|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| el banco | bank |  |
| la carnicería | butcher shop |  |
| El centro comercial | The mall |  |
| el correo | post office |  |
| el estacionamiento | parking lot |  |
| La farmacia  | pharmacy |  |
| la frutería | fruit store |  |
| hacer cola | to stand in line (Spain) |  |
| estar formado/a/os/as | To stand / be in line (Mex)  |  |
| pasar por | to go by/pass by |  |
| hacer diligencias | to run errands |  |
| la heladería | ice cream shop |  |
| la joyería | jewelry store |  |
| la lavandería | laundromat |  |
| la panadería | bakery |  |
| la papelería | stationery store |  |
| la pastelería | pastry shop |  |
| La peluquería  |  hairdresser |  |
| el salón de belleza | beauty salon |  |
| la pescadería | fish market |  |
| el supermercado | supermarket |  |
| La tortillería | tortilla stand |  |
| La taquería | taco stand |  |
| la zapatería | shoe store |  |

Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Español 2 Lección 5: En La Ciudad

1. **En la ciudad (in the city)**
2. **En el banco**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| el cajero | ATM machine |  |
| el cheque (de viajero) | (traveler’s) check |  |
| cobrar | to cash (a check) |  |
| la cuenta corriente | checking account |  |
| la cuenta de ahorros | savings account |  |
| depositar | to deposit |  |
| firmar | to sign |  |
| invertir  | To invest |  |
| llenar (un formulario) | to fill out (a form) |  |
| pagar a plazos | to pay in installments |  |
| pagar al contado/en efectivo | to pay in cash |  |
| pedir prestado/a | to borrow |  |
| pedir un préstamo | to apply for a loan |  |
| ser gratis | to be free of charge |  |
| mercado de valores / mercado bursátil | Stock market |  |

  **C.En el correo (at the post office)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| el cartero | mail carrier |  |
| el correo | post office / the mail |  |
| echar (una carta) al buzón | to put (a letter) in the mailbox; to mail |  |
| enviar | to send; to mail |  |
| mandar | to send; to mail; to demand |  |
| la estampilla, el sello | stamp |  |
| el paquete | package |  |
| el sobre | envelope |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **D.Las direcciones**  |  **/Cómo llegar** |  |
| cruzar | to cross |  |
| la cuadra | (city) block |  |
| derecho | straight (ahead) |  |
| la dirección | address |  |
| doblar | to turn |  |
| enfrente de | opposite; facing |  |
| la esquina | corner |  |
| estar perdido/a | to be lost |  |
| (al) este | (to the) east |  |
| hacia | toward |  |
| indicar cómo llegar | to give directions |  |
| el letrero | sign |  |
| (al) norte | (to the) north |  |
| (al) oeste | (to the) west |  |
| quedar | to be located |  |
| (al) sur | (to the) south |  |

After studying this chapter, I will be able to:

* Say where I go to do certain errands in a town/city
* Tell someone how to get to places in a town/city and understand someone’s directions
* Discuss activities relating to the bank and post office
* Express needing/wanting things that have uncertain existence
* Describe conditions of things using verbs in their adjective forms
* Make suggestions using nosotros commands

**E.Expresiones afirmativas y negativas F..Past participles: irregulars**

| **Affirmatives**  | **Negatives**  |
| --- | --- |
| sí (yes)  | no (no)  |
| alguien (somebody)  | nadie (nobody)  |
| algo (something)  | nada (nothing)  |
| también (also)  | tampoco (neither)  |
| o … o (either … or)  | ni … ni (neither … nor)  |
| siempre (always)  | nunca, jamás (never)  |
| alguno (algún, alguna,  | ninguno (ningún, ninguna,  |
| algunos, algunas) (some)  | ningunos, ningunas) (none, not any)  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| abrir |  |  | morir |  |
| decir | dicho |  | poner | puesto |
| cubrir | cubierto |  | componer |  |
| escribir | escrito |  | resolver | resuelto |
| describir |  |  | romper | roto |
| hacer |  |  | ver | visto |
| freír |  |  | volver | vuelto |
|  |  |  | descubrir | descubierto |

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

The subjunctive for the unknown or nonexistent (adjective clauses).

1. Compare these 3 sentences.
	1. I’m looking for a phone that has a great camera. = **Busco** **un** celular que **tenga** una cámara espectacular.
	2. I’m using a phone that has a great camera = Uso **un celular que tiene** una cámara espectacular.
	3. I need the phone that has a great camera. Yo necesito **el celular que tiene** una cámara espectacular.

Con un(a) amig@:

Compare sentence A to sentence B.

Consider the words ‘**the/a**’ (definite/indefinite articles el/ la /un)

Consider the form of “has/tener” (tiene vs tenga)

Compare sentence A to sentence C.

Consider the words ‘the/a’ (definite/indefinite articles)

Consider the form of “has/ tener” (tiene vs tenga)

1. Can you explain the role of “the/el/la” vs “a /un/una” in these sentences?

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

1. Can you explain the use of why **tiene** is appropriate for one, but **tenga** is appropriate for another?

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

The subjunctive is used in an adjective clause that refers to a person, place, thing or idea that **either does not exist or whose existence is uncertain or indefinite.**



Verbs like **buscar, querer, ​or ​necesitar ​**plus **​que ​**are used with the ​​subjunctive when they introduce something that is not known for certain. ​​For example, you might say, **I’m looking for a car that *is* fast.**

The **looking for** part is **indicative**. The *is fast* has to be subjunctive because it’s not certain whether this specific car exists. = **Busco un coche que *sea* rápido.**

**Use the indicative for the first verb and the subjunctive ​for ​​​the second verb. ​**

I want a computer that *doesn’t cost a lot.* Quiero una computadora que no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (costar) mucho.

You also need to use the subjunctive ​with expressions that **ask about something** ​​that **may not exist. ​**

1. **Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_? = ¿Hay \_\_\_ que\_\_\_? ​** Is there pizza that doesn’t have cheese? ¿Hay pizza que no *tenga* queso?
2. **Do you know a \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_? = ¿Conoces a\_\_\_ que\_\_\_? ​** Do you know a teacher who speaks Chinese? ¿Conoces un maestro que *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* chino?
3. **Do you have a \_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_? = ¿Tienes\_\_\_ que\_\_\_? ​**Do you have a pen that writes with red ink? ¿Tienes una pluma que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ con tinta roja?

~~~If you are stating a fact, **like I know someone who does this, or I have something that does this**, it’s **indicative**, not subjunctive.~

Let’s change these existent statements to non-existent/uncertain/subjunctive statements. The first one is done for you.

1. There is a Web site that ​has ​the information. Hay un sitio web que ​**tiene** ​la información. ​​

Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation.

\_*Busco un sitio web que tenga la información. I am looking for a website that has the information.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I know a family that has 2 pools. Conozco a una familia que **tiene** dos albercas.

Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.You know some students who speak Portuguese. Conoces a unos estudiantes que **hablan** portugués.

Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A note about the A personal. When you’re talking about a hypothetical person, don’t use an “A” before the person. But if they definitely exist, use the “A.” When using “alguien” (anyone) and “nadie” (no one) as a direct object (NOT A SUBJECT) then use the A.
2. Busco una persona que *pueda* escribir en japonés = I’m looking for a person who can write in Japanese. Existence is uncertain.

VS.

1. Busco a **la** persona que *puede* escribir en japonés. I’m looking for THE person who can write in Japanese. They do exist.
2. No conozco a nadie que sepa jugar al hockey = I don’t know anyone who knows how to play hockey.

Try these! Primero, decide si la oración es subjuntivo o indicativo. Después, escribe en español.

1. We are looking for a student who understands math. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We are looking for the student who understands science. S or I?

en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Is there a hotel that has a pool? S or I?

en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you know a teacher who lives in Newcastle? S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you looking for the hotel that has a pool? S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I don’t know anyone who gets 100 (sacar cien) in chemistry. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We need to talk to the student who gets 100 in chemistry. S or I? en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these! Decide whether they are S or I. then, fill in the correct verb form.

1. Necesito una persona que  (puede/**pueda**) cantar bien. (need a person = uncertain = subjunctive)
2. Buscamos a alguien que (tiene/tenga) paciencia.
3. ¿Hay restaurantes aquí que  (sirven/sirvan) comida japonesa?
4. Tengo una amiga que  (saca/saque) fotografías muy bonitas.
5. Hay una carnicería que  (está/esté) cerca de aquí.
6. No vemos ningún apartamento que nos (interesa/interese).
7. Conozco a un estudiante que  (come/coma) hamburguesas todos los días.
8. ¿Hay alguien que  (dice/diga) la verdad?
9. Buscamos un hotel que  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tener) piscina.
10. ¿Sabe usted dónde \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    (quedar) el Correo Central?
11. ¿Hay algún buzón por aquí donde yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (poder) echar una carta?
12. Ana quiere ir a la carnicería que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (estar) en la avenida Lecuna.
13. Encontramos un restaurante que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (servir) comida típica venezolana.
14. ¿Conoces a alguien que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (saber) mandar un *fax* por computadora?
15. Necesitas al empleado que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (entender) este nuevo programa de computación.
16. No hay nada en este mundo que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (ser) gratis.

**B.Combina las ideas para hacer una oración creativa.**

Ex: Mi hermana necesita ***un vestido que sea verde y blanco para la fiesta.***

1. Mi abuelo necesita \_\_\_

1. Un collar que no cueste mucho
2. Una bicicleta que sea nueva
3. Una esposa que venga de Colombia
4. Vecinos que limpien su patio
5. Un doctor que entienda sus problemas
6. Un gato que no tenga dientes grandes
7. Un suéter que combine con sus pantalones

2. Mi papá quiere\_\_\_

3. Mi hermana busca\_\_\_

4. Mi hermano no tiene \_\_\_

5. Yo espero encontrar\_\_\_

6. Mi mejor amigo(a) espera recibir \_\_\_

 **C. Termina la oración con sus propias ideas ☺**

7. Necesito un coche que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. En la playa, quiero encontrar a unos amigos que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. En la universidad, busco \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Los recién casados buscan una casa que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. La niña de cinco años quiere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ que\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Refresher?? You may not remember /have learned ningún and algún and those positive/negative phrases. I have added them for you here:

| **Affirmatives**  | **Negatives**  |
| --- | --- |
| sí (yes)  | no (no)  |
| alguien (somebody)  | nadie (nobody)  |
| algo (something)  | nada (nothing)  |
| también (also)  | tampoco (neither)  |
| o … o (either … or)  | ni … ni (neither … nor)  |
| siempre (always)  | nunca, jamás (never)  |
| alguno (algún, alguna,  | ninguno (ningún, ninguna,  |
| algunos, algunas) (some)  | ningunos, ningunas) (none, not any)  |

**Affirmative and Negative Expressions**

Remember that Spanish uses a double negative: When a negative word follows the VERB, use “no” before the verb.

* No estoy haciendo nada ahora = I’m not doing anything now. (I’m not doing nothing)
* No conozco a nadie aquí = I don’t know anyone here! ( I don’t know no one)
* No tengo ningún problema. = I don’t have any problem.

Buuuuut when you use a negative word before the verb, you don’t need the “no.”

* Nunca trabajo los domingos = I never work on Sundays.

Affirmative and negative adjectives agree with the nouns that they modify (adjectives agree) =

algun**as** empres**as**, ningun**a** chic**a**  = Some businesses, no (not any) girl

Alguno and ninguno change to algún and ningún when followed by a masculine singular noun:

 Estoy buscando algún trabajo, pero no encuentro ninguno. = I’m looking for some kind of job, but I’m not finding one.

No hay **ningún** libro que me guste = There is no book that I like.

Algo means something and nada means nothing. When a sentence is negative, nada must be used rather than algo—even when the English sentence would use “something.” In Spanish, you say something more like, “ You don’t do nothing.” Nada can also be used as an adverb to mean “not at all”:

No trabajas nada = You don’t work at all.

No me importa nada = I don’t care at all.

Escribe en español:

| **Affirmatives**  | **Negatives**  |
| --- | --- |
| sí (yes)  | no (no)  |
| alguien (somebody)  | nadie (nobody)  |
| algo (something)  | nada (nothing)  |
| también (also)  | tampoco (neither)  |
| o … o (either … or)  | ni … ni (neither … nor)  |
| siempre (always)  | nunca, jamás (never)  |
| alguno (algún, alguna,  | ninguno (ningún, ninguna,  |
| algunos, algunas) (some)  | ningunos, ningunas) (none, not any)  |

1. There is no one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there someone? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Neither he nor she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Me, neither (not I, either) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. There is something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. He never, ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. There aren’t any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Answer the questions by giving the new negative expression. If it helps you, see if there is a positive word that you are making negative in your answer.**

1. ¿Tienes **una** pluma? No, no tengo **ninguna** pluma.
2. ¿Juegas deportes? = No, no juego **ningún** deporte. (Do you play sports? No, I don’t play ANY[not any] sport)
3. ¿Conoces algunas chicas? = No, no conozco a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chicas.
4. ¿Estás comiendo algo? = No, no estoy comiendo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Cuándo vas a la biblioteca? = No voy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Yo no terminé la tarea. ¿Y tú? = No la terminé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. ¿Vas al baile con alguien? = No, no voy con \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. ¿Hiciste algo para tu cumpleaños? = No, no hice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. ¿Le prestaste dinero a tu hermano? = No, no le presté \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. No fui a esa fiesta. ¿Y María? = María no fue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. ¿Saliste anoche con tus hermanos? = No, no salí con \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. ¿Cuándo visitas a tus primos? = No los visito\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. No me interesa la clase de historia. ¿Y tú? No me interesa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Past participles: making verbs into adjectives!**

In English, we make verbs into adjectives in various ways.

Write = (The book is) written. Buy = (The car is) bought. Open = (The door is) open(ed).

What does “La carnicería está abierta” mean? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What verb must “abierta” come from? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How about, La oficina está cerrada? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verb of cerrada? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What do you notice about the word cerrad**a**? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -AR verbs:  | -ER/IR verbs: |
| drop the AR, add **-ado.**  | drop the –ER/-IR, add **-ido.** |

The regular verbs follow these rules:

estudiar = está \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (is) studied.

vivir = está \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (is) lived.

Comer = está \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (is) eaten.



Spelling changes!

**Irregulars!**

Ir

**Match in gender and number!**

¡Practiquemos! In the second blank, write the participle/adjective form in english.

1. Las calles están \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (viajar) con frecuencia. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Hoy mi peluquería favorita está \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cerrar). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Por eso, voy a otro salón de belleza que está \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (abrir) todos los días. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Queda en la Plaza Bolívar, una plaza muy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (conocer). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Todos los productos y servicios de esta tienda están \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (describir) en un catálogo. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. El nombre del salón está \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (escribir) en el letrero y en la acera (*sidewalk*). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Cuando esta diligencia esté \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   (hacer), necesito pasar por el banco. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Contesta las preguntas según el modelo.

1. ¿Compraste las entradas para la fiesta? *Sí, las entradas están compradas. (Yes, the tickets are bought)*
2. ¿Terminaste las tareas? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. ¿Confirmaste las reservaciones? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Firmaste el pasaporte? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Lavaste la ropa? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. ¿Resolviste el problema? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. ¿Pagaste las cuentas? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. ¿Hiciste las diligencias? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. ¿Hiciste las maletas? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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



Nosotros Commands ☺

Nosotros commands express the idea of “let’s” do something. The speaker is included. To form these, you take the **yo form** and add the opposite “nosotros” ending. (This is the nosotros form of the present subjunctive also!). This goes for irregular “yo” forms as well.

Comer🡪 como 🡪 comamos 🡪 Comamos aquí. = Let’s eat here.

Compremos leche. = Let’s buy milk.

Poner 🡪 pongo 🡪 Pongamos la mesa. Let’s set the table.

**NOTE: -AR and -ER verbs do not stem-change in the nosotros, so you do not change them in the nosotros commands. Pensar is e – ie but becomes 🡪 pensemos**

**volver is o- ue but becomes 🡪 volvamos**

**-IR verbs DO stem-change in the nosotros: either to –u or -i : servir = sirvamos.**

 **pedir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Dormir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Ex: Contemos el dinero = Let’s count the money. (Notice that, although “contar” is a stem-changer, it does not change in the nosotros command form.)

**To make a nosotros command negative, just add a “no” before it!**

 No comamos aquí = Let’s not eat here.

Hacer 🡪 hago 🡪 hagamos 🡪 No hagamos la tarea = Let’s not do the homework.

**Verbs that end in –car, -gar, -zar are going to stem-change:**

Tocar 🡪 toquemos, Pagar 🡪 paguemos, Almorzar 🡪 almorcemos

5 irregulars: (SIDES)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ser  | Seamos |
| Ir | Vamos (negative is vayamos) |
| Dar | Demos |
| Estar | Estemos |
| Saber | Sepamos |

\*You can also get the meaning “let’s” do something by using “Vamos a” but this can also mean “we are going to talk.” So to be clear, it’s best to use the nosotros command forms.

Try these!

1. Let’s do a project. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2.Let’s not go to the store. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**IRREGULARS:**

 **S Ir (vamos, no vayamos) D E S**

 Escribe en español:

1. Let’s go! / Let’s not go! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Let’s not work! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Let’s buy! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Let’s eat! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Let’s not sign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Let’s cross! (the street) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Let’s get in line! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Let’s not send \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ATTACHING PRONOUNS!**

For positive commands with pronouns:

* form the command as usual,
* then attach the person pronoun (IOP),
* then the item pronoun (DOP) if there is one. (people first!)
* If there’s a DOP and a **le or les, make the le or les a SE.**
* The accent either goes on the A or the E of the –amos or –emos ending in order to keep the pronunciation correct.
* If there is a **nos** or a **se** attached, then the **S is dropped from the –emos or –amos.**
* Relajarse= reflexive. “let’s relax,” you drop the “S” on the end of relajemos, and then add the Nos. So you are left with “ Relajémonos” = let’s relax.
* Let’s brush! = cepillarse = cepillemos + nos = cepillémonos.

Let’s write it! (the book) Escribámoslo. Let’s give them it! (the bracelet) Démo**sela**.

For negative commands with pronouns:

* first say no,
* then the IOP (person)
* then the DOP (item),
* then the command.
* If there’s a DOP and a le or les, make the le or les a SE.

Javier, no se lo ofrezcamos = let’s not offer them it.

Reflexives are the same, too:

 Let’s not put them on (the sweaters). =No nos los pongamos

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!

Remember, not all nosotros commands are reflexive!

Once you have made the command positive, make it negative on the next line.

If there are 2 pronouns, you should replace both!

 Positive + negative -

1. Pagar (la cuenta ) \_\_\_\_*paguémosla , no la paguemos*
2. Preparar (la comida) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Vender (las frutas) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ofrecer (el postre) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Cruzar (la calle) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Practicar (los deportes) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Cepillarse (los dientes) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Lavar (la ropa, a ellos) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Pedir (el café) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Servir (el pollo, a ella) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Hacer (la tarea , a ellos) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Ser amables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Encontrar (las entradas) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Irse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(from English to Spanish…..complete if you like a challenge)

1. Let’s play it! (el partido) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Let’s play them! (the instruments) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Let’s work! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Let’s help! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Let’s follow them (the instructions) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Let’s get up! = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Let’s fall asleep! = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Let’s brush our teeth! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Let’s brush them (the teeth) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Let’s order it! (the chicken) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Let’s study it (Spanish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Let’s mail it to her! (la carta) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Let’s go out! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Let’s go! (irse) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Let’s make it (a cake) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_