

Lesson 1: Yo Como Una Manzana

Lesson Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn:

- Subject Pronouns
- Conjugating Verbs To The Present Tense
- Definite And Indefinite Articles
- Nouns
- How To Make Simple Sentences

Subject Pronouns

Yo - I, me (First person)

Tú - You (Singular, Informal, Second Person)

Vos - You (Singular, Informal, Second Person)

Él - He, him (Third Person)

Ella - She, her (Third Person)

Usted - You (Formal, Second Person)

Nosotros - We, us (First Person, Masculine)

Nosotras - We, us (First Person, Feminine)

Ustedes - You (Plural, Formal in Spain, Formal and Informal in Latin America, Second Person)

Vosotros - You (Informal in Spain, Second Person, Masculine)

Vosotras - You (Informal in Spain, Second Person, Feminine)

Ellos - They, them (Third Person, Masculine)

Ellas - They, them (Third Person, Feminine)

Practice: Subject Pronouns

Mix And Match

Match each word with its meaning.

1. Yo
2. Tú
3. Usted
4. Nosotros
5. Ella

- A. You
- B. You (Formal)
- C. We
- D. I
- E. She

Conjugating Verbs To The Present Tense

What is Conjugation?

Conjugation (verb) is the action of changing a verb according to the tense and the subject of the sentence. Each kind of conjugation, whether past, present, future, etc, has its own set of endings and forms for each pronoun and kind of verb.

A conjugation (noun) is the result of conjugation (verb).

Ex: In English, you would change the verb “To be” if you would like to talk with “I” as the subject and would like to talk in the present tense.

So “I to be” becomes “I am”

“To be” has been conjugated to “Am”. “Am” is a conjugation of “To be”.

Conjugating Verbs The Present Tense

How To Conjugate Verbs To The Present Tense

Spanish has 3 types of verbs: -Er verbs, -Ar verbs, and -Ir verbs

It also has

It is extremely easy to tell which one is which. -Er verbs are verbs that end in “-er”, -Ar verbs are verbs that end in “-ar”, and -Ir verbs are verbs that end in “-ir”. There are no exceptions to this, no tricks, no nothing. It’s straightforward.

To conjugate any verb to about any tense in Spanish, you would need to take away the -er, -ar, or -ir ending and add the new ending according to the subject and tense of the sentence.

Conjugating Verbs To The Present Tense

-Er and -Ir Verbs

Pronoun	Ending	Pronoun	Ending
Yo	-o	Nosotros	-emos (-er) -imos (-ir)
Tú	-es	Ustedes	-en
Él/Ella/Usted	-e	Ellos/Ellas	-en

Ex: I run.

I - Yo, To run - Correr

“Correr” needs to be conjugated in order to mean “run” instead of “to run”.

Correr → Corr- → Corro → Yo corro (I run.)

Conjugating Verbs To The Present Tense

-Ar Verbs

Pronoun	Ending	Pronoun	Ending
Yo	-o	Nosotros	-amos
Tú	-as	Ustedes	-an
Él/Ella/Usted	-a	Ellos/Ellas	-an

Ex: I talk.

I - Yo, To talk - Hablar

“Hablar” needs to be conjugated in order to mean “talk” instead of “to talk”.

Hablar → Habl- → Hablo → Yo hablo (I talk)

Practice: Conjugating Verbs To The Present Tense

Plug It In

Fill in the blank of each sentence with the conjugated version of the verb. Then, translate the sentence.

Ex: Yo ____ (Comer). → Yo **como**. | I eat..

1. Ella ____ (Abrir). (Abrir - to open)
2. Nosotros ____ (Comer).
3. Ellos ____ (Descubrir). (Descubrir - discover)
4. Yo ____ (Cantar). (Cantar - to sing)
5. El cargador ____ (Cargar). (Cargar - to charge, Cargar - to charge)

Note 1: When it comes to objects being the subject of the sentence (Like in #5), you have to conjugate the verb to the “Él/Ella/Usted” or “Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes” form. Even if the subject is “It/Them” when translated in English.

Note 2: We don't have a word for “it” in Spanish. So if you want to say a sentence in Spanish where, in English, includes “It/them”, the sentence just won't have a subject.

Ex: Es grande - (It) is big.

Definite And Indefinite Articles

Definite Articles

El - The (Masculine Singular)

La - The (Feminine Singular)

Los - The (Masculine Plural)

Las - The (Feminine Plural)

Ex: The car

→ Car = Carro (masculine singular)

→ **El** carro

↑ “Carro” is masculine singular, so you’ll need the masculine singular definite article, “El”.

Indefinite Articles

Un - A/an, One (Masculine Singular)

Una - A/an, One (Feminine Singular)

Unos - Some, A few (Masculine Plural)

Unas - Some, A few (Feminine Plural)

Ex: A house

→ House = Casa (feminine singular)

→ **Una** casa

↑ “Casa” is feminine singular, so you’ll need the feminine singular indefinite article, “Una”.

Practice: Definite And Indefinite Articles

Transformation

Transform each word into two sentences with definite and indefinite articles.

Ex: Carro → El carro, Un carro

1. Casa (F)
2. Nota (M)
3. Roca (F)
4. Mono (M)
5. Canción (M)

M - Masculine

F - Feminine

Nouns

In Spanish, nouns have masculine and feminine forms (singular and plural).

The Difference Between Masculine And Feminine Nouns

To tell the difference between masculine and feminine nouns, all you need to do is look at the letter the word ends in.

If the word ends with 'o', 'n', 'r', 's' or 'pa', it is usually masculine.

Ex: Libro (Book)

If the word ends in 'a', 'e', 'cion', 'sion', 'dad', 'ed', etc., it is usually feminine.

Ex: Caja (Box)

📌 Note 1: There are exceptions (Like “agua” [water]) to masculine or feminine nouns. If you are struggling to figure out whether a noun is masculine or feminine, don't be afraid to look it up or ask someone.

📌 Note 2: Animal names do get a gender change (using “-o/-os” or “-a/-as”) depending on the gender of the animal itself.

Ex 1: Un perro (A male dog; Original word), Una perra (A female dog; Modified word)

Exceptions apply to animal names that do not end in “-o” or “-a”.

Ex 2: Un alacrán. (A scorpion; Said whether the scorpion is male or female)

Nouns

Nouns And Plural Forms

To turn a noun into its plural form, a form that indicates that you are talking about more than one noun, all you would need to do is add “s” or “es”.

If the noun ends in a vowel, add “s” to the end of the word.

Ex: Manzana (Apple) → Manzanas (Apples)

If the noun ends in a consonant (not including “x” or “s”), add “es” to the end of the word.

Ex: Elevador (Elevator) → Elevadores (Elevators)

If the noun ends in “x” or “s”, you do not need to add anything.

Ex: Paraguas (Umbrella) → Paraguas (Umbrellas)

If the noun ends in “z”, replace the “z” with “c” before adding “-es”

Ex: Pez (Fish) → Peces (Fish [Plural])

If a noun ends in “n” and happens to have a tilde, turning it into its plural form will remove the tilde.

Ex: Canción (Song) → Canciones (Songs)

Nouns

Nouns And Matching

To add something, like an article or adjective, to indicate or describe a noun, that adjective or article MUST match the noun in question.

If a noun is masculine singular, then your article must also be masculine singular. If the noun is feminine plural, then your adjective must also be feminine plural.

Ex: Los carro - The car ✗

- “Los” is masculine plural. “Carro” is masculine singular. They do not match.

El carro - The car ✓

- “El” and “carro” are both masculine singular. They match!

Practice: Nouns

Transformation

Turn each of the following nouns into its plural form. Then, translate the new word.

Ex: Carro → Carros, Cars

1. Mano
2. Libro
3. Arbol
4. Barniz
5. Tarea

How To Make Simple Sentences

SVO (Subject Verb Object) is the structure of a basic sentence in Spanish.

Subject - Who/What you are talking about
I eat an apple.

Verb - Action being done in the sentence
I eat an apple

Object - What is being affected by the verb in the sentence.
I eat an apple.

Now for an example in Spanish!

SVO

Ex: Yo como una manzana. (I eat an apple.)

“Yo” is your subject. You are talking about yourself.

Note: If your subject is obvious, you can omit it completely from your sentence.

“Como” is your verb. Eating is the action being done.

“Una manzana” is your object. ‘An apple’ is being eaten. It’s the thing that’s being affected by the verb.

As you move on, you will add more things, like adverbs and adjectives, onto the basic sentence.

Practice: How To Make Simple Sentences

Unscramble

Put the following sentences in the correct order.

Ex: Ella | una manzana | come → Ella come una manzana.

1. Yo | una manzana | como
2. corren | Ellos | una milla
3. escribe | Usted | la letra
4. Nosotros | agarramos | la casa
5. Él | el carro | maneja

¿Preguntas? | Any Questions?



¡Gracias Y Adiós! | Thank You And Goodbye!

