

Lesson 20: ¡Vamonos!

Lesson Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn:

- Nosotros Commands
- Past Participles
- Past Participles And The Perfect Tense
- Past Participles And Adjectives
- Relative Pronouns:
 - Que
 - Quien
 - El Que/LoQue

Nosotros Commands

There are 2 ways to form Nosotros Commands.

Subjunctive Form Commands

This type of Nosotros commands includes you having to conjugate the verb to the Present Subjunctive form for Nosotros. You may think “But wouldn’t it just be a sentence in the subjunctive mood?”. You’re wrong!!!

Remember that we are talking about commands.

Ex: ¡Comamos ahora! (Let’s eat now!)

“Comamos” is the subjunctive form of “Comer” for nosotros. Sure, it can be used in other sentences such as “I hope she can go.”, but it could also be used as commands.

Nosotros Commands

Vamos a + Infinitive

This is the second way to make nosotros commands. There is no specific way to use both ways of making nosotros commands.

Ex: Vamos a comer! (Let's eat!)

Sure, it means "We are going to eat!", but it can also mean "Let's eat!" or "Let's go eat!"

Nosotros Commands

Negative Commands

Making negative nosotros commands needs the subjunctive form. Then, you put no before the verb.

Ex: No nademos. (Let's not swim.)

Past Participles

Past Participle is known in English as adding -ed to a verb (Talked, Walked).

-Er and -Ir Verbs → -ido

Ex: Comer → Comido

-Ar Verbs → -ado

Ex: Hablar → Hablado

There are actually 2 uses for past participles.

Past Participles And The Perfect Tense

One of the uses for Past Participles is the Perfect Tense. The perfect tense is made of the following formula.

Haber + Past Participle

Ex: Yo no he viajado a España. (I have not traveled to Spain.)

And that's it. It's that simple!

Past Participles And Adjectives

As for Past Participles with adjectives. Actually, past participles can also be used as adjectives.

Ex: Yo quiero carne **molida**. (I want **ground** beef.)

But there is also a such thing as predicative adjectives. Where you use *estar* before the past participle.

Ex: La puerta *está* abierta. (The door is open.)

Relative Pronouns: Que

As most know, “Que” means “That”.

Ex: El carro **que** no tiene llantas. (The car **that** has no wheels.)

It can also be used to mean “Which”.

Ex: Esta es la ciudad en **que** crecí. (This is the city I grew up in./This is the city in **which** I grew up.)

Relative Pronouns: Quien

“Quien” is similar to “Que”, but it works for people. To put it simply, it would mean “Whom/Who”

Ex: Mi papá, **quien** es un abogado, apenas llegó a casa. (My dad, **who** is a lawyer, just got home.)

“Quienes” would be the plural form of “Quien”

Ex: ¿**Quienes** son los hermanos grandes? (**Who** are the oldest brothers?)

Relative Pronouns: El Que/Lo Que

“El Que” is the easier one of the two. It basically means “The one that”.

Ex: Yo quiero **el que** no tiene nada mal. (I want **the one that** has nothing wrong with it.)

“Lo que” is just a little more complicated. Technically, it means “That which”. But more closely, it means “What”

Ex: No sé **lo que** estás diciendo. (I don't know **what** you're saying.)

¿Preguntas?



¡Gracias Y Adiós!

