

Spanish

Making arrangements [2 / 3] Worksheet

- present continuous - s/he and they
- poder - 1st and 2nd person singular

Señorita Allinson



hijo



h

helado

hospital

hablar

hasta luego



hacer
[to do, to make]



Fonética

Write the words in Spanish

¿Cuál tiene sólo un vocal y cuál tiene [silent h] + vocal?

[see you later]

hasta luego

[tall, high]

alto



Fonética

Write the words in Spanish

¿Cuál tiene sólo un vocal y cuál tiene [silent h] + vocal?

[although]

aunque

[to do/to make]

hacer



Fonética

Write the words in Spanish

¿Cuál tiene sólo un vocal y cuál tiene [silent h] + vocal?

[cheerful/happy]

alegre

[to speak/to talk]

hablar



delante	in front of
al lado de	next to
detrás	behind
debajo	underneath
enfrente	opposite
quedar	to meet up
así que	so
¿dónde?	where?
la bolera	bowling alley
el reloj	clock



Present continuous tense

We use the present continuous tense to describe an action you are doing at the moment. It is formed of two parts:



Present continuous -ar verbs

Descansar = to relax

The present
participle stays the
same

Compare:

Está descansando

Están descansando

S/he is relaxing

They are relaxing



The verb 'estar'
changes depending
who the verb refers to

Which part changes and which part stays the same?

descans- → descans**ando** relaxing



Present continuous -er/ir verbs

Salir = to go out

The present participle stays the same

Compare:

Está saliendo

Están saliendo

S/he is going out

They are going out



The verb 'estar' changes depending who the verb refers to

Which part changes and which part stays the same?

sal- → **saliendo** going out



puedo

[can | I can]

puedes

[can | you can]



puedes

[you can]

Puedes quedar.

[**You can** meet up.]



puedo

[can | I can]

Puedo quedar

[I **can** meet up.]



Prepositions + *de*

Compare:

la iglesia is a
feminine
noun

Enfrente **de la** iglesia

Opposite the church

Enfrente **del** reloj

Opposite the clock

el reloj is a
masculine
noun

When *de* (*of*) is followed by a masculine noun, this contraction happens:

De + el → del

How would you say

“opposite the park”?

“opposite the bowling alley”

enfrente del parque

enfrente de la bolera



Summary - Las respuestas

1. We use the present continuous to describe an action taking place now
2. We need the verb estar + present participle
3. “*Está descansando*” means “S/he is relaxing”
4. “*Puedo*” means “I can”
5. “*Puedes quedar?*” means
“Can you meet up?”

