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SUB-BLOCK 3.1. Material for practice activity 1

Velázquez, M. & Simonée, T. (1895). *Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak the Spanish Language*. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Forty-third Lesson.—*Lección Cuadragésima tercera.*

OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Passive Verbs represent the subject as receiving or suffering from others the action expressed by the verb. In Spanish, as in English, they are constructed by means of the auxiliary verb *ser*, (to be,) placed before the past participle of the active verb; and the noun or pronoun, representing the agent (the subject) in the active phrase, must be preceded by the preposition *por* or *de*, (by.) Either of them may be used when the action of the verb refers to the mind, and *por* only, when otherwise. Observe that the past participle of the principal verb must agree in gender and number with the subject of the verb.

I love.	Yo amo.
I am loved.	Yo soy amado de, (por.)
Thou conductest.	Tú conduces.
Thou art conducted.	Tú eres conducido por
He praises.	Él alaba.
He is praised.	Él es alabado de, (por.)
You punish.	V castiga.
You are punished.	V. es castigado por
They blame.	Ellos vituperan
They are blamed.	Ellos son vituperados de, (por.)

To praise.	Alabar. Elogiar.
To punish.	Castigar.
To blame.	Vituperar. Culpar.

By me. By us.	Por (de) mí Por (de) nosotros.
By thee. By you.	Por (de) tí. Por (de) vos, or vosotros
	por (de) V.; por (de) VV.
By him. By them.	Por (de) él. Por (de) ellos.

I am loved by him.	Soy amado de él.
Who is punished?	¿ Quien es castigado?
The naughty boy is punished.	El muchacho malo es castigado
	El mal muchacho es castigado.
By whom is he punished?	¿ Por quien es castigado?
He is punished by his father.	Él es castigado por su padre.
Which man is praised, and which is blamed?	¿ Que hombre es alabado, y cual es vituperado?
Which? (not followed by a noun.)	¿ Cual?
Naughty.	Malo. (Mal, before a noun.)
Skilful. Diligent. Clever.	Hábil. Diligente. Diestro.
Assiduous. Industrious. Studious.	Asiduo. Industrioso. Estudioso.
Idle.	Ocioso. Perezoso. Holgazán.
Ignorant.	Ignorante.

The idler, (the lazy fellow)	El haragán.
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To reward.	Recompensar 1. Premiar 1.
To esteem.	Estimar. Apreciar 1.
To despise.	Despreciar. Menospreciar 1

To hate.	Aborrecer 2. (See verbs in 1st 1
To travel to a place.	Ir á. Irse á.
Where has he travelled to?	¿ Adonde se ha ido?
He has travelled to Vienna.	Se ha ido á Viena.

Forty-third Lesson. 179

EXERCISES.

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Are you loved?—I am loved.—By whom are you loved?—I am loved by my uncle.—By whom am I loved?—Thou art loved by thy parents.—By whom are we loved?—You are loved by your friends.—By whom are those boys loved?—They are loved by their friends.—By whom is this man conducted?—He is conducted by me.—Where do you conduct him to?—I conduct him home.—By whom are we blamed?—We are blamed by our enemies.—Why are we blamed by them?—Because they do not love us.—Are you punished by your master?—I am not punished by him, because I am good and studious.—Are we heard?—We are, (lo.)—By whom are we heard?—We are heard by our neighbors.—Is thy master heard by his pupils?—He is heard by them.—Which children are praised?—Those that are good.—Which are punished?—Those that are idle and naughty.—Are we praised or blamed?—We are neither praised nor blamed.—Is our friend loved by his masters?—He is loved and praised by them, because he is studious and good; but his brother is despised by his, because he is naughty and idle.—Is he sometimes punished?—He is (lo) every morning and every evening.—Are you sometimes punished?—I am (lo) never; I am loved and rewarded by my good masters.—Are these children never punished?—They are (lo) never, because they are studious and good; but those are so (lo) very often, because they are idle and naughty.—Who is praised and rewarded?—Skilful children are praised, esteemed, and rewarded, but the ignorant are blamed, despised, and punished.—Who is loved and who is hated?—He who is studious and good is loved, and he who is idle and naughty is hated.—Must (one) be good in order to be loved?—(One) must be so.—What must (one) do in order to be loved?—(One) must be good and assiduous.—What must (one) do in order to be rewarded?—(One) must be skilful, and study much, (see Lesson XXXIX., page 152.)