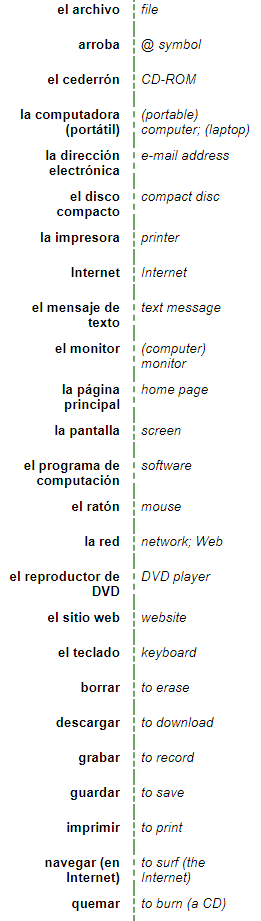
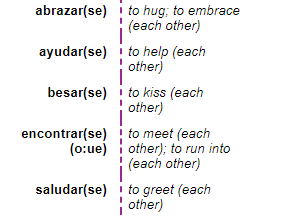
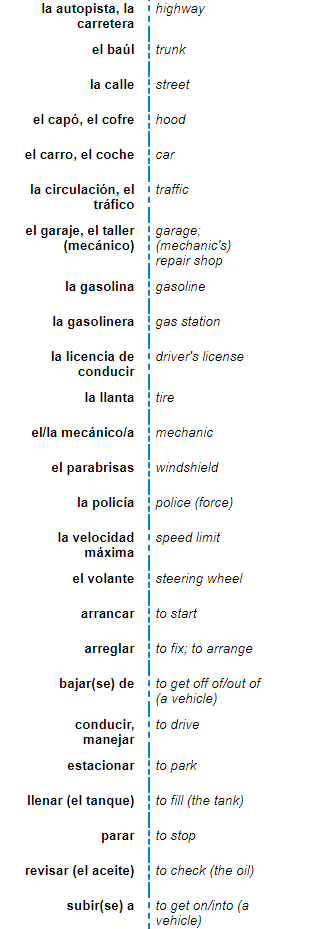
Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Descubre 2 Capítulo 2: La tecnología

1. **La Tecnología B. La Computadora**

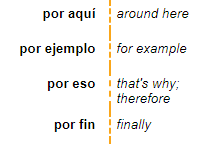


1. **El Carro**  **D. Verbos**



**E.Otras expresiones**

**actualmente** | *currently/nowadays*

1. 

**Accentos: why they matter**

se vs. sé el vs. él te vs. té porque vs. por qué que vs qué

este vs. éste vs. esté cuando vs cuándo donde vs. dónde

Can you think of any others?

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Gramática: Reciprocal Reflexives~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

What does it mean when something is reciprocated?

You have learned that reflexive verbs indicate that the subject is doing something to themselves. Reciprocal reflexives (***los reflexives recíprocos***), on the other hand, express a shared or reciprocal action between two or more people or things. In this context the pronouns (**nos**,  **se**) mean “(to) each other” or “(to) one other”

In Spanish, we can also use reflexive verbs to express the idea of “each other” or “one another.”

\*Fun (English) fact:

“each other” technically can only refer to two people =You and I help each other.

“one another” refers to three or more = The students in the class share with one another.

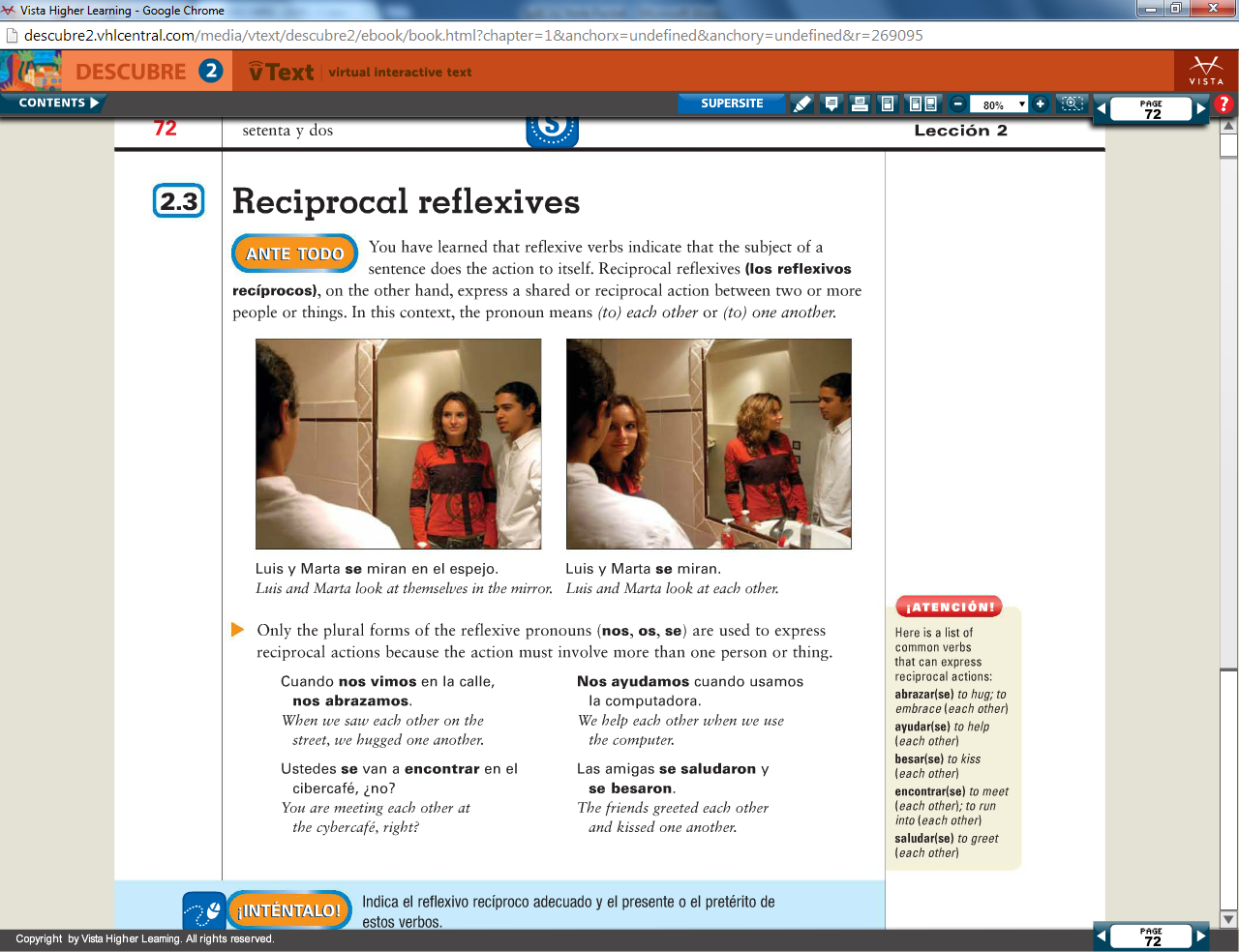
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **~~me (won’t be used)~~** | **nos** |
| **~~Te (won’t be used)~~** | **x** |
| **~~Se (won’t be used)~~** | **se** |

The Spanish reflexives can be used for both of these cases.

The reflexive pronouns are still the same:

Why won’t you use any of the singular column pronouns?

\*With **reflexive verbs** **used reciprocally**, you ***will always have a plural ending***, because you are referring to more than one person. (each other/ one another).

****

**Here are some verbs that can be used to show reciprocal action:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **to hug (each other)** |  | **to help (each other)** |  |
| **to kiss (each other)** |  | **to meet/run into (each other)** |  |
| **to greet (each other)** |  | **to talk to (each other)** |  |
| **to write (each other)** |  | **to get mad at (each other)** |  |
| **to look at (each other)** |  | **to see (each other)** |  |
| **to understand (each other)** |  | **to love (each other)** |  |

1. Alicia and I know each other well = Alicia y yo **nos conocemos** bien.
2. My grandma and I write to each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Carlos and Paco talk to each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We don’t understand each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



~~~~~~~~~~~~**Gramática: ¡Mandatos!** (commands) ~~~~~~~~~~~~

To tell someone to do or not to do something in a stronger way, we use commands. There are many types, but we are going to start with familiar/ tú commands for when you are addressing someone equal to you.

**Positive “tú” / informal commands**

Commands are used when ordering or telling someone to do something. This is often referred to as the "imperative" form of the verb. In Spanish, a “tú” command is for someone you’re friendly with: family, friends, peers, etc.

* **Affirmative /** **Positive “tú” commands** tell the person to **do something**.

Regular, positive Tú commands are formed **by taking the regular él, ella, usted form of the verb.**

**(hablar - ar + a = habla)** **(comer - er + e = come)** **(escribir - ir + e = escribe)**

Examples:

**Compra (tú) el anillo. Come (tú) la pizza. Escribe (tú) la carta.**  
(You) Buy the ring. (You) eat the pizza. (You) Write the letter.

**To form a Affirmative (positive) Tú command (as in, YES, DO this!):**

* **Use the él/ella/usted form of the present tense!**

**If it’s easier:**

**make regular –AR verbs have an A on the end, and make regular –ER/-IR verbs have an E on the end.**

**Things to remember:**

**If you stem-change in the he/she form, you ARE going to stem-change in the command.**

**Try these! Prepare the food = *Prepara la comida.***

**1. Eat the sandwich. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. Learn quickly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3. Work with a friend. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4. Play with us! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**5. Study! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**6. Come back/return! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**7. Turn on the computer! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**8. Erase my name! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* ***Irregular Affirmative Tú Commands* : (positive tú)**

The difference is that these verbs don’t follow the regular rules above. So if you want to command someone to go, tell, do” then you use these forms. These irregular rules must be memorized.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Infinitive | Affirmative Tú Command |
| Decir |  |
| Hacer |  |
| Ir |  |
| Poner |  |
| Salir |  |
| Ser |  |
| Tener |  |
| Venir |  |

Irregulars:



Way to remember: **Vin Diesel has ten weapons, ay!** =Ven Di Sal Haz Ten Ve Pon Sé

1. Go to the store = *Ve a la tienda.*
2. Be careful! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Be good. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Come to my house. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Tell the truth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Set the table. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Go to your room! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Leave from here! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Do the homework. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Negative Tú commands (No! Don’t do it!)**

When you want to tell someone NOT to do something, **use a negative command.**

Negative tú commands are formed by taking the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of the present tense,

dropping the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and **adding the opposite “tú” ending.**

1. **If you start with an –AR verb, use the –ER/-IR verb ending for “tú.” (-es)**

HABLAR **🡪** Hablo **🡪**Habl **🡪**Hables. Final = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_= don’t talk.

1. **If you start with an –ER or –IR verb, take the AR verb ending for “tú.” (-as)**

ESCRIBIR**🡪** Escribo**🡪**Escrib **🡪** escribas. Final = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = don’t write.

1. **If you stem-change or have an irregular yo form, you will still follow that in the commands.**

If the yo form is irregular, the same rule applies.

Tener 🡪 tengo 🡪 teng 🡪Tengas. Final = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ =don’t be scared.

Decir 🡪 digo 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = don’t say/tell.

1. **–Car, -Gar, - Zar also applies here, so that the pronunciation is correct.**

**car 🡪ques gar** 🡪 **gues zar** 🡪 **ces**

* *-car* examples:
  + *Sacar = ¡No sa****ques*** *el libro!* (Don't take out the book!)
* *-gar* examples:
  + *Jugar = ¡No jue****gues*** *con la comida!* (Don't play with your food!)
* *-zar* examples:
  + *Almorzar =¡No almuer****ces****!* (Don't have lunch!)
  + *Cruzar =¡No cru****ces*** *la calle!* (Don't cross the street!)

**So remember: rule for positive tú?**

* **Take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of the present tense.**

**Rule for negative tú?**

* **Take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form, drop the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, add opposite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ending (es or as)**

**Baila, no bailes = dance, don’t dance.**

1. Speak more slowly. (hablar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ más lentamente.

2. Don't speak so quickly. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tan rápido.

3. Write a letter to your mother. (escribir) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_una carta a tu mamá.

4. Don't write on the wall. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_en la pared.

5. Johnny, sing. (cantar) Juanito, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Johnny, don't sing. Juanito, no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Open the door. (abrir) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la puerta.

8. Don't open the door. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la puerta.

9. Begin now. (empezar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ahora.

10. Don't begin now. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ahora.

11. Buy that. (comprar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eso.

12. Don't buy that. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_eso.

13. Drink the juice. (tomar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_el jugo.

14. Don't drink the water. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_el agua.

15. Clean the kitchen. (limpiar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la cocina.

6. Don't clean the house. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(limpiar) la casa.

17. Take the medicine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tomar) la medicina.

18. Don't take the medicine. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(tomar) la medicina.

19. Read the book. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el libro.

20. Don’t read the magazine. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la revista.

21. Tell the truth (Decir)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la verdad.

22. Don’t tell lies. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mentiras.

23. Follow the rules. (seguir) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ las reglas.

24. Don’t follow the path. No\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el sendero.

25. Look for an answer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ una respuesta.

26. Don’t look for the treasure. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el tesoro.

*Irregular Negative Tú Commands* :

Some verbs have irregular forms for negative tú commands. None of the yo forms here end in yo, which is why they have special forms. Can you guess which infinitive goes with each command below?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **Negative tú command** |
|  | des |
|  | estés |
|  | vayas |
|  | seas |
|  | sepas |

1. Don’t be bad. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Don’t go! (irse)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Don’t be sad. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Don’t be mean! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Combinación: Watch for irregulars!

* + - 1. Go, don’t go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. See, don’t see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Be, don’t be (estar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      4. Be, don’t be (ser) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      5. Give, don’t give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      6. Look for, don’t look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      7. Take out, don’t take out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      8. Cross, don’t cross \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      9. Pay, don’t pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.Play, don’t play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. Order, don’t order \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Serve, don’t serve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Start, don’t start \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Close, don’t close \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Por vs. Para~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

**Both can mean for, but when do you use them?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **POR** | **PARA** |
| 1. **Explanations** (often means **on behalf of**, in favor of, **instead of**.)   Compré el regalo *por* Maria. (instead of her buying it)  El habló *por* el presidente. (on behalf of, in place of) | **1. Destination or purpose**  Salieron *para* la universidad.(They left for college)  Este regalo es *para* ti. (The gift is for you!)  Estudia *para* abogado (same as “para ser abogado” = to be a lawyer)  Compré el regalo *para* María.  Es una caja *para* dulces. (The box is for the purpose of holding candy) |
| 1. **Errands**: Used to show the **reason for an errand.**   El niño fue *por* agua. (will return) | 1. **In order to**   Necesito gafas *para* leer.  Trabaja *para* ganar dinero. |
| **3. Movement:** (passing through, along, around)  Viajaron *por* España  Entré *por* la ventana.  Caminó *por* el pasillo. | 1. **Destination in time/ due date**   Necesito la tarea *para* mañana.  (due date) |
| **4.Period of time/Duration**: (how long, move through)  Bailaron *por* tres días! | 1. **Comparison of inequality/stereotype**   *Para* cubano, habla muy bien el inglés. (For a Cuban, he speaks English really well. You didn’t expect him to speak so well).  Es informal *para* reina\* (you’d expect her to be formal since she’s a queen, but she’s not)  \* for + profession, in Spanish, leave out the “a.” So just “para doctor” |
| **5.Manner, Means, Motive (way)**  La llevaba *por* la mano. (by the hand)  La carta llegó *por* correo. (by mail)  Lucha *por* la libertad. (for liberty = reason, NOT destination)  **ALSO:** Gracias *por* la ayuda. | **5. Estar para**: (to be about to, to be ready to)  Estoy *para* salir.( I’m ready to leave.)  Está *para* llover. (It’s about to rain) |
| 1. **Estar por:**   (To be inclined to, to be in the mood to)  Estoy *por* salir.  Está *por* divertirse. | **6.Personal preference**:  Para mí, la clase es fácil. (To me / For me, the class is easy!) |
| 1. **Indefinite / General time or place**   Van a estar aquí *por* diciembre. (They will be here around December)  Las llaves están *por* aquí.  (The keys are around here) |  |
| Por | Para |
| **8. Por + infinitive**= what **REMAINS** to be done: Queda mucho *por* pintar: There is a lot left to be painted. |  |
| **9. In exchange for:** Me dio cien dólares *por* mi collar. |  |
| **10. Opinion or estimation that was wrong:**  Lo tomé *por* intelectual: I took him for an intellectual (He WAS NOT) |  |
| **11. Indicate measure or number:** Los venden por docenas (They sell them by the dozen).  Vuela a 100 millas *por* hora (miles per hour) |  |

**Acronym that some find helpful: PERFECT PARA.**

**Purpose:** Pongo lentes PARA ver mejor.

**Express opinión**: PARA mí, el chocolate es más rico que nada.

**Regalo:** Giving gift to someone: ¡Este regalo es PARA ti!

**Future Destination:** Francisco toma el avión PARA México.

**Expected date:** Termina la tarea PARA mañana.

**Compare:** PARA maestro de química, no sabe nada de veneno.

**To “in order TO”** Tienes que estudiar PARA mejorar en español.

**¡Práctica!**

1. Decide si la frase necesita POR o PARA. No tienes que escribir más de la palabra POR o PARA ☺
2. My parents should be arriving sometime in July. \_\_\_
3. Is the homework due tomorrow? \_\_\_
4. I took you for my friend! \_\_\_
5. My keys have to be around here somewhere! \_\_\_
6. The thief came in through the window. \_\_\_
7. We went to Florida by way of Georgia. \_\_\_
8. Are the students arriving by plane? \_\_\_
9. Hurry! The train is about to leave! \_\_\_
10. For a celebrity, he’s pretty hideous. \_\_\_
11. My friend is studying to be a lawyer. \_\_\_

Escribe POR o PARA en el espacio.

1. El hombre vende las manzanas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diez pesos.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ser un actor de comedia, no cuenta chistes muy cómicos.
3. ¿Cuánto pagaste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el libro?
4. Necesito el papel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el jueves.
5. Si estás enfermo, yo puedo comprar el libro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ti.
6. Feliz cumpleaños, este suéter es \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ti.
7. Voy a pasar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_el parque esta tarde.
8. No podemos salir esta noche \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la lluvia.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mi padre, trabajar es importante.
10. Te tomé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ una buena persona ☹
11. Estudio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacar buenas notas.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Possessive Adjectives~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

The below is from Spanish 1.

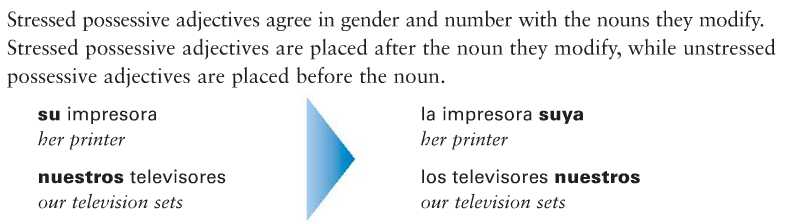
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| My (singular)  *My cat=*  My (plural)  *My cats=* | Our (singular)  *Our house=*  Our (plural)  *Our houses=* |
| Your (singular)  *Your dog=*  Your (plural)  *Your dogs=* | x |
| His (singular)  *His book==*  His (plural)  *His books=*  Her (singular)  *Her book=*  Her (plural)  *Her books=*  Your formal (singular)  *Your book (sir)= your books sir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* | Their (singular)  *Their class=*  Their (plural)  *Their classes=*  All of your (singular)  *Your homework=*  All of your (plural)  *Your homeworks=* |

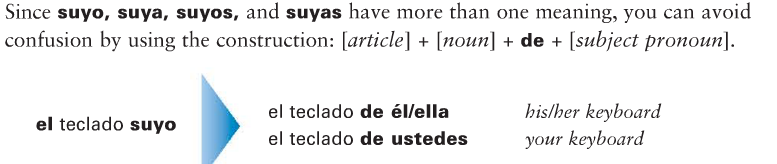
**~~~~~~~~~~~~Stressed possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

If you want to stress who owns something, like “it’s MINE” or “that dog of yours,” you have a few other adjectives to use.



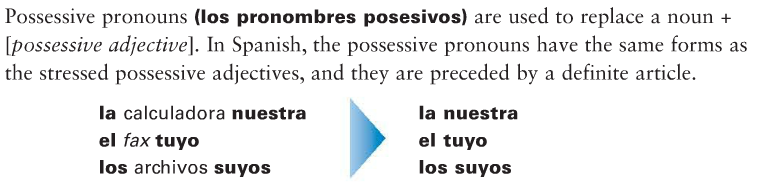
* + 1. Juliana is a friend of mine = Juliana es una amiga **mía**.
    2. That book is yours? ¿Ese libro es **tuyo**?

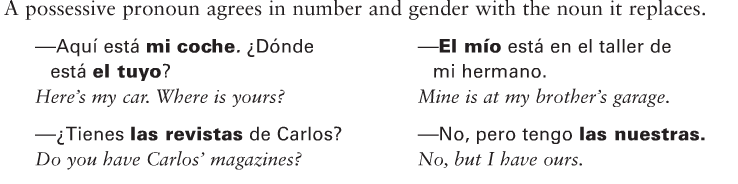




Correct the statements below so that we know whose is what! Watch for gender and number.

1. Ejemplo: ¿La calculadora es tuya? (his) *No, es suya.* (The calc is yours? No, it’s his.)
2. ¿Las contestadoras son tuyas? (ours) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿La cámara digital es nuestra? (mine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Las llantas son nuestras? (yours) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_





Escribe en español usando los pronombres posesivos.

1. Las computadoras de nosotros *= las nuestras*
2. El perro del chico *= el suyo*
3. El coche de mí = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. El medicamento de ti = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. La gasolina de nosotros = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Los controles remotos de las chicas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. La comida de nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. La clase de ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_