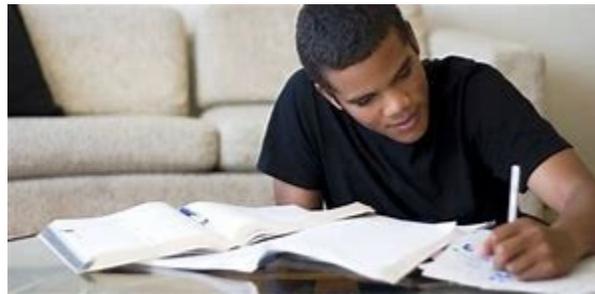




## Fontana Unified School District

Every Student Successful | Engaging Schools | Empowered Communities

# Offline Distance Learning Secondary



# Spanish 1 May 2020



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**World Languages Units/Lessons**  
**Spanish 1**

**Spanish 1: Units 2 & 3**

Unit 2 Objective: Describe people's preferences, obligations, desires, and plans using verb forms with infinitives.

**Lesson 6: Use "gusta" + infinitives to describe what someone likes to do**

**Lesson 7: Use "tener" + que + infinitives to describe what someone has to do**

**Lesson 8: Use "tener" + ganas de + infinitives to describe what someone wants to do**

**Lesson 9: Use "ir" + a + infinitives to describe what someone is going to do**

Unit 3 Objective: Tell your friends what to do or not do, using informal positive and negative commands

**Lesson 10: Use regular positive commands to tell friends what to do**

**Lesson 11: Use irregular positive commands to tell friends what to do**

**Lesson 12: Use regular positive commands to tell friends what NOT to do**

**Lesson 13: Use irregular positive commands to tell friends what NOT to do**



Fontana Unified School District  
 Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**UNIT 2: Use infinitives with other verb forms to describe preferences, obligations, desires, and plans.**

**Lesson 6: To say what someone likes to do**

Remember that Infinitive Verb Forms end in -ar/-er/-ir. They match the English verb forms “to + verb”.  
 For example:

Cantar = to sing

Comer = to eat

Escribir = to write

<p>To describe what someone wants to do, use a structure including:          Indirect Object Pronoun (IOP) + gusta + infinitive</p> <p>The IOP's will be: me, te, le, nos, les</p> <p>The IOP will match the subject of the sentence (in English), or the person(s) who like the activity.</p>	
<p><b>I like to ... and You like too...</b></p> <p>To say, “I like ...” use “Me gusta...+ infinitive”          To say, “You like...” use “Te gusta...+ infinitive” To ask “Do you like..” use ¿Te gusta + infinitive?</p> <p>Ex. ¿Te gusta cantar? → Do you like to sing?          Sí, me gusta cantar mucho. → Yes, I like to sing a lot.</p> <p>Or          No, no me gusta cantar. → No, I don't like to sing.</p> <p>For emphasis, add “A mí” or “A ti” in front.          Ex. “A mí me gusta bailar.”</p>	<p><b>PRACTICE: Write three activities you like. Use “Me gusta + infinitive”. Write two sentences about activities you don't like. Use “No me gusta” + infinitive.</b></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p><b>Ask a friend if he/she likes an activity. Use ¿Te gusta + Infinitive?</b></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>He likes to ... and She likes to...</b></p> <p>To talk about someone else, use “Le gusta ...+ infinitive”. To specify who you are talking about, add “A + name” or “A + person” before “le gusta”. Usually, the “A + person” structure is used to introduce the subject. If it is clear who you are talking about, you can just use “Le gusta”.</p> <p>A Roberto le gusta comer el pescado, pero no le gusta comer sushi. → Robert likes to eat fish, but he does not like to eat sushi.</p>	<p><b>PRACTICE: Write two sentences describing what your friend likes to do. (Don't forget to start with “A + name”. Write one sentence describing what your same friend does not like to do. Start with “Le...”.</b></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning

## Department of Multilingual Programs and Services

<p>A mi amiga le gusta escribir. Le gusta escribir poemas y canciones. → My friend likes to write. She likes to write poems and songs.</p> <p>Also use this form for “Usted” (formal “you”). Ex. A Usted le gusta escuchar la música. → You like to listen to music.”</p>	
<p><b>We like to...</b> To talk about what you and one or more others like to do, use “Nos gusta + infinitive”. To specify, you can use “A Pablo y a mí” or “A nosotros” to specify who is included in the “we”. Ex. A nosotros nos gusta ir al cine. → We like to go to the movies.</p> <p><b>They like to... You all like to...</b> To talk about what more than one person likes to do, use “Les gusta + infinitive”. To specify, you could add “A Ustedes...”, “A ellos...”, “A ellas...” or “A + names” before “les gusta...”. Ex. A mis padres les gusta comer en casa. No les gusta ir a los restaurantes. → My parents like to eat at home. They don’t like to go to the restaurantes. Ex. A Ustedes no les gusta correr. → You all don’t like to run.</p>	<p><b>PRACTICE:</b></p> <p><b>Write three sentences about what you like to do with a friend of family member. Use “A + name + y a mí nos gusta + infinitive”.</b></p>



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**Lesson 7: Describe what someone has to do**

To describe what somebody has to do, use a form of “tener” + que + infinitive. The form of “tener” will be conjugated to match the subject of the sentence. The infinitive of the main action will stay in the infinitive form. (It will keep its -ar/-er/-ir ending.

The verb “tener” is irregular in the present tense. Its conjugation is shown below:

SUBJECT	Form of “tener”	English meaning(s)
Yo	Tengo	I have...
Tú	Tienes	You have...
Él/Ella/Usted	Tiene	He/She has... You (formal) have..
Nosotros/Nosotras	Tenemos	We have...
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	Tienen	They have...You all have...

Ex. Yo tengo que trabajar en mi proyecto. → I have to work on my project.

Mi hermana tiene que trabajar en su proyecto también. → My sister has to work on her project too.

Nosotros tenemos que lavar los platos después de comer. → We have to wash the dishes after eating.

¿Tienes que ir a la escuela? → Do you have to go to school?

Tomasito y Susana tienen que leer la novela para su clase. → Tommy and Susan have to read the novel for their class.

<p><b>PRACTICE A: Include the correct form of “tener” to complete the sentences.</b></p> <p><b>Use: tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tienen</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Mi mamá _____ que comprar la comida.</li><li>2) Yo _____ que estudiar para la prueba.</li><li>3) Tú _____ que correr en la clase de la educación física.</li><li>4) Mis amigos y yo _____ que hablar por teléfono.</li></ol>	<p><b>PRACTICE B: Translate the sentences from Practice A into English.</b></p>
---	---



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

<b>5) Mis abuelos _____ que ir al dentista mañana.</b>	
<b>PRACTICE C:</b> Write five sentences describing what you have to do to be successful in school. Use different “infinitives”. Include “tengo que + Infinitive “ in each sentence.	<b>PRACTICE D:</b> Write five sentences with five different subjects describing what different people have to do. Use each form of “tener” at least once.

**LESSON 8: Describe what someone desires or feels like doing**

Another verb structure using “tener” can be used to describe what someone feels like doing. It basically can be used to express what someone is in the mood for, or is motivated to do.

Start with a conjugated form of “tener” that matches the subject. (See Lesson 7)

Use the form of “tener” + ganas de + infinitive.

Ex. Mi vecina tiene ganas de pintar su casa. → My neighbor feels like painting her house.

Mis amigos no tienen ganas de ver esa película. → My friends don’t feel like seeing that movie.

Tengo ganas de comerme un sandwich. → I feel like eating a sandwich.

¿Tienes ganas de nadar o correr? → Do you feel like swimming or running?

No tenemos ganas de jugar más videojuegos. → We don’t feel like playing more videogames.

Sometimes, the phrase “tener” ganas is used without the verb to explain that someone has a strong desire to succeed. This is often used to describe someone’s work habits, efforts, or drive.



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning

**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

Ex. Mi hermano no saca buenas notas en sus estudios. No tiene ganas. → My brother does not get good grades in his studies. He doesn't have the drive.

<p><b>PRACTICE A: Describe what you are typically feel like doing in the following situations. Use “tengo ganas de + infinitive”.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A las cinco de la mañana...</li> <li>2) En la clase de español...</li> <li>3) En la casa de mis abuelos...</li> <li>4) A las doce de la tarde...</li> <li>5) Después de la escuela...</li> </ol>	<p><b>PRACTICE B: Describe what different people feel like doing. Use all five forms of “tener” and different infinitives.</b></p>
--	--

**LESSON 9: Describe what someone is going to do**

We have used forms of the verb “ir” to say where someone is going.

Yo	Voy	I am going
Tú	Vas	You are going
Él/Ella/Usted	Va	He/She is going You are going
Nosotros/Nosotras	Vamos	We are going
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	Van	They/You all are going

We combine these verbs with “a, a la, al” + destinations to show where someone is going.

- Ex.           A) Yo voy al parque.           → I am going to the park.  
                   B) Tú vas a la tienda.           → You are going to the store.  
                   C) Mi primo va al banco. → My cousin is going to the bank.  
                   D) Mis hermanos y yo vamos a la playa. → My brothers and I are going to the beach.  
                   E) Paloma y Patricia van a las montañas. → Paloma and Patricia are going to the mountains.

(NOTE: If you are combining “a” + “el”, you must use the contraction “al”. (See examples A & C above.)

You can also use forms of “ir” + a + infinitive to say what someone is going to do.



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning

## Department of Multilingual Programs and Services

- A) Yo voy al parque. Voy a caminar con mi perro. → I am going to the park. I am going to walk with my dog.
- B) Tú vas a la tienda. Vas a comprar fruta y leche. → You are going to the store. You are going to buy fruit and milk.
- C) Mi primo va al banco. Va a sacar dinero. → My cousin is going to the bank. He is going to take out money.
- D) Mis hermanos y yo vamos a la playa. Vamos a nadar en el mar. → My brothers and I are going to the beach. We are going to swim in the ocean.
- E) Paloma y Patricia van a las montañas. Van a esquiar. → Paloma and Patricia are going to the mountains. They are going to ski.

(NOTE: Did you notice that in the second sentences in the examples above the Subjects were omitted? In Spanish, it is common to skip the subject once it is established, or is clear in context of the verb form used.)

**PRACTICE: Write two sentences for each subject (like shown in A-E above). Pick new destinations, and new activities to describe where people are going, and what they are going to do.**

### UNIT 3: Use familiar command forms to tell peers what to do and what not to do

#### Lesson 10: Use regular positive commands to tell friends what to do

When telling someone what to do, you must determine the “register” or degree of formality you should use. The familiar register is reserved for family, friends, peers, and people with whom you are comfortable and relaxed in conversation. You would NOT use these forms for people with whom you would speak more formally. Basically use these forms for someone you would address as “tú” (not Usted).

Be careful: These forms are for giving a command to only 1 person. These forms can not be used to tell someone NOT to do something. (See Lesson 12 & 13 for that.)



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

To form the positive commands, start with the “tú” form of the present tense, then drop the -s.

Examples:

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Comer → comes → come          | Come más frutas y verduras. → “Eat more fruits and vegetables.”   |
| Estudiar → estudias → estudia | Estudia para la prueba. → “Study for the test.”                   |
| Cruzar → cruzas → cruza       | Cruza la calle en la esquina. → “Cross the street at the corner.” |
| Mirar → miras → mira          | Mira este programa. → “Watch this program.”                       |
| Leer → lees → lee             | Lee el capítulo 11. → “Read chapter 11.”                          |
| Escribir → escribes → escribe | Escribe con una pluma negra. → “Write with a black pen.”          |
| Jugar → juegas → juega        | Juega conmigo. → “Play with me.”                                  |

**PRACTICE A: Use the verbs below to make positive commands to a younger relative or friend. Add other vocabulary to complete your ideas.**

Practicar = to practice

Correr = to run

Abrir = to open

Cocinar = to cook

Lavar = to wash

Ayudar = to help

Beber = to drink



Fontana Unified School District  
 Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**Lesson 11: Use verbs with irregular positive commands to tell friends what to do**

Certain verbs in the present tense have irregular yo forms. For these verbs, there will be special forms for the familiar positive commands.

The first group is known as the “Go” verbs, because the yo form ends in “-go” instead of just “-o”.

The familiar positive command is formed by dropping the -go.

Verb/Infinitive	Yo form	Familiar Positive Command
Tener	Tengo	Ten
Venir	Vengo	Ven
Salir	Salgo	Sal
Decir	Digo	Di
Poner	Pongo	Pon

- Ex. Ten cuidado. → “Be careful.” (Literally, “Have care.”)  
 Ven aquí. → “Come here.”  
 Sal ahora. → “Leave now.”  
 Di la verdad. → “Tell the truth.”  
 Pon la tarea en tu mochila. → “Put the homework in your backpack.”

**PRACTICE A: Use the “Go” verbs to write new positive commands for your best friend.**

Other verbs have irregular familiar commands due to the irregularities of the present tense.

Infinitive	Familiar Command	English
Ser	Sé	Be...
Hacer	Haz	Do.../Make...
Ir	Ve	Go...

**PRACTICE B: Tell your little sister/brother to do the following.**

- 1) Be good.
- 2) Do your homework.
- 3) Go to class.



Fontana Unified School District  
 Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**Lesson 12: Use irregular positive commands to tell friends what to do**

To tell someone with whom you would speak familiarly to NOT do something, use familiar negative commands.

The familiar negative command for regular verbs is formed by using a “1/2/3” rule.

Step 1: Find the “yo” form of the present tense.

Step 2: Drop the -o

Step 3: Add the opposite vowel ending from the present tense tú form. (For -ar verbs, use -es instead of -as. For -er/-ir verbs, use -as, instead of -es).

Infinitive	Yo form Present Tense	Positive Familiar Command	Negative Familiar Command
Comer	Como	Come → Come más frutas y verduras.	Comas → No comas tanto dulces.
Estudiar	Estudias	Estudia → Estudia para la prueba.	Estudies → No estudies en la cocina.
Mirar	Miras	Mira → Mira este programa.	Mires → No mires los programas violentos.
Escribir	Escribes	Escribe → Escribe con una pluma negra.	Escribas → No escribas con una pluma roja.
Poner	Pongo	Pon → Pon la tarea en tu mochila.	Pongas → No pongas la tarea en el closet.
Volver	Vuelvo	Vuelve → Vuelve a tiempo.	Vuelvas → No vuelvas tarde.

**PRACTICE: Use the verbs below to make NEGATIVE commands to a younger relative or friend. Add other vocabulary to complete your ideas.**

Correr = to run                      Abrir = to open                      Cocinar = to cook  
 Lavar = to wash                      Ayudar = to help                      Decir = to



Fontana Unified School District  
 Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**

**Lesson 13: Use irregular verbs to tell friends what NOT to do**

There are some verbs that cannot use the 1/2/3 rule described in Lesson 12. Basically, this occurs when you can't do Step 3 because the "yo" form of the present tense doesn't end in -o.

In these cases, the irregular negative formal commands are shown below:

Infinitive	Yo form present	Negative Familiar Command	English Negative Command
Ir	Voy	No vayas	Don't go...
Ser	Soy	No seas	Don't be...
Estar	Estoy	No estés	Don't be...
Dar	Doy	No des	Don't give...
Saber	Sé	No sepas	Don't know... (awkward, not a frequently used phrase)

**PRACTICE A: Use the negative familiar command forms of "ir" and "ser" to tell your friend where not to go and how not to be.**

A spelling change also occurs in some verbs to maintain correct pronunciation. For verbs with infinitives ending in -car/-gar/-zar, there will be a spelling change included in the negative familiar command. As for regular verbs, add the opposite tú form endings.

-car → -ques      -gar → -gues      -zar → -ces

Infinitive	Negative familiar command	Example in Spanish	English negative command
Buscar	No busques	No busques el libro en la cafetería.	Don't look for the book in the cafeteria.
Llegar	No llegues	No llegues tarde a la clase.	Don't arrive late to class.
Empezar	No empieces	No empieces tu tarea a las 11 de la noche.	Don't start your homework at 11 pm.

**PRACTICE B: Use the negative familiar command with the following phrases. Then, use a positive familiar command to suggest a better option.**

**"empacar la maleta" (to pack your suitcase)**

**"almorzar solo" (to eat lunch alone)**

**"jugar en la casa" (to play at home)**



Fontana Unified School District  
Division of Teaching and Learning  
**Department of Multilingual Programs and Services**