**Español 3 – Repaso para BM#3 (Spring)**

**Capítulo 4 – Por y para, mandatos de nosotros, pronombres posesivos**

1. **Por y para – List the uses of por y para below.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Por | Para |
| 1. Means of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**/transportation
 | 1.P \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in order to) \*infinitive follows |
| 1. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ (over/about/because of)
 | 2. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an action  |
| 1. E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (por ejemplo, por favor, pore so, por la tarde, por lo general, por supuesto, por primera vez, por qué
 | 3. O\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Para mí…) |
| 1. Where an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes place(through,along,by)
 | 4. U\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/function/goal |
| 1. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/action on someone’s behalf
 | 5. D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ Point in time |
| 1. In e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | 6. D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  |
| 1. Length of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ distance
 | PROUDD |

1. **Mandatos con nosotros**
2. Nosotros commands are used to suggest that others do something with you.

Ex: Let’s resolve the conflict. > Resolvamos el conflict.

1. To form a nosotros command, first put the verb in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form.

Then drop the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Finally, add \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ endings. (-ar>-emos and –er/-ir>-amos)

1. Irregulars: vamos / no vayamos
2. Ir stem-changing verbs have a single letter change: e>\_\_\_\_ and o>\_\_\_\_
3. –gar,-car,-zar verbs have a spelling change: g>\_\_\_\_, c>\_\_\_\_\_, z>\_\_\_\_\_
4. Where do pronouns go? Positive commands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the verb

Negative commands\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the verb

1. ![C:\Documents and Settings\jamie.barragan\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\EVE74PCB\MC900446012[1].wmf]()When you have a reflexive verb (with “se” on the infinitive), drop the final \_\_\_\_ of the command before adding the pronoun. Hint:
2. **Pronombres posesivos –**
3. Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ articles in front of the long form of possessive pronouns.
4. Both the article and the pronoun must agree in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the noun they replace.
5. List the possessive pronouns below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mine |  | Ours |
|  | Yours |  | Yours (plural/Spain) |
|  | His/hers/yours(formal) |  | Theirs, yours (plural) |

**Capítulo 5**

1. El presente perfecto
2. To form the present perfect, use the present tense of the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participle.
3. In English this is like saying someone \_\_\_\_\_\_ or some people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ done something.
4. To form the present participle, add -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an –ar verb or -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an er/ir verb.
5. Write the present tense forms of haber:

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

1. The following verbs have irregular participles:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitive/meaning | Irregular participle | Infinitive/meaning | Irregular participle |
| Abrir - |  | Decir - |  |
| Escribir - |  | Morir - |  |
| Poner - |  | Resolver - |  |
| Romper - |  | Ver - |  |
| Hacer - |  | Volver  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Infinitive / meaning | Irregular participle |
| Caer - |  |
| Traer - |  |
| Leer - |  |
| Oír - |  |
| Reír - |  |
| Creer - |  |

1. Place negative words, object pronouns, and reflexive pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the verb haber.
2. Práctica: Escribe las frases en español.
3. I have eaten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We have talked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They have not studied\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We have not listened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. We have lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. You have eaten it (el almuerzo) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. I have done it (la tarea)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. **Pluscuamperfecto**
11. The pluperfect tense describes an action in the past that occurred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another action in the past.
12. Combine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tense of “haber” with the past participle.
13. In English, this is like saying that someone/people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ done something.
14. Conjugate “haber” in the imperfect:

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

Práctica:

1. When he arrived, I had already eaten.

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

1. When you called, I had left.

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

1. When we called, they had not arrived yet.

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

1. When she left, I had not gotten dressed.

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

1. **Presente perfecto del subjuntivo**
2. The present perfect subjunctive refers to actions or situations that MAY have occurred before the action in the main verb.
3. Form = present \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of haber + past participle.
4. Conjugate haber in the subjunctive:

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

1. Práctica: Escribe las frases en español.
2. I am happy that you have graduated.

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

1. It is good that we have studied.

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

1. I hope that she has bought her dress.

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

1. It makes me mad that they haven’t brought us the food.

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

1. I hope that they have arrived.

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

1. We hope that they have had fun at the beach.

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

1. **Los adjetivos y pronombres demostrativos**
2. Demonstrative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to refer to things that are near, far, and really far away.

Ex: This book, that book, that book (way over there)

1. Demonstrative \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replace a noun and have a written \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mark.

(book already mentioned) – this one, that one, that one (way over there)

1. To refer to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or something that has NOT been mentioned or identified, use the demonstrative pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. List the demonstrative adjectives:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fem. Sing. | Masc. sing. | Fem. Plural | Masc. Plural |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_silla (this chair) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ libro (this book) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ sillas (these chairs) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ libros (these books) |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_silla (that chair) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ libro (that book) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ sillas (those chairs) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ libros (those books) |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_silla (that chair – far away) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ libro (that book-far away) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ sillas (those chairs – far away) | \_\_\_\_\_\_ libros (those books-over there) |

1. List the demonstrative pronouns:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fem. Sing. | Masc. sing. | Fem. Plural | Masc. Plural |
|  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(this one) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (this one) |  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(these) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (these) |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (that one) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (those) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (those) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (those) |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (that one- far away) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (those-far away) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (those-far away) | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (those-far away) |

 **Práctica – Translate to Spanish. Use the correct possessive adjective or pronoun for each one.**

1. that campaign - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. this community center - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. this law - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. those lifeguards (way over there, masc.) -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. those requirements - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6. this one (tree) - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. that one (march) - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. those (laws) - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. those (jobs) - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. those way over there (managers, fem.) - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_