



Los pasatiempos

Más vocabulario

el béisbol	<i>baseball</i>
el ciclismo	<i>cycling</i>
el esquí (acuático)	<i>(water) skiing</i>
el fútbol americano	<i>football</i>
el golf	<i>golf</i>
el hockey	<i>hockey</i>
la natación	<i>swimming</i>
el tenis	<i>tennis</i>
el vóleibol	<i>volleyball</i>
el equipo	<i>team</i>
el parque	<i>park</i>
el partido	<i>game; match</i>
la plaza	<i>city or town square</i>
andar en patineta	<i>to skateboard</i>
bucear	<i>to scuba dive</i>
escalar montañas (<i>f., pl.</i>)	<i>to climb mountains</i>
esquiar	<i>to ski</i>
ganar	<i>to win</i>
ir de excursión	<i>to go on a hike</i>
practicar deportes (<i>m., pl.</i>)	<i>to play sports</i>
escribir una carta/ un mensaje electrónico	<i>to write a letter/ an e-mail</i>
leer el correo electrónico	<i>to read e-mail</i>
leer una revista	<i>to read a magazine</i>
deportivo/a	<i>sports-related</i>

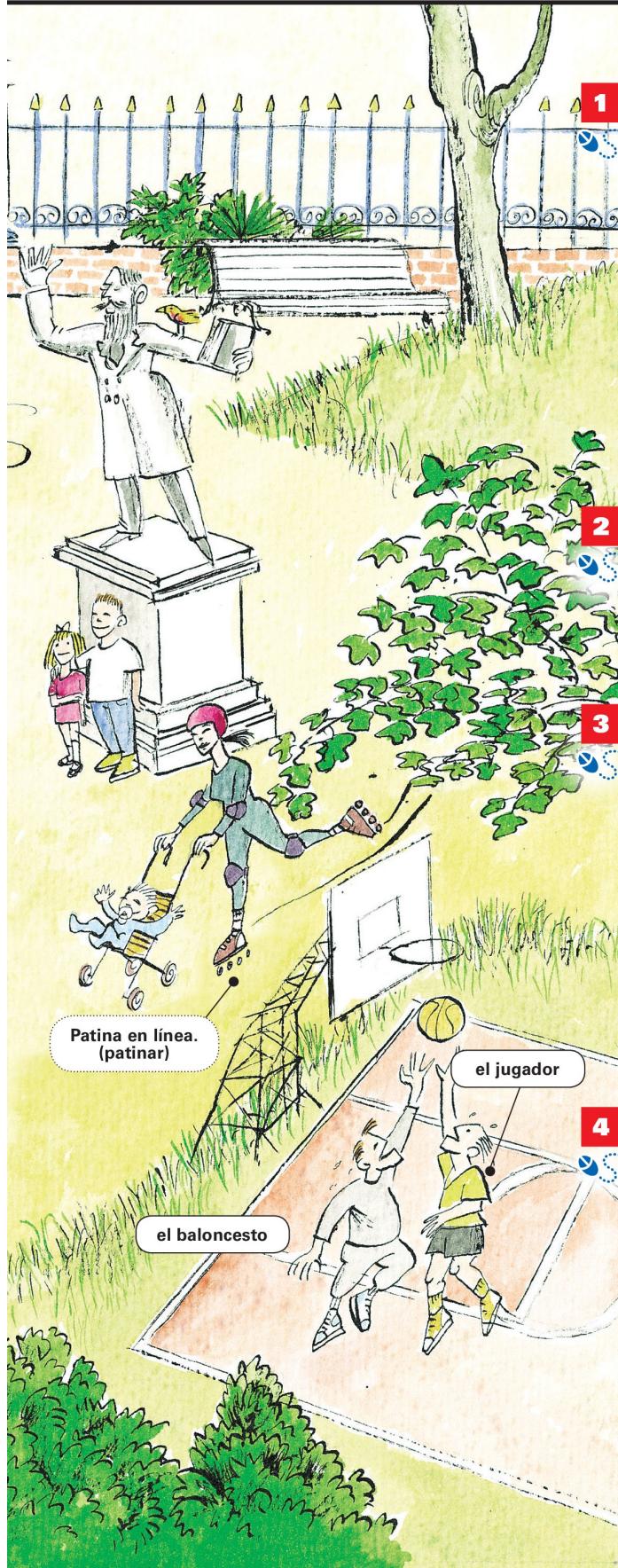
Variación léxica

piscina ↔ pileta (*Arg.*); alberca (*Méx.*)
 baloncesto ↔ básquetbol (*Amér. L.*)
 béisbol ↔ pelota (*P. Rico, Rep. Dom.*)



recursos

WB pp. 37–38	LM p. 19	vhcentral.com Lección 4



Práctica

Escuchar  Indicate the letter of the activity in Column B that best corresponds to each statement you hear. Two items in Column B will not be used.



- | A | B |
|----------|--|
| 1. _____ | a. leer el correo electrónico |
| 2. _____ | b. tomar el sol |
| 3. _____ | c. pasear en bicicleta |
| 4. _____ | d. ir a un partido de fútbol americano |
| 5. _____ | e. escribir una carta |
| 6. _____ | f. practicar muchos deportes |
| | g. nadar |
| | h. ir de excursión |



Ordenar  Order these activities according to what you hear in the narration.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| _____ | a. pasear en bicicleta | _____ | d. tomar el sol |
| _____ | b. nadar | _____ | e. practicar deportes |
| _____ | c. leer una revista | _____ | f. patinar en lnea |

¿Cíerto o falso? Indicate whether each statement is **cierto** or **falso** based on the illustration.

	Cierto	Falso
1. Un hombre nada en la piscina.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2. Un hombre lee una revista.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Un chico pasea en bicicleta.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4. Dos muchachos esquían.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Una mujer y dos niños visitan un monumento.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
6. Un hombre bucea.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Hay un equipo de hockey.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
8. Una mujer toma el sol.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Clasificar Fill in the chart below with as many terms from **Contextos** as you can.

Actividades	Deportes	Personas

Pronunciación

Word stress and accent marks

**pe-lí-cu-la****e-di-fi-cio****ver****yo**

Every Spanish syllable contains at least one vowel. When two vowels are joined in the same syllable they form a **diphthong***. A **monosyllable** is a word formed by a single syllable.

bi-blio-te-ca**vi-si-tar****par-que****fút-bol**

The syllable of a Spanish word that is pronounced most emphatically is the "stressed" syllable.

pe-lo-ta**pis-ci-na****ra-tos****ha-blanc**

Words that end in **n**, **s**, or a **vowel** are usually stressed on the next-to-last syllable.

na-ta-ción**pa-pá****in-glés****Jo-sé**

If words that end in **n**, **s**, or a **vowel** are stressed on the last syllable, they must carry an accent mark on the stressed syllable.

bai-lar**es-pa-ñol****u-ni-ver-si-dad****tra-ba-ja-dor**

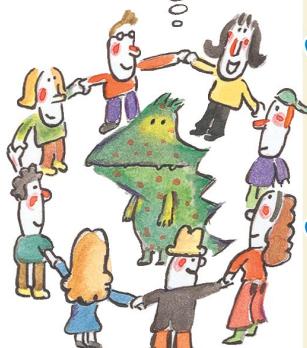
Words that do not end in **n**, **s**, or a **vowel** are usually stressed on the last syllable.

béis-bol**lá-piz****ár-bol****Gó-mez**

If words that do not end in **n**, **s**, or a **vowel** are stressed on the next-to-last syllable, they must carry an accent mark on the stressed syllable.

*The two vowels that form a diphthong are either both weak or one is weak and the other is strong.

**En la unión
está la fuerza.²**



Práctica Pronounce each word, stressing the correct syllable. Then give the word stress rule for each word.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. profesor | 4. Mazatlán | 7. niños | 10. México |
| 2. Puebla | 5. examen | 8. Guadalajara | 11. están |
| 3. ¿Cuántos? | 6. ¿Cómo? | 9. programador | 12. geografía |

Oraciones Read the conversation aloud to practice word stress.

MARINA Hola, Carlos. ¿Qué tal?

CARLOS Bien. Oye, ¿a qué hora es el partido de fútbol?

MARINA Creo que es a las siete.

CARLOS ¿Quieres ir?

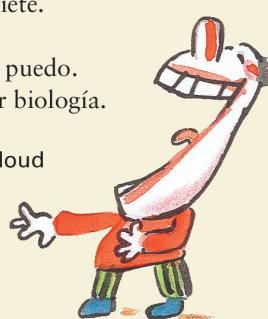
MARINA Lo siento, pero no puedo.

Tengo que estudiar biología.

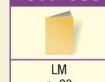
**Quien ríe
de último, ríe mejor.¹**

Refranes Read these sayings aloud to practice word stress.

¹ He who laughs last, laughs best.
² United we stand.



recursos



LM
p. 20



vhcentral.com
Lección 4

4.1

Present tense of **ir**

ANTE TODO The verb **ir** (*to go*) is irregular in the present tense. Note that, except for the **yo** form (**voy**) and the lack of a written accent on the **vosotros** form (**vais**), the endings are the same as those for regular present tense **-ar** verbs.

The verb **ir** (*to go*)

Singular forms

yo	voy
tú	vas
Ud./él/ella	va

Plural forms

nosotros/as	vamos
vosotros/as	veis
Uds./ellos/ellas	van

- **Ir** is often used with the preposition **a** (*to*). If **a** is followed by the definite article **el**, they combine to form the contraction **al**. If **a** is followed by the other definite articles (**la, las, los**), there is no contraction.

$$\mathbf{a + el = al}$$

Voy **al** parque con Juan.
I'm going to the park with Juan.

Mis amigos van **a las** montañas.
My friends are going to the mountains.

- The construction **ir a + [infinitive]** is used to talk about actions that are going to happen in the future. It is equivalent to the English *to be going + [infinitive]*.

Va a leer el periódico.
He is going to read the newspaper.

Van a pasear por el pueblo.
They are going to walk around town.



¡Voy a ir con ellos!



Ella va al cine
y a los museos.

- **Vamos a + [infinitive]** can also express the idea of let's (*do something*).

Vamos a pasear.
Let's take a walk.

¡Vamos a comer!
Let's eat!



Provide the present tense forms of **ir**.

1. Ellos _____.
2. Yo _____.
3. Tu novio _____.
4. Adela _____.
5. Mi prima y yo _____.
6. Tú _____.
7. Ustedes _____.
8. Nosotros _____.
9. Usted _____.
10. Nosotras _____.
11. Miguel _____.
12. Ellas _____.

CONSULTA

To review the contraction **de + el**, see **Estructura 1.3**, pp. 20–21.

AYUDA

When asking a question that contains a form of the verb **ir**, remember to use **adónde**:

¿Adónde vas?
(To) Where are you going?

recursos



WB
pp. 39–40



LM
p. 21



vhcentral.com
Lección 4

4.2

Stem-changing verbs: Tutorial

e→ie, o→ue

ANTE TODO

Stem-changing verbs deviate from the normal pattern of regular verbs.

When stem-changing verbs are conjugated, they have a vowel change in the last syllable of the stem.

CONSULTA

To review the present tense of regular -ar verbs, see **Estructura 2.1**, p. 50.

...

To review the present tense of regular -er and -ir verbs, see **Estructura 3.3**, p. 96.



- In many verbs, such as **empezar** (*to begin*), the stem vowel changes from **e** to **ie**. Note that the **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms don't have a stem change.

The verb **empezar** (e:ie) (*to begin*)

Singular forms

yo	empiezo
tú	empiezas
Ud./él/ella	empieza

Plural forms

nosotros/as	empezamos
vosotros/as	empezáis
Uds./ellos/ellas	empezan

Los chicos empiezan a hablar de su visita al cenote.



Ellos vuelven a comer en el restaurante.

- In many other verbs, such as **volver** (*to return*), the stem vowel changes from **o** to **ue**. The **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms have no stem change.

The verb **volver** (o:ue) (*to return*)

Singular forms

yo	vuelvo
tú	vuelves
Ud./él/ella	vuelve

Plural forms

nosotros/as	volvemos
vosotros/as	volvéis
Uds./ellos/ellas	vuelven

- To help you identify stem-changing verbs, they will appear as follows throughout the text:

empezar (e:ie), volver (o:ue)

Common stem-changing verbs

e:ie

cerrar	to close
comenzar (a + inf.)	to begin
empezar (a + inf.)	to begin
entender	to understand
pensar	to think
perder	to lose; to miss
preferir (+ inf.)	to prefer
querer (+ inf.)	to want; to love

o:ue

almorzar	to have lunch
contar	to count; to tell
dormir	to sleep
encontrar	to find
mostrar	to show
poder (+ inf.)	to be able to; can
recordar	to remember
volver	to return

¡LENGUA VIVA!

The verb **perder** can mean *to lose* or *to miss*, in the sense of “to miss a train.”

Siempre pierdo mis llaves.

I always lose my keys.

Es importante no perder el autobús.

It's important not to miss the bus.

- **Jugar** (*to play a sport or a game*) is the only Spanish verb that has a **u:ue** stem change. **Jugar** is followed by **a + [definite article]** when the name of a sport or game is mentioned.

Ella juega al tenis y al golf.



Los chicos juegan al fútbol.



- **Comenzar** and **empezar** require the preposition **a** when they are followed by an infinitive.

Comienzan a jugar a las siete.
They begin playing at seven.

Ana empieza a escribir una postal.
Ana is starting to write a postcard.

- **Pensar + [infinitive]** means *to plan* or *to intend to do something*. **Pensar en** means *to think about someone or something*.

¿Piensan ir al gimnasio?
Are you planning to go to the gym?

¿En qué piensas?
What are you thinking about?



¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the present tense forms of these verbs.

cerrar (e:ie)

1. Ustedes cierran.
2. Tú _____.
3. Nosotras _____.
4. Mi hermano _____.
5. Yo _____.
6. Usted _____.
7. Los chicos _____.
8. Ella _____.

dormir (o:ue)

1. Mi abuela no duerme.
2. Yo no _____.
3. Tú no _____.
4. Mis hijos no _____.
5. Usted no _____.
6. Nosotros no _____.
7. Él no _____.
8. Ustedes no _____.

recursos



vhcentral.com
Lección 4

4.3

Stem-changing verbs: e→i Tutorial

ANTE TODO

You've already seen that many verbs in Spanish change their stem vowel when conjugated. There is a third kind of stem-vowel change in some verbs, such as **pedir** (*to ask for; to request*). In these verbs, the stressed vowel in the stem changes from **e** to **i**, as shown in the diagram.



- As with other stem-changing verbs you have learned, there is no stem change in the **nosotros/as** or **vosotros/as** forms in the present tense.

¡LENGUA VIVA!

As you learned in **Lección 2**, **preguntar** means *to ask a question*. **Pedir**, however, means *to ask for something*:

Ella me pregunta cuántos años tengo.
She asks me how old I am.
Él me pide ayuda.
He asks me for help.

The verb pedir (e:i) (*to ask for; to request*)**Singular forms**

yo	PIDO
tú	PIDES
Ud./él/ella	PIDE

Plural forms

nosotros/as	PEDIMOS
vosotros/as	PEDÍS
Uds./ellos/ellas	PIDEN

- To help you identify verbs with the **e:i** stem change, they will appear as follows throughout the text:

pedir (e:i)

- These are the most common **e:i** stem-changing verbs:

conseguir*to get; to obtain***dicir***to say; to tell***repetir***to repeat***seguir***to follow; to continue; to keep (doing something)***Pido** favores cuando es necesario.*I ask for favors when it's necessary.***Javier dice** la verdad.*Javier is telling the truth.***Sigue** con su tarea.*He continues with his homework.***Consiguen** ver buenas películas.*They get to see good movies.*

- **¡Atención!** The verb **decir** is irregular in its **yo** form: **yo digo**.

- The **yo** forms of **seguir** and **conseguir** have a spelling change in addition to the stem change **e:i**.

Sigo su plan.*I'm following their plan.***Consigo** novelas en la librería.*I get novels at the bookstore.***recursos**WB
pp. 43-44LM
p. 23vhcentral.com
Lección 4**¡INTÉNTALO!**

Provide the correct forms of the verbs.

repetir (e:i)

- Arturo y Eva repiten.
- Yo _____.
- Nosotros _____.
- Julia _____.
- Sofía y yo _____.

decir (e:i)

- Yo digo.
- Él _____.
- Tú _____.
- Usted _____.
- Ellas _____.

seguir (e:i)

- Yo sigo.
- Nosotros _____.
- Tú _____.
- Los chicos _____.
- Usted _____.



ANTE TODO

In Spanish, several verbs have irregular **yo** forms in the present tense. You have already seen three verbs with the **-go** ending in the **yo** form: **decir → digo**, **tener → tengo**, and **venir → vengo**.

► Here are some common expressions with **decir**.

decir la verdad*to tell the truth***decir mentiras***to tell lies***decir que***to say that***decir la respuesta***to say the answer*

► The verb **hacer** is often used to ask questions about what someone does. Note that when answering, **hacer** is frequently replaced with another, more specific action verb.

Verbs with irregular yo forms

	hacer (<i>to do; to make</i>)	poner (<i>to put; to place</i>)	salir (<i>to leave</i>)	suponer (<i>to suppose</i>)	traer (<i>to bring</i>)
SINGULAR FORMS	hago	pongo	salgo	supongo	traigo
	haces	pones	sales	supones	traes
	hace	pone	sale	supone	trae
PLURAL FORMS	hacemos	ponemos	salimos	suponemos	traemos
	hacéis	ponéis	salís	suponéis	traéis
	hacen	ponen	salen	suponen	traen

Salgo mucho los fines de semana.



Yo no salgo, yo hago la tarea y veo películas en la televisión.



► **Poner** can also mean to *turn on* a household appliance.

Carlos **pone** la radio.

Carlos turns on the radio.

María **pone** la televisión.

Maria turns on the television.

► **Salir de** is used to indicate that someone is leaving a particular place.

Hoy **salgo del** hospital.

Today I leave the hospital.

Sale de la clase a las cuatro.

He leaves class at four.

► **Salir para** is used to indicate someone's destination.

Mañana **salgo para** México.
Tomorrow I leave for Mexico.

Hoy **salen para** España.
Today they leave for Spain.

► **Salir con** means *to leave with someone or something, or to date someone*.

Alberto **sale con** su mochila.
Alberto is leaving with his backpack.

Margarita **sale con** Guillermo.
Margarita is going out with Guillermo.

The verbs **ver** and **oír**

► The verb **ver** (*to see*) has an irregular **yo** form. The other forms of **ver** are regular.

The verb **ver** (*to see*)

Singular forms

yo	veo
tú	ves
Ud./él/ella	ve

Plural forms

nosotros/as	vemos
vosotros/as	veis
Uds./ellos/ellas	ven

► The verb **oír** (*to hear*) has an irregular **yo** form and the spelling change **i:y** in the **tú**, **usted/él/ella**, and **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms. The **nosotros/as** and **vosotros/as** forms have an accent mark.

The verb **oír** (*to hear*)

Singular forms

yo	oigo
tú	o ^{ye} s
Ud./él/ella	o ^{ye}

Plural forms

nosotros/as	oímos
vosotros/as	oís
Uds./ellos/ellas	o ^{yen}

► While most commonly translated as *to hear*, **oír** is also used in contexts where the verb *to listen* would be used in English.

Oigo a unas personas en la otra sala.
I hear some people in the other room.

¿Oyes la radio por la mañana?
Do you listen to the radio in the morning?

recursos



WB
pp. 45–46



LM
p. 24



vhcentral.com
Lección 4

¡INTÉNTALO!

Provide the appropriate forms of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. salir | Isabel _____. | Nosotros _____. | Yo _____. |
| 2. ver | Yo _____. | Uds. _____. | Tú _____. |
| 3. poner | Rita y yo _____. | Yo _____. | Los niños _____. |
| 4. hacer | Yo _____. | Tú _____. | Ud. _____. |
| 5. oír | Él _____. | Nosotros _____. | Yo _____. |
| 6. traer | Ellas _____. | Yo _____. | Tú _____. |
| 7. suponer | Yo _____. | Mi amigo _____. | Nosotras _____. |

Pasatiempos

andar en patineta	to skateboard
bucear	to scuba dive
escalar montañas (f., pl.)	to climb mountains
escribir una carta	to write a letter
escribir un mensaje electrónico	to write an e-mail
esquiar	to ski
ganar	to win
ir de excursión	to go on a hike
leer el correo electrónico	to read e-mail
leer un periódico	to read a newspaper
leer una revista	to read a magazine
nadar	to swim
pasear	to take a walk
pasear en bicicleta	to ride a bicycle
patinar (en línea)	to (inline) skate
practicar deportes (m., pl.)	to play sports
tomar el sol	to sunbathe
ver películas (f., pl.)	to watch movies
visitar monumentos (m., pl.)	to visit monuments
la diversión	fun activity; entertainment; recreation
el fin de semana	weekend
el pasatiempo	pastime; hobby
los ratos libres	spare (free) time
el videojuego	video game

Deportes

el baloncesto	basketball
el béisbol	baseball
el ciclismo	cycling
el equipo	team
el esquí (acuático)	(water) skiing
el fútbol	soccer
el fútbol americano	football
el golf	golf
el hockey	hockey
el/la jugador(a)	player
la natación	swimming
el partido	game; match
la pelota	ball
el tenis	tennis
el vóleybol	volleyball

Adjetivos

deportivo/a	sports-related
favorito/a	favorite

Lugares

el café	café
el centro	downtown
el cine	movie theater
el gimnasio	gymnasium
la iglesia	church
el lugar	place
el museo	museum
el parque	park
la piscina	swimming pool
la plaza	city or town square
el restaurante	restaurant

Verbos

almorzar (o:ue)	to have lunch
cerrar (e:ie)	to close
comenzar (e:ie)	to begin
conseguir (e:i)	to get; to obtain
contar (o:ue)	to count; to tell
decir (e:i)	to say; to tell
dormir (o:ue)	to sleep
empezar (e:ie)	to begin
encontrar (o:ue)	to find
entender (e:ie)	to understand
hacer	to do; to make
ir	to go
jugar (u:ue)	to play (a sport or a game)
mostrar (o:ue)	to show
oír	to hear
pedir (e:i)	to ask for; to request
pensar (e:ie)	to think
pensar (+inf.)	to intend
pensar en	to think about
perder (e:ie)	to lose; to miss
poder (o:ue)	to be able to; can
poner	to put; to place
preferir (e:ie)	to prefer
querer (e:ie)	to want; to love
recordar (o:ue)	to remember
repetir (e:i)	to repeat
salir	to leave
seguir (e:i)	to follow; to continue
suponer	to suppose
traer	to bring
ver	to see
volver (o:ue)	to return

Decir expressions
Expresiones útiles

See page 136.
See page 121.

recursos

	LM p. 24
	vhlicentral.com Lección 4



Vocabulary Tools