

## JUST DO IT! VERBS IN THEIR INFINITIVE FORM

Verbs, of course, express the action in the sentence. There are many different types of verb forms. A verb in the infinitive form is one that has no mention of subject, (as in *he, the students*, etc.), or tense (present, past or future). In English, when you say, “*I’m going to clean the wound,*” the infinitive verb is ‘*to clean.*’ In this form, that verb doesn’t express **who** will do the action, or **when** the action will be done. In contrast, if you say, “The nurse will clean the wound,” the verb now expresses the subject, (the nurse), and the tense, (future). This kind of a verb is referred to as a conjugated verb and will be discussed later on in your workbook.

We can spot an infinitive verb in English because it’s accompanied by the word ‘to,’ (to go, to clean, to be, etc ). It’s important to know that there are several categories of infinitive verbs in Spanish. Most infinitive verbs in Spanish end in the letters **-ar**, but there are also many that end in **-er**, **-ir**, **-arse**, **-erse** and **-irse**. The infinitive form of **tienes** is **tener**, and the infinitive form of **estás** is **estar**. So, how can you form sentences using infinitive verbs? There are a few simple phrases that you can combine with them. Here’s an example:

**Voy a** (boy ah). **Voy** means “I go” or “I’m going.” The little word **a** in this sentence, has no translation into English, but still must be there! You can also use this phrase to express the future tense. The translation for the verb, to clean, is **limpiar**, and **el herido** means the wound (reference pages 54-58 for vocabulary). Let’s put it all together:

### **Voy a limpiar el herido.**

So, now all we need is a nice list of infinitive verbs. The list below is alphabetized in English for easier reference. These are verbs that readily accompany **voy a**. You will be given more verb lists later in your workbook. Ready to get started putting lots of sentences together?

to apply	-	aplicar	to listen to	-	escuchar
to ask	-	preguntar	to look at; watch	-	mirar
to ask for	-	pedir	to need	-	necesitar
bandage	-	vendegar	to prepare	-	preparar
to call (someone)	-	llamar a	to prescribe	-	recetar
to clean	-	limpiar	to put; place	-	poner
to control	-	controlar	to return	-	regresar
to drain	-	drenar	to speak	-	hablar
to draw blood	-	sacar sangre	to stop	-	parar
to eliminate	-	eliminar	to touch; to feel	-	tocar
to explain	-	explicar	to treat	-	tratar
to finish	-	terminar	to understand	-	entender; comprender
to get	-	conseguir	to use	-	usar
to give you	-	darte	to vaccinate	-	vacunar
to help	-	ayudar (I - U - dahr)	to wash	-	lavar
to inject	-	inyectar	to weigh	-	pesar



**Summary:** While there are a few nouns in Spanish that end in **-ar**, **-er** and **-ir**, these words are usually verbs.

# AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS

Soft commands are an indirect way of telling someone what to do. In other words, instead of telling the student, “Take the medicine,” it can be softened by saying, “You need to take the medicine.” Direct commands get right to the point. They are more complex to form in Spanish than in English.

In English, commands are formed simply by dropping the “to” from the infinitive verb.

Examples; **Open the door. Sit down please. Don't smoke.**

Remember that commands may be either affirmative or negative.

Now, we know that Spanish has a few different forms for addressing the subject ‘you’. Does that mean that there are different command forms for **tú**, **Ud.** and **Uds**? YES! We will concentrate on the form that you will use the most, **tú**. If the command is affirmative (breathe, open, etc.), simply drop the -s from the verb. For example, **respiras** becomes **respira** and **abres** becomes **abre**. If the command contains a pronoun (**me** (me), **lo** (it), etc.), the pronoun is attached to the end of the command as one word. There are just a handful of affirmative commands in this person that are irregular. You’ll find them included with a ➤ in the list of commonly used commands below. These commands are alphabetized for quick reference:

be careful	-	➤ <b>ten cuidado</b>	bend	-	<b>dobla</b>
blink	-	<b>parpadea</b>	breathe	-	<b>respira</b>
breathe deeply	-	<b>respira profundo</b>	breathe in	-	<b>aspira</b>
breathe out	-	<b>exhala</b>	calm down	-	<b>cálmate</b>
close	-	<b>cierra</b>	come	-	➤ <b>ven</b>
come with me	-	➤ <b>ven conmigo</b>	cough	-	<b>tose</b>
get down	-	<b>bájate</b>	get up	-	<b>levántate</b>
give me	-	<b>dame</b>	go	-	➤ <b>ve</b>
go on; go away	-	➤ <b>vete</b>	lie down	-	<b>acuéstate</b>
look	-	<b>mira</b>	look at me	-	<b>mírame</b>
look down	-	<b>mira hacia abajo</b>	look up	-	<b>mira hacia arriba</b>
move	-	<b>muévete</b>	open	-	<b>abre</b>
open your mouth	-	<b>abre la boca</b>	put	-	➤ <b>pon</b>
put it	-	➤ <b>ponlo</b>	put it on	-	➤ <b>ponlo en</b>
raise your arm	-	<b>levántate el brazo</b>	relax	-	<b>relájate</b>
roll up your sleeve	-	<b>súbete la manga</b>	say	-	➤ <b>di</b>
say it	-	➤ <b>dilo</b>	show me	-	<b>enséñame</b>
show me where	-	<b>enséñame donde</b>	sit down	-	<b>siéntate</b>
stand up	-	➤ <b>ponte de pie</b>	stick out your tongue	-	<b>saca la lengua</b>
take	-	<b>toma</b>	take care	-	<b>cuidate</b>
take off	-	<b>quita</b>	tell	-	➤ <b>di</b>
tell me	-	➤ <b>dime</b>	turn (around)	-	<b>date vuelta</b>
turn on your side	-	➤ <b>ponte de lado</b>	wait	-	<b>espera</b>

➤ These irregular affirmative **tú** commands are formed by dropping the two-letter ending from the infinitive verb:

poner ➤ **pon**      salir ➤ **sal**  
 tener ➤ **ten**      venir ➤ **ven**

➤ The other four need to be memorized!

ser ➤ **sé**      decir ➤ **di**  
 hacer ➤ **haz**      ir ➤ **ve**



# It's Going Around



Recently, a case of \_\_\_\_\_ was reported in your child's classroom.  
illness

**Recientemente se presentó un caso de \_\_\_\_\_ en el salón de su hijo.**  
illness

Recently, there have been several cases of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.  
illness name of your school

**Recientemente, ha habido varios casos de \_\_\_\_\_ en \_\_\_\_\_.**  
illness name of your school

There has been an outbreak of \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.  
illness

**Ha habido un brote de \_\_\_\_\_ en nuestra escuela.**  
illness

This letter is to inform you of the symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_.  
illness

**Esta carta es para informarles de los síntomas de \_\_\_\_\_.**  
illness

Please read the attached information regarding \_\_\_\_\_.  
illness

**Favor de leer la información adjunta sobre \_\_\_\_\_.**  
illness

If you suspect that your child has \_\_\_\_\_, please keep him/her at home and contact your doctor.  
illness

**Si ustedes sospechan \_\_\_\_\_, favor de dejarlo/dejarla en casa y comuníquense con su médico.**  
illness

Your child has symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_. **Su hijo tiene síntomas de \_\_\_\_\_.**  
illness illness

This letter is to advise you that \_\_\_\_\_ has been diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_.  
child's name illness

**Esta carta sirve para avisarles que \_\_\_\_\_ ha sido diagnosticado/a con \_\_\_\_\_.**  
child's name illness

\_\_\_\_\_ is a common childhood illness. \_\_\_\_\_ es una enfermedad común de la niñez.

If I can answer any questions, please feel free to contact me.

**Si puedo contestar cualquier pregunta, favor de ponerse en contacto conmigo.**

chicken pox  
(a) cold  
(the flu)  
impetigo  
lice  
measles  
mites  
mononucleosis

varicela  
(un) resfriado  
(la) gripe; gripa  
impétigo  
piojos  
sarampión  
parasitos; ácaros  
mononucleosis

mumps  
nits  
pink eye  
pinworms  
ringworm  
scabies  
scarlet fever  
strep throat  
paperas  
liendres  
conjuntivitis  
oxiuros  
la tiña  
escabies  
fiebre escarlatina  
estreptocócico  
(inflamación séptica de la garganta)



These are only a few ailments commonly found at school. Don't forget! For a COMPLETE list of illnesses, diseases & ailments, refer to pages 56 - 58.