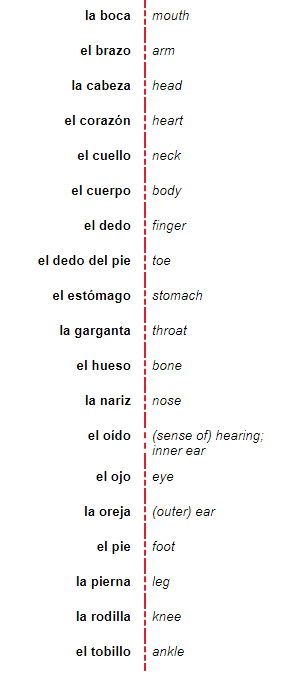
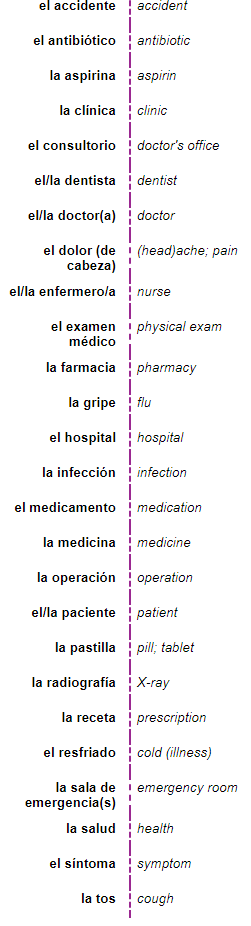
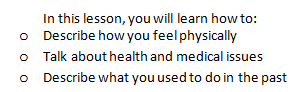
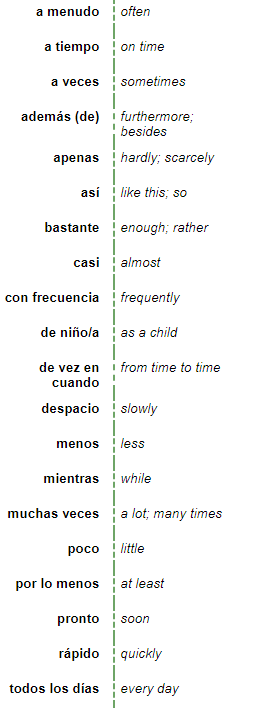
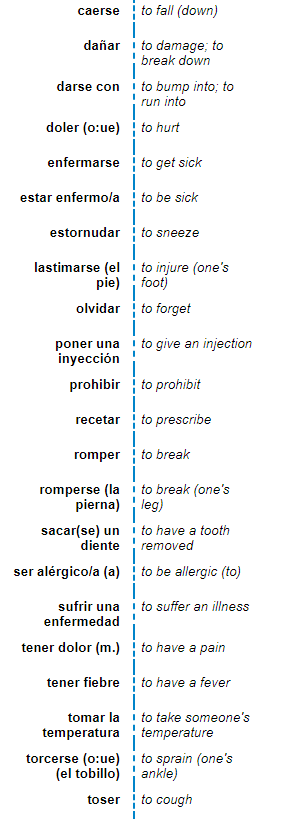
Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 2 Descubre 2 Lección 1: En el consultorio (At the Doctor’s Office)

1. **El cuerpo: The body B. La salud (health)**



**C. Los Verbos**

Note that to drop (to let fall) is DEJAR CAER.

**D. Los adverbios**

**E. Adjetivos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**



**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Gramática~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me **duele** la cabeza  Me **duelen** los pies. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. **DOLER = to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

What kind of verb is DOLER? 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

And 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How to use DOLER:

1. Decide who is being hurt

(that’s me, te, le, nos , les)

2. Decide what part of the body is doing the hurting (el brazo, los pies)

3. Conjugate doler for the part(s) of the body.

4. All together = pronoun, verb, body part.

5.Me duel**en los pies**. = My feet hurt (me).

1.Your eyes hurt = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. My arm hurts. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

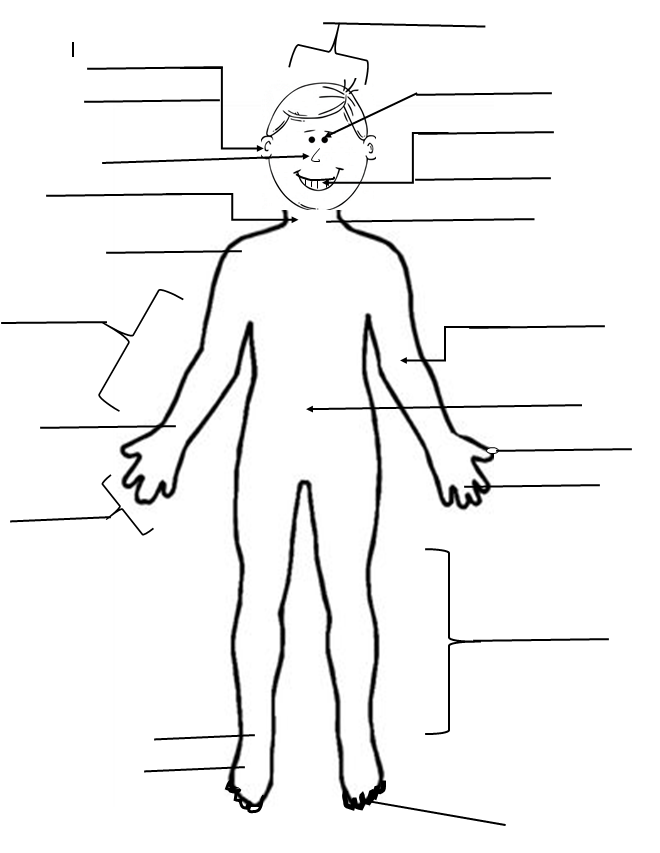
3. Her throat hurts. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You can specify who is being hurt by putting “A” and the person’s name before the pronoun( me te le nos les).

4. My mom’s ear hurts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Leer mi mente: ¡Vocabulario!**

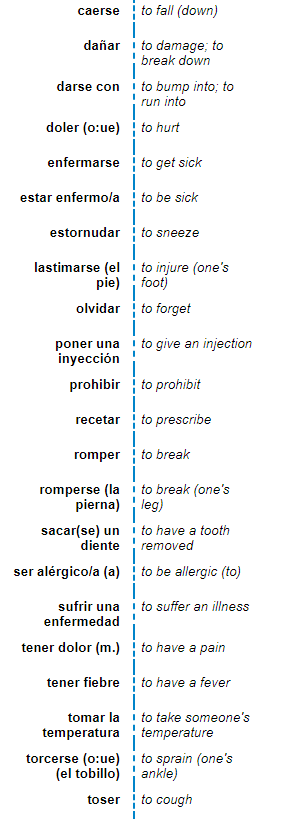
Choose a vocab word from sections A and B that might work as an answer to the definitions.

1. Tiene tu cerebro adentro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. El lugar a donde vas para una visita rutina o cuando estás enfermo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Se usa para tirar la pelota \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. La persona en el consultorio que toma la temperatura y la presión, **no es** un doctor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Lo usas para oler las flores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Vas a su oficina para limpiar los dientes, o cuando te duelen los dientes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. El lugar a donde vas cuando tienes una emergencia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. La parte de tu cuerpo donde te pones collares \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Usas estas partes del cuerpo para contar y para tocar instrumentos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Puedes sentirte el amor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Cuando tienes la gripe, te duele. Es difícil hablar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. El lugar a donde vas para obtener/conseguir la receta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Existen dentro de tu cuerpo. Son blancos (esqueletos) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. La persona enferma en el hospital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Lo que tomas para combatir tu enfermedad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Son partes (feas) de tus pies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. La parte de tu pierna que se dobla (bends/folds) fácilmente \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Cuando te hacen cirugía \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Después de comerla, tu comida espera aquí para digestión. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Se usa (one uses it) para hablar y comer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Formas diferentes de medicamento: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

D. Las partes del cuerpo:

[Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You can position the text box anywhere in the document. Use the Drawing Tools tab to change the formatting of the pull quote text box.]

[Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You can position the text box anywhere in the document. Use the Drawing Tools tab to change the formatting of the pull quote text box.]

**Los verbos reflexivos:**

Which of the verbs to the left are reflexive? How do you know?

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

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

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 himself/herself/yourself (f)= **SE** | **They do/all of you do**  to, at, for themselves/all of yourselves = **SE** |

Remember…..recuerdas….

Bañarse:

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

**Más reflexivos:**

**Which tense do you think you will most likely use for the verbs torcerse el tobillo, enfermarse, and lastimarse?**

Escribe en español:

1. You get sick in the winter. *(Tú)****Te*** *enferm****as*** *en el invierno.*
2. I get sick in the spring. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I always used to get sick/ always got sick in the spring.

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

1. I got sick last week. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He broke his leg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**El pretérito: Repaso**

Regular endings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| é | amos |
| aste |  |
| ó | aron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| í | imos |
| iste |  |
| ió | ieron |

-AR -ER/-IR

In the yo form preterite:

-car 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -gar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -zar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Nadar, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Buscar, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Comer yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Vivir yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Entender yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Comenzar yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Jugar yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Cerrar Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Sacar yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Dormir Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Servir Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_verbs are the only verbs that can stem-change in the preterite. They can only stem change in the 3rd person(sandalia) and they change to just ONE letter: U or I.

**Stem-changing Verbs=** Verbs ending in –**ir** that have a stem change in the present tense change from:

**o->u**

**e->i**

in the forms of él/ella/usted and ellos/ellas/ustedes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Stem-change | Stem -change |

1. Dormir

Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Divertirse

Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Nico \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Pedir

Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Uds. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Seguir

Ale y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Preferir

Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Silvia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Vestirse

Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ana y Juan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Irregular preterite:

i-Stem Verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hacer |  |
| Querer |  |
| Venir |  |

u-Stem Verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Haber |  |
| Poder |  |
| Poner |  |
| saber |  |

uv-Stem Verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Andar |  |
| Estar |  |
| tener |  |

Preterite Endings for these Verbs:

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

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

j-Stem Verbs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Decir |  |
| Traer |  |
| conducir |  |

Preterite Endings for these Verbs \*\*ellos\*\*

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

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Escribe la forma correcta del verbo en el pretérito

Ver, yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Venir, yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Ser, usted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Decir, usted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poder, tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Poner, ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Saber, usted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe una oración en el pretérito:

1. Yo / andar en bicicleta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Ellos / querer comer chocolate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tú / poder correr en el partido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Alfredo / conducir la camioneta\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mis padres / traer la tarjeta de crédito\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Usted / decir que era hora de comer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Lupe y Martin / hacer una excursión\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Nosotros / tener que sacar dinero\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Yo / estar en la tienda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Mi madre/ saber la verdad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. La guía / venir del sendero\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Tú y yo / poner el kayak en al lago\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe las formas en el pretérito

Dar Ver

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

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

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

Ser/Ir

Escribe una oración en el pretérito.

1. Yo / ir / pharmacy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Los pacientes / ver / pills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mi tío y yo / dar / prescription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. El hospital / ser/ fantástico \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. X-rays / ser / rápido \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. T / ir de vacaciones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Yo no / ver/ la doctora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Tú / dar la medicina\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Imperfect Tense**

The imperfect tense is another past tense in Spanish. You use the preterite to tell about completed actions in the past. The imperfect is used to describe habitual actions in the past, things you always used to do, or what continuing action was occurring before an interruption.

The imperfect is used to describe something that was not perfected or not completed in the past. You

use it to…

* say **how old** someone was
* tell what **time** it was
* tell what the **weather** was like
* talk about something that **was happening** (continuous action in the past
* talk about something you **used to do**

**FORMATIONS!** Rule: take the infinitive, drop the -AR, -ER, or -IR, and then add these new endings!

Regular verbs in the imperfect take these endings:

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

AR: -ER/-IR: (same endings!)

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

Trabajar Escribir

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

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

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

Querer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Iba |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Only three verbs are irregular in the imperfect!**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| era |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| veía |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Ser: Ir:

Ver:

**Los USOS DEL IMPERFECTO ☺**

Cuando yo **era** niña, **íbamos** a la playa. = When **I was little (continuous action)**, we **used to go (habitual action)** to the beach.

You don’t see the beginning of the speaker being a young child, so you use the imperfect. The íbamos form for Ir (to go) implies that it was a usual/habitual/customary action that occurred in the past.

Notice that there is no WORD for **“used to.”** Instead, you get this connotation from using the imperfect tense.

Try these!

1. Yo siempre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (played) a los deportes.
2. Cuando yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ niña, mis hermanos y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(spent) mucho tiempo juntos.
3. Las chicas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watched) muchas películas.
4. Mi familia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (went/used to go) a la playa todos los veranos.
5. Las estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (were) muy contentas en la escuela.
6. Cuando mi padre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (was) joven, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (he was) alto y \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (had) pelo castaño.
7. Mi madre siempre nos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) cuentos antes de dormir.

Contesta en español:

1. ¿Dónde vivían tus abuelos? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Adónde iban tú y tu familia en el verano? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Preterite vs. Imperfect**

You have learned two verb forms used for the past tense: the preterite and the imperfect. How do you know when to use each one?

You really need to picture the situation. Do you see a specific beginning or ending? If so, use the preterite for that verb. A las cinco, yo empecé mi tarea. =At 5, I started my homework.

If it’s a continued action in the scene, use the imperfect.

The people were afraid = Las personas tenían miedo. (you don’t see the start of the people being scared)

You can apply both tenses to talk about two overlapping events.

• the imperfect for what was going on at the time (continued event)

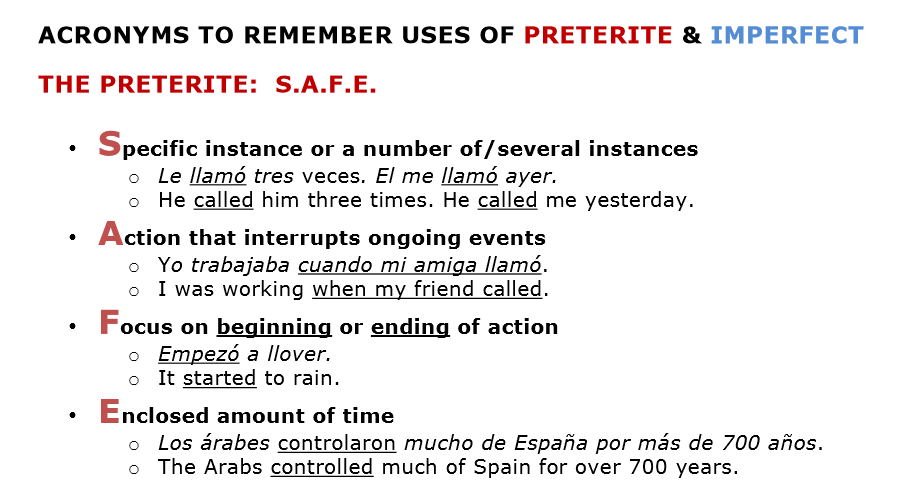
• the preterite for the action that occurred or interrupted.

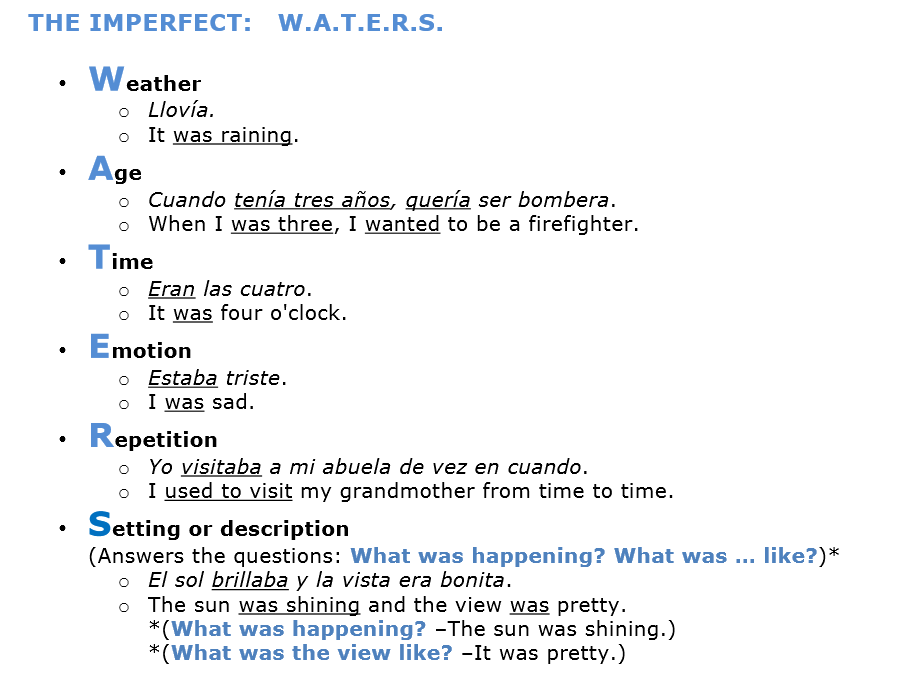
My friend called. **(** (interruption)

When **I was studying**, my friend called me.

Cuando**yo estudiaba**, mi amiga me llamó.

(While I studied/when I was studying) **continued action)**





For each verb, write a P if the tense should be preterite and an I if the tense should be imperfect.

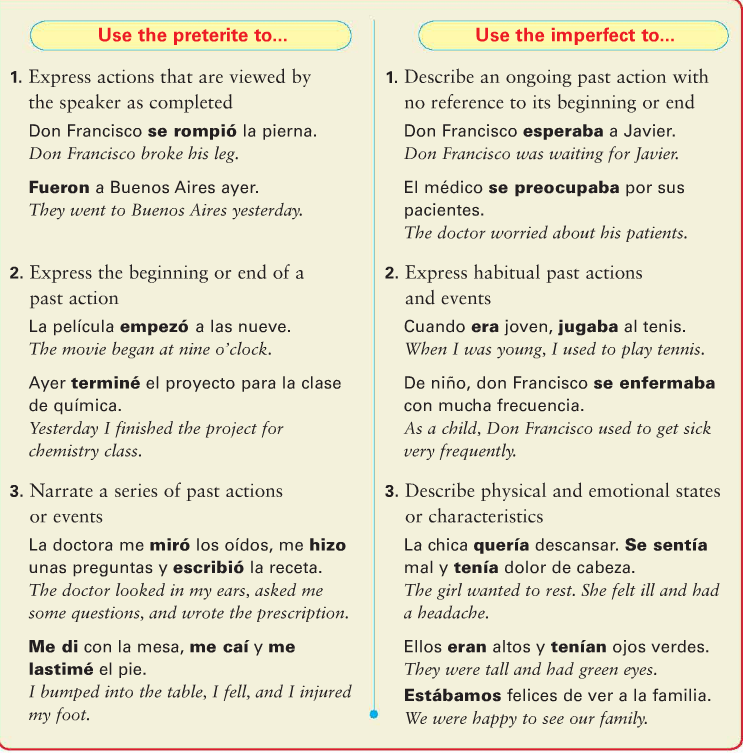
1. During college, I always **studied** and **partied** a lot.
2. I didn’t **use** a calculator on the homework last night.
3. My family **supported** the governor in all the elections.
4. We **were fundraising** for cheer when **we heard** the news.
5. I **was enjoying** a walk in the park when **it started** to rain.
6. All of the students **worked** hard every day.
7. My family and I would always **make** sundaes every summer.
8. We **used to date**.
9. We **were** friends back then, but we **stopped talking**.
10. We **were on our way** to the party when my dad **called**.
11. I **was climbing** trees when **I fell**.
12. While my mom **made** dinner, I **studied** a lot.
13. Last night I **talked** to my boyfriend for 3 hours.
14. The spoiled child **would cry** when he didn’t **get** the toy he **wanted**.
15. Why **did you throw** trash in the street?
16. I **bought** lunch yesterday.
17. I **was** **buying** my lunch when the bell **rang**.
18. When I **was** little, we **used to live** in Bellevue.

Based on the above sentences, what kinds of words trigger the use of the imperfect? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Based on the above sentences, what kinds of words trigger the use of the preterite? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Phrases that trigger the imperfect tense: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Phrases that trigger the preterite tense: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



Apuntes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~¡ADVERBIOS!~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

**Adverbs in Spanish!**

Adverbs describe an action. In English, adverbs tell when, where, how, how long, or how much.

In English, many adverbs **end in -ly.**

In Spanish, many adverbs end in **–mente.**

In Spanish, adverbs can be formed by:

1. Starting with **the feminine form** of the adjective (fabuloso 🡪 fabulosa)
2. **adding -mente** to the singular feminine form (fabulosamente)
3. **adding -mente** to the singular form if it ends an E or a consonant (L or Z etc) (facilmente)
4. If the adjective has an accent, the adverb does as well.

**rápido → rápida:**Ricardo corre**rápidamente.** Ricardo runs quickly/rapidly.

Frecuente **+ mente =**  Competimos **frecuentemente. =** we compete **frequently.**

**Fácil + mente =** Hice la tarea **fácilmente.** I did the homework **easily.**

**alegre frequente preocupado fácil lento activo rápido serio contento tranquilo triste perezoso**

1. **Usa una de los adjetivos en la caja para crear una oración con un adverbio nuevo.**

Modelo: estudiar ciencias = Anoche, yo estudié ciencias **seriamente.**

1. terminar mi almuerzo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.  planear la fiesta\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Participar en la clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. El señor /perder sus lentes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Tomar el examen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. comer un pastel de chocolate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Decir adiós a sus amigos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**HACE… QUE…**

**Constructions with HACE QUE PRESENT:**

Use “hace (time period) que” to describe what’s been going on or what happened some time ago:

* To describe how long something ***has been*** going on, use:
* **hace + the period of time + que + the present tense**
* **Hace** dos años **que** estudio español=
* **It makes** 2 years **that**  I study Spanish (I’ve been studying Spanish for 2 years)

In this sentence, it’s implied that the speaker is still doing the activity, in this case, still studying Spanish.

With a question, you just add the idea of “how much time?”

* cuánto tiempo + **hace + que**+ the present tense
* ¿Cuánto tiempo **hace que**sales con ella? (how long have you been going out with her?)
* ¿Cuánto tiempo **hace** **que** *estudias español*?
* How much time **does it make that** *you study Spanish*?

Try these!

Escribe en español:

1. I have been studying for 2 hours. (It makes 2 hours that I study) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We have been sick for one week. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How long has your mom been at the doctor’s office? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contesta en español:

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que juegas tu deporte favorito? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que eres amigos con tu mejor amigo? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Constructions with HACE QUE PAST:**

* When you want to express **the idea of “ago,”** you use the preterite tense of the verb.
* Hace +amount of time + que + preterite verb
* (you can also switch the order to “preterite verb + hace + time without a que!)

I met Juan 5 years ago. = Hace 5 años que ***conocí a Juan***. OR

***Conocí a Juan*** hace 5 años.

He finished that book many years ago = Hace muchos años que **terminó el libro OR**

**Terminó el libro** hace muchos años

To ask **how long ago did something happen**, you use the same format as before:

* ¿Cuánto tiempo + **hace + que**+ the preterite?
* How long ago did you go to Mexico?
* ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que fuiste a México?

**Try these: (you may have to reword this so it sounds like “it makes \_\_\_ time that verb)**

Escribe en español:

1. I went to the doctor’s office three days ago. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How long ago did you visit Hawaii? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contesta en español:

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que visitaste a tus abuelos? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que te rompiste un hueso? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que saliste a cenar con tu familia? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**El “se” impersonal**

​In English, we see impersonal expressions all around us. For example, you might see a sign that says “Drivers needed,” “books sold here,” or “house for sale.” We don’t exactly know who specifically is selling something or needing something, but we get the idea.

In Spanish, you can use the pronoun ​ *se* ​ in order to avoid ​​specifying the person who is doing the action of the verb.

If you are talking about an **infinitive or singular noun**, use the él/ella ​/usted form of the verb:

Se vende apartamento = apartment for sale/ apartment rented here.

Se habla español = Spanish is spoken here.

If you are talking about a plural item, you use the  ellos/ellas/ustedes ​form. ​​

Se venden libros = books sold here

Try these!

1. Vender / coche \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Necesitar / hispanohablantes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Buscar / conductor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Reparar /carros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe en español:

1. House for rent (use alquilar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Necesitar / medicines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Bicycle for sale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Workers needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Spanish is spoken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Vender /iphones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To express ONE SHOULD (do something) you can say, **Se debe (verb**).

**One should eat vegetables = Se debe comer verduras.**

You also can use “SE” for certain expressions in Spanish that allow you to express something that was unplanned/allow you to get out of the responsibility. For example, in Spanish, you didn’t forget your homework, it forgot itself to you! = Se me olvidó la tarea ☺

I let fall the pencil = Dejé caer el lápiz. (I dropped the pencil)

The pencil fell (itself) to me, I didn’t drop it (not my fault!)= Se me cayó el lápiz.

1. I forgot my book =The book forgot (itself )to me = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I dropped my phone = the phone fell (itself) to me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. You dropped your papers =the papers let themselves fall to you = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_