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Tu vs usted worksheet

In Español peninsular, unlike in English, we have two personal pronouns you singuc: tú and usted. Tú We use tú to say you informally, i.e. talking to a friend, a person we know well, children and young people in general. For example: Daniel, ¿tú vas al parque los sábados? Daniel, are you going to the park on Saturdays? Yo no como nunca pescado, ¿y tú? I never eat fish, and you? Mamá, ¿tú cuándo descansas? Mom, when are you resting? All of these above are informal situations in which speakers know each other well. Note that when using a pronoun, the verb must be conjugated into the singular of person 2, such as vas, descansas. Usted We use usted to say you're formally, i.e. talking to a person you don't know or the elderly. It is also a way of showing respect. For example: Señor, ¿puede usted firmar aquí, por favor? Sir, could you sign here, please? Señora, ¿usted tiene nietos? Ma'am, do you have grandchildren? The first example mentioned above is a formal situation, for example in a bank with a lawyer. The second example expresses the way in which older people are usually spoken. Note that when using a pronoun, the verb must be conjugated into a third-party singular, such as está, tiene, puede. In a special note about usted in some parts of Spain, usually in more rural areas, people talk to their elderly mother or father, referring to them as usted, despite the fact that their own family. For example: Madre, ¿está usted cómoda en esa silla? Mother, are you happy with that chair? compared to Mamá, ¿tú estás cómoda en esa silla? Mom, are you happy on the chair? It is a custom that does not reflect general use, but it still happens in some places, although nowadays it is very rare. In writing you sometimes see the abbreviated form of the word usted, which becomes Ud., for example: ¿De dónde i Ud.? This is a general rule: Use tú in informal situations, for example, with a friend, children, young people, people you know very well. Use usted (Ud.) in formal situations, such as a job interview, in a bank, with the elderly, with someone you don't know, or you just met. Also remember to conjugate the verb in the right shape! Keep in mind that although this is a general rule, it may vary depending on the speaker's wishes. Some people are more inclined to drop usted form than others, and vice versa. Want to make sure your Spanish sounds sure? We will map our knowledge and give you free lessons to focus on your shortcomings and mistakes. Start your Braimap today » Test your Spanish on CEFR standards Exams and resources Mamá, ¿tú estás cómoda en esa silla? Mom, are you happy on the chair? Daniel, ¿tú vas al parque los sábados? Daniel, are you going to the park on Saturdays? Señora, ¿usted tiene nietos? Ma'am, do you have grandchildren? Señor, you sign here, please? Being A Being you sign here please? Mamá, ¿tú cuándo descansas? Mom, when are you resting? Madre, ¿está usted cómoda en esa silla? Mother, are you happy with that chair? Yo no como nunca pescado, ¿y tú? I never eat fish, and you? Save time and discover an exciting curriculum in your classroom. Reviewed and appreciated by reliable, reliable teachers. Try It Free Free

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