants**
- **the grey calculator**

Adjectives usually FOLLOW the nouns they modify.

¿Cómo se dice ...?

The long tie is yellow.

The pink skirt is quite short.

Some serious students (m.) are in the stationary store.

The very large book is orange.

The red blouse is inexpensive.

The pink t-shirts are expensive.

¿Cómo se dice ...?

The long socks are white and blue.

There is a very blue jacket in the clothing store.

The eraser is brown.

The ballpoint pen costs very little.

I need a sheet of white paper, please.

I am looking for my gray notebook.

Más números

100	ciento, cien	600	seiscientos
200	doscientos	700	setecientos
300	trescientos	800	ochocientos
400	cuatrocientos	900	novecientos
500	quinientos	1.000	mil

Remember *Ser* ?

When we learned the verb *ser* (*to be*), we learned that we had to change the verb depending on who the subject was.

¿Quién eres tú?

Yo soy Paco.

Who are you?

I am Paco.

¿Quién es?

Él es José

Ella es Ana.

Who is he or she?

He is José

She is Ana.

¿Como se dice?

We are students.

Are y'all friends?

They are Cuban.

They (**Ana and Eva**) are friends.

Forms of *SER*

singular

plural

yo	soy	nosotros nosotras	somos
tú	eres	(vosotros not used much) Ustedes	(sois) Son
usted	es		
él / ella	es	ellos / ellas	son

Conjugating regular -AR verbs in Spanish

To (conjugate) a verb in Spanish, you remove the infinitive ending (-ar) from the infinitive form of the verb and add the ending that corresponds to the subject.

Regular –AR verbs

singular endings

yo o

tú as

usted a

él a

ella a

plural endings

nosotros amos

nosotras amos

ustedes an

ellos an

ellas an

Conjugating a verb

Hablar is the infinitive.

Take off the infinitive ending **-ar**.
The remaining part is the stem: *habl*. Add
the ending that matches the “person” doing
the action.

yo habl**o**

nosotros habl**amos**

tú habl**as**

ustedes habl**an**

usted habl**a**

él habl**a**

ellos habl**an**

ella habl**a**

ellas habl**an**

Conjugating *Pagar*

singular **Pagar** -to pay plural

yo	pag o	nosotros nosotras	pag amos
tú	pag as	ustedes	pag an
usted	pag a		
él / ella	pag a	ellos / ellas	pag an

¿Cómo se dice....?

He is paying at the cash register?

We are buying a jacket?

I am looking for a shirt?

They need a small backpack?

You (my friend) work a lot.

Fill in the blank with one of these words:

barata caro cien gorra talla tienda

Ana compra papel en una papelería y compra ropa en una _____ de ropa.

¿Qué _____ usas? Yo uso tamaño treinta y seis.

El traje es muy _____.

Sí, cuesta (it costs) _____ dólares.

La chaqueta es _____. Es una ganga. Sólo cuesta (costs) treinta dólares.

La _____ cuesta (costs) cinco pesos.