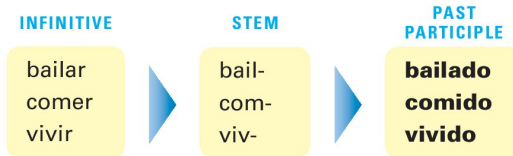


# 14.3 Past participles used as adjectives Tutorial

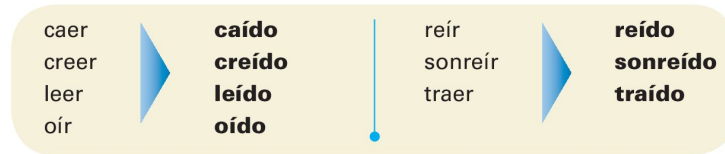
**ANTE TODO**

In **Lección 5**, you learned about present participles (**estudiando**). Both Spanish and English have past participles. The past participles of English verbs often end in **-ed** (*to turn* → *turned*), but many are also irregular (*to buy* → *bought*; *to drive* → *driven*).

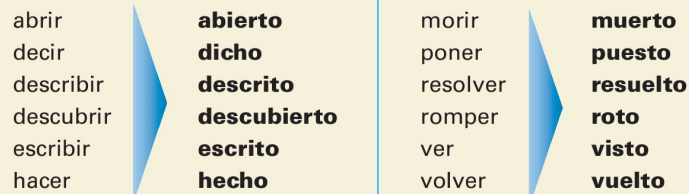
► In Spanish, regular **-ar** verbs form the past participle with **-ado**. Regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs form the past participle with **-ido**.



► **¡Atención!** The past participles of **-er** and **-ir** verbs whose stems end in **-a**, **-e**, or **-o** carry a written accent mark on the **i** of the **-ido** ending.



**Irregular past participles**



► In Spanish, as in English, past participles can be used as adjectives. They are often used with the verb **estar** to describe a condition or state that results from an action. Like other Spanish adjectives, they must agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

En la entrada hay algunos letreros **escritos** en español.  
*In the entrance, there are some signs written in Spanish.*

Tenemos la mesa **puesta** y la cena **hecha**.  
*We have the table set and dinner made.*

**AYUDA**

You already know several past participles used as adjectives: **aburrido, interesado, nublado, perdido**, etc. ...

Note that all irregular past participles except **dicho** and **hecho** end in **-to**.

**recursos**



**¡INTÉNTALO!**

Indica la forma correcta del participio pasado de estos verbos.

- |                          |                   |                 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. hablar <u>hablado</u> | 5. escribir _____ | 9. correr _____ |
| 2. beber _____           | 6. cantar _____   | 10. leer _____  |
| 3. decidir _____         | 7. oír _____      | 11. ver _____   |
| 4. romper _____          | 8. traer _____    | 12. hacer _____ |