|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 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 Capítulo 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 |  |
| Stock market | mercado de valores /  mercado bursátil |

1. **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, mandar | to send; to mail |  |
| la estampilla, el sello | stamp |  |
| el paquete | package |  |
| el sobre | envelope |  |

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

1. **Las direcciones / cómo llegar**

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~**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 lot of storage. = Busco un celular que tenga mucho almacenamiento.
   2. I’m using a phone that has a lot of storage = Uso un celular que tiene mucho almacenamiento.
   3. I need the phone that has a lot of storage. Yo necesito el celular que tiene mucho almacenamiento.

Compare sentence A to sentence B.

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

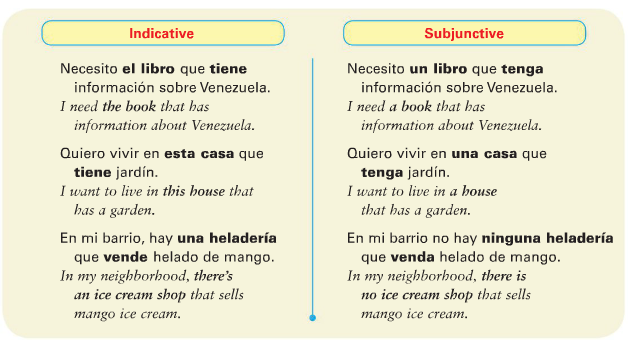
Consider the form of “has/tener”

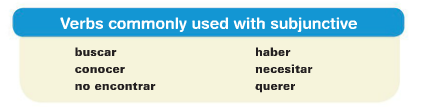
Compare sentence A to sentence C.

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

Consider the form of “has/ tener”

1. What is important about the role of “the/el/la” vs “a /un/una” in these sentences? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What rule could you make about the indicative vs the subjunctive use of tener? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The subjunctive I used in an adjective clause that referse 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 a 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. ​​
2. 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.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I know a family that has 2 pools. Conozco a una familia que **tiene** dos albercas.
4. Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You know some students who speak Portuguese. Conoces a unos estudiantes que **hablan** portugués.
6. Change the above statement to a subjunctive situation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. 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.
8. 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? S en español:

\_\_*Buscamos un estudiante que entienda las matemáticas\_\_\_\_\_\_*

1. We are looking for the student who understands science. S or I? I en español: \_\_\_\_*Buscamos al (a+el = al) estudiante que entiende las ciencias.*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there a hotel that has a pool? S or I? en español: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_¿Hay un hotel que tenga piscina?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
3. Do you know a teacher who lives in Newcastle? S or I? S en español: *\_\_\_\_\_¿Conoces un maestro que viva en Newcastle?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
4. Are you looking for the hotel that has a pool? S or I? I en español: *\_\_\_\_\_¿Buscas el hotel que tiene piscina?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
5. I don’t know anyone who gets 100 (sacar cien) in chemistry. S or I? S en español: \_\_\_\_*No conozco a nadie que saque 100 en química*\_\_\_\_\_
6. We need to talk to the student who gets 100 in chemistry. S or I? I en español: \_\_\_\_\_\_*Necesitamos hablar al estudiante que saca cien en química. \_\_\_\_\_\_*

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. *Looking for someone = uncertain*
3. ¿Hay restaurantes aquí que  (sirven/sirvan) comida japonesa? *Are there? uncertain*
4. Tengo una amiga que  (saca/saque) fotografías muy bonitas. *I have one= existent.*
5. Hay una carnicería que  (está/esté) cerca de aquí.  *There is one = existent*
6. No vemos ningún apartamento que nos (interesa/interese). *We don’t see one = nonexistent*
7. Conozco a un estudiante que  (come/coma) hamburguesas todos los días. *I know one = existent*
8. ¿Hay alguien que  (dice/diga) la verdad? *Is there? Uncertain*
9. Buscamos un hotel que  tenga  (tener) piscina. *We are looking for a = uncertain*
10. ¿Sabe usted dónde \_\_queda\_    (quedar) el Correo Central? *Not subjunctive*
11. ¿Hay algún buzón por aquí donde yo \_\_\_\_pueda\_\_  (poder) echar una carta? *Is there? uncertain*
12. Ana quiere ir a la carnicería que \_\_\_está\_\_\_  (estar) en la avenida Lecuna. *Want to go to THE ONE = existent*
13. Encontramos un restaurante que sirve  (servir) comida típica venezolana. *We are finding/found=exists*
14. ¿Conoces a alguien que sepa\_  (saber) mandar un *fax* por computadora? *Do you know anyone? uncertain*
15. Necesitas al empleado que \_entiende\_\_\_\_\_ (entender) este nuevo programa de computación. *You need the employee=specific, exists*
16. No hay nada en este mundo que \_\_sea\_\_\_  (ser) gratis. *There is nothing= nonexistent*

**B.Termina las oraciones con los verbos en el banco.**

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

1. Un collar/tener diamantes verdaderos
2. Una bicicleta /ser nueva
3. Una esposa / venir de una buena familia
4. Vecinos nuevos / ser amables
5. Un doctor / entender sus problemas físicos
6. Boletos /permitir entrar el escenario
7. Un gato /ser su amigo

(there are many options here, just check to be sure you formed your verb correctly)

1. Mi abuelo necesita\_\_\_\_\_\_un doctor que entienda sus problemas físicos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mi papá quiere\_\_\_\_\_unos boletos que (le) permitan entrar el escenario\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

3. Mi hermana busca\_\_\_\_un collar que tenga diamantes verdaderos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

4. Mi hermano desea\_\_\_\_una esposa que venga de buena familia\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

5. Yo espero encontrar\_\_\_\_\_\_\_unos vecinos nuevos que sean amables\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_​​

6. Mi mejor amigo(a) espera recibir \_\_\_\_\_\_ una bicicleta que sea nueva \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

7. Necesito un coche que \_\_\_sea nueva /tenga cuatro puertas / que sirva / que funcione\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

9. En la universidad, busco \_\_\_la profesora\_\_\_\_\_\_\_que \_\_enseña español /

una clase que me interese\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Los recién casados buscan una casa que \_\_tenga dos o tres baños / que sea verde / que tenga tres pisos

11. La niña de cinco años quiere \_un perrito\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ que\_\_sea pequeño / un regalo que sea rosado / una hermana que sea nueva / un padre que sea simpático\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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 doin 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:

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

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

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

Write = (is) written. Buy = (is) bought. Open = (is) open(ed).

The regular verbs follow these rules:

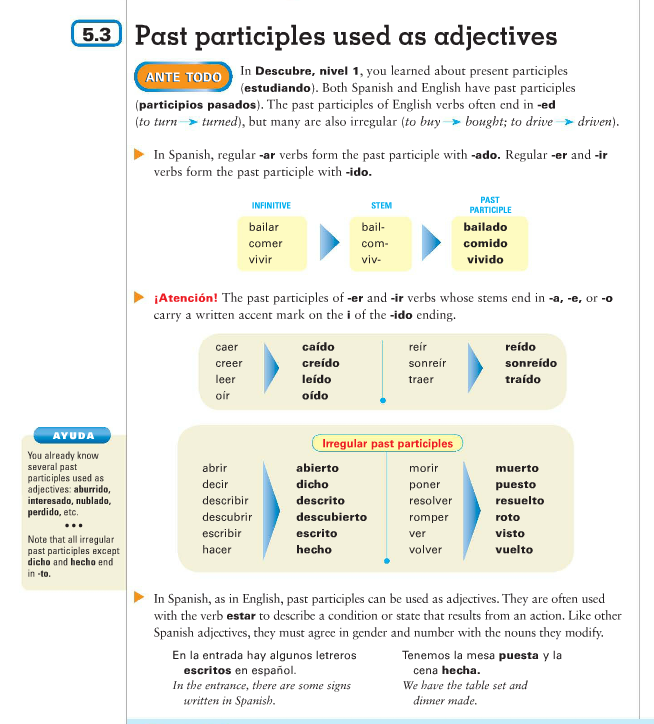
-AR verbs: drop the AR, add -ado.

-ER/IR verbs: drop the –ER/-IR, add -ido.

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 = \_\_\_pidamos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

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 ending-change:**

Tocar 🡪 toquemos, Pagar 🡪 paguemos, Almorzar 🡪 almorcemos

5 irregulars: (SIDES)

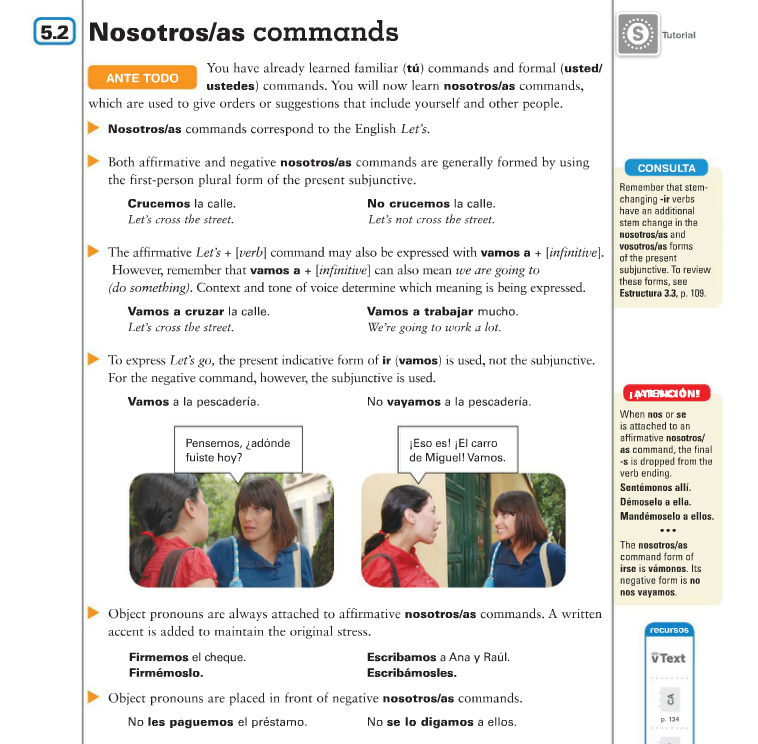
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ser | Seamos |
| Ir | Vamos (negative is vayamos) |
| Dar | Demos |
| Estar | Estemos |
| Saber | Sepamos |

\*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. \_\_Hagamos un proyecto\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Let’s not go to the store. \_\_\_No vayamos a la tienda\_\_\_\_

Irse = go away / leave vamonos



IRREGULARS: Seamos Ir (vamos, no vayamos) Demos Estemos Sepamos

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!

1. Pagar (la cuenta ) \_\_\_\_*paguémosla , no la paguemos*
2. Preparar (la comida) \_\_\_\_Preparémosla\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_No la preparemos\_\_\_\_\_
3. Vender (las frutas) \_\_\_vendámoslas\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_no las vendamos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ofrecer (el postre) ofrezcámoslo / no lo ofrezcamos
5. Cruzar (la calle) crucémosla / no lo crucemos
6. Practicar (los deportes) practiquémoslos / no los practiquemos
7. Cepillarse (los dientes) cepillémonoslos /no nos los cepillemos
8. Lavar (la ropa, a ellos) Lavémosela / no se la lavemos
9. Pedir (el café) Pidámoslo No lo pidamos
10. Servir (el pollo, a ella) \_\_\_\_Sirvámoselo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_No se lo sirvamos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Hacer (la tarea , a ellos) Hagámosela / No se la hagamos
12. Ser amables Seamos amables / No seamos amables
13. Encontrar (las entradas) Encontrémoslas / no las encontremos
14. Irse Vámonos / no nos vayamos
15. Let’s play it! (el partido) Juguémoslo / no lo juguemos
16. Let’s play them! (the instruments) Toquémoslos / no los toquemos
17. Let’s work! Trabajémos / no trabajemos
18. Let’s help! Ayudémos / no ayudemos
19. Let’s follow them (the instructions) Sigámoslas / no las sigamos
20. Let’s get up! = Levantémonos / no nos levantemos
21. Let’s fall asleep! = durmámonos / no nos durmamos
22. Let’s brush our teeth! Cepillémonos los dientes / no nos cepillemos los dientes
23. Let’s brush them (the teeth) Cepillémonoslos / no nos los cepillemos
24. Let’s order it! (the chicken) Pidámoslo/ no lo pidamos
25. Let’s study it (Spanish) Estudiémoslo / no lo estudiemos
26. Let’s go out! Salgamos / no salgamos
27. Let’s go! (irse) \_\_\_¡Vámonos! / no nos vayamos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
28. Let’s make it (a cake) Hagámoslo / no lo hagamos