

Rosa's Spanish Verb Adventure

Learning objective: To understand how Spanish verbs change according to the subject and the tense.

Read the text carefully and answer the questions below to test your understanding of Spanish verb patterns.

Rosa the parrot loves helping her friends learn Spanish. She explains that Spanish verbs are like puzzles that change their shape. Every verb belongs to a group ending in -ar, -er, or -ir. When we talk about what is happening now, we use the present tense. For example, Rosa says, 'Yo hablo', which means 'I speak'. If she wants to talk about yesterday, she uses the past tense, changing the ending to show the action is finished. When talking about tomorrow, she uses the future tense, which often adds a special ending to the whole verb. Rosa reminds us that the subject, such as 'yo' (I) or 'nosotros' (we), tells us exactly who is performing the action. By learning these patterns, you can unlock the ability to tell stories about what you did, what you are doing, and what you will do. It is like having a secret code for time travel! Whether you are eating (comer) or living (vivir), the verbs guide your journey through the Spanish language.

Word bank: hablar (to speak) · comer (to eat) · vivir (to live) · presente (present) · pasado (past) · futuro (future) · terminación (ending)

1. According to the passage, what are the three endings that Spanish verbs can have? (2 marks)

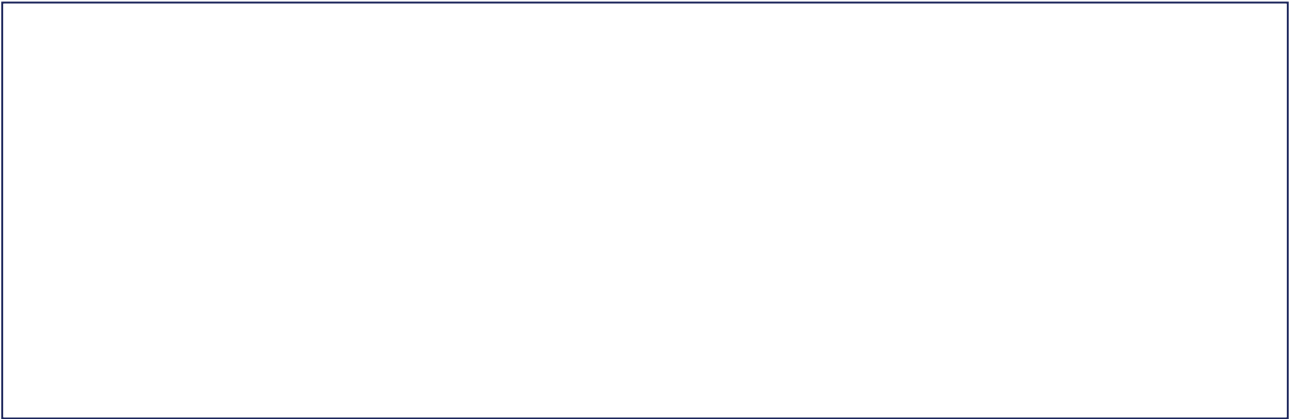
2. What does the subject of a sentence, such as 'yo' or 'nosotros', tell us? (2 marks)

3. Why does Rosa describe verb patterns as a 'secret code for time travel'? (2 marks)

4. How might a Spanish speaker change their sentence if they wanted to tell someone about a meal they finished yesterday instead of a meal they are eating right now? (2 marks)

5. Do you think learning verb patterns is the most important part of learning a new language? Justify your opinion. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw Rosa the parrot wearing a small explorer's hat, standing next to a chalkboard that shows the three verb endings: -ar, -er, and -ir.



Extension challenge: Choose one regular Spanish verb ending in -ar and research how the ending changes for 'yo' (I), 'tú' (you), and 'nosotros' (we) in the present tense.