

Foreign Language Department

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Spanish 1 – Review: Unit 1-Lección 1 – Gramática

Pronouns and SER

English Grammar Connection: **Pronouns** are words that take the place of nouns. **Subject pronouns** indicate who is being described or who does the action in a sentence.

We are friends.

Nosotros somos amigos.

Ser means to be. Use **ser** to identify a person or say where he or she is from.

Nota gramatical: Use **de** with the verb **ser** to talk about where someone is from.

Daniela y Sonia son de Miami.

Martín es de Honduras.

Daniela and Sonia are from Miami.

Martín is from Honduras

Singular		Plural	
Yo	Soy (I am)	Nosotros / Nosotras	Somos (we are)
Tú	Eres (you are - familiar)	Vosotros / Vosotras	Sois (you are – familiar)
Usted	Es (you are - formal)	Ustedes	Son (you are)
Él / Ella	Es (he, she is)	Ellos / Ellas	Son (they are)

Gustar with an Infinitive

Use **gustar** to talk about what people like to do.

A mí **me gusta** dibujar

A ti **te gusta** dibujar

A usted **le gusta** dibujar

A él / ella **le gusta** dibujar

A nosotros / nosotras **nos gusta** dibujar

A vosotros / vosotras **os gusta** dibujar

A ellos / ellas / ustedes **les gusta** dibujar

Using your grammar notes complete the following activities. If you have any questions, please email me.

A. Identify.

Write the corresponding "pronombre" (pronoun)



B. ¿De dónde eres?

Write the correct form of *ser*.

Hola, me llamo Lucía. Mi amigo Andrés y yo 1. _____ de la República Dominicana. Yo 2. _____ de Santo Domingo y él 3. _____ de San Pedro de Macorís. La señora Muñoz y el señor Vázquez 4. _____ de Puerto Rico. Son mis maestros favoritos. Mis amigas Laura y Ana 5. _____ de Colombia. Laura 6. _____ de Bogotá y Ana 7. _____ de Cartagena. Y tú, ¿de dónde 8. _____?

C. Marisa's classmates and teachers come from many different places. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *ser* to find out where they are from.

1. Yo _____ de Estados Unidos.
2. ¿De dónde _____ usted?
3. La señora Ríos _____ de México.
4. Ricardo y Tomás _____ de Guatemala.

5. Carla y yo _____ de Texas.
6. Ustedes _____ de San Salvador.
7. Luisa y Adela _____ de Miami.
8. ¿De dónde _____ Margarita?
9. El señor Villas _____ de Perú.
10. Y tú, ¿de dónde _____?

D. Write what these people like and don't like to do. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

me te le nos les

1. A mí _____ gusta jugar al fútbol.
2. A Rosa _____ gusta hablar por teléfono.
3. A ti _____ gusta trabajar después de las clases.
4. A nosotras _____ gusta comer papas fritas.
5. A Jorge y a Miguel _____ gusta comprar refrescos.

*E. Write what these people like to do using **gustar**.*

1. A Pedro / comer helado

2. A ti / dibujar

3. A mí / preparar la comida

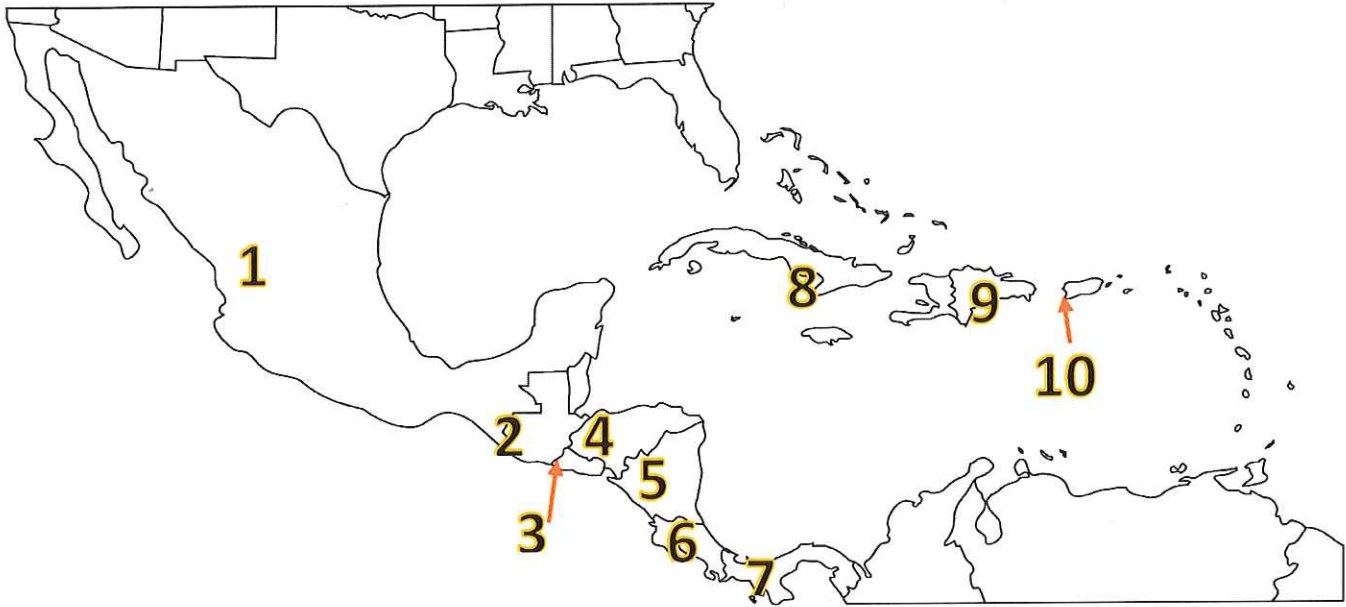
4. A nosotros / andar en patineta

5. A ustedes / beber refrescos

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Using the map below, see if you can remember your Central American map by writing down the appropriate name of each country.

Central America



(Remember our mnemonic device we used in class to determine the countries name from North to South: My Grandpa Eats Honey Nut Cheerios Peacefully)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Self-Directed speech exercise

Review the following questions and see if you can determine the following: 1. Do you know/remember what the question means? 2. Can you still verbally answer the question?

Break down the question word, the who, the what, and the when *

1. ¿Cuántos años tienes?
2. ¿Cuántos dedos tienes?
3. ¿Cuántos ojos tienes?
4. ¿Cuántos días hay en un año?
5. ¿Qué vas a hacer mañana?
6. ¿Qué hiciste ayer?
7. ¿Dónde vas a comer hoy?
8. ¿Dónde fuiste ayer?

1. Reminder- The verb **tener = to have**; it is used to talk about what you have, as well as to say how old a person is.

Example: Tienen un perro = *They have a dog* Tengo quince años = *I'm fifteen years old*

Yo- tengo	Nosotros(as)- tenemos
Tú- tienes	Vosotros(as)-tenéis
Usted, él.ella- tiene	Ustedes,ellos(as)- tienen

Complete the sentences, talking about what you and other people have

1. El maestro de español _____ muchos estudiantes.
2. Yo _____ mucho sueño.
3. Tus amigos _____ mucha hambre.
4. Tú _____ el pelo rubio.
5. Nosotros _____ mucha agua para beber.

Complete the sentences to tell how old each person is based on the given birthyear

Example: Roberto/ 1991 Roberto tiene 29 años = Roberto tiene veintinueve años.

1. Karen/ 1987 _____
2. Fabiola / 1979 _____
3. Maria y Lola /1976 _____
4. Tú / 2001 _____

2. Reminder- To talk about where someone is going, use **ir + a**.

Example: Los estudiantes **van a** la biblioteca. The students are going to the library.

Yo- voy	Nosotros (as)- vamos
Tú- vas	Vosotros(as)- vais
Usted,él,ella-va	Ustedes,ellos (as)- van

Complete the following sentences using the verb ir

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A veces yo _____. | a. vamos al centro comercial |
| 2. Tú nunca_____. | b. van al gimnasio |
| 3. Mis amigos _____. | c. vas a la cafeteria |
| 4. Los estudiantes no _____. | d. van a la escuela |
| 5. Mi familia y yo _____. | e. voy a la biblioteca |

Preterite Tense of Regular Verbs

English Grammar Connection: In English, the past tense of a regular verb is formed by simply adding -ed to the end of the infinitive form.

to climb → becomes → I climbed escalar → becomes → Yo escalé

Use the preterite to talk about actions that you or others completed in the past. Add the following endings to the stems of the regular verbs.

Here's how:

Note that -er and -ir verbs have the same endings.

	Preterite of Regular Verbs		
	escalar	correr	salir
yo	escalé	corrí	salí
tú	escalaste	corriste	saliste
usted, él, ella	escaló	corrió	salió
nosotros(as)	escalamos	corrimos	salimos
vosotros(as)	escalasteis	corristeis	salisteis
ustedes, ellos(as)	escalaron	corrieron	salieron

Escalé una montaña hoy.
I climbed a mountain today.

Salimos de la casa a las cinco de la mañana.
We left the house at five o'clock in the morning.

Verbs ending in ~car, ~gar, and ~zar have spelling change in the “yo” form to preserve pronunciation. All other forms are regular.

Verbs with Spelling Changes in the Preterite yo Form

	(c → qu)	(g → gu)	(z → c)
	practicar	navegar	organizar
yo	practiqué	navegué	organicé
tú	praticaste	navegaste	organizaste

Irregular Preterites

English Grammar Connection: Many verbs in English and in Spanish have irregular forms in the past tense.
 you bring → becomes → you brought tú traes → becomes → tú trajiste
 These verbs have irregular stems in the preterite

Here's how:

i-Stem Verbs		u-Stem Verbs		uv-Stem Verbs		Preterite Endings	
hacer	hic-/hiz-*	haber	hub-	andar	anduv-	-e	-imos
querer	quis-	poder	pud-	estar	estuv-	-iste	-isteis
venir	vin-	poner	pus-	tener	tuv-	-o	-ieron
		saber	sup-				

*The stem of **hacer** is **hiz-** for the **usted/él/ella** form only. (*Ella **hizo** la tarea.*)

j-Stem Verbs		Preterite Endings	
decir	dij-	-e	-imos
traer	traj-	-iste	-isteis
conducir	conduj-	-o	-eron

Other Irregular Verbs in the Preterite

ser and ir	dar	ver
fui	di	vi
fuiste	diste	viste
fue	dio	vio
fuimos	dimos	vimos
fuisteis	disteis	visteis
fueron	dieron	vieron

The verbs **dar** and **ver** have regular **-er/-ir** preterite endings but with no written accent marks.

Using your grammar notes complete the following activities. If you have any questions, please email me.

A. *¿Que hicieron?* Complete the sentence following the example given. Use the each verb in the correct conjugation of the preterite.

Example: Irma / andar / por el sendero con tres amigos
 Irma anduvo por el sendero con tres amigos.

1. Javier / ir / a la tienda de deportes

_____.

2. Lupita y Marín / hacer / una excursión inolvidable

_____.

3. todos / decir / que era hora de comer

4. yo / caminar / al centro comercial

5. tú / traer / la tarjeta de crédito

6. nosotros / tener que / sacar dinero del banco

B. Una excursión inolvidable. Write the "pretérito" form for each of the verbs in parenthesis to complete the paragraph.

El año pasado, mi amigo Gabriel y yo 1. _____ (salir) de viaje hacia las montañas de Puebla.

Después de una larga caminata a la estación,

2. _____ (correr) para tomar el tren. Al llegar a la parada final yo 3. _____

(pedir) información sobre el albergue y Gabriel 4. _____ (organizar) el equipaje. Nosotros

5. _____ (llegar) al albergue muy cansados, así que

6. _____ (dormir) muy bien esa noche. Al día siguiente,

7. _____ (caminar) toda la mañana hasta encontrar el sitio perfecto para acampar. 8.

_____ (acampar) por tres días.

9. _____ (caminar) por los senderos y también

10. _____ (escalar) algunas partes de la montaña.

C. ¿Qué pasó? For each sentence, write the correct past tense conjugation.

1. Ema y Mario _____ (tener) un accidente hace una semana.

2. Atraparon la serpiente, pero yo no la _____ (querer) tocar.

3. Los cazadores _____ (traer) un pájaro enorme al campamento.

4. Armando le _____ (dar) una flor a Nidia esta mañana.

5. ¿Por qué tú no _____ (venir) ayer a la excursión?

6. Todos _____ (ir) a bañarnos al río después de jugar.

7. Yo _____ (hacer) una larga caminata por el bosque el domingo.

8. Ramón _____ (dormir) anoche fuera de la tienda de campaña.

9. Mis primos no _____ (querer) venir a acampar con nosotros.

10. ¿Qué _____ (hacer) tu papá de comer ayer?

Nom _____ Date _____ Classe _____

Quelqu'un, quelque chose

CHAPITRE 4

In English To refer to people whose identity is not known or not being revealed, you can use the indefinite pronoun **someone**. To refer to a thing, you can use the pronoun **something**.

We just saw **someone** walk through the door.

I have **something** important to tell you.

The negative equivalents of **someone** and **something** are **no one** and **nothing**.

No one walked through the door.

I have **nothing** to say.

In questions and negative sentences, you use **anyone** and **anything**.

Do you know **anyone** who speaks Flemish?

I can't tell you **anything** about it.

A Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- I didn't see (anyone / nobody) at the park.
- Are you doing (anything / nothing) Friday night?
- (Anyone / Someone) is calling your name.
- There is (anything / nothing) to eat.
- She says she doesn't have (anything / nothing) to wear.
- There must be (anyone / someone) here.
- (Anything / Nothing) interesting has happened.

In French To say *someone* or *something*, use the indefinite pronouns **quelqu'un** (to refer to a person) or **quelque chose** (to refer to a thing). These pronouns are used in both affirmative and interrogative sentences.

Quelqu'un a téléphoné.

Tu veux manger **quelque chose**?

The negative equivalents of **quelqu'un** and **quelque chose** are **ne... personne** (*no one*) and **ne... rien** (*nothing*). As you have learned, **ne** is placed in front of the verb and **personne/rien** after it. In the **passé composé**, **ne** goes in front of the form of **avoir** or **être**. **Rien** goes in front of the past participle, but **personne** goes after the past participle.

Je **n'ai rien** vu.

Je **n'ai vu personne**.

If **personne** or **rien** are the subjects, they are placed in the subject position and **ne** is placed before the verb.

Personne n'est venu.

Rien n'est tombé.

Nom _____ Date _____ Classe _____

QUELQU'UN, QUELQUE CHOSE

CHAPITRE 4

B Circle the correct expression to complete each sentence.

1. Je n'ai (quelque chose / rien) mangé.
2. (Quelqu'un / Personne) n'est sorti hier soir.
3. J'ai acheté (quelque chose / rien) pour toi.
4. Est-ce que tu connais (quelqu'un / personne) d'intelligent?
5. Je ne vois (quelqu'un / personne) ici.
6. Il n'y a (quelque chose / rien) de nouveau.
7. Est-ce qu'il y a (quelqu'un / quelque chose) qui parle allemand?

C Rewrite the following sentences to make them negative.

1. Il y a quelqu'un dans le laboratoire.
Il n'y a personne dans le laboratoire. _____
2. Quelqu'un veut parler avec vous.

3. Quelque chose est arrivé.

4. Je voudrais boire quelque chose.

5. Nous avons invité quelqu'un d'important.

6. Guy a acheté quelque chose de bon.

7. Quelqu'un a gagné la compétition.

D What two French expressions can be translated as *anything*? Give two sentences in English, then give their French equivalents to support your answer.

English: _____

French: _____

English: _____

French: _____

Nom _____ Date _____ Classe _____

Interrogative pronouns**CHAPITRE 9**

In English The interrogative phrases **which one** and **which ones** are used in questions to refer to something that has been previously mentioned. In the following sentences, **which one** refers to that car and **which ones** refers to my posters.

—I like that car. —**Which one**?

—I'm giving away my posters. —**Which ones** do you want?

A In the following conversation, circle the interrogative phrases **which one** and **which ones**. Then underline the noun to which each phrase refers.

Nina Hi, Paul. Do you want to catch a movie?

Paul Which one? The new horror movie?

Nina No, the one with those two comedians.

Paul Two comedians? Which ones?

Nina Those two guys that appear in a commercial together.

Paul A commercial? Which one?

Nina You know, the one with the new computer.

Paul Oh, yeah. They're real funny. Where is the movie showing?

Nina At the Plaza Theater and at the Gothic Theater. Which one do you prefer?

Paul Let's go to the Plaza Theater!

In French **Interrogative pronouns** are pronouns that are used to ask questions that refer back to someone or something previously named. The interrogative pronoun **lequel** is used to ask *which one(s)*. The forms of this pronoun agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they refer.

	Masculine	Feminine
Singular	lequel	laquelle
Plural	lesquels	lesquelles

—J'aime cette série. —**Laquelle**?

—Il y a un jeu et un soap à la télé. **Lequel** préfères-tu regarder?

Nom _____ Date _____ Classe _____

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

CHAPITRE 9

B In the following conversation, circle the interrogative pronouns and underline the nouns to which they refer.

Maya Tu veux regarder un film?

Pierrot Lequel?

Maya Le nouveau film de guerre avec ton actrice préférée.

Pierrot Mon actrice préférée? Laquelle? Catherine Deneuve?

Maya Non. On la voit à la télé, tu sais, dans les émissions de télé.

Pierrot Lesquelles?

Maya Je ne sais pas! Mais alors, tu veux voir le film? Ça passe au deux cinémas près d'ici.

Pierrot Lesquels?

Maya Tu es impossible, Pierrot!

C Ask your friend which one(s) he's exactly talking about using a correct form of the interrogative pronoun **lequel**.

1. Le film m'intéresse. _____ **Lequel?** _____
2. Tu n'aimes pas l'actrice? _____
3. Tu as lu le roman? _____
4. Je veux écouter tes CD. _____
5. Mes amies viendront. _____
6. Tu as suivi la série? _____
7. As-tu vu le documentaire? _____
8. Je cherche mes bottes. _____

D Respond to the following statement with an interrogative pronoun. Then, explain in your own words how you knew which form of the pronoun to use. What words told you the number or gender of the noun to which the pronoun refers?

—Il est mignon, ce petit chat.
