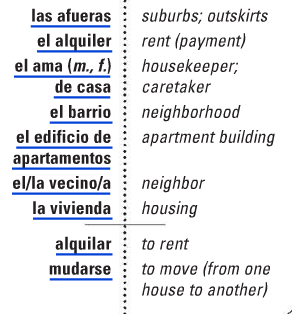
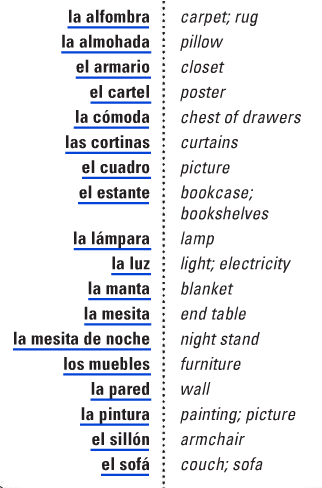
Me llamo: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Descubre 2 Lección 3: La vivienda

1. **La vivienda : Housing**

**C. Los muebles: furniture/furnishings**



**El departamento** : *apartment (Mex)*

**El hogar:** *the home*

**B.Las partes de una casa**



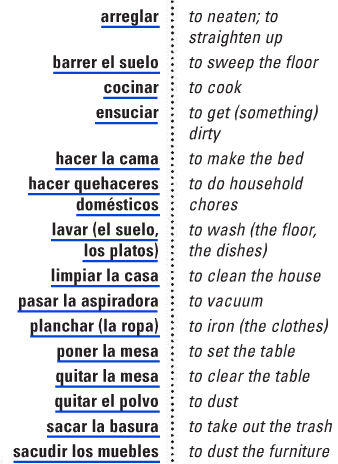
**La cama** : *bed*

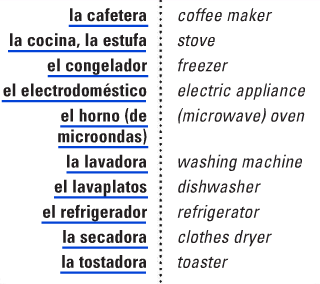
Alternative regional vocab:





**D.Los Quehaceres domésticos: household chores**

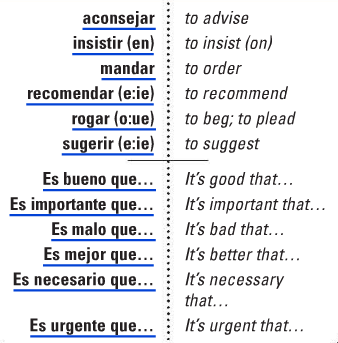
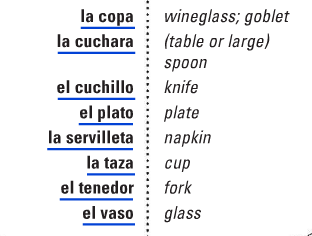
** E.Los electrodomésticos: electric home appliances**



**fregar** : *to mop* **trapear** : *to mop (Mex)* **la fregona / el trapo :***the mop* **la escoba *:*** *the broom*

**Enchufar:** *to plug in*

**F. La mesa : the table**  **G. Verbos y expresiones verbales: verbs and verbal expressions**

(especially those used with subjunctive)

Expresiones útiles:

Cuente/cuenta con nosotros/conmigo/ = You can count on us/me!

Le va a encantar =you’re going to love it!

There are many more verbal expressions that fit into this category: Pedir: to order/ request Prohibir: To prohibit (prohíbo, prohíbes: accent needed)

Escribe el vocabulario nuevo en el espacio: Which vocab word corresponds to the descriptions/hints?

1. Una persona que vive cerca (near) de ti, o en tu barrio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Las partes de la comunidad que están cerca de la ciudad, pero no son parte de la ciudad. Hay más espacio entre casas, normalmente. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Cuando no quieres comprar algo, pero quieres pagar por uso temporario \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. La parte de la casa en donde comes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. La parte de la casa que está al aire libre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. La parte de la casa que usas para subir y bajar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. El cuarto de la casa en donde duermes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. La parte de la cama en donde puedes poner la cabeza para descansar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Puedes usar estos en las ventanas para tener menos sol, o para decoración \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Donde puedes poner tu agua, tu celular, y tus lentes cuando vas a dormir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Una silla grande, la opción preferida de los abuelos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. La parte de la casa donde estacionas el carro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Cuando tú cambias de casa (vives en una casa diferente) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Donde puedes poner todos tus libros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Lo que necesitas para tener luz artificial en tu casa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Cuando los platos están sucios, puedes ponerlos en el \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Tienes que poner la comida fresca en el \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ para conservarla.
18. Lo que puedes usar para calentar (heat) la comida muy rápidamente. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Lo que puedes usar para preparar galletas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Cuando tienes mucha ropa sucia, necesitas ponerla en el \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Cuando quieres comer pan crujiente y caliente, necesitas usar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Cuando tienes frío, necesitas usar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en el sofá o en tu cama
23. Cuando el piso tiene partículas sucias, necesitas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. La parte de la casa en donde preparas la comida y lavas los platos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Haz definiciones para los siguientes: Create definitions for the following:

1. La pintura\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. La secadora\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. La sala\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Sacudir los muebles\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. La cafetera \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

¡La casa!

Choose 3 rooms of a house. Draw pictures and use your new vocabulary to tell what activities are done in each. Escribe todo en español.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |



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

To tell someone to do or not to do something in a stronger way, we use commands. Familiar/ tú commands are used 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!**

**So, regular –AR verbs will end in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and regular –ER/-IR verbs will end in \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Things to remember:**

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

**Try these! Find the passport = *Encuentra el pasaporte***

**1. Look for the terminal. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. Write your name. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. Look at the board. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3. Use the cell phone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

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

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

**7. Eat the sandwich! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**8. Run quickly! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* ***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 |
| Venir |  |
| Decir |  |
| Salir |  |
| Hacer |  |
| Tener |  |
| Ir |  |
| Poner |  |
| Ser |  |

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. Sound familiar??**

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 in the present, you will still follow that in the commands.**

**Servir 🡪sirv 🡪no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Dormir 🡪 duerm 🡪 no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **If the yo form is irregular, keep this irregular yo in the command.**

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**

* + *No sacar la basura = no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
* *-gar* examples:
  + *Jugar = no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
* *-zar* examples:
  + *cruzar = no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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

* **Take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of the present tense.**
* **Are there irregulars? Which?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**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?

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

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

Combinación: Watch for irregulars and –car,-gar,-zar!

* + - 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

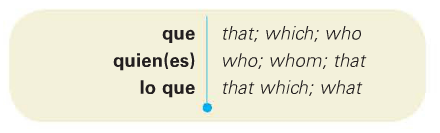
Relative Pronouns

In both English and Spanish, relative pronouns are used to combine two sentences or clauses that share a common element (like a noun or a pronoun). See below.



This longer sentence combines both ideas from the shorter sentences above.

This longer sentence combines both ideas from the shorter sentences above.

Spanish has 2 frequently-used relative pronouns. They look like question words. However, when these are used as question words, they have accents. When used as pronouns, they NEVER have accents.

**Que** is the most frequently used relative pronoun, and it can refer to things or to people. In English, we can omit the word “that” in some situations (*The store I went to was closed* vs *The store THAT I went to was closed*) but in Spanish you cannot omit the **que**.

The pronoun **quien** refers only to people. It’s often used after a preposition (a, de, con, en) or the personal a.

**Quien** = singular. **Quienes** = plural.

Ellas son las chicas de **quienes** me hablaste =They are the girls who you talked to me about (of whom you talked to me)

Sometimes we have **who/whom** questions in English. In Spanish, you can generally just use “**que**.”

Lola, **quien** es estudiante, es de Cuba. OR Lola, **que** es estudiante, es de Cuba.

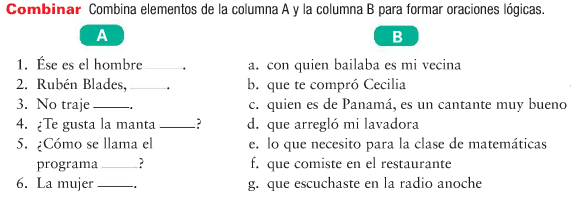
You can use **“lo que”** to refer to an abstract idea, situation, or event. It can mean what, that which, or the thing that.

Ejemplo **Lo que** me molesta es el calor = What bothers me is the heat.

**Lo que** me interesa es el arte = The thing that interests me is art.

Completa con **que**, **quien**, **quienes**, or **lo que**.

1. Voy a usar los libros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ están en la biblioteca.
2. Ana vive con una chica a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conocimos el año pasado.
3. ¿Sabes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creo? Debes descansar.
4. La oficina tiene todo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ necesitamos.
5. Puedes usar los platos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ están a la derecha.
6. Los hombres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ viven en el apartamento son de Panamá.
7. Los niños a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ vimos anoche son de los estados unidos.
8. La comida \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ hay en la cafetería es saludable.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ necesitas es una chaqueta nueva.



**~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Formal Commands / Los Mandatos Formales y plurales~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**

**Do you remember how to form the usted (formal) commands?**

**Diga la información. Pase por aduana.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The Ustedes Command (plural)** is formed by taking the YO form of the verb, dropping the O, and adding the opposite ending in the present-tense, third person plural (they ending):

For –AR verbs, drop the O and add EN. Ex: Hablar 🡪 Hablo 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

For –ER / -IR verbs, drop the O and add AN. Ex: Comer 🡪 Como 🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Come in, all of you. *Pas****en*** *ustedes.*

Turn off the lights! ¡Apa**guen** las luces! Look, everyone! ¡ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, todos!

Do the work! ¡ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el trabajo! (ustedes) Start the homework: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_la tarea.

**Obviamente hay irregulares**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Ustedes Command** |
| **Ser** |  |
| **Ir** |  |
| **Dar** |  |
| **Estar** |  |
| **Saber** |  |

**Escribe el mandato formal positivo y negativo:**

1. ustedes / empezar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Usted / sacar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Usted / escribir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. tú / dar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Ustedes /ser \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Usted / jugar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Ustedes / pagar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. tú/ probar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. tú / dar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Ustedes / buscar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. tú / ir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Ustedes / hacer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Usted / preparar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Tú / practicar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Ustedes / competir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Usted / servir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. Tú / pedir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Ustedes / perder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Ustedes / escuchar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Ustedes / tener \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Usted /decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Tú /decir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. Usted / traer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. tú/ salir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
25. Usted / cruzar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. Ustedes/ sacudir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
27. tú / doblar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
28. Ustedes/ conseguir (e-i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
29. Ustedes / ir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
30. Usted / mezclar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
31. Ustedes / quitar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
32. Usted / barrer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
33. Ustedes / arreglar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
34. Ustedes/ ensuciar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
35. Ustedes /entender\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
36. Usted / oír \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Commands with PRONOUNS**

For positive commands with pronouns

1. form the command as usual,
2. then add the person pronoun (IOP), (me te le nos les, change the le or les to SE)
3. then the item pronoun (DOP) if there is one. (lo la los las)
4. If you are **attaching 1 pronoun, the accent goes on the 3rd to last.**
5. Attaching **2 pronouns, the accent goes on the 4th to last.**
6. If attaching a le or les with a DOP, you must change these to “se.”

If a command only has ONE syllable (haz, pon) then an accent is only needed when 2 pronouns are attached. Házmela = do it for me.

Reflexive verbs with pronouns work the same way as an IOP: attach it first. Remember that you will always need the reflexive pronoun for the reflexive commands!

* Javier, look for them (the shoes) = Búscalos.
* Javier, look for the shoes for me. Look for them for me.
* Javier, búscamelos.
* Give the fruit to them =
* Dásela (since you can’t have lela, you get sela here)
* REFLEXIVES: Relax! = Relájate.
* Rafael, put it on (the shirt ) Póntela.

**Tú commands with pronouns:**

1. lavar el suelo = Lávelo
2. sacudir los muebles = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. cepillarse los dientes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ponerse los vestidos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. lavarse las manos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. quitarse los zapatos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. enseñar la carta a mí\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. cocinar la cena a nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. lavar los platos a ellas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. sacar la basura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. mover (o-ue) los muebles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. moverse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. terminar los exámenes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. tell me it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. bring me them! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. bring him it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. show them it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. serve them it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. translate it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now use the same phrases and verbs to create the negative versions of the commands. Remember, you cannot attach to negatives. You start with NO, then the IOP (person, me te le nos les) then the it/them item if there is one. Be careful to check WHICH command you need to form (usted, ustedes, or tú!)

1. Señor, no lavar el suelo = no lo lave.
2. Chicos, no sacudir los muebles = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. tú, no cepillarse los dientes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. tú, no ponerse los vestidos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Chicos, no lavarse las manos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. tú, no enseñar la carta a mí\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Chicos, no cocinar la cena a nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. tú, no lavar los platos a ellas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Chicas, no sacar la basura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Señor, no mover (o-ue) los muebles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Chicos, no moverse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. tú, no terminar los exámenes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Señores, don’t tell me it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. tú, don’t bring me them! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Chicos, don’t bring him it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Chicas, don’t show them it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. tú, don’t serve them it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Chicas, don’t translate it! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Create some commands using the vocabulary listed: use positive or negative. Use your vocabulary list for this, and decide whether to use usted, ustedes, or tú commands.

1. Las camas (the beds) = Chicas, ¡háganlas!
2. La cocina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. El garaje \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Las cortinas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Los muebles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Las pinturas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Las almohadas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. La tostadora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Las copas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Los tenedores \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Los platos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Read the passage below, and see if you can translate the meaning into English.

¡Cuando mi mejor amiga y yo **nos vemos** en la escuela, siempre **nos abrazamos**! Una vez, mi amiga y su ex-novio **se vieron** en la cafetería, pero no **se hablaron.**

ex-novio

Translation: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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.

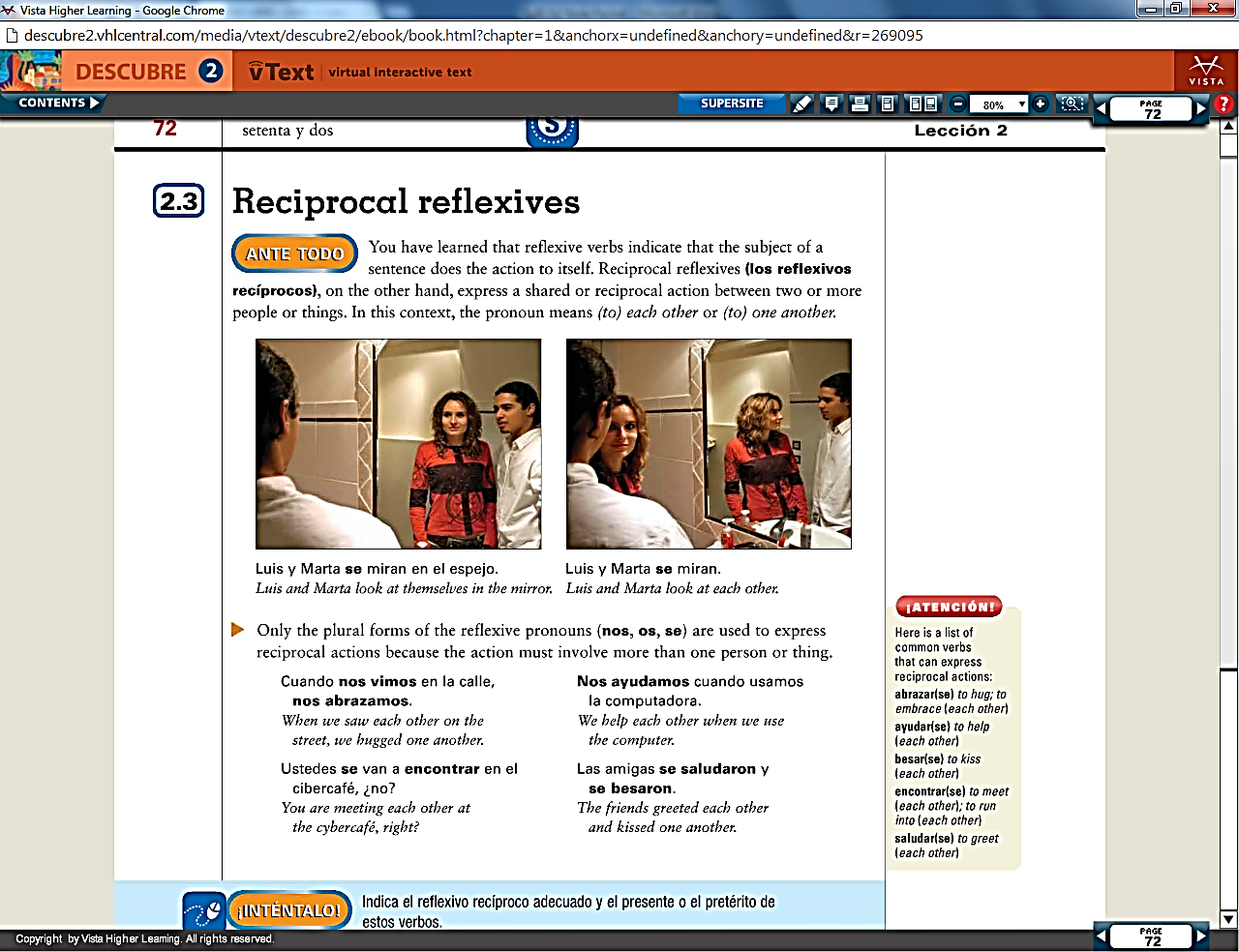
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **~~me (won’t be used)~~** | **nos** |
| **~~Te (won’t be used)~~** | **x** |
| **~~Se (won’t be used)~~** | **se** |

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)** | **encontrarse** |
| **to greet (each other)** | **saludarse** | **to talk to (each other)** |  |
| **to write (each other)** |  | **to get mad at (each other)** | **enojarse** |
| **to look at (each other)** |  | **to see (each other)** |  |
| **to understand (each other)** |  | **to love (each other)** |  |
| **To support (each other)** | **apoyarse** |  |  |

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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. My friends used to understand each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We used to always support each other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Read the conversations below, and see if you can translate then into English.

-Este lápiz es **tuyo**? -Sí, es **mío**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

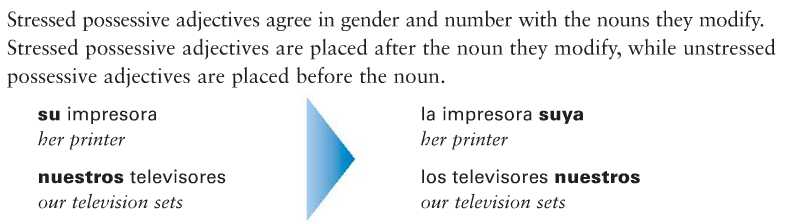
-¿Esa galleta es **mía**?- No, es **suya**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

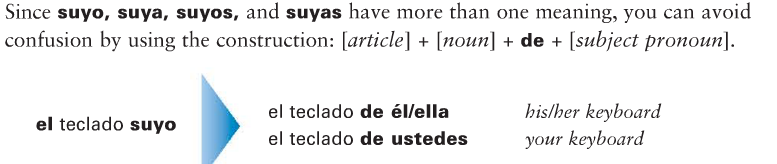
-¿Cómo están los perros **tuyos**? Porque **los míos** están terribles hoy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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.



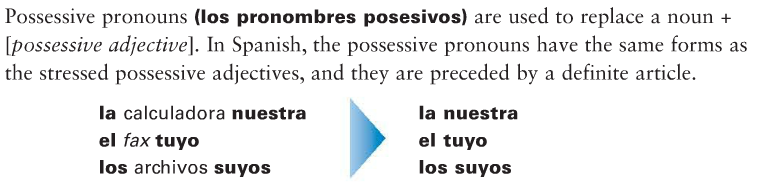
* + 1. Juliana is a friend of mine = Juliana es una amiga **mía**.
    2. That book is yours? ¿Ese libro es **tuyo**?

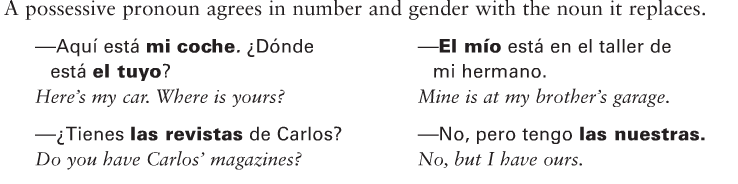




Correct the statements below so that we know whose is what! Watch for gender and number.

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



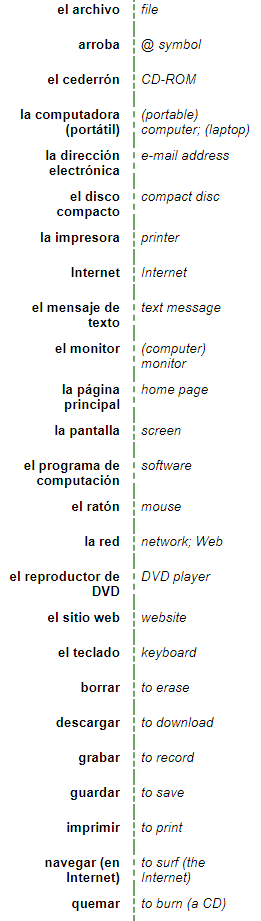


Escribe en español usando los pronombres posesivos.

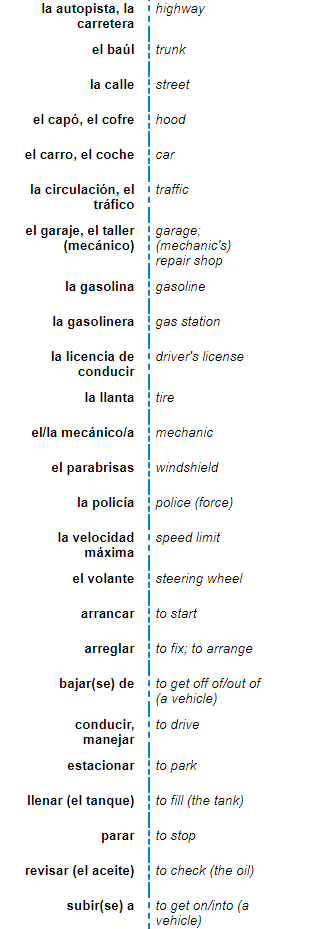
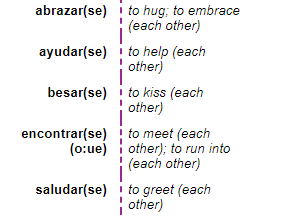
1. Las computadoras de nosotros *= las nuestras*
2. El perro del chico *= el suyo*
3. El coche de mí = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. El medicamento de ti = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. La gasolina de nosotros = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Los controles remotos de las chicas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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

Vocabulario de Descubre 2, Lec 2 (the one we skipped while we piloted).

**A.** **La Tecnología B. La Computadora**



Más Vocabulario de Descubre 2, Lec 2 (the one we skipped while we piloted).

**C**. **El Carro D. Verbos**

**E.Otras expresiones**

**actualmente** | *currently/nowadays*

