

Spanish

Saying what people do [1/2]

- Using infinitive verbs
- Present tense -AR regular verbs in “s/he” and “it” forms



[RR] y [R]

[rr]

perro

[r]

pero



[RR] y [R]

[r-]

una
revista



**¿Está bien?
(Is that ok?)**

**Está bien.
(It is ok.)**

	Word	English meaning
1	¿quién?	who?
2	hablar	to speak, speaking
3	comprar	to buy, buying
4	bailar	to dance, dancing
5	llegar	to arrive, arriving
6	escuchar	to listen, listening
7	una amiga	a friend (female)
8	música	music
9	tarde	late
10	temprano	early
11	bien	well
12	con	with



The **infinitive** form of a verb is the form you see in a dictionary.

In English, this is often written 'to + verb'.

In Spanish, the infinitive verb often ends in **-ar**.

For example:

Es importante escuch**ar**. It's important to listen.

You can also *begin* a sentence with the infinitive:

Escuch**ar** es importante. Listening is important.

So, the infinitive often describes the *general meaning* of the verb.



To mean 's/he' or 'it' with a verb, the verb ending changes to **-a**.

For example:

Escucha**a** música.

S/he listens to music.

In English, we say 'he' or 'she' to say *who* does the action.

In Spanish, the **verb ending** tells us this. There is usually no need for the word 's/he'.



Learning summary: Using the present tense

In a dictionary you find the [1]_____ form of a verb.

This often describes the [2]_____ meaning of the verb.

In Spanish, the infinitive verb often ends in [3]_____

For example:

Es importante [4]_____ It's important to listen.

To mean 's/he' or 'it' with a verb, the verb ending changes to [5]_____

For example:

[6]_____ música. S/he listens to music.

