Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ¡Español 2 Repaso!

Subject pronouns

In English, we know that pronouns take the place of the nouns. Pronouns in Spanish do the same thing.

Here are the Spanish pronouns and what they mean in English:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular pronouns (only 1)** | **Plural pronouns (more than 1)** |
| Yo = I  Tú = you (friendly/familiar)  Él = he  Ella = she  Usted = you (formal/ respectful) | Nosotros we  Nosotras we (only feminine)  Ellos = they  Ellas = they (only feminine)  Ustedes = all of you/ you all/ you guys |

**The subjects in SPANISH**

**(singular column) (plural column)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I = yo | We (masc) = nosotros  We (fem) = nosotras  (somebody and I) |
| You = tú | X (some Spanish-speaking countries use VOSOTROS for this kind of plural you, friendly) |
| He = él  She = ella  You formal = usted | They (masc) = ellos  They (fem)= ellas  All of you = ustedes |

**1st person**

**2nd person**

**3rd person**

**Escribe en español:**

1. you \_\_\_\_\_tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. we (fem) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. all of you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. you guys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. they (masc) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. you formal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. we (masc) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now, **decide which pronoun you could use** for the following subjects.

For example: If you are talking about **“John,” you could use the pronoun “él” instead**. If you are talking about **“the girls,” you would use the pronoun “ellas”** because they are more than one, and feminine.

1. Josefina = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Marcos = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Juanita y Carlita = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Pedro = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. I = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. You = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A doctor, if you are talking to him/her = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. My friends =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be careful, think about who they are!)
9. Your cat = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. His dog = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. The puppies = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Your books = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. My friends and I = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. The students and you = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. You and your family = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Steps for conjugating:**

1. **Figure out where the subject would fit into each box.**
2. **Write the form of the verb** that corresponds to that box. Use BOTH SER and ESTAR for each.
3. He is \_\_él es/ él está\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SER

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1. They (female) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You (formal) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The girl is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. You (informal/friendly) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. All of you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ESTAR

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1. The boy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_son / \_\_están\_\_
2. Las chicas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tu amigo y tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mis abuelos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Tu familia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Nuestros padres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Nuestra clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. La chica y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**I.Grammar** Choose the correct form of *ser* to finish each of the following sentences.

a. es b. eres c. somos d. soy e. son

1. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ de Puerto Rico.
2. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_ estudiantes.
3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ una chica inteligente.
4. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ mi profesora.
5. -¿De dónde \_\_\_\_\_ tú?
6. Javier y Angela \_\_\_\_\_ conductores.
7. Ella y yo \_\_\_\_\_ amigos.
8. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ un chico.

**J. Use ESTAR to complete the following phrases.**

a. estoy b. estamos c. está d. estás e. están

55. La chica \_\_\_\_\_ en la clase.

56. Los hombres \_\_\_\_ contentos.

57. Yo \_\_\_ en la escuela.

58. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_ mal hoy.

59. Mi amigo y yo \_\_\_\_ en la casa.

60. Usted \_\_\_\_\_\_ en la biblioteca.

61. El chico y tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en el autobús.

**Gramática: Ser y Estar (Am, Is, Are)**

**B.  Use SER for more permanent states, also where an event is taking place.**

**Use SER when you are talking about “DOCTOR”**

* **D—O—C—T—O—R**
* **1. Description: Maria es alta.**
* **2. Occupation:  Yo soy estudiante.**
* **3. Characteristic: Juan es inteligente.**
* **4. Time: Son las tres de la tarde.**
* **5. Origin: Pedro es de Guatemala.**
* **6. Relationship:  Ellas son mis tías.**

**Use ESTAR** for temporary states: **P—L—A—C—E**

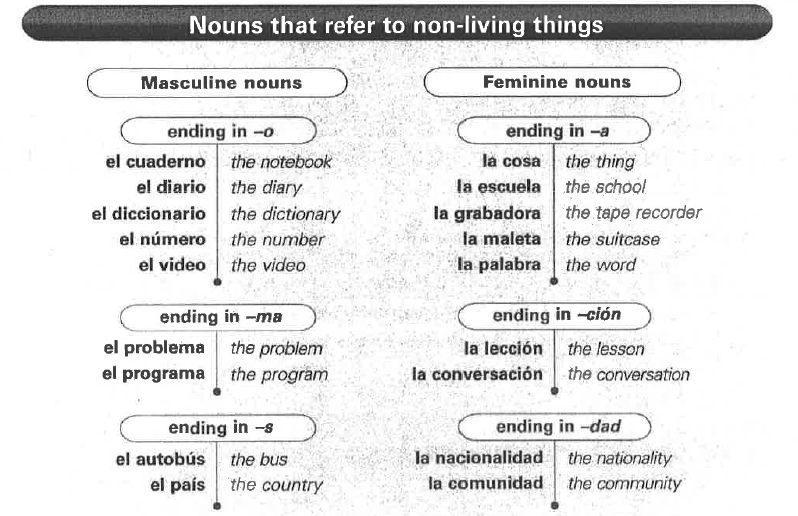
* **1. Position: Ella está sentando. (She is sitting)**
* **2. Location: Estoy en la biblioteca (I am in/at the library)**
* **3. Action: Estamos comiendo (We are eating)**
* **4. Condition: El perro está muerto, Mi camisa está sucia (The dog is dead, My shirt is dirty).**
* **5. Emotion:  Estoy contento.**

1. **Ser vs Estar**. Choose which verb form to use based on DOCTOR (ser) and PLACE (estar). You may repeat forms, and you may not use all of them.
2. soy b. eres c. es d. somos e. son

ab. estoy ac. estás ad. está ae. estamos bc. están

1. Mañana \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viernes.
2. Las chicas \_\_\_\_\_\_ altas.
3. Mi padre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enojado hoy.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nevando en las montañas!
5. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ desayunando en el café nuevo.
6. Tú no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leyendo un libro.
7. El maestro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en su clase.
8. Mis abuelos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en Perú.
9. Mi primo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cómico e inteligente.
10. Tengo un examen; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nerviosa.
11. La clase no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difícil.
12. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mi amigo.

Definite articles (el, la, los, las = the) and Indefinite articles: (Un, una, unos, unas = a or some).



**G. Grammar** Choose both the correct definite AND indefinite articles to go with each of the following words.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ manos a. el /unos b. las / unas c. la/una

37. \_\_\_\_\_ hombre a. la/una b. los / unos c. el/un

38. \_\_\_\_\_ escuela a. los/unos b. la/una c. el/uno

39. \_\_\_\_\_ cuadernos a. las/unas b. el/ un c. los/unos

40. \_\_\_\_\_ maestras a. la / una b. los/unos c. las/unas

Possessive adjectives:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| My (singular)  *My cat= mi gato*  My (plural)  *My cats= mis gatos* | Our (singular)  *Our house= nuestra casa*  Our (plural)  *Our houses = nuestras casas* |
| Your (singular)  *Your dog=tu perro*  Your (plural)  *Your dogs=tus perros* | x |
| His (singular)  *His book==su libro*  His (plural)  *His books= sus libros*  Her (singular)  *Her book= su libro*  Her (plural)  *Her books= sus libros*  Your formal (singular)  *Your book (sir)= su libro*  *your books sir = sus libros* | Their (singular)  *Their class= su clase*  Their (plural)  *Their classes= sus clases*  All of your (singular)  *Your homework= su tarea*  All of your (plural)  *Your homeworks=sus tareas* |

**Posesivos: Choose the correct possessive adjective. Your options are horizontal.**

1. Es \_\_(my) libro. A. mi B. mis C. me D. yo
2. Las chicas son \_\_\_\_(his) primos. A. tu B. tus C. él D. su E. sus
3. Es \_\_\_\_(our) casa. A. nosotros B. nuestro C. nuestra D. nuestros E. nuestras
4. Son \_\_\_\_(our) abuelos. A. nosotros B. nuestro C. nuestra D. nuestros E. nuestras
5. Son \_\_\_\_ (your) sombreros. A. tu B. tus C. usted
6. Tengo \_\_\_ (her) cuadernos. A. ella B. tus C. él D. su E. sus
7. Es \_\_\_(their) gato. A. los B. tus C. ellos D. su E. sus

Complete the sentence: In Spanish, you have to make the adjective “match” or “agree” with the noun it describes in both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Parte A. Write the **feminine, plural form** of the following adjectives IN SPANISH:

1. rubio =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. bajo = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. verde = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Adjectives: Choose the adjectives which best complete the following paragraph.**

Hola, soy Mariana, y describo mi familia y mi vida. Carlos es mi hermano. Carlos y yo tenemos unos abuelos (simpáticos / simpáticas / simpático) que viajan mucho. Mis abuelos visitan a mi tío Enrique. Enrique es (inteligente / alta / rubia). Su esposa es mi tía Rosa. Rosa es (joven /jóvenes / pelirrojo) y muy (inteligente / moreno). Ella tiene el pelo (rubio / rubia ). Le gusta pasar tiempo conmigo (with me): ¡ella es mi tía favorita! Hablamos de muchas cosas. También, yo tengo un novio 19.( guapos /guapo / guapa). Mi novio es trabajadora / trabajar /trabajador) y muy (interesantes / fea / simpático). Se llama Alberto. Alberto tiene el pelo (negro / roja / azules) y los ojos (azul / cafés / negro). Alberto tiene un gato (gorda / gordo) que se llama Félix. Felix es un gato (marrón y blanca /marrón y blanco). ¡Me gustan los gatos!

**Conjugating: present tense.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -amos |
| -as |  |
| -a | -an |

-AR verbs: present tense:

Conjugating –AR verbs in the present tense:

Drop the -AR and add the appropriate\_ending.\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe en español:

8.He studies.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. They prepare. \_Ellos preparan.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. We converse. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. They have breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. He does buy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you answer? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. We arrive. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. They don’t walk. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**D.Verb Meaning and Conjugations:** Finish each sentence with the BEST choice. Be careful to think about meaning and conjugation. You will not use any verb more than once and you won’t use every word.

llegan necesito trabaja buscamos compramos canta bailas estudias escuchan

1. Tú y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ libros en la biblioteca.

2. Jorgito y Greta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a la escuela a las nueve de la mañana.

3. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ música en la residencia estudiantil.

4. Ramón \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la librería.

5. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el almuerzo en la cafetería.

6. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preparar la tarea para la clase.

-ER Verb endings:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -emos |
| - es |  |
| -e | -en |

ER Verbs

1.You eat a hamburger.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. We eat at twelve o’clock.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. I eat fruit.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Juan Pablo and Alejandro eat sandwiches. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.Why do you learn math?

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

2. My mom reads her book.

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

3. Your grandparents sell pizza.

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

Leer, tú \_\_lees\_\_\_ comprender, ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -o | -imos |
| -es |  |
| -e | -en |

-IR Verb endings:

Recibir, ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_decidir, nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Abrir, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

vivir, ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-ER/-IR verb meaning: Choose the correct verb according to the meaning of a sentence. Use each verb only once but you may not use every verb.**

**a.** son **b.** comparten **c.** viene **d.**  recibe **e.** asisten

**ab**. tienen **ac.** escribe **ad.** lee **ae.** vive **be.** tiene

La familia Pérez (32.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en Buenos Aires, Argentina. El padre se llama Joaquín y enseña español. La madre, Irene, trabaja en una biblioteca. Ella (33.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a la biblioteca todos los días a las 7:30 de la mañana. Los dos (34.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muy simpáticos y trabajadores. Ellos (35.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dos hijas. Las hijas, María y Marlena, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a la Universidad. Las hermanas son muy buenas amigas y ellas (36.) \_\_**\_\_\_**\_\_\_ mucho. María (37.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ veintidós años. En la Universidad, Marlene (38.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_muchos libros porquees importante estudiar.

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| tienes |  |
|  |  |

Tener = to have (also used with age and sensations)

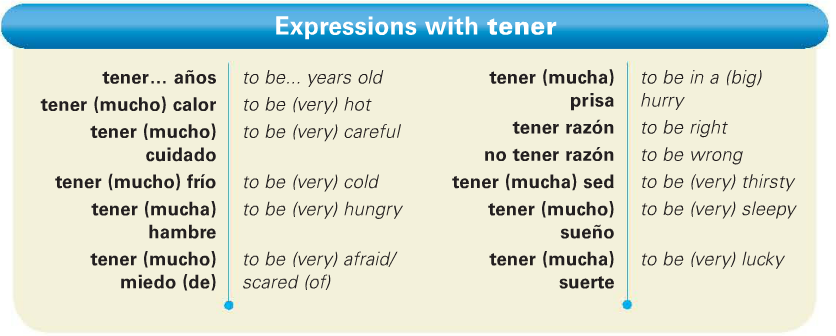
Venir = to come

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| ves |  |
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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| vas |  |
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Ver= to see Ir = to go



**-AR/-ER/-IR verb conjugations: Match the different endings needed to verbs when given an infinitive and a subject. You may use endings more than once and you may not use every answer.**

**a.** o **b.** es **c.** e **d.** emos **e.** en

**ab**. imos **ac.** as **ad.** a **ae.** amos **bc.** an

24. ellas; comprender \_\_\_

25. yo; deber\_\_\_

26. los niños; escribir \_\_\_

27. ustedes; leer\_\_\_

28. tú; mirar\_\_\_

29. Marta y Juan; asistir\_\_\_

30. nosotras; hablar\_\_\_

31. él; creer\_\_\_

32. tú y yo, venir \_\_\_

**Tener o Venir: Choose the correct conjugation of either tener or venir according to the following sentences. You may use a verb more than once and may not use some of the verbs at all.**

a. tengo b. tienes c. tiene d. tenemos e. tienen

ab. vengo ac. vienes ad. viene ae. venimos bc. vienen

1. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a la casa.
2. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ una prueba hoy.
3. Pablo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de Canadá.
4. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plumas en la mochila.
5. Ellos no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ganas de comer.
6. Ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ que bailar.
7. ¿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú a mi fiesta?

When 2 verbs go walking, the first one gets conjugated. The second one is going to be an infinitive (not conjugated) OR it could be a gerund (-ing = ando/iendo in Spanish)

Ejemplo: **Yo voy** a *descansar* = I’m going to rest (infinitive).

**Tengo** que *buscar* mi cellular = I have to look for my phone.

**Necesito** *comer*. = I need to eat.

**Estamos** jugando fútbol Americano =We are playing football.

The **BOLD** verbs are conjugated, so the verbs that come after are NOT.

Try these:

1. Tú y yo vamos a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cantar).
2. Tú tienes que \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decidir)
3. Ella va a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hablar).
4. Josefina y Paco \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (comer).
5. Alicia necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (regresar).
6. Ustedes están \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cantar).

Stem-changing and irregular yo

Verbs that have irregular yo forms…ones to remember

**Poner = pongo, pones, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**Hacer = hago, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**traer = traigo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**decir =digo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**saber = sé\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**conocer = conozco…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Stem-changing: how do they work?

O--> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E --> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, E--> \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Perder Entender

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Encontrar Querer

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Pedir Servir

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| sirve |  |

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Dormir

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|  | pueden |

Poder

**El pretérito:**

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| é | -amos |
| -aste |  |
| -ó | -aron |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -í | -imos |
| -iste |  |
| -ió | -ieron |

-AR -

-ER/-IR

nadar vivir comer

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Escribe la forma correcta en el pretérito .

1. Recibir, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Vivir, tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Regresar, tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Aprender, ellas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Correr, yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Comenzar, tú y ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Decidir, yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Compartir, ella\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Buscar, Lucía \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Aprender, Señora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Abrir, él\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Escribir, tú y yo\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Vivir, ellos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Aprender, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Vender, usted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Cantar, nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Verbs that end in –car, -gar, and –zar change for the yo form, since there will be an –e ending. To keep the sound the same:

**-car becomes –qué (busqué)**

**-gar becomes =gue (pagué)**

**-zar becomes –cé (empecé)**

Write the yo form for each:

Sacar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comenzar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cargar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**-ER and -AR verbs do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

entender encontrar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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Los verbos “sandalias!” en el pretérito

**-ER and -AR verbs do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

However, -IR stem changing verbs DO have to stem- change in the preterite, but only to one letter, and ONLY in the sandalia form.

REGULAR -IR verb endings are ALWAYS í, iste, ió, imos, ieron in the preterite.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No stem change | No stem change |
| No stem change |  |
| **STEM CHANGE** | **STEM CHANGE** |

O🡪 ue verbs change to a U.

E🡪 IE verbs or E🡪 I verbs change to an I.

Servir: PEDIR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| serví | servimos |
| serviste |  |
| *sirvió* | *Sirvieron* |

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

REPETIR

DORMIR

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

1. He slept. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Did she serve? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I repeated\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. They did not repeat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They did not serve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Los verbos irregulares en el pretérito

**IR and SER** share the same conjugations in the preterite. You need to use context clues to determine whether the best translation is “was” or “went.”

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| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| fuiste |  |
|  |  |

Do you remember the song???

The cucaracha song helps for memorizing the irregular preterite verbs. It gives you the YO forms only. These verbs all get these endings: **e, iste, o, imos, ieron**. EXCEPT The J verbs. If there is a J in the they form, then no I in the they form. (dijeron)

¡La Cucaracha!

Tener es tuve

Estar -estuve

Ir es fui y también ser

Poner es puse

Poder es pude

Traje es para traer

Hacer- hice

Haber -hube

Saber -supe

Querer -quise

Decir -dije

Venir -vine

Ver –vi dar -di

¡no acentos!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tuv**e** | tuv**imos** |
| tuv**iste** |  |
| tuv**o** | tuv**ieron** |

Tener

Estar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
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| --- | --- |
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Poner

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

Poder

Querer

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

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

Hacer

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

Saber Venir

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

Decir (the J ones don’t have an I in the ellos form)

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

Traer

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

Ver

Dar

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Escribe en el pretérito

Tener, ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Estar, nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ir, tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ser, nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ él\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Querer, ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Saber, ellas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Decir, ellos\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tú\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poder, ellas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Hacer, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Venir, ella\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nosotros

Dar, usted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ver, ustedes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Poner, ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Can you fill out the charts without looking at the ones on the previous page?

Estar Decir

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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Tener Poder

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

Hacer

**R. Choose the correct PRETERITE TENSE conjugation for each sentence.**

94. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ que trabajar ayer. a. tuve b. tuviste c. tuvo d. tuvimos

95. Mi hermano y yo \_\_\_\_\_ al hotel temprano. a. llegamos b. llegué c. llegas d. llegaron

96. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ unos tacos de pollo sabrosos. a. compro b. compró c. compré d. compraste

97. Ustedes \_\_\_\_ refrescos al almuerzo. a. trajiste b. traje c. trajeron d. trajimos

98. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ al parque con mis padres. a. fue b. fuiste c. fueron d. fui

99. La clase \_\_\_\_ tarea para practicar. a. pido b. pidió c. pidieron c. pedimos

100. Los conductores \_\_\_\_\_ muy rápido. a. manejan b. manejaron c. manejé d. manejaste

101. Nuestro papá \_\_\_\_\_ bien en la cena. a. comimos b. comí c. comió d. comieron

102. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ mucha leche. a. bebimos b. bebemos c. bebieron d. bebí

103. ¿Qué me \_\_\_\_\_ tú? a. dije b. dijeron c. dijimos d. dijist

GUSTAR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me gusta  (means I like/something pleases me ) | Nos gusta  (means we like/ something pleases us) |
| Te gusta  (means you like / something pleases you) | x |
| Le gusta  (means he likes, she likes,  you formal like /something pleases he/she you F) | Les gusta  (means they masc like, they fem like, all of you like /something pleases them or all of you) |

To say whether you like or don’t like an item or more than one item:

Use GUSTA for liking one item or liking an activity Use GUSTAN for liking several items.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GUSTA | GUSTAN |
| Infinitives: (bailar, dibjuar)  Single items: La clase | Plural items: Las clases  Los chocolates |

Ejemplo: I like the clases = **Me gustan** las clases.

We don’t like tests = **No nos gustan** los exámenes.

**Note:** To emphasize the person who likes something, you can use “a.”

Example: A mí me gustan los libros de ficción.

This can mean “I really like” or “Well, *I* like” (as in comparison to what someone else likes).

Here are some **verbs that are used just like gustar!**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | | meaning | usage |
| encantar | to delight, really like | |  |
| faltar | to lack, to not have | |  |
| fascinar | to fascinate, to love (sports, food,etc.) | |  |
| importar | to be important to, to matter | |  |
| interesar | to interest | |  |
| molestar | to bother | |  |
| quedar (bien/mal) | To look good/fit well | | The hats look good on me. *Me quedan bien los sombreros / Los sombreros me quedan bien.* |
| aburrir | To bore | |  |

To use these in a sentence, figure out who is being affected (to whom the action takes place: me, te, le, etc.) Then conjugate the verb based on the items that relate to the verb.

Use these verbs to complete the following ideas

Interesar aburrir quedar molestar fascinar encantar

1. A ti / los conciertos A ti **te fascinan**  los conciertos.
2. A mí / la historia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Al niño / la lluvia (the rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A tus padres / tus problemas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A mi hermana y a mí / los zapatos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Direct Object Pronouns***

1. The direct object in a sentence receives that action of the verb. They answer “Whom?” or “What?” about the verb. Nouns used as direct objects can be replaced by pronouns:

In English: Do you have the book? Yes, I have **it**. 🡨 Direct object pronoun replaces book.

1. In Spanish, the direct object noun is placed AFTER the conjugated verb:

¿Tienes el libro? Do you have the book? (libro comes after tienes)

The direct object pronoun is placed directly BEFORE the conjugated verb:

Sí, **lo** tengo. Yes, I have **it.** (“lo” replaces “el libro” as “it” and comes before “tengo.”)

(You’re really saying something like, “Yes, it I have.”)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (to me) | Nos (to us) |
| Te (to you) | x |
| Lo/la | (los/las) |

What are your direct object pronouns for items? DOPs for people:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine noun | Feminine noun |
| singular |  |  |
| plural |  |  |

unos tamales = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

el aceite = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

las manzanas = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

el mesero = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Llamamos al mesero = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ llamamos.

He called me = Me llamó.

They called us = Nos llamaron.

I called you = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Try these!

Yo /comer/ el sándwich Yo lo como.

Ella/ llevar/ la falda nueva\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

No/nosotros/hacer/ la tarea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The students prepared it (the dinner). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The boys ordered it (the chicken). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We bought them (the T-shirts) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We studied it (the information) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WHEN YOU HAVE:**

**2 verbs in the sentence = two possibilities**: When an infinitive (not conjugated) follows the conjugated verb, you can place the direct object pronoun either:

***BEFORE the conjugated verb***: Quiero comprar la torta = La quiero comprar. (**It** I want to buy)

OR ***ATTACHED to the infinitive***: Quiero comprar la torta = Quiero comprarla. (I want to buy **it**)

(also) ***ATTACHED TO THE –NDO ending for -ing.***

Ex: Quiero sacar las fotos. (first verb = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, second verb = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**Las** quiero sacar OR Quiero sacar**las.** SAME THING ☺

I am taking the pictures. I am taking them = **Las** estoy sacando OR estoy sacándo**las**.

***If you attach the DOP to the gerund (ando/iendo/yendo) then you need to add an accent on the 3rd to last syllable:***

***Buscandolas = -las is the last, -do is the 2nd to last, -an is the 3rd.***

***Accent goes here: Buscándolas = looking for them.***

**So if you have 2 verbs in the sentence (conjugated and not) you have 2 options of how to write the DOP.**

Try these!

1. Quiero tomar un refresco. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Puedo preparar el pescado. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Quiero comprar unos tomates. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Indirect Object Pronouns (IOPs)**

You use IOPs to replace or accompany the Indirect Object Nouns.

Indirect objects receive an item. The item they receive is the direct object.

I buy gifts for my friends. GIFTS = Direct Object. Friends (receive the gift) Indirect Object.

Yo (les) compro ***regalos*** a mis amigos. LES is the indirect object pronoun that takes the place of “A MIS AMIGOS.”

(IOP) (DO) (IO)

The IOPs that REPPLACE or ACCOMPANY the indirect object nouns are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Me (to me) | Nos (to us) |
| Te (to you) | x |
| Le (to him, her, you f) | Les (to them/all of you) |

Look familiar? They are the same pronouns used with the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Like DOPS, IOPS are placed either :

BEFORE THE CONJUGATED VERB or

ATTACHED TO INFINITIVE/-NDO forms.

El mesero dio la cuenta. = The waiter gave the bill.

El mesero *le* dio la cuenta *A LAURA*. = The waiter gave (her) the bill to Laura.

El mesero va a darl*e* la cuenta (a Laura) =The waiter is going to give her the bill.

(OR el mesero *le* va a dar la cuenta)

El mesero está dándo*le* la cuenta. The waiter is giving her the bill.

(OR el mesero le está dando la cuenta)

The waiter serves the food to us = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter serves the food to us (serves us the food) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter is going to serve the food to us. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The waiter is serving the food to us. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

Wait. What if I am saying a sentence that needs both DOPs and IOPs? In English, we would rephrase “I served my mom the cake” to “I served it to her.”

The IT replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the HER replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Same thing in Spanish. The IOP goes first. THEN the DOP. Think of it this way:

People come first. So if IOPs are usually people, this way of thinking should keep you on the right track.

**We bought shoes for you = We bought you shoes**. = We bought you them.

The DOP to replace shoes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The IOP to replace “you” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Nosotros compramos zapatos a ti/para ti. Replace the “a ti” with TE.

Put the TE before the verb. = Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compramos.

Put the IOP after the TE but before the verb. Nosotros te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compramos.

All together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The waiter gave bread to me**= El mesero dio el pan a mí.

bread is replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To me is replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

El mesero is the subject. Don’t change that! El mesero \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dio.

( IOP, people first) (DOP, item next)

**My friend bought you the gift/the gift for you.**

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

Replace two items: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Two verbs, two ways:**

You are going to buy them for me =Tú **me los** vas a comprar OR Tú vas a comprár**melos**.(accent on 3rd to last)

**-ndo endings:**

You are buying them for me = Tú me los estás comprando OR Estás comprándomelos. (the accent is on the 3rd to last BEFORE adding the DOP [lo,las].

You are sending them to me (letters). \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SPECIAL RULE for 3rd person!**

“Le los” and “Les los” or les las looks bad and sounds worse!!

So to avoid that, anytime there is a DOP AND an IOP, and you are replacing both, and the IOP is a 3rd person singular or plural (le or les) you change both of these to SE.

I bought a flower (to/for) her = Yo compré una flor a ella.

Yo le compré una flor. Flor = la. Le becomes SE.

I bought it for her = Yo se la compré.

Le pedí una servilleta al mesero = I requested a napkin from the waiter.

Se la pedí = I requested it from him.

Re-escribe en español con DOS pronombres!

Ejemplo:

Mis padres prestan el coche a **mí** = Mis padres **me** lo prestan.

1. La mesera sirve la pasta a nosotros. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Isabel comparte la información con sus amigos. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Paco y yo recomendamos el restaurante nuevo a ustedes.
4. Yo traigo el libro a mis amigos. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Las chicas van a servir el pastel a los invitados. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mis padres quieren preparar una ensalada a nosotros. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mis amigos van a mostrar las fotos a ti. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Escribe en español: Use double OPs!

Ejemplo: I want to give you them (the cookies) = Yo te las quiero dar. / Quiero dártelas.

1. You prepare me them (the sandwiches) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We buy her it (the chocolate) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He serves them it (the fish) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Los Verbos Reflexivos**

In Spanish, we use reflexive verbs when we want to say someone does something to, at, or for oneself. The reflexive verbs in Spanish require a reflexive pronoun that will refer to the person doing the action.

**We are going to break a Spanish 1 Myth:**

Me llamo does NOT mean My name is!

It literally means, “I call myself.”

¿Cómo te llamas? Then means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

This is the verb “llamarse.” “llamar” means “to be called” and “se” is the reflexive pronoun that means either myself, , yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, or themselves.

**The “box” for the verb “Llamarse” looks like this:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Me** llamo =  I call myself | **Nos** llamamos= |
| **Te** llamas = | x |
| **Se** llama= | **Se** llaman = they call themselves / you guys call yourselves |

The **Me, te, se, nos, and se** are all ways that the reflexive pronoun “se” is changed to match the subject.

**The ending of the verb and the reflexive pronoun will always match!**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I do** to, at, for me/myself **=ME** | **We do**  to, at, for ourselves **NOS** |
| **You do** to, at, for you / yourself = **TE** | **x** |
| **He she you (f) does** to, at, for **SE** himself/herself/yourself (f) | **They do/all of you do**  to, at, for themselves/all of yourselves **SE** |

Like this: **me** llam**o**

**te** llam**as**

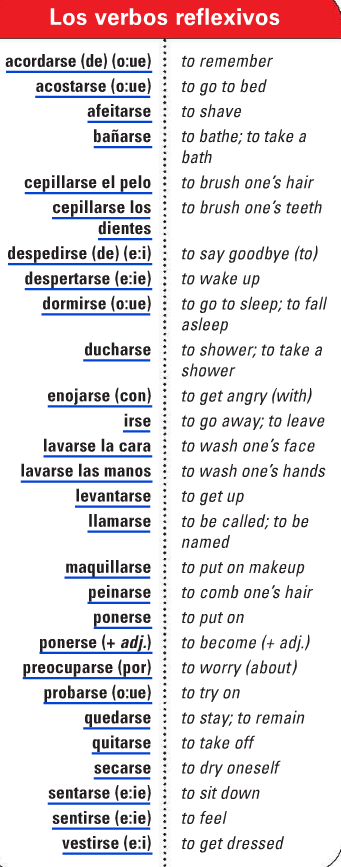
**nos** llam**amos.**

Remember, your reflexive pronoun and the ending of the verb will always match since you are talking about the same subject.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (yo) me baño  (I bathe myself) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Bañarse = to bathe oneself

When using the verb “lavarse” and then a body part, you usually don’t mention “mi” or “tu” because we know it’s on that person’s body since “lavarse” means to wash oneself.



Ex: In English we say “ I wash MY hands” but in Spanish

it’s more like

“I wash myself the hands.”=Me lavo las manos.

One verb: put the pronoun (me, te, se, nos) before the conjugated verb.

2 verbs, 2 ways!

Put the pronoun BEFORE the conjugated verb or ATTACHED to the infinitive.

I have to brush my teeth = Me tengo que cepillar los dientes. OR Tengo que cepillarme.

1. I am going to wash my face (lavarse la cara) =

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OR

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

I have to brush my teeth **after washing my face.** The phrases “después de”or “antes de” are followed by an infinitive. So in this case, you keep the infinitive but you still need to change the pronoun: después de lavar**me**.

Try:

I take a shower before brushing my teeth. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Note: sometimes you can make these reflexive verbs (se) into regular verbs by removing the se, but then this changes the meaning.

Me lavo la cara = I wash MY face. Lavo el perro = I wash the dog.

**Some of these reflexive verbs stem- change!**

Check your list A to see which ones have a (o🡪ue) or (e🡪ie)

Acostarse despertarse

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (l lay down/go to sleep) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | (they wake up) |

\*With **reflexive verbs**, there are two things that always match: What is the rule?

\*The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always match.

Put the reflexive pronoun **BEFORE the conjugated verb:**

¿Cuándo **se levantó** Marcos? = When did Marcos get up?

Put the reflexive **pronoun AFTER the infinitive (attached).**

Voy a cepillarme los dientes = I’m going to brush my teeth.

**IF you have 2 verbs, you have 2 ways to say a sentence using a reflexive pronoun!**

1. **Before the conjugated verb OR**
2. **Attached to the infinitive**

-If you want to sound more like a native speaker, you can put the **reflexive pronoun before the conjugated verb** if there is an infinitive later in the sentence:

Por ejemplo: No **te** deb**es** preocupar. = **You** shouldn’t **worry (yourself).**

¿Cuándo **se va a bañar**? = When is **she** going to **bathe (herself)?**

Escribe la forma correcta del verbo. Be sure to have a reflexive pronoun that matches your verb ending!

PRESENTE.

1. Tú te secas el pelo con una toalla. (secarse).
2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el pelo después de ducharme. (cepillarse)
3. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ las manos. (lavarse)
4. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las 8 de la noche todos los días porque siempre tienen sueño. (acostarse)
5. Juana y Cristina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_antes de ir a la fiesta (maquillarse)
6. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ los dientes todas las mañanas.
7. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a las 6 de la mañana para ir a la escuela.
8. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cuando sacas malas notas (get angry)
9. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la chaqueta cuando tengo calor en la clase.
10. Cuando salgo de la fiesta, yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de mis amigos.
11. ¡Tú necesitas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la barba porque el pelo es muy largo!