

JMJ

Queridos estudiantes,

Espero que todos estén bien. Yo **no he recibido** (hayan + recibir - past participle) respuesta de todos ustedes. Por favor escribanme sus ideas de lo que ustedes quieren hablar en su última presentación oral.

As I said in Spanish, I **have not heard back** from everybody regarding the topic you would like to talk about on your last oral presentation. It is interesting to note than in Spanish I used a different verb than in English when communicating this idea: to receive an answer Vs. to hear back. In any case, you can see that it is the same idea.

In this email I would like to address the introduction of your oral presentation.

Introduction for the Oral Presentation

1. Tell me your name in Spanish; yes the long version! 😊
Me llamo Carlos OR Mi nombre es Carlos. Please don't mix the two forms!
REMEMBER that when you use the first form using the verb *llamar* – to be called, you don't need to add the “es” part because you are already using the verb *llamar* – to be called. Practice!
2. Tell me how old you are. Remember to use the verb “*tener*” when you tell your age AND to use the word “*años*” after the number. Otherwise it is not clear that you are giving your age.
3. Tell me the date. For example “*hoy es lunes, 5 de mayo del 2020*”. To say *2020 en español*, you say “*dos mil – veinte*”. That's it, simple! And the reason is “*del*” it is because we are talking about the year 2020 in other words you are saying “*de el año 2020*”
4. Tell me the name of your school and the school year you are in. I think I have given you the name of the school in Spanish before but here it is just in case:
Academia de Nuestra Señora María Auxiliadora
As for the school year, there is no translation for freshman, sophomore, junior, senior. So just go by the ordinary numbers 11th grade – *onceavo año*. So you would say: *Estoy en el onceavo año en la Academia de Nuestra Señora María Auxiliadora*.
The *Auxiliadora* part might be a little difficult to pronounce so practice before hand.
5. Tell me why you are doing this, “*Este es mi reporte final de la clase de español*”. And if you really want to be specific then blame it on the COVID19: “*... y no hay clases por el Corona Virus*”.
6. THEN, tell me the title of your presentation: *Hoy les voy a hablar de “La fiesta de Navidad de mi familia del año 2019”* or whatever title you have chosen.
7. Of course, at this point you will tell me who/quien fue a esa fiesta. You don't have to give me everybody's name but at least an idea. You could say “*mis papas, mis 7 hermanos y yo*” or “*y mis abuelitos*”. In the vocabulary book that I sent there is a small list of relatives on pages 78 and 80.

I leave you at that point. I will be sending you more information soon. Please write all this out and send it to me to review it and make corrections by Tuesday of next week.

Dios los bendiga,
Maestra Buchholz

P.S. In addition, here is a quick summary of past participle & present tense. I notice that I use it quite often on my emails. You don't have to use it, memorize it, or even understand it. But as you might **have seen**, we use it all the time. It is just as a reference.

Past Participle

For regular **-ar**, **-er**, **-ir** verbs, forming the past participle is easy, as long as you know the following two rules:

- For **-ar** verbs, drop the **-ar** ending from the infinitive and add **-ado**.
- For **-er** and **-ir** verbs, drop the **-er** or **-ir** endings from the infinitive and add **-ido**.

Here are some examples:

Infinitive	Past Participle
hablar (to talk)	hablado
recibir (to receive)	recibido
tener (to have)	tenido
aprender (to learn)	aprendido

To form the present perfect, you also need to know how to conjugate the helping verb **haber** (to have) in the present tense. Notice that **haber** is an irregular verb:

haber (to have)	
yo he	nosotros/nosotras hemos
tú has	vosotros/vosotras habéis
él, ella, usted ha	ellos/ellas/ustedes han

Even though **haber** means *to have*, it doesn't have the same meaning as **tener** (*to have*). When you want to talk about what you possess, use **tener**. When you need a helping verb to form a perfect or compound tense, use **haber**.

Examples:

1. Espero todos ustedes **hayan tenido** unas Felices Pascuas.
I hope all of you *have had* a Happy Easter
2. También espero que ustedes **hayan leído** mi correo electrónico anterior.
Also, I hope that all of you *have read* my previous e-mail.
3. Yo he comido, tú has comido, ella ha comido, nosotros hemos comido, ustedes han comido.
*Notice that the past participle does not change. It is the helping verb **haber** that changes.