

Title:

"Learn Spanish" Lesson and the Past Participle

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782

Summary:

In this Spanish lesson we will learn the Past Participle and its different uses. Although this

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Learning Spanish Like Crazy

Article Body:

The Past Participle

In this Spanish lesson we will learn the Past Participle and its different uses. Although this

In general, the Past Participle is best understood as having 4 distinct uses that include pas

The Past Participle is rather simple to form. For -ar verbs, an -ado is added to the verb's s

For example:

The stem of the verb hablar (to speak) is habl. With this in mind, an -ado is added to habl t

The formation of the Past Participle for -er and -ir verbs parallel this pattern. However, an

For example:

In the case of the verb beber (to drink), its stem is beb. An -ido is then added to beb to fo

Similarly, to form the Past Participle for salir (to go out) an -ido is added to its stem, sal

With the Past Participle's basic format in mind, what follows are examples of it for both regu

Examples of the Regular Past Participle:

Infinitive

Past Participle

estar (to be)	estado
bailar (to dance)	bailado
cenar (to eat supper)	cenado
almorzar (to eat lunch)	almorzado
desayunar (to eat breakfast)	desayunado
limpiar (to clean)	limpiado
dar (to give)	dado
llorar (to cry)	llorado
lloviznar (to drizzle)	lloviznado
tener (to have)	tenido
creer (to believe)	creido
leer (to read)	leido
querer (to want, to love)	querido
partir (to leave)	partido
ir (to go)	ido
vivir (to live)	vivido
dormir (to sleep)	dormido

Examples of the Irregular Past Participle:

Infinitive

Past Participle

poner (to put)	puesto
ver (to see)	visto
volver (to return)	vuelto
resolver (to resolve)	resuelto

escribir (to write)	escrito
abrir (to open)	abierto
hacer (to make)	hecho
satisfacer (to satisfy)	satisfecho
morir (to die)	muerto
decir (to say)	dicho
cubrir (to cover)	cubierto

The 4 main uses of the Past Participle are as follows:

1. The Past Participle is often used in compound tenses with the auxiliary verb haber

Let's briefly review this use:

Juana ha estado en su cuarto todo el día.

(Juana has been in her room all day)

He querido ir a California.

(I have wanted to go to California.)

Mario ha vivido en Bogotá.

(Mario has lived in Bogotá.)

2. The Past Participle is used for the passive voice and usually follows the verbs ser

For example:

El papá de Diego está herido.

(Diego's father is hurt.)

La hermana de Rogelio está cansada.

(Rogelio's sister is tired.)

3.

At times, the verbs llevar and tener are used instead of the verb haber in compound

For example:

Tengo hecha la comida.

(I have made the food.)

Juan lleva pagada la cuenta.

(Juan has paid the check.)

4.

The Past Participle can also be used as an adjective. Keep in mind that for this u

For example:

Un vestido hecho a mano

(A dress made by hand)

Un hombre educado

(An educated man)

Un bebé mimado

(A spoiled baby)

Now let's try a few exercises. Translate the following into Spanish. The answers follow the

1. An opened door
2. A cleaned room
3. We have spoken.
4. Juan has cooked.
5. A cooked chicken
6. Roberta's brother is tired.
7. Juana's mother is educated.
8. Marcos has made the dessert.
9. She has opened the door.
10. Have you seen Milagros?

1. Una puerta abierta
2. Un cuarto limpiado
3. Hemos hablado.
4. Juan ha cocinado.
5. Un pollo cocinado
6. El hermano de Roberta está cansado.
7. La madre de Juana es educada.
8. Marcos tiene hecho el postre.
9. Ella ha abierto la puerta.
10. ¿Has visto a Milagros?