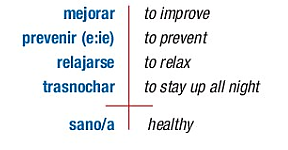
Me llamo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Español 3 Lección 4: La salud y el bienestar**

Vocabulario nuevo

1. **Los síntomas y las enfermedades** **B. la salud y el bienestar**

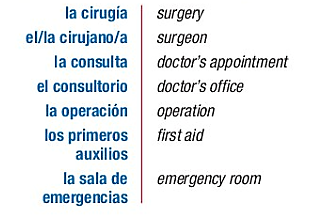




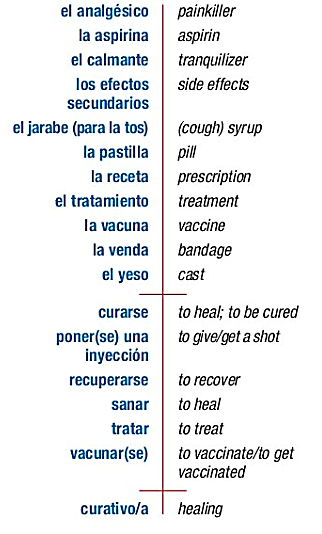
**Alimentar** | *to feed, nourish*

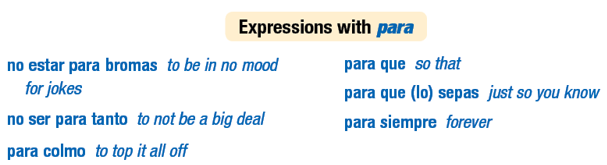
**Desvelarse** | *to stay up late*

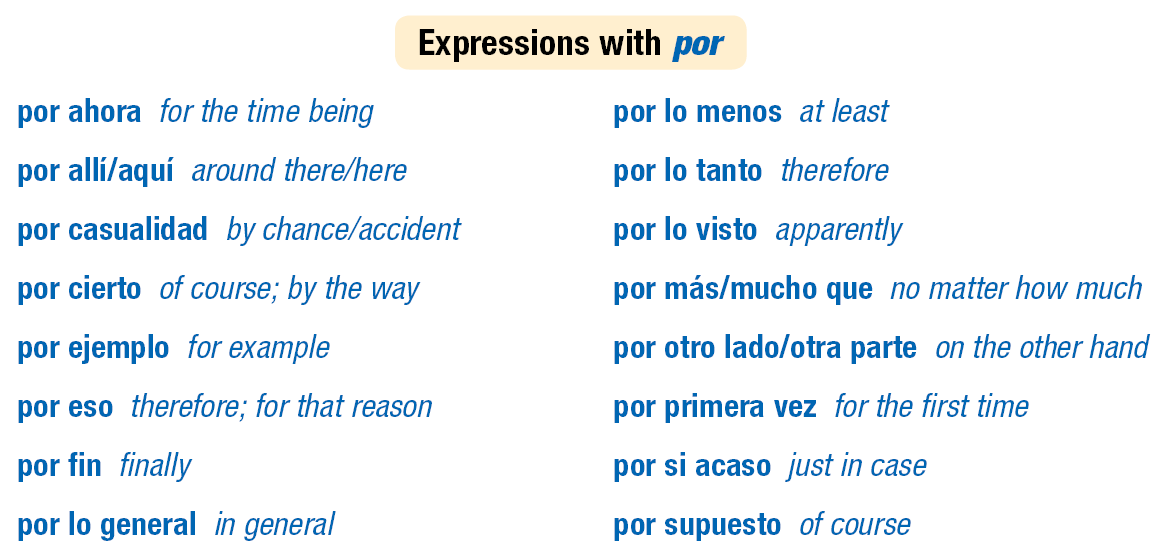
**C.Los médicos y el hospital**



**La** **conmoción** **cerebral** | concussion

**D. Las medicinas y los tratamientos**





**Práctica con el vocabulario:**

1. Completa Escribe la palabra que corresponde a cada definición.

Banco: recuperarse cirujano engordar trasnochar agotada yeso jarabe analgésico

1. sinónimo de ponerse bien: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. persona que opera en un hospital: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. lo contrario de adelgazar: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. muy cansada: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. se pone en un hueso roto: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. pastilla para el dolor fuerte: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. quedarse despierto hasta muy tarde en la noche: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. medicina liquida: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Escribe los términos en la categoría apropiada:**

**BANCO:**

desmayarse el calmante el cáncer el jarabe el resfriado estar a dieta

la aspirina la gripe permanecer en cama toser tener fiebre

tomar pastillas relajarse

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Medicamentos | Tratamientos | Enfermedades | Sintomas |
|  |  |  |  |

**C. La intrusa. Elige la expresión o la palabra que no pertenece al grupo. Choose the word that does not belong.**

1. curarse ponerse bien recuperarse empeorar

2. inflamado mareado resfriado sano

3. la gripe la vacuna el virus la enfermedad

4. la autoestima el bienestar la salud la cirugía

5. el resfriado el tratamiento la gripe la tos

6. el yeso la aspirina el jarabe el calmante

7. contagiarse enfermarse empeorar curativo

8. estar a dieta toser adelgazar engordar

2

**D.¿Quién lo dice?** Lee los comentarios que una paciente escucho mientras estaba en el hospital.

Luego indica quien dijo cada uno. Determine who would most likely say the following comments.

a. un niño que acaba de desmayarse b. una enfermera c. una niña que tose mucho

d. un paciente con una pierna rota e. una mujer con fiebre f. un chico con dolor de cabeza

3

1. ¿Cuándo me va a quitar el yeso, doctora? \_\_\_\_ 2. Con este jarabe para la tos, me voy a poner bien. \_\_\_\_\_\_

3. ¡Este dolor no se me va ni con aspirinas! \_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. ¡La temperatura está muy alta! \_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mama, ¿donde estoy? ¿Que paso? \_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Le voy a poner una vacuna. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**E.¿Subjuntivo o indicativo**? The subjunctive is used when the main clause expresses doubt, uncertainty, or denial about the following/dependent clause. The indicative is used when the main clause expresses certainty or NO doubt about the following/dependent clause. For the following examples, rewrite into the opposite mood. If the statement implies doubt, create certainty. If the statement implies certainty, create doubt using the subjunctive. See the example.

1. **Dudo que** la comida rápida *sea* buena para la salud.  
   ***No dudo que*** *la comida rápida* ***es*** *buena para la salud.*
2. Están seguros de que Pedro puede dejar de fumar. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Es evidente que estás agotado. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. No creo que las medicinas naturales sean curativas. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Es verdad que la cirujana no quiere operarte. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. No es seguro que este médico conozca el mejor tratamiento. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**F.Enfermo del corazón** . Completa la conversación de Gustavo con su médico con la forma adecuada del subjuntivo.

**MÉDICO** Buenas tardes. ¿Cómo está usted?

**GUSTAVO** Buenas tardes, doctor. Es urgente que me (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ayudar). Es posible

que (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (estar) muy enfermo.

**MÉDICO** No creo que (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ser) tan grave. ¿Qué le sucede?

**GUSTAVO** No puedo dormir. No puedo comer. No puedo estudiar. No puedo trabajar.

**MÉDICO** Es necesario que me (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dar) mas información. ¿Tiene fiebre,

dolores físicos, tos? ¿Está usted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resfriado? ¿Se ha desmayado?

**GUSTAVO** No, nada de eso, pero no quiero que mis amigos me (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invitar) a

salir; no me gusta que mi padre me (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decir) lo que tengo que

hacer; me molesta que mis profesores me (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pedir) tareas.

Solo quiero que Pilar (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (venir) a verme, que me

(9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hablar), que me (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mirar), que me...

**MÉDICO** ¡Interesante! ¿Y Pilar le habla, lo mira y quiere pasar tiempo con usted?

**GUSTAVO** No, ese es el problema.

**MÉDICO** Bueno, entonces le sugiero que (11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quedarse) tranquilo. Y le

aconsejo que le (12) (explicar) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Pilar lo que usted siente. También

le recomiendo que pida una cita con un psicólogo de la clínica.



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

To tell someone to do or not to do something in a stronger way, we use commands. You can use familiar/ tú commands for when you are addressing someone equal to you.

**Positive “tú” / informal commands**

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

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

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

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

1. Eat!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Work! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Help!\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Dance! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Open! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Wait! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Share! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

The command forms of 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 irregulars must be memorized.

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

Irregulars:



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

1. Come to my house! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Set the table! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Make dinner! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Go to the party! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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.**

Sounds just like…… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***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?

They spell the acronym SIDES….

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **Negative tú command** |
|  | Seas |
|  | Vayas |
|  | Des |
|  | Estés |
|  | Sepas |

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

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

**Rule for negative tú?**

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

**irregulars?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Práctica: Pobre Pablito is sick! Tell him what to do to get better!**

1. relajarse mucho *Relájate mucho.*

2. tomarse / temperatura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. acostarse y no ser impaciente \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. prepararse / sopa de pollo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. beber / te con miel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. descansar y no ir a práctica de fútbol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. no hablar / mucho \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. tomar / las pastillas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. consumir / líquidos en abundancia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Ir al doctor mañana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Remedios caseros Hay personas que creen que las enfermedades pueden curarse sin ir al médico.

Lee estos textos sobre creencias populares y escribe una lista de consejos usando mandatos informales

con los verbos subrayados.

**A.** “Los resfriados pueden curarse por **respirar** el vapor de agua con sal. Los resfriados también

pueden curarse por **tomar** té con limón y miel. Cuando estamos resfriados, debemos **abrigarnos**

bien.”

Command 1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Command 2: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Command 3: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B.** “Cuando hay una herida, primero se **lava** con agua y jabón. Debe **ponerse** una venda tapando

bien la herida. **No** hay que **tocarse** la herida porque se puede infectar.”

Command 1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Command 2: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Command 3: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.** “La falta de sueño se debe a una preocupación. Por eso hay que **olvidarse** de las angustias. Una

taza de leche caliente es un buen remedio. **Eliminar** el café por completo es una buena idea.”

Command 1: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Command 2: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Command 3: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Commands with PRONOUNS**

For positive commands with pronouns

1. form the command as usual,
2. \*then add the person pronoun (IOP\*, reflexives possibly\*\*)
3. then the item pronoun (DOP) if there is one. (lo la los las)
4. \*If you have a le or les with a DOP (lo la los las), **change the le or les to SE**.
5. \*\*If you have a reflexive verb, the reflexive pronoun counts as a person pronoun (ME SE TE NOS SE) so it goes first.
6. If you are **attaching 1 pronoun, the accent goes on the 3rd to last.**
7. Attaching **2 pronouns, the accent goes on the 4th to last.**
8. If attaching a le or les with a DOP, you must change these to “se.”

It’s all about making the **COMMAND SOUND** just like it did before you got all crazy and added things to it.

If a command only has ONE syllable (haz, pon) then an accent is only needed when 2 pronouns are attached. Hazla = Do it. 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.**

**Commands: With respect! ☺**

It is very important to be polite when traveling to other countries. When addressing people, you may need to suggest that they do something, but it needs to sound polite. There is an easy way to do this in Spanish: you **use a formal command.**

**The Usted/ formal command** is formed by taking the YO form of the verb in the PRESENT, dropping the O and adding the opposite ending in the present-tense, third person singular (él/ella/usted ending):

* For –AR verbs, drop the O and add E. Ex: Hablar 🡪 Hablo 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* For –ER / -IR verbs, drop the O and add A. Ex: Comer 🡪 Como 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ejemplo: Señor Chavez, por favor **entre** el museo. Mr. Chavez, please enter the museum.

Ejemplo: No **coma** el pastel. Do not eat the cake.

**To make these negative, just add “no” before the command. Don’t watch tv =** *No vea la television.*

**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. *Pasen ustedes.*

Look, everyone! ¡ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, todos!

Do the work! ¡ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el trabajo!

Remember those irregular yo forms!

Bring the cake! (traer) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Come to the party! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Usted Command** | **Ustedes Command** |
| **Estudiar** |  |  |
| **Abrir** |  |  |
| **Aprender** |  |  |
| **Tener** | **Tenga** |  |
| **Hacer** |  |  |
| **Poner** |  |  |
| **Decir** |  |  |
| **Salir** |  |  |
| **Venir** |  |  |

**Obviamente hay irregulares**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Usted Command** | **Ustedes Command** |
| **Ser** | **Sea** |  |
| **Ir** | **Vaya** |  |
| **Dar** | **Dé** |  |
| **Estar** | **Esté** |  |
| **Saber** | **Sepa** |  |

**CAR, GAR, ZAR will apply here too, just NO ACCENTS:**

Jugar becomes JUEGO. Drop O, add E, can’t have Jueg + e because that makes a “hey” sound.

**Keep the GUE = Juegue.**

(usted)Look for the dog = **Busque** el perro.

**The only difference between the positive and negative formal commands is the Word NO.**

(ustedes) 1. Start the homework: **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**la tarea.

(ustedes) 2. Don’t play with those kids: No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_con esos niños.

(ustedes) 3. Don’t take the picture! ¡No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la foto!

Escribe el mandato informal o formal con el pronombre. Only replace the noun if it should become a pronoun and it makes sense to do so. For example, you can say, Start the treatment, start it. But you would not say, “Go to the appointment, go it.”

**+ -**

1. Ustedes / cazar /los animales *cácenlos, no los cacen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
2. ustedes / empezar / el tratamiento \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tú / sacar / el analgésico \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tú / escribir / la receta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Usted / dar /la vacuna \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Ustedes / usar / el calmante \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Usted / jugar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Tú / pagar /la cuenta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Ustedes/ probar /el jarabe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Usted / ir a la consulta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Ustedes / buscar / una cura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Tú / engordarse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Ustedes / adelgazar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Usted / hacer / la cirugía \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Tú /seguir / los consejos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Tú / ir / la sala de emergencias \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DOUBLE OPS: replace both the DO and the IO if there are 2. Show both positive and negative versions.

1. Señor, lavar el suelo = Lávelo, no lo laves.
2. Chicos, sacudir los muebles = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Amigo, cepillarse los dientes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Chicas, ponerse los vestidos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Hermana, lavarse las manos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Señor, enseñar la carta a mí\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Chicos, cocinar la cena a nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Amiga, lavar los platos a ellas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Chicas, sacar la basura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Señor, mover (o-ue) los muebles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Amigo, moverse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Estudiantes, levantarse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Chicas, terminar los exámenes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

¿Qué recomiendas a estas personas? Completa los consejos que el doctor Arriola le da a su asistente

usando mandatos formales. Give recommendations in ustedes commands based on the problems.

1. A los fumadores puedes decirles: “ No fumen, es malo para los pulmones ”.

2. A los pacientes con dolor de cabeza puedes decirles: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

3. A los pacientes con problemas de peso puedes decirles: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

4. A los deprimidos puedes decirles: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

5. A los que tienen demasiado estrés puedes decirles: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

6. A los niños impacientes puedes decirles: “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

The construction **que** + [*subjunctive*] in the third-person form to express indirect commands that correspond to the English *let someone do something*. To emphasize the subject of the indirect command, the subject usually follows the verb.

For example, if you wanted to say, “I don’t want to make dinner. Let ***him*** make it,” you could say,

“Que la haga él.” Almost like: “(I want) ***HIM*** to do it.” The “I want” is implied here.

If you used the tú form, it’s almost like saying, “Do it yourself.”

* + 1. “Prepara la cena.” *No quiero. Que la prepare mi abuela. (let HER prepare it).*
    2. “Haz una cita con el doctor.” *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
    3. “Tráeme un sándwich.” *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
    4. “Termina mi tarea.” *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
    5. “Pásame el control remoto.” *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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 command.**

**Pensar is e – ie but becomes 🡪 pensemos**

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

**-IR verbs DO stem-change in the nosotros, but only to 1 letter: either to –u or -i : servir = sirvamos.**

**Pedir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

**Sentir = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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! Practiquemos….

1. Let’s do a project. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Let’s not go to the store. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Let’s eat! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Let’s not work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Let’s practice. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Let’s not serve. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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!

**¡Practiquemos! Re-write using the nosotros command to express the same idea:**

1.Vamos a vender el carro. (sí)  (we are going to sell the car)  
**Sí, vendámoslo.  (yes, let’s sell it)**  
  
2. Vamos a cruzar la calle. (no) **No, no la crucemos.**

1. Vamos a levantarnos a las seis. (sí) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Vamos a enviar los paquetes. (no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Vamos a depositar el cheque. (sí) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Vamos al supermercado. (no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Vamos a mandar esta postal a nuestros amigos. (no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Vamos a limpiar la habitación. (sí) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Vamos a mirar la televisión. (no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Vamos a bailar. (sí) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Vamos a pintar la sala. (no) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Vamos a comprar estampillas. (sí) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

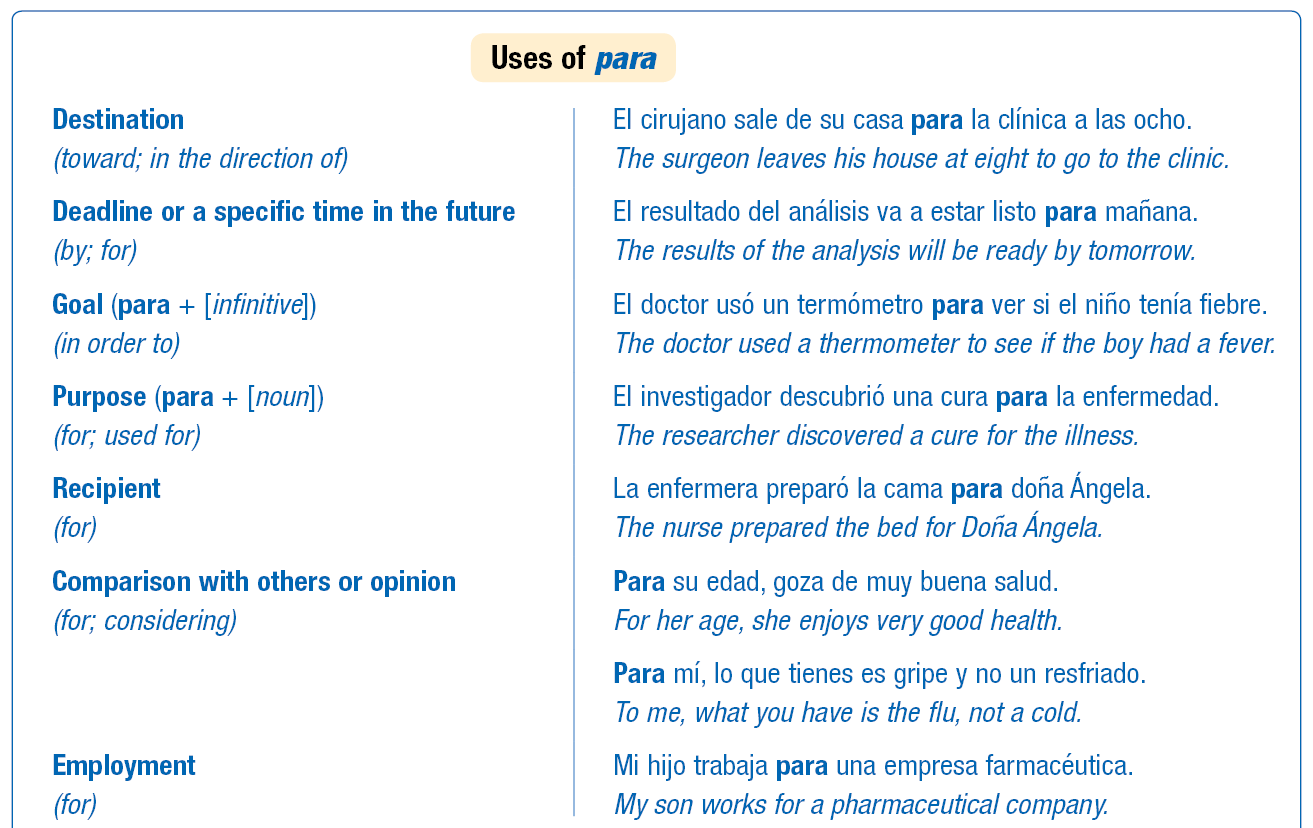
If there are 2 pronouns, you should replace both!

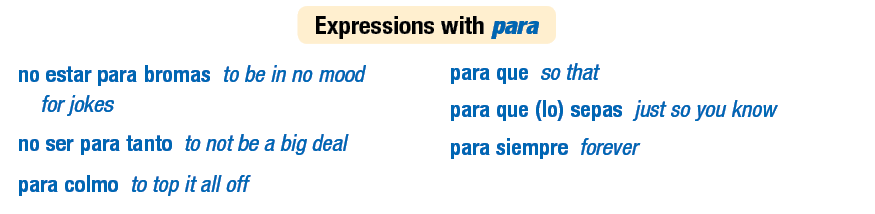
1. Pagar (la cuenta ) \_\_\_\_*paguémosla , no la paguemos*
2. Preparar (la comida) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Vender (las frutas) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Let’s play it! (el partido) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Let’s play them! (the instruments) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

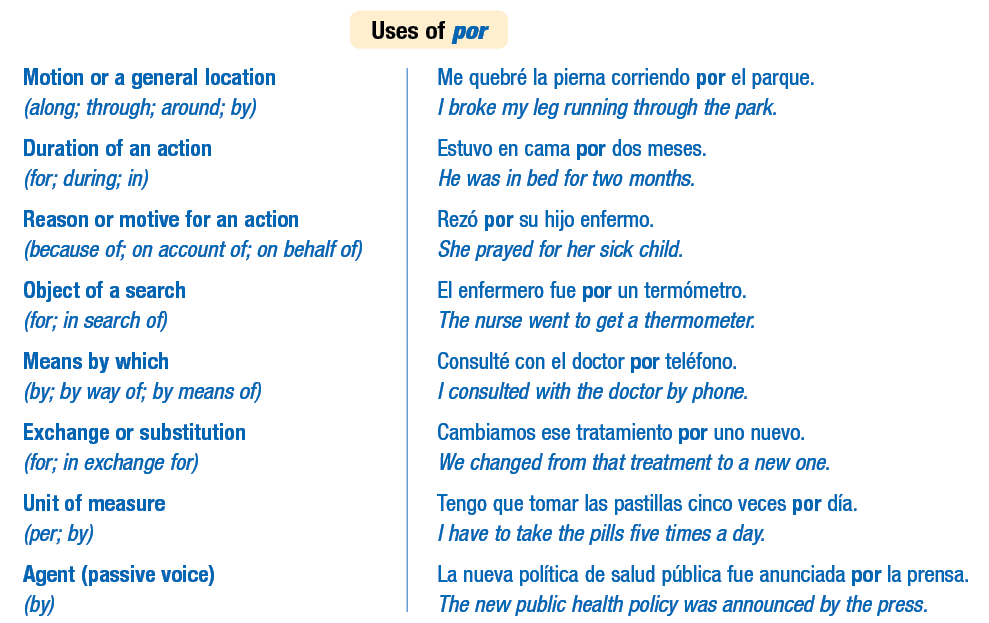
Combinación: Give commands to the following people.

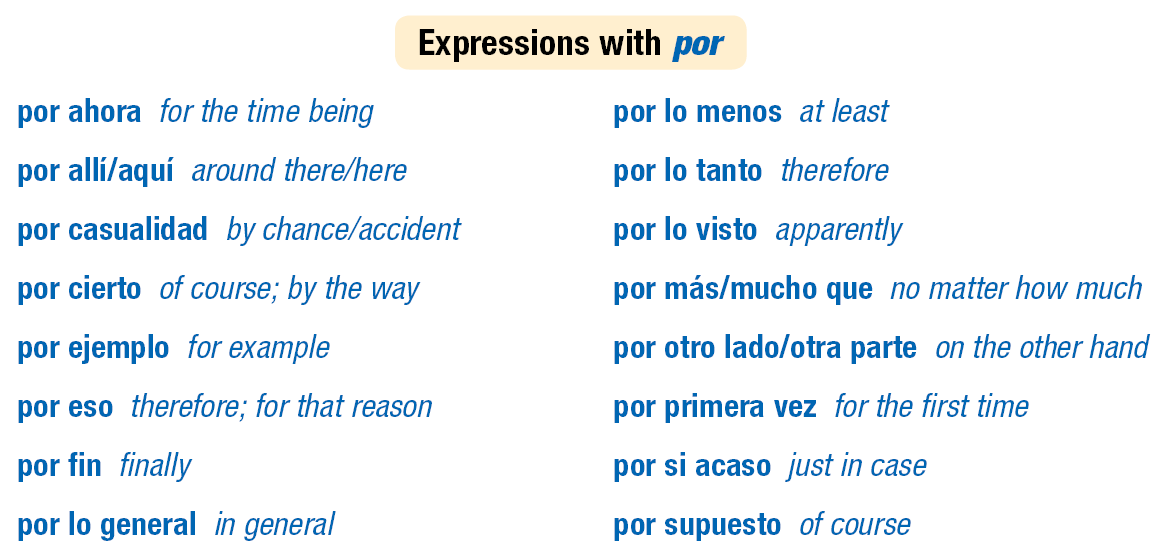
1. Tú; / decir / la verdad. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Usted / hacer / ejercicio / regularmente \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ustedes / ir / la consulta del especialista / periódicamente \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Nosotros / tomar / curso / primeros auxilios \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Por favor / usted / dar / yo / una aspirina / dolor de cabeza \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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









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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A.Decide si la frase necesita POR o PARA.**

1. My parents should be arriving sometime in July. \_\_\_
2. Is the homework due tomorrow? \_\_\_
3. I took you for my friend! \_\_\_
4. My keys have to be around here somewhere! \_\_\_
5. The thief came in through the window. \_\_\_
6. We went to Florida by way of Georgia. \_\_\_
7. Are the students arriving by plane? \_\_\_
8. Hurry! The train is about to leave! \_\_\_
9. For a celebrity, he’s pretty hideous. \_\_\_
10. My friend is studying to be a lawyer. \_\_\_
11. She took me for a lazy person. \_\_\_\_
12. The ruler is for math class. \_\_\_\_
13. Are the cookies for her? \_\_\_\_
14. They had to go through the mountains first. \_\_\_\_
15. He worked there for ten years. \_\_\_\_\_
16. They charge per hour. \_\_\_\_
17. The meat is sold by weight. \_\_\_\_

**B.Escribe POR o PARA en el espacio.**

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

**C.Por vs Para:**

1.  dar un paseo  las montañas, necesitas botas.
2. Muchas personas viajan al Amazonas  barco.
3. El autobús es un medio de transporte  muchas personas.
4.  lo general, la gente de las zonas rurales de Colombia viaja en *chivas*.
5. Viaja de noche si quieres llegar a Buenos Aires  la mañana.
6. Tienes que pasar  la aduana si viajas a otro país.

**D.En el consultorio** Completa la conversación con **por** o **para**.

**PACIENTE** Doctor, tengo un malestar general: tengo mucha tos, tengo fiebre y (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

colmo me siento agotado.

**DOCTOR** (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lo visto, tiene usted gripe. (3) )\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ¿ cuanto tiempo

ha tenido (*have you had*) estos síntomas?

**PACIENTE** (4) lo menos (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ una semana.

**DOCTOR** Aquí tiene una receta. Estas son unas pastillas (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la fiebre. Este jarabe

es (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_la tos. Tómelo (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la mañana y (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la noche.

**PACIENTE** Gracias, doctor. Voy inmediatamente a la farmacia (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mis medicinas.

**E.Por y para.**Elige el significado correcto de cada oración. Choose which option expresses the same idea.

1. Camino por el hospital.

a. Camino por los pasillos del hospital. b. Camino en dirección al hospital.

2. Compre las medicinas por mi madre.

a. Mi madre va a tomar las medicinas. b. Compre las medicinas porque mi madre no pudo comprarlas.

3. Para mí, lo que tienes es un resfriado.

a. En mi opinión, tienes un resfriado.. b. Al igual que yo, tienes un resfriado.

4. El doctor fue por unas pastillas para el paciente.

a. El doctor fue a buscar unas pastillas para el paciente. b. El doctor le receto unas pastillas al paciente.

**F.Completar** Completa las frases para formar oraciones lógicas.

1. Hice una llamada al consultorio por \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Hice una llamada al consultorio para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Compre estas pastillas por \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Compre estas pastillas para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Toma (tu) este jarabe por \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Toma (tu) este jarabe para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. El enfermero fue por \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. El enfermero fue para \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**G.Use the bank below to complete the sentences**.

**por aquí por mucho por casualidad para que sepas**

**para colmo por primera vez por eso por si acaso**

**por allá por más que por supuesto**

1. ¡Yo manejé un coche \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ayer, ¡qué emoción!
2. ¡Estoy enferma, tuve un examen hoy, y \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, perdí mis llaves!
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ que ella se queja de su novio, nunca va a terminar la relación con él.
4. Creo que dejé mi celular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, pero no sé exactamente dónde.
5. ¿Necesitas ayuda? ¡\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ te ayudaré! ¡Es un placer!
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tienes algo en los dientes.
7. ¿Sabes qué? Trae un paraguas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Ayer, no dije la verdad a mis padres, y \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no me permiten ir a la fiesta mañana.