

48. Interpersonal communication practice assessment Interpersonal communication skills are those we use when interacting with another person. These skills involve negotiating meaning in order to make ourselves understood within the context of a conversation as well as making sure we understand what our partner is trying to tell us. Strong interpersonal communication skills are not just about accuracy but about expressing yourself with plenty of detail, responding fully to questions, and asking questions of your own. Work with a partner to practice the conversation outlined below. Remember to use expressions such as “¿Cómo?” “No entiendo,” and “¿Qué significa _____?” in order to successfully communicate.

With a partner, have a conversation in which you do the following:

- learn each other’s names
- ask and answer how you are feeling
- learn where you are from
- learn where you live now
- learn what you study and how you feel about your classes
- exchange some information about your life as a college student
- talk about some things that you like and dislike
- say good-bye

Lengua 1.5: Regular present tense conjugation

The present tense is used to describe the way things are, what happens, or habitual actions in the present. It can also refer to an action in the near future or an action that is in progress. Context is very important. See the following examples:

Hablo con mi madre por la mañana.	I speak with my mother in the morning.
Hablo con mi madre ahora.	I am speaking with my mother now.
Hablo con mi madre mañana.	I will speak with my mother tomorrow.

Verbs in Spanish have three possible infinitive (unconjugated) endings: *-ar*, *-er*, and *-ir*. These endings help us identify patterns of conjugation. So far, we have seen conjugations of *ser*, *estar*, and a little of *tener*. Those three verbs are irregular. In this section, we will look at regular conjugation patterns in the present tense.

To conjugate a regular *-ar* verb, first remove the ending. This gives you the verb stem. Next, add the ending that corresponds with the subject. In the following example, remove the *-ar*. The stem is *lleg*.

Llegar (to arrive)

Yo	llego
Tú	llegas

Ella, él, usted	llega
Nosotras, nosotros	llegamos
Ellas, ellos, ustedes	llegan

Alternative forms

Vos	llegás
Vosotros	llegáis

These endings will be the same for all regular *-ar* verbs. Another regular *-ar* verb is *hablar* (to speak). The stem is *habl*. “I speak” is *hablo*. “They speak” is *hablan*. Remember that we will only include the subject pronoun (such as *yo* or *ellos*) when it is needed for clarity or emphasis.

Here are some common regular *-ar* verbs:

llevar	to carry, to wear
tomar	to take, to drink
llamar	to call
buscar	to seek, to look for
trabajar	to work
esperar	to hope, to wait for
escuchar	to listen
estudiar	to study
caminar	to walk

Ejemplos

Guillermo escucha música cuando trabaja.

Espero el autobús a las ocho de la mañana.

Maite y Gloria buscan información sobre los servicios sociales.

The patterns for *-er* and *-ir* verbs are very similar. In the following examples, remove the endings. The stems are *cre* and *viv*, respectively.

Creer (to believe)

Yo	creo
Tú	crees
Ella, él, usted	cree
Nosotras, nosotros	creemos
Ellas, ellos, ustedes	creen

Alternative forms

Vos	creés
Vosotros	creéis

Vivir (to live)

Yo	vivo
Tú	vives
Ella, él, usted	vive
Nosotras, nosotros	vivimos
Ellas, ellos, ustedes	viven

Alternative forms

Vos	vivís
Vosotros	vivís

Here are some common regular *-er* and *-ir* verbs:

leer	to read
aprender	to learn
comer	to eat
responder	to answer
correr	to run
permitir	to permit, to allow
escribir	to write
recibir	to receive
abrir	to open
compartir	to share
deber	to ought (+ infinitive)

Ejemplos

Los estudiantes escriben sobre los derechos⁵⁰ humanos.

¡Aprendo muchas palabras nuevas en mi clase de español!

¿Compartes con tus compañeros cuando comes en un restaurante?

¿Te gusta la comida mexicana? Debes probar⁵¹ los sopos.

49. La conjugación Fill in the chart below with the correct forms of the verbs. Remember that there are differences in conjugation rules for *-ar*, *-er*, and *-ir* verbs.

Infinitivo	Yo	Tú	Ella	Nosotras	Ellos
<i>Tomar</i>	Tomo				
<i>Trabajar</i>		Trabajas			
<i>Caminar</i>			Camina		
<i>Estudiar</i>				Estudiamos	
<i>Escuchar</i>					Escuchan
<i>Leer</i>	Leo				
<i>Aprender</i>		Aprendes			
<i>Comer</i>			Come		
<i>Escribir</i>					Escriben

50. Completar las frases Each sentence below has two infinitive verbs. Select the best verb and conjugate it in order to complete the sentence. Follow the example.

Ejemplo: (llamar, escuchar) No escucho música durante mi clase de español.

- (tomar, trabajar) María _____ tres clases este semestre.
- (caminar, escuchar) Yo _____ en el parque que está cerca de la universidad.
- (estudiar, leer) ¿Por qué _____ sociología (tú)?
- (aprender, tomar) Los estudiantes _____ mucho en la clase de psicología.
- (trabajar, escuchar) Sara y Lupe _____ para la universidad, en admisiones.
- (escribir, comer) ¿Ustedes normalmente _____ en casa o en la cafetería?

51 to try/taste

1. Where does Gabriela live? _____
2. Who does she live with? _____
3. What is her major? _____
4. How many classes is she taking this term? _____
5. How is this term different from other terms? _____

6. Give at least two pieces of information about Sra. Franklin.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
7. Who is Miguel Asturias? _____
8. Why is Gabriela studying French? _____
9. Which course does Gabriela prefer this term, literature or philosophy? _____

10. Which course is more difficult this term, literature or philosophy? _____
11. Who is from Paris? _____
12. How does Gabriela feel about her French class? _____

35. Más práctica Use the word bank to complete the paragraph in which Gabriela talks about what she does when she is not at the university.

arte gusta un estoy biblioteca es

Cuando no _____ en la universidad, me gusta pasar tiempo con mis amigos. Practicamos básquetbol en el parque cada viernes, y a veces vamos al cine. También me _____ visitar el museo de _____ que está en el centro de Vancouver. Es _____ museo pequeño, pero tiene obras muy bonitas. Los fines de semana³⁷ tengo trabajo. Mi trabajo _____ muy tranquilo. Trabajo en la _____ de la ciudad, y me gusta mucho.