

El verbo **ser**

1. Study the following forms of the verb **ser** and fill in the blanks as we go over the notes:

<p>yo soy</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>nosotros(as) somos</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>tú eres</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>vosotros(as) sois</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>usted (_____) es</p> <p>_____</p> <p>él, ella es</p> <p>_____, _____</p>	<p>ustedes (_____) son</p> <p>_____</p> <p>ellos, ellas son</p> <p>_____</p>

2. Note that the form of the verb changes with each subject. Since the verb changes, the subject pronouns **yo**, **tú**, **usted**, **él**, **ella**, **nosotros(as)**, **ustedes**, **ellos**, and **ellas** are often omitted in Spanish.

- You use **yo** to talk about yourself.
- You use **nosotros(as)** to talk about yourself and someone else.
- You use **él** or **ella** to talk about someone.
- You use **ellos** or **ellas** to talk about two or more people. Note that **ellos** also refers to a group of males and females.

3. Unlike in English, there are several ways to express *you* in Spanish.

-You use **tú** when speaking to a friend or person the same age.

José, (tú) eres de México, ¿no?

-You use **usted** when speaking to an adult or someone you do not know well.

Usted, often abbreviated **Ud.**, shows respect.

Señor López, usted es de México, ¿no?

-**Ustedes** is a plural form. In the plural there is no distinction. You use **ustedes** (**Uds.**) when addressing two or more friends or adults.

¿Son ustedes de México?

-However, **vosotros(as)** is used in Spain as the plural of **tú** when addressing two or more friends.

Sois de España, ¿no?