**Español 3 – Repaso para BM#3 (Spring 2015)**

**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 **\_\_communication\_\_\_**/transportation
 | 1.Purpose\_\_\_ (in order to) \*infinitive follows |
| 1. Reason\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ (over/about/because of)
 | 2. Recipient\_\_\_\_\_ of an action  |
| 1. Expression\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (por ejemplo, por favor, pore so, por la tarde, por lo general, por supuesto, por primera vez, por qué
 | 3. Opinion\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Para mí…) |
| 1. Where an \_action\_\_ takes place(through,along,by)
 | 4. Use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/function/goal |
| 1. Substitution\_\_\_\_/action on someone’s behalf
 | 5. Deadline\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ Point in time |
| 1. In exchange for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | 6. Destination\_\_\_\_\_\_  |
| 1. Length of \_time\_\_\_/ 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 \_\_\_\_yo\_\_\_ form.

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

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

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

Negative commands\_\_\_before\_\_\_\_ 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 \_s\_ of the command before adding the pronoun. Hint:
2. **Pronombres posesivos –**
3. Use \_\_\_\_definite\_\_\_ articles in front of the long form of possessive pronouns.
4. Both the article and the pronoun must agree in \_\_\_number\_\_ and \_gender\_\_with the noun they replace.
5. List the possessive pronouns below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| el mío, los míos, la mía, las mías | Mine | el nuestro | Ours |
| el tuyo | Yours | el vuestro | Yours (plural/Spain) |
| el suyo | His/hers/yours(formal) | el suyo | Theirs, yours (plural) |

**Capítulo 5**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| he | hemos |
| has | habéis |
| has | han |

1. The following verbs have irregular participles:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Infinitive/meaning | Irregular participle | Infinitive/meaning | Irregular participle |
| Abrir –to open | abierto | Decir –to say,tell | dicho |
| Escribir –to write | escrito | Morir –to die | muerto |
| Poner –to put | puesto | Resolver –to resolve | resuelto |
| Romper –to break | roto | Ver –to see | visto |
| Hacer –to do,make | hecho | Volver –to return | vuelto |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Infinitive / meaning | Irregular participle |
| Caer – to fall | caído |
| Traer -to bring | traído |
| Leer -to read | leído |
| Oír – to hear | oído |
| Reír – to laugh | reído |
| Creer – to believe | creído |

1. Place negative words, object pronouns, and reflexive pronouns \_\_\_\_before\_\_\_ the verb haber.
2. Práctica: Escribe las frases en español.
3. I have eaten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Yo he comido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. We have talked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Nosotros hemos hablado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They have not studied\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ellos no han estudiado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. We have not listened \_\_\_\_Nnosotros no hemos escuchado\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. We have lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Nosotros hemos vivido\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. You have eaten it (el almuerzo) \_\_\_\_\_\_Lo has comido\_\_\_\_
9. I have done it (la tarea)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_La he hecho\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. **Pluscuamperfecto**
11. The pluperfect tense describes an action in the past that occurred \_\_before\_\_ another action in the past.
12. Combine the \_\_\_\_imperfect\_\_ tense of “haber” with the past participle.
13. In English, this is like saying that someone/people \_\_\_had\_ done something.
14. Conjugate “haber” in the imperfect:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| había | habíamos |
| habías | habíais |
| había | habían |

Práctica:

1. When he arrived, I had already eaten.

 \_\_\_\_Cuando él llegó, yo ya había comido.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When you called, I had left.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_Cuando llamaste, yo había salido.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

 \_\_\_\_Cuando llamamos, ellos no habían llegado todavía.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

 \_\_\_\_Cuando ella salió, yo no me había vestido.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_subjunctive\_\_\_ form of haber + past participle.
4. Conjugate haber in the subjunctive:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| haya | hayamos |
| hayas | hayáis |
| haya | hayan |

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

\_\_Me allegro de que te hayas graduado.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is good that we have studied.

\_\_\_\_Es bueno que hayamos estudiado.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I hope that she has bought her dress.

\_\_\_\_\_\_Espero que ella haya comprado su vestido.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_Me enoja que ellos no nos hayan traído la comida.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I hope that they have arrived.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ojalá que ellos hayan llegado.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_Esperamos que ellos se hayan divertido en la playa.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Los adjetivos y pronombres demostrativos**
2. Demonstrative \_adjectives\_\_ 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 \_\_\_pronouns\_\_ replace a noun and have a written \_\_\_accent\_\_ mark.

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

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fem. Sing. | Masc. sing. | Fem. Plural | Masc. Plural |
| \_esta\_silla (this chair) | \_este\_\_ libro (this book) | \_estas\_ sillas (these chairs) | \_estos\_\_ libros (these books) |
| \_esa\_\_silla (that chair) | \_ese\_ libro (that book) | \_esas\_\_ sillas (those chairs) | \_\_esos\_ libros (those books) |
| \_aquella\_\_silla (that chair – far away) | \_aquel\_\_ libro (that book-far away) | \_aquellas\_\_ sillas (those chairs – far away) | \_aquellos\_ libros (those books-over there) |

1. List the demonstrative pronouns:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fem. Sing. | Masc. sing. | Fem. Plural | Masc. Plural |
|  \_\_\_\_ésta\_\_(this one) | \_\_éste\_\_ (this one) |  \_éstas\_\_\_(these) | \_\_\_éstos\_\_ (these) |
| \_\_\_\_ésa\_\_\_ (that one) | \_\_ése\_\_\_ (that one) | ésas\_\_ (those) | \_\_\_ésos\_\_\_\_\_ (those) |
| \_\_\_\_aquélla\_\_ (that one- far away) | aquél\_\_\_ (that one-far away) | \_\_\_aquéllas\_\_\_ (those-far away) | \_\_\_aquéllos\_\_\_ (those-far away) |

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

1. that campaign - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_esa campaña\_\_\_\_

 2. this community center - \_\_\_este centro de la comunidad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 3. this law - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_esta ley\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

 5. those requirements - \_\_\_esos requisitos\_\_\_\_

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

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

 8. those (laws) - \_\_\_ésas\_\_\_\_

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

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