

el

Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ¡Un repaso de toda la gramática!

After completing your practice pre-assessment, you can use this guide to help you improve on any sections that need more practice or explanation. You can check off topics as you feel confident with them!

Pg 2: ser vs. estar \_\_\_\_\_\_ present tense \_\_\_\_\_\_possessive pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_irregular yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg 3: stem-changing verbs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verbs like gustar

Pg. 4: gustar verbs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg. 5: direct object pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg. 6: direct and indirect object pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg. 7: Double object pronouns (considered new material, we will do this in class)

Pg. 8: practice with double OPs and notes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg. 9-11: reflexive verbs and practice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg. 12: preterite, regular and stem-changers (sandalias) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pg. 13-14: irregular preterite (considered new material, we will do this in class)

Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 2 Preliminar: ¡Repaso!

**PRESENTE**

SER ESTAR TENER

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Ser or Estar?

1. Mi madre \_\_\_\_ inteligente. Ella \_\_\_\_ en su oficina ahora.
2. La camiseta no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ limpia, necesitas lavarla.
3. Mi maestro \_\_\_\_ de Perú, Perú \_\_\_\_\_ muy bonito.
4. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ buenos amigos, ¿verdad?
5. \_\_\_\_ las cinco de la tarde, y mi hermano no \_\_\_\_\_\_ haciendo la tarea.

Possessive pronouns:

mi/ mis nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras

tu/ tus

su /sus su / sus

1. (*Your*, fam.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_familia es muy simpática.
2. (*Our*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sobrino es italiano.
3. ¿Ella es (*his)*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  profesora?
4. (*Your*, form.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_maleta es de color verde.
5. (*Her*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_amigos son de Colombia.
6. Son (*our*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compañeras de clase.
7. (*My*)\_\_\_\_\_\_ padres están en el trabajo.

Dar Ver

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VENIR Ir

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-AR (Comprar) -ER (correr) -IR (escribir)

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Verbs that have irregular yo forms…ones to remember

**Poner = pongo, pones. Hacer = hago, traer = traigo, decir =digo, saber = sé , conocer = conozco…**

Stem-changing: how do they work?

O--> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E --> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, E--> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Entender

Encontrar

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Querer

Pedir

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Dormir

**Verbs like GUSTAR**

We most often use verbs like “gustar” with the indirect object pronouns: me, te, le, nos, les.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ME** for “to me” = I | **NOS** for “to us” = we |
| **TE** for “to you” = you | **X (os)** |
| **LE** for “to him/her/ you formal = he/she/you | **LES** for “to them” = they(f) they(m) all of you |

We use verbs like gustar to express reactions to things:

Me gusta tu chaqueta: I like your jacket.

Gracias, y ¡a mí me gustan tus zapatos! : Thanks, and I like your shoes!

What you are REALLY saying when you use gustar is that **something is enjoyable, is pleasing,** or **brings enjoyment** **to someone**:

Me **gusta** tu chaqueta: To me, your jacket is enjoyable/ your jacket pleases me.

**Gusta** is the singular form of “gustar” jacket is singular.

Me **gustan** tus zapatos: To me your shoes are pleasing.

**Gustan** is the plural form of “gustar” because “zapatos” is plural.

I like fruits and vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I like sports.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| --- | --- |
| **Me** | **Nos** |
| **Te** |  |
| **Le** | **Les** |

**Note:** To emphasize the person who likes something, you can use “a.”

Example: A mí me gustan los libros de ficción.

This can mean “I really like” or “Well, *I* like” (as in comparison to what someone else likes).

Here are some **verbs that are used just like gustar!**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | | meaning | usage |
| encantar | to delight, really like | |  |
| faltar | to lack, to not have | |  |
| fascinar | to fascinate, to love (sports, food,etc.) | |  |
| importar | to be important to, to matter | |  |
| interesar | to interest | |  |
| molestar | to bother | |  |
| quedar (bien/mal) | To look good/fit well | | The hats look good on me. *Me quedan bien los sombreros / Los sombreros me quedan bien.* |
| aburrir | To bore | |  |

To use these in a sentence, figure out who is being affected (to whom the action takes place: me, te, le, etc.) Then conjugate the verb based on the items that relate to the verb.

Use these verbs to complete the following ideas

Interesar aburrir quedar molestar fascinar encantar

1. A ti / los conciertos A ti **te fascinan**  los conciertos.
2. A mí / la historia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Al niño / la lluvia (the rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A tus padres / tus problemas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A mi hermana y a mí / los zapatos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Direct Object Pronouns***

1. The direct object in a sentence receives that action of the verb. They answer “Whom?” or “What?” about the verb. Nouns used as direct objects can be replaced by pronouns:

In English: Do you have the book? Yes, I have **it**. 🡨 Direct object pronoun replaces book.

1. In Spanish, the direct object noun is placed AFTER the conjugated verb:

¿Tienes el libro? Do you have the book? (libro comes after tienes)

The direct object pronoun is placed directly BEFORE the conjugated verb:

Sí, **lo** tengo. Yes, I have **it.** (“lo” replaces “el libro” as “it” and comes before “tengo.”)

(You’re really saying something like, “Yes, it I have.”)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (to me) | Nos (to us) |
| Te (to you) | x |
| Lo/la | (los/las) |

What are your direct object pronouns for items? DOPs for people:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine noun | Feminine noun |
| singular |  |  |
| plural |  |  |

unos tamales = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

el aceite = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

las manzanas = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

el mesero = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Llamamos al mesero = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ llamamos.

He called me = Me llamó.

They called us = Nos llamaron.

I called you = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these!

Yo /comer/ el sándwich Yo lo como.

Ella/ llevar/ la falda nueva\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No/nosotros/hacer/ la tarea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The students prepared it (the dinner). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The boys ordered it (the chicken). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We bought them (the T-shirts) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We studied it (the information) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WHEN YOU HAVE:**

**2 verbs in the sentence = two possibilities**: When an infinitive (not conjugated) follows the conjugated verb, you can place the direct object pronoun either:

***BEFORE the conjugated verb***: Quiero comprar la torta = La quiero comprar. (**It** I want to buy)

OR ***ATTACHED to the infinitive***: Quiero comprar la torta = Quiero comprarla. (I want to buy **it**)

(also) ***ATTACHED TO THE –NDO ending for -ing.***

Ex: Quiero sacar las fotos. (first verb = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, second verb = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Las** quiero sacar OR Quiero sacar**las.** SAME THING ☺

I am taking the pictures. I am taking them = **Las** estoy sacando OR estoy sacándo**las**.

***If you attach the DOP to the gerund (ando/iendo/yendo) then you need to add an accent on the 3rd to last syllable:***

***Buscandolas = -las is the last, -do is the 2nd to last, -an is the 3rd.***

***Accent goes here: Buscándolas = looking for them.***

**So if you have 2 verbs in the sentence (conjugated and not) you have 2 options of how to write the DOP.**

Try these!

1. Quiero tomar un refresco. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Puedo preparar el pescado. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Quiero comprar unos tomates. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Indirect Object Pronouns (IOPs)**

You use IOPs to replace or accompany the Indirect Object Nouns.

Indirect objects receive an item. The item they receive is the direct object.

I buy gifts for my friends. GIFTS = Direct Object. Friends (receive the gift) Indirect Object.

Yo (les) compro ***regalos*** a mis amigos. LES is the indirect object pronoun that takes the place of “A MIS AMIGOS.”

(IOP) (DO) (IO)

The IOPs that REPPLACE or ACCOMPANY the indirect object nouns are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (to me) | Nos (to us) |
| Te (to you) | x |
| Le (to him, her, you f) | Les (to them/all of you) |

Look familiar? They are the same pronouns used with the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Like DOPS, IOPS are placed either :

BEFORE THE CONJUGATED VERB or

ATTACHED TO INFINITIVE/-NDO forms.

El mesero dio la cuenta. = The waiter gave the bill.

El mesero *le* dio la cuenta *A LAURA*. = The waiter gave (her) the bill to Laura.

El mesero va a darl*e* la cuenta (a Laura) =The waiter is going to give her the bill.

(OR el mesero *le* va a dar la cuenta)

El mesero está dándo*le* la cuenta. The waiter is giving her the bill.

(OR el mesero le está dando la cuenta)

The waiter serves the food to us = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter serves the food to us (serves us the food) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter is going to serve the food to us. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter is serving the food to us. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

Wait. What if I am saying a sentence that needs both DOPs and IOPs? In English, we would rephrase “I served my mom the cake” to “I served it to her.”

The IT replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the HER replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Same thing in Spanish. The IOP goes first. THEN the DOP. Think of it this way:

People come first. So if IOPs are usually people, this way of thinking should keep you on the right track.

**We bought shoes for you = We bought you shoes**. = We bought you them.

The DOP to replace shoes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The IOP to replace “you” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Nosotros compramos zapatos a ti/para ti. Replace the “a ti” with TE.

Put the TE before the verb. = Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compramos.

Put the IOP after the TE but before the verb. Nosotros te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compramos.

All together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The waiter gave bread to me**= El mesero dio el pan a mí.

bread is replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To me is replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

El mesero is the subject. Don’t change that! El mesero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dio.

( IOP, people first) (DOP, item next)

**My friend bought you the gift/the gift for you.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Replace two items: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Two verbs, two ways:**

You are going to buy them for me =Tú **me los** vas a comprar OR Tú vas a comprár**melos**.(accent on 3rd to last)

**-ndo endings:**

You are buying them for me = Tú me los estás comprando OR Estás comprándomelos. (the accent is on the 3rd to last BEFORE adding the DOP [lo,las].

You are sending them to me (letters). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SPECIAL RULE for 3rd person!**

“Le los” and “Les los” or les las looks bad and sounds worse!!

So to avoid that, anytime there is a DOP AND an IOP, and you are replacing both, and the IOP is a 3rd person singular or plural (le or les) you change both of these to SE.

I bought a flower (to/for) her = Yo compré una flor a ella.

Yo le compré una flor. Flor = la. Le becomes SE.

I bought it for her = Yo se la compré.

Le pedí una servilleta al mesero = I requested a napkin from the waiter.

Se la pedí = I requested it from him.

Re-escribe en español con DOS pronombres!

Ejemplo:

Mis padres prestan el coche a **mí** = Mis padres **me** lo prestan.

1. La mesera sirve la pasta a nosotros. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Isabel comparte la información con sus amigos. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Paco y yo recomendamos el restaurante nuevo a ustedes.
4. Yo traigo el libro a mis amigos. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Las chicas van a servir el pastel a los invitados. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mis padres quieren preparar una ensalada a nosotros. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mis amigos van a mostrar las fotos a ti. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe en español: Use double OPs!

Ejemplo: I want to give you them (the cookies) = Yo te las quiero dar. / Quiero dártelas.

1. You prepare me them (the sandwiches) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We buy her it (the chocolate) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He serves them it (the fish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Espacio para tus apuntes (notes)

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**Los Verbos Reflexivos**

In Spanish, we use reflexive verbs when we want to say someone does something to, at, or for oneself. The reflexive verbs in Spanish require a reflexive pronoun that will refer to the person doing the action.

**We are going to break a Spanish 1 Myth:**

Me llamo does NOT mean My name is!

It literally means, “I call myself.”

¿Cómo te llamas? Then means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

This is the verb “llamarse.” “llamar” means “to be called” and “se” is the reflexive pronoun that means either myself, , yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, or themselves.

**The “box” for the verb “Llamarse” looks like this:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Me** llamo =  I call myself | **Nos** llamamos= |
| **Te** llamas = | x |
| **Se** llama= | **Se** llaman = they call themselves / you guys call yourselves |

The **Me, te, se, nos, and se** are all ways that the reflexive pronoun “se” is changed to match the subject.

**The ending of the verb and the reflexive pronoun will always match!**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I do** to, at, for me/myself **=ME** | **We do**  to, at, for ourselves **NOS** |
| **You do** to, at, for you / yourself = **TE** | **x** |
| **He she you (f) does** to, at, for **SE** himself/herself/yourself (f) | **They do/all of you do**  to, at, for themselves/all of yourselves **SE** |

Like this: **me** llam**o**

**te** llam**as**

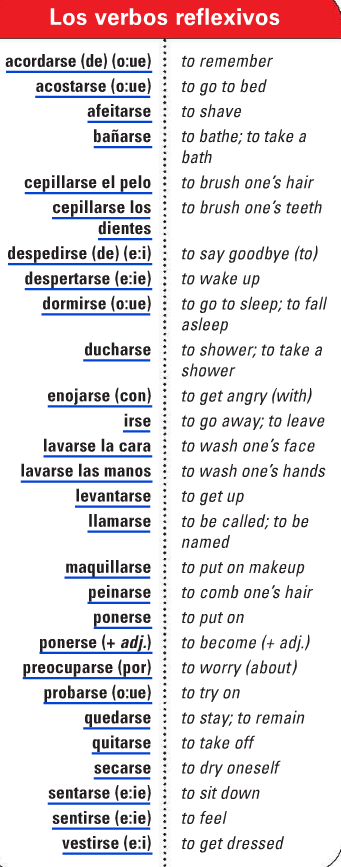
**nos** llam**amos.**

Remember, your reflexive pronoun and the ending of the verb will always match since you are talking about the same subject.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (yo) me baño  (I bathe myself) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Bañarse = to bathe oneself

When using the verb “lavarse” and then a body part, you usually don’t mention “mi” or “tu” because we know it’s on that person’s body since “lavarse” means to wash oneself.



Ex: In English we say “ I wash MY hands” but in Spanish

it’s more like

“I wash myself the hands.”=Me lavo las manos.

One verb: put the pronoun (me, te, se, nos) before the conjugated verb.

2 verbs, 2 ways!

Put the pronoun BEFORE the conjugated verb or ATTACHED to the infinitive.

I have to brush my teeth = Me tengo que cepillar los dientes. OR Tengo que cepillarme.

1. I am going to wash my face (lavarse la cara) =

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I have to brush my teeth **after washing my face.** The phrases “después de”or “antes de” are followed by an infinitive. So in this case, you keep the infinitive but you still need to change the pronoun: después de lavar**me**.

Try:

I take a shower before brushing my teeth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note: sometimes you can make these reflexive verbs (se) into regular verbs by removing the se, but then this changes the meaning.

Me lavo la cara = I wash MY face. Lavo el perro = I wash the dog.

**Some of these reflexive verbs stem- change!**

Check your list A to see which ones have a (o🡪ue) or (e🡪ie)

Acostarse despertarse

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| (l lay down/go to sleep) |  |
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|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | (they wake up) |

\*With **reflexive verbs**, there are two things that always match: What is the rule?

\*The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always match.

Put the reflexive pronoun **BEFORE the conjugated verb:**

¿Cuándo **se levantó** Marcos? = When did Marcos get up?

Put the reflexive **pronoun AFTER the infinitive (attached).**

Voy a cepillarme los dientes = I’m going to brush my teeth.

**IF you have 2 verbs, you have 2 ways to say a sentence using a reflexive pronoun!**

1. **Before the conjugated verb OR**
2. **Attached to the infinitive**

-If you want to sound more like a native speaker, you can put the **reflexive pronoun before the conjugated verb** if there is an infinitive later in the sentence:

Por ejemplo: No **te** deb**es** preocupar. = **You** shouldn’t **worry (yourself).**

¿Cuándo **se va a bañar**? = When is **she** going to **bathe (herself)?**

Escribe la forma correcta del verbo. Be sure to have a reflexive pronoun that matches your verb ending!

PRESENTE.

1. Tú te secas el pelo con una toalla. (secarse).
2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el pelo después de ducharme. (cepillarse)
3. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ las manos. (lavarse)
4. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las 8 de la noche todos los días porque siempre tienen sueño. (acostarse)
5. Juana y Cristina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_antes de ir a la fiesta (maquillarse)
6. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ los dientes todas las mañanas.
7. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las 6 de la mañana para ir a la escuela.
8. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cuando sacas malas notas (get angry)
9. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la chaqueta cuando tengo calor en la clase.
10. Cuando salgo de la fiesta, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de mis amigos.
11. ¡Tú necesitas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la barba porque el pelo es muy largo!

El pretérito:

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-AR -ER/-IR

nadar vivir comer

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**-ER and -AR verbs do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

entender encontrar

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Los verbos “sandalias!” en el pretérito

**-ER and -AR verbs do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

However, -IR stem changing verbs DO have to stem- change in the preterite, but only to one letter, and ONLY in the sandalia form.

REGULAR -IR verb endings are ALWAYS í, iste, ió, imos, ieron in the preterite.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No stem change | No stem change |
| No stem change |  |
| **STEM CHANGE** | **STEM CHANGE** |

O🡪 ue verbs change to a U.

E🡪 IE verbs or E🡪 I verbs change to an I.

Servir: PEDIR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| serví | servimos |
| serviste |  |
| *sirvió* | *Sirvieron* |

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REPETIR

DORMIR

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1. He slept. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did she serve? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I repeated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They did not repeat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They did not serve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Los verbos irregulares en el pretérito

The below song helps for memorizing the irregular preterite verbs. It gives you the YO forms only. These verbs all get these endings: e, iste, o, imos, ieron. EXCEPT The J verbs. If there is a J in the they form, then no I in the they form. (dijeron)

¡La Cucaracha!

Tener es tuve

Estar -estuve

Ir es fui y también ser

Poner es puse

Poder es pude

Traje es para traer

Hacer- hice

Haber -hube

Saber -supe

Querer -quise

Decir -dije

Venir -vine

Ver –vi dar -di

¡no acentos!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tuv**e** | tuv**imos** |
| tuv**iste** |  |
| tuv**o** | tuv**ieron** |

Tener

Estar

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Poner

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Poder

Querer

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Hacer

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|  |  |

Saber Venir

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| --- | --- |
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Decir (the J ones don’t have an I in the ellos form)

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| --- | --- |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

Traer

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| --- | --- |
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Ver

Dar

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Escribe en el pretérito

Tener, ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Estar, nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ir, tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ser, nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ él\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Querer, ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Saber, ellas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Decir, ellos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poder, ellas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Venir, ella\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros

Dar, usted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ver, ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poner, ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Can you fill out the charts without looking at the ones on the previous page?

Estar Decir

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Tener Poder

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Hacer