## HDHS #13: Los Verbos -ER, -IR

- -ER and -IR Verbs are verbs that end in -ER or -IR. They are sometimes called "second and third conjugation verbs".
- The present tense of regular –ER and –IR verbs is formed by dropping the infinitive ending –ER or –IR and adding the appropriate personal ending.
- There are five forms of every –ER and –IR verb. Note that they share some of the same endings.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	-ER ENDINGS	-IR ENDINGS	COMER	VIVIR
уо	-0	-0	como	vivo
tú	-es	-es	comes	vives
él, ella, Ud.	-е	-е	come	vive
nosotros (-as)	-emos	** -imos **	comemos	vivimos
ellos, ellas, Uds.	-en	-en	comen	viven

■ The present tense has three meanings in English. Here are a few examples:

Ella come. She eats. She does eat. She is eating. We live. We do live. Nosotros vivimos. We are living. Yo leo. I read. I am reading. I do read. Él escribe. He writes. He is writing. He does write.

Subject pronouns are not necessary with verbs. They are usually omitted, unless they are required for clarification or emphasis. It is often important to clarify when you are using the third person singular (él, ella, Ud.) and the third person plural (ellos, ellas, Uds.).

Escribo bien.I write well.

Leemos en español. We read in Spanish.

Comes con tus amigas. You eat with your friends.

## **ACTIVIDAD 1**

## Conjugate the verbs and then tell their meanings.

		Conjugation	<b>English Translation</b>
1.	nosotros (comer)		
2.	tú (escribir)		
3.	Raúl (vivir)		
4.	yo (leer)		
5.	él (correr)		
6.	mi hermana (beber)		
7.	Guillermo y yo (recibir)		
8.	la maestra (abrir)		
9.	los estudiantes (aprender)		
10.	yo (comprender)		
11.	Ud. (compartir)		
12.	los hermanos (correr)		
13.	tú (sorprender)		
14.	Yolanda (leer)		
15.	Uds. (comer)		
16.	nosotros (vivir)		
17.	Juan (aprender)		
18.	Marta y Uriel (vivir)		
19.	yo (recibir)		
20.	Ud. (beber)		