**ESPAÑOL I REPASO DE MEDIO AÑO 2017**

**The midterm has 30 multiple choice questions :**

1. Two listening exercises.
2. Three readings.

**The midterm has 11 writing exercises:**

1. Five questions you need to translate from English to Spanish.
2. Five Spanish questions you need to answer in Spanish.
3. A writing section. Write a paragraph about a topic we have studied either class schedule or school materials. You need to use transitional words such as first, later, afterwards, later on, finally, because and also. You also need to include the verbs we have studied. See writing examples I have included in this practice.

**EXTRA CREDIT OPPORTUNITY:**

Note that on my website I have added a breakdown of all the material we have covered so far this year. I have only printed out pages 1 through 6. PAGES 7 through 9 are extra pages you can use to study. On your class midterm for extra credit you can turn via e-mail or on in hard copy pages 1-6. If you do ALL the other pages you will receive more points. No partial credit will be given to incomplete or poorly done work.

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**Parte A: ESCUCHAR**

1. Actividad 13: Libro de texto anaranjado. ¿Cómo estás? As each friend tells Sara how he or she is, write the person´s name under the appropriate heading.

Los amigos de Sara son: Marta, Juan, Elena, Felipe, Daniel, José Luis y Carlos.

 Está bien Está Regular Está Mal

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| --- | --- | --- |
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1. **Actividad 21:** Libro de texto anaranjado. Escuchemos: ¿De dónde eres tú? Write a complete sentence. You will overhear students talking at a party. As you listen, write the name of the country each person is from. Answer in complete form. What verb do you need to use to state origin?
2. Gabriela 4. Maricarmen
3. David 5. Antonio
4. Laura Alicia 6. Pedro
5. **Actividad 29**: **Libro de texto anaranjado. Escuchemos: PLANES**

Elena and Carlos are trying to make plans. As you listen to them talk, note which items Elena likes and dislikes. Is there anything she and Carlos both like? What would you suggest they do together?

 **A Elena le gusta A Elena le choca A Carlos y a Elena les gusta**

1. A Elena le gusta 1. A Elena le choca 1. A Carlos y a Elena les gusta

2. 2. 2.

3. 3. 3.

4. 4. 4.

5. 5. 5.

1. **Actividad 1: Página 62.** Imagine that you are an exchange student in Madrid. You host brother Juan Carlos is helping you decide what you will need for school. Base on what Carlos says hos many of each item do you need. Make sure you make your school supply plural is you need more than one.
2. Carlos necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cuaderno 4. Carlos necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_carpeta
3. Carlos necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_diccionario 5. Carlos necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lápiz
4. Carlos necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bolígrafo 6. Carlos necesita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_mochila

**E. Actividad 1: Libro anaranjado. Página 77.** El reloj. You will hear at different times throughout the day. Write down the times you hear. Write out your answer: It´s is one or It´s is two.

1. 4. 7.

2. 5. 8.

3. 6.

**B. VAMOS A LEER:**

**A:** Translate the following paragraph into English. Then, read the following paragraph and answer in Spanish the questions below.

Hoy Claudia tiene siete clases. Primero tiene la clase de ciencias sociales con el profesor Romanca. Después, tiene francés y un descanso. Luego, tiene química y por fin, computación. Mañana, no tiene una sala de estudio porque la clase de química es un período doble.

1. ¿Qué clase es un doble período a veces? 3. ¿Cuál es su última (last) clase?

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

1. ¿Cuál es su horario? Escribe el horario en orden.

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

**B.** Read the following paragraph and answer the questions in English (7 points)

    Me llamo Roberto.  Tengo trece años y soy de Puerto Rico.  Tengo muchas clases interesantes en mi escuela.  Primero, voy a la clase de inglés a las ocho.  Me gusta la clase porque la profesora es muy simpática.  Después, la clase de matemáticas es a las nueve y media.  El profesor de la clase de matemáticas grita mucho porque los estudiantes en la clase hablan todos los días durante la clase.  Luego, la clase de ciencias es a las once y cuarto.  La clase es muy aburrida porque no hacemos actividades divertidas en la clase.  Finalmente, tengo la clase de ciencias sociales a la una menos veinticinco.  No me gusta la clase porque el profesor nos da (gives us) mucha tarea cada día.  Por fin, voy a mi casa y miro la televisión.  ¡Qué día más ocupado!

1. How old is Roberto?

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

2. How does Roberto describe his English teacher?

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

3. Why does Roberto’s math teacher yell a lot during class?

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

4. What time does Roberto’s science class begin?

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

5. Why is Roberto’s science class boring?

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

6. Why does Roberto dislike his social studies class?

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

7. What does Roberto do after school?

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

**GLOSSARY:**

**Interesting interesante**

**To talk hablar**

**Fun divertido**

**To do hacer**

**Boring aburrido**

**To yell gritar**

**Each day cada día**

**Busy Ocupado**

**C:** Read the dialogue and decide whether the questions are true or false based on what you read (7 points)

**Cerca de close to Lejos de far from Encima on top of Debajo de underneath**

**Si If Grande big Al lado de Next to Lo siento I am sorry Esta/este This That Esa/ese Paraguas umbrela contigo with you**

Carlos: ¡Hola!  ¿Eres una estudiante nueva?

Ana: ¡Sí!  Me llamo Ana.  ¿Y tú?

Carlos: Me llamo Carlos.  Mucho gusto.

Ana: Igualmente.  ¿Hay una biblioteca **cerca de** la escuela?  Quiero estudiar para la clase de español.

Carlos: Claro.  La biblioteca es muy **grande** y está **al lado del** correo.

Ana: Excelente.  También, quiero comer algo.  ¿Hay restaurantes buenos **cerca de la** biblioteca?

Carlos: No.  Los restaurantes están muy **lejos de** la biblioteca.  Lo siento.

Ana: Está bien.  ¿Hay un supermercado **cerca de** la biblioteca?

Carlos: Sí.  Hay un supermercado **debajo** de la biblioteca.

Ana: Bueno.  ¿Qué tiempo hace ahora?  No quiero ir a la biblioteca **si** hace frío.

Carlos: Ahora hace calor, pero llueve mucho en **esta** ciudad (city).  Necesitas traer (bring) un paraguas contigo.

Ana: Gracias por la información.  Tengo que irme ahora.  ¡Hasta luego!

Carlos: ¡Chao!

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Carlos is a new student.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The library is far from the school.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The library is next to the post office.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are many restaurants close to the library.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There is a supermarket beneath the library.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is cold outside today in their city.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It doesn’t rain a lot in their city.

**PARTE C: ESCRIBIR:**

**A:** Write a sentence for each situation (26 points)

1. Ask what is the weather is like today. Answer it!

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

2. Ask and then answer what is today’s date.

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

3. Ask your friend if he dislikes to eat pizza. Then answer the question.

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

4. Tell where you are going after school.

**PARTE C: ESCRIBIR:**

5. Tell where you are right now!

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

6. Ask your friend where is he from?

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

7. Tell what time is it right now.

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

8. Tell one object that you have in your closet.

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

9. Tell one school supply that you need to buy for art class.

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

10. Tell what sport you dislike and why? (interesante interesting, boring aburrido)

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

11. Tell where you are from.

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

12. Tell how old you are.

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

13. Ask and then tell your name.

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

14. Ask your friend what does he like to eat and why?

 15. Ask your friend what is there in his/her room?

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

**B.** Write a paragraph or at least 10 sentences about your bedroom. Include the following elements: Gustar, encantar, fascinar, chocar, necesitar, tener, querer, ser, estar, comprar, hacer, encontrar, and poner. Example**:**

**TITLE: MY ROOM The room of Kattya**

First, I am Kattya. I am in my room. I need to do many things in my room. I like my room. In my room there are many things. I have a big bed, a computer, a window, some books, and some posters of Bratt Pitt. I also have a closet, two lamps, a desk, a shelve and a chair. I need to organize my room. I need to put my clothes in my closet. I need to find my money because I want to go to the mall to buy clothes and some shoes. I dislike to organize my room.

**C.** Write a paragraph or at least 10 sentences about your school. Include the following elements: class schedule, Gustar, encantar, fascinar, chocar, necesitar, tener, querer, ser, estar, comprar, hacer, encontrar, poner, estar and ser.

Example:

**TITLE: MY SCHEDULE AT NORTH HIGH SCHOOL**

To begin with, I like my high school. I have five classes. My first class is Spanish. Right now, I am in Spanish class. Second, I have English class. Third, I have Math. I eat lunch after Math class. I love lunch because I have lunch with my friends. I buy pizza on Mondays. On Tuesdays, I buy salad. On Wednesday, I love to eat rice and beans with chicken. On Thursday, I dislike my lunch. I buy and I eat meat tacos. And Friday´s I buy a milk shake and a cheese hamburger. After, lunch, I take Physical Education. I dislike **this class** because I need to find my shoes in my bookbag. I need to put my shoes in my bookbag every day. Finally, I have Study Hall. I love my schedule and my high school. I love to eat lunch at the school cafeteria and I dislike put my shoes in my bookbag,

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**GREETINGS & GOOD-BYES**

* remember that different greetings and farewells are used at different times of the day
* it is polite to shake hands, hug, or give a kiss on the cheek when you are greeting someone
* greetings can be formal or informal depending on who you are talking to
* formal greetings should be used with adults, strangers and people you show respect to
* informal greetings should be used with friends, family members and people younger than you

**LIST 4 WAYS TO GREET SOMEONE IN SPANISH**:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LIST 4 WAYS TO SAY GOODBYE TO SOMEONE IN SPANISH:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**LIST 3 WAYS TO RESPOND TO THE PHRASE “MUCHO GUSTO”**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TELL HOW YOU WOULD GREET THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE: (Formal or Familiar?)**

tu maestro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

el policía-el director \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

tus compañeros de clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

tus amigos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**GENDER: Feminine and masculine words END in:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Feminine words****Masculine words**  |

**HOW TO MAKE WORDS PLURAL:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Words that end in vowels -a, -e, -i, -o, -u 🡪 add an** **Words that end in consonants -n, -t, -r 🡪 add an****Words that end in consonant -Z 🡪 add a** |

**GIVE THE SPANISH FOR THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATIVES:**

how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(singular) which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(singular)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(plural) which ones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(plural)

what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

to where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

how many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fem) how much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(masc)

**Articles: DEFINITE ARTICLES and** INDEFINITE **ARTICLES are used when:**

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

**Definite Article Indefinite Article**

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

**GIVE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE THAT AGREES WITH EACH NOUN BELOW:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verdura \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chicos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hombre

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amigo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mujer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manzanas

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gatos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perro caliente \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uvas

**GIVE THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE THAT AGREES WITH EACH NOUN BELOW:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legumbres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pescado

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helado \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ platos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carne

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arroz y frijoles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tenedor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cuchara

**THE PLURALS OF NOUNS AND ARTICLES**

\*to make nouns plural you usually add *–s* to words ending in a vowel and *–es* to words ending in a consonant

 silla 🡪 silla**s** bolígrafo 🡪 bolígrafo**s** cartel 🡪 cartel**es**

\*Singular nouns that end in z change the z to c in the plural El lápiz 🡪 los lápi**ces**

\*The plural definite articles are *los* and *las*. Like *el* and *la*, they both mean “the”.

\*The plural indefinite articles are *unos* and *unas*. They both mean “some” or “a few”.

**MAKE THE FOLLOWING PLURAL: INGLÉS:**

1. la radio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. el profesor\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. una clase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. una mochila\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. un espejo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**POSSESSIVE DJECTIVES**

 \_\_\_My\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

\*Possessive adjectives go before the noun \*Replace article but still matches gender and number

My cookies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their bananas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Your book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their pencil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

His beds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Our school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SUBJECT PRONOUNS**

* subject pronouns replace people’s names
* \*tú, usted and ustedes all mean “you”, but are used in different situations
* \*tú is used with family, friends, people your age, people younger than you or anyone you call by their first name
* \*usted is used with adults you address with a title, like señor or señora, or profesor(a). It is written Ud.
* \*ustedes is used when talking to 2 or more people you call tú or usted individually.
* \*if a group is made up of males only or of both males and females together, use the masculine forms:
* nosotros and ellos.
* \*if a group is all females, use the feminine forms: nosotras and ellas
* \*you can combine a subject pronoun and a name to form a subject (ie: Carlos y yo = nosotros)
* \*When talking to a bunch of friends/family members **in Spain** use the vosotros form.

**FILL IN THE CHART BELOW WITH THE SUBJECT PRONOUNS IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH:**

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

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

**WHAT SUBJECT PRONOUN WOULD YOU USE TO TALK ABOUT THESE PEOPLE?**

1. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Felipe y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. María y Sarita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Pablo, Tomás y Anita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. el señor Treviño \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Tú y Esteban \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ORDINAL NUMBERS AND TRANSITIONAL WORDS:**

1. \_\_\_\_ First a) segundo

2. \_\_\_\_ Second b) Luego

3. \_\_\_\_ Third c) primero

4.\_\_\_\_ Later d) finalmente, por fin, por último

5. \_\_\_\_Later On e) Más tarde

6)\_\_\_\_Finally, at last f) tercero

7) \_\_\_\_Afterwards g) Después

**NUMBERS *CORRECTLY* WRITE OUT THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS IN SPANISH: NUMBERS TO 1,000**

* only four numbers in Spanish have accent marks when they are spelled out (16,22,23,26)
* the O in veintiuno, treinta y uno, etc. is dropped when the number is before a masculine noun
* the O in veintiuno, treinta y uno, etc. becomes an A when it is before a feminine noun

511 closets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

831 windows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15 bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

221 pens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

598 tennis shoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

116 radios \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VERBOS: TO BE 2 verbs in Spanish ESTAR is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and**

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

 **“ESTAR” TO BE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **I** | **We** |
| **You** | **All of you** |
| **He****She****It** | **They** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Yo** | **Nosotros/as** |
| **Tú**  | **Vosotros/as** |
| **Él/ella/usted**  | **Ell0s/ellas/ustedes**  |

**COMPLETE THE CONVERSATION BELOW WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF ESTAR:**

Marcos: ¡Buenos días! ¿Cómo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ustedes?

Paula y Roberta: ¡Hola, Marcos! Nosotras \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bien, gracias. ¿Y tú?

Marcos: Yo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muy bien. ¿Dónde \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pedro y Juana?

Paula y Roberta: Pedro \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la clase de ciencias y Roberta \_\_\_\_\_\_aquí.

**WHEN DO YOU USE SER:**

|  |
| --- |
| **C** |
| **N** |
| **O** |
| **T** |
| **E** |

**TELLING TIME WRITE OUT THE FOLLOWING TIME IN DIGITS**

 **SER TO BE**

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

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

1. Son las seis y media\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Es la una y diez \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Son las ocho menos cuarto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Son las dos menos dos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Son las siete y cuarto\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Es la una menos veinte \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## SPELL OUT THE TIMES IN SPANISH

12:25 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3:40 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7:00 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9:02 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5:15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1:00 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **SER TO BE**

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

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

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN COMPLETE SENTENCES IN SPANISH:**

1. ¿De dónde eres? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. ¿Cómo te llamas? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. ¿Cómo se llama él? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. ¿De dónde es tu mamá? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. ¿Qué día es hoy? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. ¿Cuál es la fecha de mañana? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. ¿Cuál es tu número de teléfono? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. ¿Cuál es tu clase favorita? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. ¿Por qué es tu clase favorita? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING TO SPANISH. USE A FORM OF “SER” WITH EACH RESPONSE**.

1. She is good. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. I am a student. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. You are from U.S.A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **From = de**

4. We are friends. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. They are **from** Perú. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I am bad. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. They are my brothers. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. You are a pretty woman/man. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**DATES/MONTHS:**

* just like days, months in Spanish are NOT capitalized either
* use the formula **: ES + EL + # + DE + MONTH** when giving the date in Spanish
* the first of the month is referred to as “**EL PRIMERO” (not EL UNO)**
* when the date is abbreviated (such as 5/12 or 9/11) the first number is for the date and the second
* number is for the month; we do it the other way around in English.

¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy? ¿Cuál es la fecha de mañana? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

**DAYS OF THE WEEK** in Spanish, the days of the week are NOT capitalized, are masculine words

on a Spanish calendar, the week starts with Monday (not Sunday) on the far left

**COMPLETE EACH SEQUENCE: When you don’t know the day of the week you replace the day of the week with the article EL. El will replace the day of the week.**

1. martes, miércoles, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. viernes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domingo

3. domingo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, martes 4. jueves, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sábado

**SPELL OUT THE DATES BELOW IN SPANISH (USE THE FORMULA ABOVE)**

Monday 22/3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sunday 5/5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 1/8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Wednesday 30 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2/7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ADJECTIVES IN SPANISH GO AFTER THE NOUN UNLES YOU ARE WANT TO EMPHASIS SOMETHING.**

* adjectives must agree in gender and number with the noun(s) they describe
* usually masculine adjectives end with an O or an E
* usually feminine adjectives end with an A or an E
* if an adjective ends with a vowel, add an S to make it plural
* if an adjective ends with a consonant, add ES to make it plural
* adjectives generally come AFTER a noun (not before it like we do in English)

**MAKE THE FOLLOWING PLURAL: INGLÉS:**

1. el hombre malo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. la mujer bonita \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. el amigo feo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. la chica inteligente \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. la amiga activa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**“AR” VERB CONJUGATIONS**

\*the basic form of a verb is called an infinitive

\*when we change the verb to make it agree with a particular subject, we are conjugating that verb

\*to conjugate an AR verb, we drop off the AR and add the following endings:

 (yo) (nosotros)

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

 (tú) (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (él, ella, Ud) (ellos,ellas,Uds)

**COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY CONJUGATING THE MOST LOGICAL VERB IN PARENTHESIS:**

1. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ llevar sus libros a clase. (NECESITAR/CANTAR)

3. El profesor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la clase. (HABLAR, ESCUCHAR)

4. Yo no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ el teléfono en clase. (CONTESTAR/BAILAR)

5. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la clase de español. (ESTAR/HABLAR)

6. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la música. (MIRAR/ESCUCHAR)

7. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ libros en la biblioteca. (BUSCAR/PREPARAR)

8. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muchos papeles en mi mochila. (ESTUDIAR/ECONTRAR)

9. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mucha ropa en mi armario. (TRABAJAR/NECESITAR)

10. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la computadora en la clase de tecnología. (COSTAR/COMPRAR)

**-ER VERB CONJUGATIONS**

\*the basic form of a verb is called an infinitive

\*when we change the verb to make it agree with a particular subject, we are conjugating that verb

\*to conjugate an -ER verb, we drop off the ER and add the following endings:

(yo) (nosotros)

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

 (tú) (vosotros) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (él, ella, Ud) (ellos,ellas,Uds)

## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY CONJUGATING THE MOST LOGICAL VERB IN PARENTHESIS

1. Carmen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la clase de educación física. (CORRER/COMER)

2. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ las papa fritas en la cafetería. (APRENDER/COMER)

3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jugo de naranja y leche. (BEBER/VENDER)

4. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ un libro para la clase de literatura. (LEER/CORRER)

5. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la cafetería del Colegio del Norte. (COMER/CANTAR)

”**TENER” means “to have”**

 **\*we’ve used it when we want to show possession or telling someone’s age**

 (yo) (nosotros)

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

 (tú) (vosotros)

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

 (él, ella, Ud) (ellos,ellas,Uds)

## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF “TENER”

1. Mis amigos y yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mucha tarea hoy.

2. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quince años.

3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ una casa grande.

4. Los estudiantes no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ su tarea.

5. La chica \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nueve años.

 **COMPLETE THE CHART BELOW WITH THE 5 FORMS OF THE VERB “QUERER”**

**QUERER** means “to LIKE”

 (yo) (nosotros)

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

 (tú) (vosotros)

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

 (él, ella, Ud) (ellos,ellas,Uds)

## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF “QUERER”

1. Mis amigos y yo no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hacer mucha tarea hoy.

2. Tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ estudiar mucho hoy.

3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comprar una computadora grande.

4. Los estudiantes no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ limpiar su cuarto.

5. La chica \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tener muchos amigos.

**GUSTAR ENCANTAR FASCINAR CHOCAR & ACTIVITIES**

* the verb gustar is used to express likes and dislikes
* gustar is preceded by an **I**ndirect **O**bject **P**ronoun (me, te, le, nos, os, les)
* in this chapter, we followed GUSTAR with a verb in the infinitive to say we liked or didn’t like something
* if you are expressing a dislike, the word NO comes before the **I**ndirect **O**bject **P**ronoun
* Do not forget the additional vocabulary – mucho, nada, etc.

**(NO) + IOP + GUSTA + INFINTIV**

 1 2 3 4 5

**A MÍ ME GUSTA**

**TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING TO SPANISH:**

I like to eat a lot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You dislike to talk. ?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

They really like to study a lot.?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

She really likes to drink coffee and juice.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

We love to eat Mexican food. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I do not like to listen to jazz music. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You (pl informal) dislikes sports\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I like it to.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I do not like it at all. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WEATHER \***Use “hace” but most but not all-weather expressions. (See example box below for others)

\*There are only two types of weather that are not expressed with “Hace”: Rain and Snow

**WRITE THE CORRECT PHRASE TO EXPRESS THE WEATHER.**



1.  2. 3. 4.

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



- It’s raining. **Llueve.**

- It’s cold. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- It’s windy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- It’s snowing. **Nieva.**

- It’s sunny. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- It’s hot. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- It’s cloudy **Está nublado.**

5. 6.

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

7. It’s good weather. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. It’s bad weather. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SEASONS Las estaciones del año el otoño el invierno la primavera el verano**

\*know the 4 seasons of the year in Spanish and what weather occurs in each.

1. Spring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Summer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Winter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Fall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. ¿Qué tiempo hace en la primavera? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. ¿Qué tiempo hace en el invierno? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. ¿Qué tiempo hace en el verano? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. ¿Qué tiempo hace en el otoño? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_