

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Spanish 1

# Summer Review



**# of Activities I completed:**

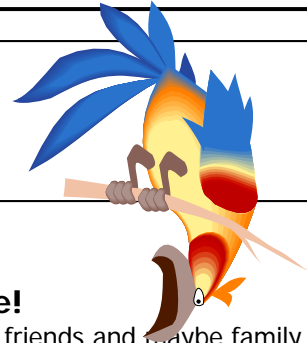
**Student Signature:**

I verify that I have completed at least 10 minutes of Internet Activities for each assignment I am turning in as Complete.

**Parent Signature:**

I verify that the assignments I have signed for were completed this summer by my son/daughter.

# Top 10 Reasons to Complete this Review



10

## **Spanish, Spanish everywhere!**

There are 35 million Spanish speakers in the U.S. alone: many friends and maybe family members speak Spanish.

And Pop culture is strongly influenced by Hispanic heritage: *Yo quiero Taco Bell!*

9

## **Win-Win!**

If you like to help others, experience a win-win by helping English speakers with Spanish and Spanish speakers with English.

8

## **Good Medicine!**

Knowing 2 languages reduces the chances of you developing dementia (and Alzheimer's).

7

## **Get Smarter!**

Studying another language increases your critical thinking skills and improves your memory all while giving you a better understanding of English.

6

## **Travel becomes an Adventure!**

You're not limited to watching life from a tourist resort—you can dive right in and get to know the people and their culture.

5

## **Understanding!**

You'll finally be able to understand Dora the Explorer and all the waiters at Plaza Azteca.

4

## **It's Easy!**

Spanish is nearly phonetically perfect so you can look at any word and immediately know how to pronounce it.

3

## **It's Fun!**

TV, movies, music, food, shopping, video games all are beginning to reflect an influence from Hispanic culture.

2

## **The Ultimate Food Experience!**

You'll be able to order a Krispy Kreme dessert burrito with chipotle filling.

1

## **100% on a Test Grade!**

How much you do determines how high your Test score is—go for the Gold!

## What to Do

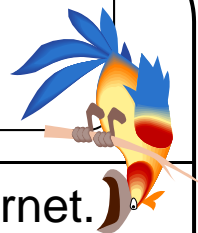
- ☑ This Spanish 1 Review Booklet is available on-line at: <http://summerspanish.weebly.com>
- ☑ The Review booklet is designed to be used with the Internet, so you will need **Internet access**.
- ☑ Look through the Booklet to **understand** how it is arranged and how to use it.
- ☑ Use the **Calendar** to map out your Review sessions along with all your summer activities and vacations. It's great to use drive time to do activities, but remember you'll have to schedule in Internet time throughout the Summer.
- ☑ Your **folks** will need to **sign off** on the Activity Pages to verify you spent time interacting with the materials on the Internet.
- ☑ The **first day of school (August 24)** you will turn in your Spanish 1 Review Booklet with Signature page **complete** and you will write a composition that will serve as part of your Spanish 2 Pre-Assessment.
- ☑ Have **FUN** with your Spanish this summer because the Internet Activities in this Review are all games!

### Scale for Test Scoring:

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 39 Activities for 10 minutes each = | 100% A+ |
| 32 Activities for 10 minutes each = | 90% B+  |
| 24 Activities for 10 minutes each = | 80% C   |
| 16 Activities for 10 minutes each = | 70% D-  |
| 8 Activities for 10 minutes each =  | 60% F   |
| 7 or less Activities =              | 0%      |



## How to Use this Booklet



This booklet is designed to be used **with** the Internet.

- ◆ Each **Topic** covered in Level 1 study has its own set of pages—you can complete the Topics in **any order**.
- ◆ Below the Topic listed on each page you'll find links to a helpful **Explanation** of the topic. You may also consult the Grammar and Animated Grammar tabs at the [www.classzone.com](http://www.classzone.com) site—just look under: Animations and click on Animated Grammar. There you can watch the animated grammar clip &/or click on the **Gramática** tab for a written explanation.
- ◆ Below the Explanation section is a brief **Summary** to help you recall the Topic.
- ◆ The **Práctica** section of the page gives you a brief practice. The answers to these activities are found in the back of this Booklet on a **Respuestas** (answers) page.
- ◆ **On-line** practice sites are listed in the shaded boxes. These links will take you to a variety of activities that are all self-scoring for instant feedback. Do some or all of them until you understand and can do the topic well. (If a link is faulty, just choose another—there are plenty to choose from.)
- ◆ There is also a **Vocabulary** section in this booklet. Vocabulary practice links are arranged by Unit / Lesson corresponding to the Avancemos 1 text. You can also practice Vocabulary at the [www.classzone.com](http://www.classzone.com) site—just look under: Online Review and click on Flashcards and/or Games. Vocabulary for each **Lesson** counts as a **Topic**.

# CALENDAR

Use this Calendar to plan your Spanish review:

## June

|              |
|--------------|
| 6 Sa         |
| <b>7 Su</b>  |
| 8 Mo         |
| 9 Tu         |
| 10 We        |
| 11 Th        |
| 12 Fr        |
| 13 Sa        |
| <b>14 Su</b> |
| 15 Mo        |
| 16 Tu        |
| 17 We        |
| 18 Th        |
| 19 Fr        |
| 20 Sa        |
| <b>21 Su</b> |
| 22 Mo        |
| 23 Tu        |
| 24 We        |
| 25 Th        |
| 26 Fr        |
| 27 Sa        |
| <b>28 Su</b> |
| 29 Mo        |
| 30 Tu        |

## July

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| 1 We                         |
| 2 Th                         |
| 3 Fr                         |
| <b>4 Sa Independence Day</b> |
| <b>5 Su</b>                  |
| 6 Mo                         |
| 7 Tu                         |
| 8 We                         |
| 9 Th                         |
| 10 Fr                        |
| 11 Sa                        |
| <b>12 Su</b>                 |
| 13 Mo                        |
| 14 Tu                        |
| 15 We                        |
| 16 Th                        |
| 17 Fr                        |
| 18 Sa                        |
| <b>19 Su</b>                 |
| 20 Mo                        |
| 21 Tu                        |
| 22 We                        |
| 23 Th                        |
| 24 Fr                        |
| 25 Sa                        |
| <b>26 Su</b>                 |
| 27 Mo                        |
| 28 Tu                        |
| 29 We                        |
| 30 Th                        |
| 31 Fr                        |

## August

|   |
|---|
| 1 Sa  |
| <b>2 Su</b>   |
| 3 Mo  |
| 4 Tu  |
| 5 We  |
| 6 Th  |
| 7 Fr  |
| 8 Sa  |
| <b>9 Su</b>   |
| 10 Mo   |
| 11 Tu   |
| 12 We   |
| 13 Th   |
| 14 Fr   |
| 15 Sa   |
| <b>16 Su</b>  |
| 17 Mo   |
| 18 Tu   |
| 19 We   |
| 20 Th   |
| 21 Fr   |
| 22 Sa   |
| <b>23 Su</b>  |
| 24 Mo <b>REVIEW DUE for ALL students (even if you are taking Spanish 2 second Term)</b> |



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Tópicos:

- Page*
1. Pronunciation
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  22. Preterit Irregulars; ir, ser, hacer
  23. Tú Affirmative Commands

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## **Vocabulario**

24. All the *Avancemos 1* Practice Sites

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**Respuestas** Pages 25 - 32

# Pronunciation

1

*Avancemos: Lección Preliminar*

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/alphabet.html> and  
<http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/pronounce.html>

## Práctica

*The best thing to do to practice Pronunciation is to Listen and then Repeat, trying to imitate the sounds you are hearing.*

*Classzone.com has hundreds of Audio files you can listen to and Repeat. Go to this site:*

[http://www.classzone.com/cz/books/avancemos\\_1/book\\_home.htm?state=VA](http://www.classzone.com/cz/books/avancemos_1/book_home.htm?state=VA)

*Try and Listen / Repeat on a daily basis throughout the summer.*

*There are many other sites on the Internet that give you the opportunity to refine your Pronunciation. I have listed a few in the grey box below. The Iowa site (last one) is particularly interesting because it has an animated mouth that actually shows you—physically—how to pronounce words!*

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/pronunciacion.php>

(audio)

<http://www.studyspanish.com/pronunciation/index.htm>

(audio—click on any of the Topics in the left-hand toolbar)

<http://www.uiowa.edu/%7Eacadtech/phonetics/about.html#>

(click on Launch Spanish Library; in the pop up box, click on a tab in the top row and then the tab that appears below it: a group of letters appear that you can click on and see as well as hear how they are produced)





# Questions

2

Avancemos: Unit 2 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/quest.htm>

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/interrogatives.html>

Questions can be formed by:

- 1) adding *¿no?* Or *¿verdad?* to the end of a statement
- 2) changing the verb / subject order so that the Verb comes first in the sentence
- 3) using a Question Word such as:

*¿Dónde?* Where?

*¿A dónde?* To where?

*¿De dónde?* From where?

*¿Por qué?* Why?

*¿Cómo?* How?

*¿Cómo está?* How is he/she feeling?

*¿Cómo es?* (How) What is he/she like—describe them.

*¿Cuántos-Cuántas?* How many?

*¿Quién?* Who?

*¿Con quién?* With whom?

*¿Qué?* What?

*¿Qué significa?* What does it mean?

*¿Cuándo?* When?

**Remember that the subject of a question is usually at the end of the question.**

## Práctica

Match the Question with its logical answer:

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ¿Dónde está María?            | a) Está muy contenta.        |
| 2. ¿De dónde es María?           | b) Es una estudiante.        |
| 3. ¿Cómo es María?               | c) Es de Costa Rica.         |
| 4. ¿Cómo está María?             | d) Está aprendiendo español  |
| 5. ¿Por qué está contenta María? | e) Este fin de semana.       |
| 6. ¿Quién es María?              | f) Está en clase de español. |
| 7. ¿Adónde va María?             | g) Es alta y simpática.      |
| 8. ¿Cuándo va María al cine?     | h) Va al cine.               |

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Questions continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/quest.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/quest-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/interrogatives1.php>

<http://www.quia.com/pp/56041.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/130509.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/49412.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/90333.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/273689.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/921338.html>

[http://www.sewanee.edu/Language\\_Lab/spanish/question.html](http://www.sewanee.edu/Language_Lab/spanish/question.html)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/299170.html>

# Adjectives

3

Avancemos: Unit 2 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/adjaagree.html>

*Adjectives must agree with the nouns they describe.*

*They agree in number:*

*el zapato negro    los zapatos negros*

*They agree in gender:*

*el almuerzo nutritivo    la cena nutritiva*

|           |                       |                          |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| masculine | el muchacho estudioso | los muchachos estudiosos |
| feminine  | la muchacha estudiosa | las muchachas estudiosas |
|           | singular              | plural                   |

## Práctica

Write the correct form of the adjective that matches the family members listed:

1. Mi tío es muy \_\_\_\_\_. (organizado)
2. Mis abuelos son \_\_\_\_\_ pero muy \_\_\_\_\_.  
(viejo / activo)
3. Tengo un hermano que es muy \_\_\_\_\_.  
(desorganizado)
4. Y tengo una hermana que es \_\_\_\_\_. (artístico)
5. Mis padres son \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_.  
(inteligente / trabajador)
6. Mis dos tías son muy diferentes: una tía es \_\_\_\_\_  
(serio) y la otra es \_\_\_\_\_. (cómico)

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Adjectives continued

### Más Práctica

Change the adjective in parentheses to agree with the noun it describes:

1. los hombres (*pelirrojo*)
2. mis primas (*menor*)
3. un invitado (*cómico*)
4. la mujer (*perezoso*)
5. una amiga (*bueno*)
6. los jugadores (*atlético*)
7. el hijo (*estudioso*)
8. la madrastra (*bonito*)

Click on these links to practice Noun / Adjective Agreement on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/rr/423866.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/730399.html> (definitions)

[http://college.cengage.com/languages/spanish/dominguez/animate/1e/assets/students/ace/brand.html?layer=act&src=ace\\_ch02\\_4.xml](http://college.cengage.com/languages/spanish/dominguez/animate/1e/assets/students/ace/brand.html?layer=act&src=ace_ch02_4.xml)

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/adj1.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/adj1-la.htm> (audio)

[http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/adjectives\\_and\\_nouns.php](http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/adjectives_and_nouns.php)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/618433.html> (match with English)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/316477.html> (w/school subjects)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/108853.html>

Click on these links to practice Adjectives on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/rr/108853.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/128468.html> (ser vs estar)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1313627.html> (definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/34476.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/524175.html> (definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1510983.html> (opposites w/pics)

# Demonstrative Adjectives

4

Avancemos: Unit 8 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/demonstratives.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/demonstrative.html>

*Demonstrative Adjectives must agree with the nouns they describe.*

*They agree in number:*

este zapato      estos zapatos

*They agree in gender:*

este almuerzo      esta cena

this, these

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| este peine  | estos peines  |
| esta toalla | estas toallas |

that, those

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| ese peine  | esos peines  |
| esa toalla | esas toallas |

that, those way over there

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| aquel peine    | aquellos peines  |
| aquella toalla | aquellos toallas |

## Práctica

Write the correct form of the Demonstrative Adjective for the English given:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ restaurante es delicioso. (this)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ cafés son viejos. (those over there)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ teatro es moderno. (that one way over there)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ entradas son para el concierto. (these)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ cine tiene buenas películas. (that)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ autobuses son amarillos. (those way over there)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ventanilla solamente tiene dos personas. (that)

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Demonstrative Adjectives continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/demonstratives.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/demonstratives-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1334702.html> (este/ese)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/117564.html> (agreement)

<http://www.quia.com/jq/1326538.html> (este/ese)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/36372.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/94736.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/9499.html> (+ review of adjectives)

# Possessive Adjectives

5

Avancemos: Unit 3 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/possadj.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/possessives.html>

*Possessive Adjectives agree with the nouns they describe:*

*My = **mi, mis** mi libro, mis libros*

*Your = **tu, tus** tu sandwich, tus sandwiches*

*His, her, your (formal) = **su, sus** su hermano, sus hermanos*

*Our = **nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras** nuestro tío, nuestros tíos, nuestras tías, nuestras tías*

*Their, y'all = **su, sus** su casa, sus casas*

## Práctica

*Replace the English with the correct Spanish Possessive Adjective.:*

1. (*Your*) calcetines están sucios.
2. (*My*) ensalada es muy nutritiva.
3. El camarero nos trae (*our*) cuenta.
4. A los jugadores les gustan (*their*) aficionados.
5. Tú debes lavar (*your*) cortinas.
6. Nosotros hacemos (*our*) quehaceres todos los sábados.
7. Miguel está comprando (*his*) entradas para el cine.
8. (*Our*) equipo favorito nunca pierde (*their*) partidos.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Possessive Adjectives continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/pop/78936.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/39241.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/36435.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1532321.html> (and articles review)

[http://www.sewanee.edu/Language\\_Lab/spanish/possde.html](http://www.sewanee.edu/Language_Lab/spanish/possde.html)

(Vocab needed: novia; amigas; apartamento; classes; dinero)

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/possadj.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/possadj-la.htm>



# Subject Pronouns

6

Avancemos: Unit 1 Lesson 1

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/subpro.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/subjectpronouns.html>

Use Subject Pronouns to replace the subject of a sentence:

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I = <b>yo</b>                     | We = <b>nosotros, nosotras</b>  |
| (familiar) You = <b>tú</b>        | (Spain) You = <b>vosotros</b>   |
| He = <b>él</b>                    | They = <b>ellos</b>             |
| She = <b>ella</b>                 | They (girls) = <b>ellas</b>     |
| (formal) You = <b>usted (Ud.)</b> | You all = <b>ustedes (Uds.)</b> |

Subject Pronouns are **optional** in a Spanish sentence because the verb tells who the subject is.

You familiar is used to address those familiar to or younger than you. You formal is used to address strangers or those older than you.

Subject Pronouns are moved to the back of a sentence to change a statement into a question.

## Práctica

Write the Subject Pronoun into each sentence:

1. La profesora enseña la clase.
2. Los estudiantes entienden el español.
3. Estudio todos los días.
4. ¿Qué haces?
5. Tomamos apuntes en la clase de historia.
6. ¿Tienen ganas de comer pizza (you all)?
7. (You formal) es la abuela de mi mejor amiga.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Subject Pronouns continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/subpro.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/subpro-la.htm>

(audio)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/416638.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/33939.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1463947.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/201677.html> (incl.Vosotros as from Spain)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/143476.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jq/49542.html>

# Object Pronouns

7

*Object Pronouns are used to replace the Direct or Indirect Objects of a sentence.*

*Placement of Object Pronouns:*

*One Verb = One Choice → In Front of the verb*

*Two Verbs = Two Choices → In Front of the verb or Attached to end of 2<sup>nd</sup> verb*

*Direct  
Object  
Pronouns*

*Indirect  
Object  
Pronouns*

**me**

**me**

**te**

**te**

**lo, la**

**le**

**nos**

**nos**

**los, las**

**les**

*Indirect Objects are sometimes left in the sentence for emphasis or clarification.*

*Direct Objects are never left in the sentence.*

## Direct Object Pronouns

*Avancemos: Unit 4 Lesson 1*

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/dopro1.htm> and  
<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/dopro2.htm>

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/directobjects.html>

## Indirect Object Pronouns

*Avancemos: Unit 8 Lesson 2*

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/indirectobjects.html>

◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/iopro1.htm>  
(includes review of Direct Object pronouns) and  
<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/iopro2.htm> (a phrases) and  
<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/iopro3.htm> (double verbs)



## Object Pronouns continued

### ***Direct Object Pronouns***

#### **Práctica**

*ReWrite the sentence changing the Direct Object to a Pronoun and placing it correctly:*

1. Yo bebo el jugo de naranja todos los días.
2. Alquilamos unos DVDs los fines de semana.
3. ¿Escribes correos electrónicos?
4. Quiero jugar al fútbol después de la escuela. (*double verb*)
5. Acaban de practicar deportes. (*double verb*)
6. Voy a mirar la televisión. (*double verb*)
7. No me gusta hacer la tarea. (*double verb*)
8. ¡José, limpia tu cuarto! (*a command*)

### ***Indirect Object Pronouns***

#### **Práctica**

*ReWrite the sentence changing the Indirect Object to a Pronoun & placing it correctly:*

1. Ella da una bate *a mí* para jugar béisbo.
2. Los padres compran unos recuerdos *para sus hijos*.
3. Mi hermana invita *a todos sus amigos* a su fiesta.
4. Yo voy a ayudar *a ella* con la tarea.
5. Buscan *a sus primos* en el parque de divirsiones.
6. Pablo prefiere llamar *a ti* por teléfono.
7. Nuestros amigos esperan *a nosotros* en la fiesta.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

# Direct Object Pronouns

*Avancemos: Unit 4 Lesson 1*

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/dopro1-la.htm> (audio)

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/dopro2.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/dopro2-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/DO1.php>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/48061.html> (battleship)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/35291.html> (pop ups)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/458685.html> (practice quiz)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/312903.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/214122.html> (Q/A battleship)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/62652.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/56253.html> (Q/A)

<http://www.quia.com/cz/9691.html> (double verbs)

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/DO3.php> (double verbs)

# Indirect Object Pronouns

*Avancemos: Unit 8 Lesson 2*

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/iopro1.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/iopro1-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/iopro2.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/iopro2-la.htm> (audio)

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/iopro3.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/iopro3-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/53365.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/137255.html> (with dar)

<http://www.quia.com/ba/137198.html> (with dar & decir)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/168175.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/384129.html>

<http://www.colby.edu/%7Ebknelson/SLC/IO.php>

# Prepositional Pronouns

8

Avancemos: Unit 7 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/oppro.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/preposition.html> and <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/prep2.html> (conmigo...)

Use Prepositional Pronouns to replace nouns that follow prepositions:

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| me = <b>mí</b>                    | Us = <b>nosotros, nosotras</b>  |
| (familiar) You = <b>ti</b>        | (Spain) You = <b>vosotros</b>   |
| Him = <b>él</b>                   | Them = <b>ellos</b>             |
| Her = <b>ella</b>                 | Them (girls) = <b>ellas</b>     |
| (formal) You = <b>usted (Ud.)</b> | You all = <b>ustedes (Uds.)</b> |

Common  
Prepositons  
**a**  
**de**  
**en**  
**con**  
**para**

The preposition **con** combines with **mí** & **ti** to become **conmigo** & **contigo**.

## Práctica

Replace the English with the correct Spanish Prepositional Pronoun:

1. ¿Compraste un regalo para [María]?
2. No, es un regalo de cumpleaños de [me] para [you].
3. ¿Quieres ir al parque de diversions con [me]?
4. Sí, me gustaría ir con [you]. Tengo tiempo libre.
5. Mi hermana va a ir con [us] también.
6. ¿Y tu hermano? Me divierto mucho con [him].

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

- <http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/oppro.htm>
- <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/oppro-la.htm>
- <http://www.quia.com/cm/16828.html> (con)





# Present Tense Verbs

9

*Avancemos: Units 2 & 3 Lessons 1*

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ UTexas: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/beg06.html?v=g>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/Present.html>
- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/regverb3.htm>

*Verb infinitives must be given a subject in order to determine Who is doing the action. In Spanish we do this by changing the ending to match a subject.*

## -ar Verbs

|      |           |             |            |
|------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| yo   | <b>o</b>  | <b>amos</b> | nosotros   |
| tú   | <b>as</b> |             | (vosotros) |
| él   |           |             | ellos      |
| ella | <b>a</b>  | <b>an</b>   | ellas      |
| Ud.  |           |             | Uds.       |

## -er & -ir Verbs

|  |           |               |
|--|-----------|---------------|
|  | <b>o</b>  | <b>emos /</b> |
|  | <b>es</b> | <b>imos</b>   |
|  | <b>e</b>  | <b>en</b>     |

*Note: if there are 2 verbs, ONLY the FIRST verb is conjugated.*

## Práctica

Fill in the correct conjugated form of the verb in parentheses:

1. Yo siempre \_\_\_\_\_ después de un partido. (descansar)
2. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ la puerta de la clase. (abrir)
3. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ decorar para la fiesta. (deber)
4. Me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ agua todo el día. (beber)
5. Marta y yo \_\_\_\_\_ nuestro almuerzo. (compartir)
6. Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ mucho el español. (estudiar)
7. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ tú muchos libros en el verano? (leer)
8. Mi hija acaba de \_\_\_\_\_ un apartamento. (alquilar)

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Present Tense Verbs continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

[http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente\\_ar.php](http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente_ar.php)

[http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present\\_ar\\_practice\\_web.html](http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present_ar_practice_web.html)

[http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present\\_ar\\_quiz\\_web.html](http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present_ar_quiz_web.html)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/157207.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/570481.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/94688.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/7309.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/66202.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jq/19692.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jq/49543.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pa/89561.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/224248.html>

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/regverb3.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/regverb3-sp.htm>  
(audio)

[http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente\\_er\\_ir.php](http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente_er_ir.php)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1023222.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pa/34364.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1062816.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pa/35165.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/260026.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/255182.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/215642.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/188462.html>

[http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present\\_tense\\_1\\_prac\\_web.html](http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present_tense_1_prac_web.html)

[http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present\\_tense\\_1\\_quiz\\_web.html](http://www.spanishspanish.com/verb/present_tense_1_quiz_web.html)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/157218.html> (all)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/12910.html> (all—definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/117789.html> (all)

<http://www.spaleon.com/index.php> (open in a New Window: select Present Tense)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1662210.html> (all)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/77613.html> (all)

# Stem Change Verbs

10

Avancemos: Unit 4 Lessons 1 & 2

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/stemie.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/stemue.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/stemi.htm>

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/stemchange.html>

Stem Change verbs make a change in the Stem as well as the ending.

## E to ie

quiero queremos

quieres (queréis)

quiere quieren

Querer—to want, wish, love

Cerrar; comenzar; despertarse;  
empezar, entender, pensar,  
perder, & preferir.

## O to ue

juego jugamos

juegas (jugáis)

juega juegan

Jugar—to play

acostarse;  
almorzar;

costar; doler; dormir;  
encontrar; envolver; volver;  
poder

## E to i

sirvo servimos

sirves (servís)

sirve sirven

Servir—to serve

Pedir; vestirse

## Práctica

Conjugate these Stem Changing verbs according to the subject listed:

1. cerrar--yo

2. costar--tú

3. pedir--él

4. jugar--nosotros

5. almorzar—ellos

6. despertarse--yo

7. entender--tú

8. vestirse--ella

9. envolver—Ana y yo

10. servir—Ana y Marta

11. preferir—yo

12. acostarse--tú

Click on the links on the next 2 pages to practice this topic on the Web:

## Stem Change Verbs continued

Click on these links to practice **e to ie** Stem Changers on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/stemie.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/stemie-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/119075.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/393163.html> (definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/393164.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/181564.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cb/304826.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/123358.html> (querer & preferir)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/155416.html>

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p4a.html>

Click on these links to practice **o to ue** Stem Changers on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/stemue.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/stemue-la.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/28271.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/115759.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/393165.html> (o to ue)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/28271.html> (o to ue definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/cb/207207.html> (o to ue)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/190721.html> (poder, querer, pensar)

<http://www.quia.com/cb/163619.html>

Click on these links to practice **e to i** Stem Changers on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/stemi.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/stemi-la.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/157652.html> (pedir)

[http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente\\_stem\\_change.php](http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente_stem_change.php) (all 3 types of changers)

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/presente1.php>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/411055.html>

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p4d.html>

## Stem Change Verbs continued

Click on these links to practice Mixed Stem Changers on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/cz/148380.html> (ie & ue)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/370326.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cb/24993.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/88999.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/82745.html>

<http://www.spaleon.com/> (open in an New Window: Present Tense: Irregular verbs)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p4e.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/192519.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/47410.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/425888.html> (incl. definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/82746.html>

Click on these links to practice more Mixed Stem Changers on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/cb/40549.html> (e to ie, o to ue & jugar)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p4c.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/370326.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/36362.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/273394.html> (*definitions of 37 verbs*)

<http://www.quia.com/cb/145144.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1071770.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cb/148152.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/87381.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/47940.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/4202.html> (plus sport vocab)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/36362.html> (what kind is it?)



# Irregular Verbs

11

*Avancemos: Unit 1 Lesson 1; Unit 2 Lesson 2; Unit 5 Lesson 2*

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/Estar.html> (estar)
- <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/ser.html> (ser)
- <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/Ir.html> (ir)
- <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/Tener.html> (tener)
- <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/irreg-yo.html> (more irregulars)
- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/tenven.htm>
- ◆ UTexas: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/int28.html?v=g> (+ videos)
- ◆ AtSchool: <http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/Ser/1.htm>

These verbs are irregular in the Present Tense:

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Hacer—to do, to make</b><br>hago hacemos<br>haces ( <i>hacéis</i> )<br>hace hacen      | <b>Poner—to put, to place, to set</b><br>pongo ponemos<br>pones ( <i>ponéis</i> )<br>pone ponen                        | <b>Traer—to bring</b><br>traigo traemos<br>traes ( <i>traéis</i> )<br>trae traen                     | <b>Decir—to say, to tell</b><br>digo decimos<br>dices ( <i>decís</i> )<br>dice dicen     |
| <b>Ir—to go</b><br>voy vamos<br>vas ( <i>vais</i> )<br>va van                             | <b>Venir—to come</b><br>vengo venimos<br>vienes ( <i>venís</i> )<br>viene vienen                                       | <b>Tener—to have</b><br>tengo tenemos<br>tienes ( <i>tenéis</i> )<br>tiene tienen                    | <b>Salir—to leave to go out</b><br>salgo salimos<br>sales ( <i>salís</i> )<br>sale salen |
| <b>Dar—to give</b><br>doy damos<br>das ( <i>dais</i> )<br>da dan                          | <b>Ser—to be</b><br>(permanent characteristic)<br>soy somos<br>eres ( <i>sois</i> )<br>es son                          | <b>Estar—to be</b><br>(located, temporary)<br>estoy estamos<br>estás ( <i>estáis</i> )<br>está están | <b>Ver—to see</b><br>veo vemos<br>ves ( <i>veis</i> )<br>ve ven                          |
| <b>Saber—to know facts, how to</b><br>sé sabemos<br>sabes ( <i>sabéis</i> )<br>sabe saben | <b>Conocer—to know</b><br>People, places, things<br>conozco conocemos<br>conoces ( <i>conocéis</i> )<br>conoce conocen | <b>Oír—to hear</b><br>oigo oímos<br>oyes ( <i>oís</i> )<br>oye oyen                                  |  |

# Irregular Verbs continued

*Avancemos: Unit 1 Lesson 1; Unit 2 Lesson 2; Unit 5 Lesson 2*

## Práctica

*Translate the English verb into the correct Spanish conjugation:*

1. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ muy cansados. [are]
2. El profesor \_\_\_\_\_ de Guatemala. [is]
3. La chica \_\_\_\_\_ a los jugadores en el partido. [sees]
4. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ bucear en el mar. [know how to]
5. ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ tú bien a Barcelona? [do you know]
6. Tú y yo \_\_\_\_\_ la tarea todos los días. [do]
7. Uds. \_\_\_\_\_ la mesa para la fiesta. [set]
8. Los invitados \_\_\_\_\_ regalos para ti. [bring]
9. Yo siempre \_\_\_\_\_ la verdad. [tell]
10. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ los fines de semana. [go out]
11. Ellas \_\_\_\_\_ una pantalla grande. [have]
12. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ tarde a la clase. [come]
13. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ el mar cuando vas a la playa. [hear]
14. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ contigo al centro comercial. [go]
15. María me \_\_\_\_\_ un refresco frío. [gives]

Click on the links on the next 2 pages to practice this topic on the Web:



## Irregular Verbs continued

Click on these links to practice **estar** on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/322542.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/100171.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/27157.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/74364.html> (estar & ser forms)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/21430.html> (estar & dar)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/443564list.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/7283.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/70901.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/265028.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/868383.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/194704.html> (ser, estar, tener)

Click on these links to practice **ser** on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/cm/24147.html> (matching)

[http://www.fcps.edu/DIS/OHSICS/forlang/stars/espanol1/1\\_1ser.htm](http://www.fcps.edu/DIS/OHSICS/forlang/stars/espanol1/1_1ser.htm)

[http://www.sewanee.edu/Language\\_Lab/spanish/ser.html](http://www.sewanee.edu/Language_Lab/spanish/ser.html) (fill in)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/268768.html> (hangman--ser & subject pronouns)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/84171.html> (matching)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/345551.html> (ser & subject pronouns)

<http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/Ser/5.htm>  
(nationalities)

<http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/Ser/7.htm>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/251881.html>

Click on these links to practice **ir** on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/322544.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/90269.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/121212.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jq/19618.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/17671.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/153533.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/22821.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/44769.html>

## Present Irregulars continued

Click on these links to practice these verbs on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/cm/307992.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/247003.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1573337.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/716.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/23230.html>

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p4a.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/32671.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/226071.html>

Mixed verbs including:

hacer, poner, traer, decir, salir, tener, venir, oír, ser,  
estar, ir, dar, poder, querer, saber, ver, & conocer

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/cm/23230.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/65553.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/195642.html>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/verbs/lessons/piirregfirst.htm>

(click to generate unique quiz)

<http://www.quia.com/pa/41280.html> (hacer, poner, traer,  
decir, salir, tener, venir, oír,

ser, estar, ir, dar, poder, querer, saber, ver)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/65522.html>



## Gustar continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.nvcc.edu/home/nvhodgm/GustarPractice.htm>

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/spanish/lj/work\\_play/leisure/a3/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/spanish/lj/work_play/leisure/a3/) (Scroll down!) (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/284690.html> (Pronouns)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/421514.html> (A phrases)

<http://www.quia.com/ba/245348.html> (Q/A)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/306527.html> (Q/A Matching)

<http://www.quia.com/pa/103721.html> (pronouns)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/761722.html>

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/gustar1.php> (mixed)

<http://mld.ursinus.edu/~jarana/Ejercicios/self-check/gustar2.html>

[http://www.sewanee.edu/Language\\_Lab/spanish/gustar.html](http://www.sewanee.edu/Language_Lab/spanish/gustar.html)

<http://www.spanish.bz/activity-gustar.htm>

[http://conjuguemos.com/home/docs/nologin/spanish\\_fillin\\_grammar\\_37.html](http://conjuguemos.com/home/docs/nologin/spanish_fillin_grammar_37.html)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/92306.html> (nouns & infinitives mixed)

<http://www.quia.com/ba/172561.html> (pronouns)

[http://www.quia.com/cz/49584.html?AP\\_rand=185885291](http://www.quia.com/cz/49584.html?AP_rand=185885291) (mixed)

<http://www.quia.com/ba/96897.html> (nouns & infinitives mixed)

<http://mld.ursinus.edu/~jarana/Ejercicios/self-check/gustar2.html>

(nouns & infinitives mixed)

# Hay

13

Avancemos: Unit 1 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/hay.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/Hay.html>

**Hay** translates: **there is** or **there are**.

As a question, *hay* translates: **Is there?** **Are there?**

*There are no other conjugations for hay.*

## Práctica

Choose between *Hay* (there is / there are) and *Son* (they are):

1. \_\_\_\_ trece estudiantes en la clase.
2. \_\_\_\_ buenos estudiantes.
3. \_\_\_\_ muchas ventanas en mi casa.
4. \_\_\_\_ una película de aventuras en el cine.
5. \_\_\_\_ artículos de madera y oro en el mercado.
6. \_\_\_\_ muy caros.
7. \_\_\_\_ regalos en la mesa para mi cumpleaños.
8. \_\_\_\_ grandes con papel de regalo rojo y azul.

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/hay.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/hay-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/42083.html>



# Reflexives

14

Avancemos: Unit 8 Lesson 1

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/reflexive1.htm>  
and <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/reflexive2.htm>

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/reflex.html>

Use Reflexive Verbs when the speaker is doing the action of the verb to himself.

Lavarse—to wash oneself

**me** lavo = I wash myself

**te** lavas = you wash yourself

**se** lava = he washes himself,  
she washes herself,  
you wash yourself

**nos** lavamos = we wash ourselves

(**os** laváis)

**se** lavan = they wash themselves,  
you all wash yourselves

Stem Change verbs continue to make stem changes as well as use be Reflexive:

## Despertarse—to wake up

me despierto    nos despertamos

te despiertas    (*os despertáis*)

se despierta    se despiertan

## Vestirse—to get dressed

me visto    nos vestimos

te vistes    (*os vestís*)

se viste    se visten

## Acostarse—to go to bed

me acuesto    nos acostamos

te acuestas    (*os acostáis*)

se acuesta    se acuestan

Reflexive verbs used in the **Infinitive form** (after a double verb or after *después de*, *antes de*, *para*) will change the Reflexive Pronoun only to match the subject.

## Práctica

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Reflexive verb:

1. ¿ \_\_\_\_\_ los dientes después de comer? (cepillarse--tú)
2. Pablo \_\_\_\_\_ con una toalla grande. (secarse)
3. La familia \_\_\_\_\_ tarde los fines de semana. (levantarse)
4. Después de \_\_\_\_\_, me visto para la escuela. ( ducharse)
5. Nosotros vamos a \_\_\_\_\_ temprano. (acostarse)
6. Para \_\_\_\_\_, necesitas un peine. (peinarse)

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Reflexives continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/reflexive1.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/reflexive1-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/reflexive2.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/reflexive2-la.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/89847.html> (definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/571702.html> (definitions)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/36360.html> (pronouns)

<http://www.quia.com/jw/56156.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/247042.html> (incl. reflexive stem changers)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p4f.html> (incl. stem changers)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/917163.html> (preterit reflexives & ir)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/283227.html> (preterit reflexives)

[http://www.sewanee.edu/Language\\_Lab/spanish/reflex.html](http://www.sewanee.edu/Language_Lab/spanish/reflex.html)



# Present Progressive

15

Avancemos: Unit 8 Lesson 1

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/presprog.htm>

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/progressive.html>

*The Present Progressive tells what people are doing right now. Use this formula to form the Present Progressive:*

**estar + gerund (ando) or  
(iendo)**

Estoy practicando español.  
= I am practicing Spanish.

*If the verb is Reflexive, you can put the Pronoun in front of estar or attach it to the end of the gerund.*

Estoy lavándome la cara.  
Me estoy lavando la cara.

*Some gerunds are irregular:*

decir ➔ diciendo

servir ➔ sirviendo

leer ➔

leyendo

dormir ➔ durmiendo

venir ➔ viniendo

pedir ➔ pidiendo

vestir ➔ vistiendo

traer ➔

trayendo

## Práctica

*Change these present tense sentences into the Present Progressive:*

1. Yo como el cereal para el desayuno.
2. Leemos libros en español.
3. Escriben correos electrónicos.
4. ¿Pasas tú un rato con amigos?
5. Manuel trabaja en casa.
6. Me visto en mi ropa escolar.
7. Ana pide una hamburguesa con papas fritas.
8. Mi abuelo se duerme en su sillón.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Present Progressive continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/presprog.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/presprog-la.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/357017.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1201860.html> (incl. leer)

<http://www.quia.com/cb/83478.html> (review present tense & progressive tense)

<http://www.quia.com/jw/97317.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cb/201178.html> (irregulars & i to y)

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/gerund.php> (irreg. gerunds)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/gerund.htm> (irreg. gerunds)

[http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/prog\\_pres.php](http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/prog_pres.php) (includes irregulars)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/presprog.htm>

# Verb Combinations

16

*Avancemos: Unit 2 Lessons 1 & 2, Unit 5 Lesson 2*

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ UTexas: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/beg11.html?v=g> (+videos)
- ◆ AtSchool: [http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rqshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SOLER\\_PODE R/explanation.htm](http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rqshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SOLER_PODE R/explanation.htm)
- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/tenque.htm>
- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/ira.htm>
- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/acabarde.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/acabar.html>

*Many verbs appear in combinations. Whenever you have a “helping” verb, you **conjugate the first verb** to match the subject and leave the **second verb in its infinitive form**. These are common combinations:*

- Gustar + infinitive = to like to
- Encantar + infinitive = to love to
- Necesitar + infinitive = to need to
- Pensar + infinitive = to plan to
- Preferir + infinitive = to prefer to
- Querer + infinitive = to want to
- Poder + infinitive = to be able to
- Saber + infinitive = to know how to
- Deber + infinitive = should, ought to
- Aprender a + infinitive = to learn to
- Enseñar a + infinitive = to teach to
- Empezar a (Comenzar a) + infinitive = to begin to
- Ir a + infinitive = to be going to
- Tener ganas de + infinitive = to feel like
- Acabar de + infinitive = to have just
- Tener que + infinitive = to have to
- Hay que\* + infinitive = one has to, one must
- Es importante\* + infinitive = its important to
- Para\* + infinitive = in order to

\* These phrases do not change

# Verb Combinations continued

*Avancemos: Unit 2 Lessons 1 & 2, Unit 5 Lesson 2*

## Práctica

Give advice for the school year by translating the English phrases to Spanish using a Helping Verb + the infinitive suggested:

1. *(You need to arrive)* temprano. [llegar]
2. *(You should bring)* tu mochila. [traer]
3. Los maestros *(prefer to teach)* estudiantes contentos. [enseñar]
4. Ellos *(are planning to give)* un examen mañana. [dar]
5. *(You want to study)* todos tus apuntes. [estudiar]
6. *(You have to understand)* la tarea. [comprender]
7. *(You are going to get)* una buena nota. [sacar]
8. *(We can have fun)* en la escuela. [divertirse]
9. *(You have just met)* todos tus profesores. [conocer]
10. *(In order to be)* organizado, necesitas un *agenda*. [ser]
11. *(One must write down)* la información importante. [escribir]
12. En la clase de español, *(you learn to speak)* español. [hablar]

Click on the links on the next page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Verb Combinations continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/pop/127788.html>

[http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SOLER\\_PODER/3.htm](http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SOLER_PODER/3.htm)

[http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SOLER\\_PODER/4.htm](http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SOLER_PODER/4.htm)

Click on these links to practice **acabar + de** on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/acabarde.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/acabarde-sp.htm> (audio)

Click on these links to practice **ir + a** on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/verbs/lessons/piirdar.htm> (ir & dar: click to generate unique quiz)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1458071.html> (ir, dar & estar)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/348309.html> (ir or estar)

<http://www.quia.com/cb/349841.html> (ser,ir,dar,estar, & -ar verbs)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/932833.html> (ir + a + infinitive)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/90555.html> (ir + a + infinitive)

Click on these links to practice **tener + que** on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/tenque.htm>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/197237.html> (tener + que; ir + a)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/101560.html> (tener + que; ir + a)

<http://www.quia.com/cz/8922.html>



# Saber vs Conocer

17

Avancemos: Unit 6 Lesson 1

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/sabcon.htm>

◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/saber.html>

◆ ELearn: <http://www.elearnspanishlanguage.com/grammar/verbs/saberconocer.html>

*Saber & Conocer both mean to know. They are used differently as follows:*

## **Saber:**

Talk about facts

In front of question words

In front of *que*

In front of verb infinitives

## **Conocer:**

Say you are familiar with a person or place

Talk about meeting someone for the first time

## **Práctica**

*Circle the correct verb:*

1. Yo (sé / conozco) jugar al tenis.
2. Sra. Lamb (sabe / conoce) Costa Rica muy bien.
3. Ana (sabe / conoce) quién es la jugadora MVP.
4. Los estudiantes (saben / conocen) a directora Franklin.
5. (Sabemos / conocemos) que nuestro equipo va a ganar.
6. Voy a (saber / conocer) a mis profesores nuevos el 24 de agosto.
7. ¿(Sabes / conoces) cuándo tenemos que salir?

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Saber vs Conocer continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/sabcon.htm>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/8768.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/14817.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/119982.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/218644.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/8655.html>

<http://www.elearnspanishlanguage.com/tests/te-saberconocer.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/10814.html>

[http://college.cengage.com/languages/spanish/dominguez/animate/1e/assets/students/ace/brand.html?layer=act&src=ace\\_ch01\\_16.xml](http://college.cengage.com/languages/spanish/dominguez/animate/1e/assets/students/ace/brand.html?layer=act&src=ace_ch01_16.xml)



# Ser vs Estar

18

Avancemos: Unit 5 Lesson 1

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ UTexas: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/int12.html?v=g> (+ videos)
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/servsestar.html>

*Ser & Estar both mean to be. They are used differently as follows:*

## Ser

- Permanent Conditions (*something that won't change in the next 5 minutes*)
- Origin (*de*)
- Time, dates, days of the week
- Link nouns or pronouns

## Estar

- Temporary condition
- Location (*en*)

## Práctica

*Choose the correct verb:*

1. Mi profesor de español (es / está) de Panamá.
2. Mis amigos (son / están) muy contentos conmigo.
3. El cumpleaños de Sra. Lamb y Celia (es / está) el 11 de junio.
4. (Son / Están) las tres de la tarde.
5. Los estudiantes (son / están) en el gimnasio.
6. Los profesores (son / están) enojados si los estudiantes llegan tarde.
7. Mi hija (es / está) médica.
8. Mi tía (es / está) ocupada con la fiesta de cumpleaños.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Ser vs Estar continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/pop/90399.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/112179.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/419859.html> (review of adjectives)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/400520.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/25812.html> (ser vs estar or tener)

<http://www.quia.com/ba/73907.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1068383.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/37130.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/120326.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/11373.html>

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/serest.htm>

<http://atschool.eduweb.co.uk/rgshiwyc/school/curric/Spanish/SerEstar/4.htm>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/86519.html> (paragraph)

# Expressions with Tener & Hacer

19

*Avancemos: Lección Preliminar, Unit 2 Lesson 1*

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/tenexp.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/beg09.html?v=g> (+ videos)
- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://studyspanish.com/lessons/wthrexp.htm>
- ◆ UTexas: <http://www.laits.utexas.edu/spe/adv08.html?v=g> (+videos)

## Tener Expressions:

- Tener ... años = to be ... years
- Tener ganas de + infinitive = to feel like
- Tener calor = to be hot
- Tener frío = to be cold
- Tener hambre = to be hungry
- Tener sed = to be thirsty
- Tener suerte = to be lucky
- Tener miedo = to be afraid
- Tener razón = to be right

## Hacer Expressions:

- Hace calor = its hot
- Hace frío = its cold
- Hace sol = its sunny
- Hace viento = its windy
- Hace buen tiempo = its good weather
- Hace mal tiempo = its bad weather
- Hacer clic en = to click on
- Hacer una parrillada = to barbeque
- Hacer esquí acuático = to waterski
- Hacer surfing = to surf
- Hacer surf de vela = to wind surf
- Hacer un viaje = to take a trip

## Práctica

*Translate:*

1. I'm thirsty.
2. You are lucky.
3. We are barbequing.
4. They are taking a trip.
5. It's windy.
6. It's cold
7. They are surfing.
8. He's hungry.
9. We are right.
10. I'm scared.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Expressions with Tener & Hacer continued

Click on these links to practice **Tener Expressions** on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/tenexp.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/tenexp-sp.htm> (audio)

<http://www.quia.com/cm/11374.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/174372.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/572900.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/14782.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jw/110108.html>



Click on these links to practice **Weather** on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/wthrexp.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/games/wthrexp-la.htm>

(audio)

<http://www.spanishspanish.com/weather/weather.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jg/65501.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/31450.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/40696.html>

<http://www.quia.com/hm/126142.html>

<http://www.quia.com/jw/139953.html>

# Preterit Tense Regular Verbs

20

*Avancemos: Unit 6 Lesson 2, Unit 7 Lesson 1*

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/pret1.htm>
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/preterite.html>

*To speak in the Past Tense about completed events, these Preterit tense endings should be used:*

## -ar Verbs

|      |             |             |            |             |       |
|------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| yo   | <b>é</b>    | <b>amos</b> | nosotros   |             |       |
| tú   | <b>aste</b> |             | (vosotros) |             |       |
| él   | }           | <b>ó</b>    | }          |             |       |
| ella |             |             |            | <b>aron</b> | ellos |
| Ud.  |             |             |            |             | ellas |
|      |             |             |            |             | Uds.  |

## -er & -ir Verbs

|  |             |              |
|--|-------------|--------------|
|  | <b>í</b>    | <b>imos</b>  |
|  | <b>iste</b> |              |
|  | <b>ió</b>   | <b>ieron</b> |

*Note: -ar and -er Stem Changers in the Present are REGULAR in the Past Tense*

## Práctica

*Translate and conjugate the following Past Tense English verbs into Spanish:*

1. El campeón \_\_\_\_\_ (swam) en la piscina.
2. Los aficionados no \_\_\_\_\_ (did not understand) las reglas.
3. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ (did you walk) en la playa?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (We snorkeled) durante las vacaciones.
5. La clase \_\_\_\_\_ (began) tarde.
6. El hombre \_\_\_\_\_ (shaved) la cara.
7. El niño \_\_\_\_\_ (lost) su cepillo.
8. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ (wrapped) los regalos.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Preterit Tense Regulars continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1326600.html>

<http://www.quia.com/rr/98137.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pop/84553.html>

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/pret1.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/pret1-sp.htm>

(audio)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1007816.html> (él/ella/Ud. form only)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1028517.html> (abrir & salir)

<http://www.quia.com/jw/54692.html>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/205086.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cm/19991.html>

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1028518.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cb/38610.html> (includes leer)

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.quia.com/pa/21064.html> (all)

<http://www.quia.com/cz/47877.html> (all)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/283210.html> (all)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p8c.html>

<http://www.quia.com/cb/130141.html> (all including “y”  
irregulars)

# Preterit Irregulars: -car, -gar, & -zar

21

Avancemos: Unit 6 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

- ◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/pret4.htm>  
(includes other irregs—just do -car, -gar, -zar)
- ◆ Dr. Lemon: <http://www.drlemon.net/Grammar/pret-spell.html>

*In the Preterit tense, verbs ending in -car, -gar, and -zar must make a Spelling change in the YO form (but are regular in the other forms):*

## Sacar

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| saqué   | sacamos   |
| sacaste | sacasteis |
| sacó    | sacaron   |

## Jugar

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| jugué   | jugamos   |
| jugaste | jugasteis |
| jugó    | jugaron   |

## Cruzar

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| crucé    | cruzamos   |
| cruzaste | cruzasteis |
| cruzó    | cruzaron   |

## Práctica

*Fill in the yo form to complete these Past tense (Preterit) sentences:*

1. Se secó con una toalla, pero yo me \_\_\_\_\_ con secador.
2. Los chicos navegaron por Internet, pero yo \_\_\_\_\_ anteayer.
3. Ana comenzó la tarea a las siete, pero yo \_\_\_\_\_ a las seis.
4. Mis hermanos sacaron la basura anoche, pero yo la \_\_\_\_\_ la semana pasada.
5. ¿Buscaste el anillo en tu cuarto? Yo lo \_\_\_\_\_ en la sala.
6. Mi mejor amiga pagó ocho dólares pero yo solamente \_\_\_\_\_ cinco para los aretes.
7. Almorzaron en la cafetería, pero yo \_\_\_\_\_ en el restaurante.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Preterit : -car, -gar, & -zar continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/pret4.htm> (just do – car, -gar, -zar parts)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/97774.html>

<http://www.quia.com/pa/29740.html> (includes reflexives)

<http://www.quia.com/cz/9212.html> (includes ver)

<http://www.trinity.edu/mstroud/grammar/p8d.html>



# Preterit Irregulars: ir, ser, & hacer 22

Avancemos: Unit 7 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print and Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish: <http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/pret2.htm>  
(includes dar)

The Preterit tense has many irregulars—here are 3 of them:

| Hacer   |             |
|---------|-------------|
| hice    | hicimos     |
| hiciste | (hicisteis) |
| hizo    | hicieron    |

| Ir     |            |
|--------|------------|
| fui    | fuimos     |
| fuiste | (fuisteis) |
| fue    | fueron     |

| Ser    |            |
|--------|------------|
| fui    | fuimos     |
| fuiste | (fuisteis) |
| fue    | fueron     |

## Práctica

Conjugate these irregular verbs in the Preterit tense:

1. Anoche yo \_\_\_\_\_ una cena deliciosa. (hacer)
2. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ al concierto de música. (ir)
3. Pablo \_\_\_\_\_ cómico, pero ahora es serio. (ser)
4. Los niños \_\_\_\_\_ sus camas. (hacer)
5. De niño, ¿\_\_\_\_\_ tú perezoso? (ser)
6. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ al zoológico con mi familia. (ir)
7. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ una parrillada en el parque.
8. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ tu tarea de español? (hacer)

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Preterit Irregulars: ir, ser, & hacer continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://www.studyspanish.com/practice/pret2.htm>

<http://www.studyspanish.com/lessons/games/pret2-sp.htm>

<http://www.quia.com/ba/56927.html> (ir only)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/286488.html> (ir/ser only)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/342057.html> (ir & regulars)

<http://www.quia.com/jg/269607.html> (hacer & ir)

<http://www.quia.com/pa/22964.html> (also regs, -car,-gar,-zar)

<http://www.quia.com/rr/226637.html> (all)

# Commands: Tú Affirmative

23

Avancemos: Unit 5 Lesson 2

Click on these links to read/print an Explanation of this topic:

◆ Study Spanish:

<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/informcomm1.htm> and  
<http://studyspanish.com/lessons/irregtucomm.htm> (irregulars)

Use Familiar (tú) Affirmative Commands when you want to tell someone your age or younger what to do—to order them to do something.

Form Familiar Affirmative Commands by using the **él/ella/Ud. form** of the verb from the Present tense:

¡Corta el césped!  
¡Barre el suelo!

When you change Direct Objects to D.O. pronouns, ATTACH them to the end of the command (and add an accent mark):

¡Córtalo!  
¡Bárrelo!

Some verbs have Irregular Tú Affirmative Command forms you must memorize:

|              |              |           |              |              |            |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>decir</u> | <u>hacer</u> | <u>ir</u> | <u>poner</u> | <u>salir</u> | <u>ser</u> | <u>tener</u> | <u>venir</u> |
| <b>di</b>    | <b>haz</b>   | <b>ve</b> | <b>pon</b>   | <b>sal</b>   | <b>sé</b>  | <b>ten</b>   | <b>ven</b>   |

## Práctica

Tell a friend how to be healthy by giving Commands of the verb infinitives listed:

1. (comenzar\*) \_\_\_\_\_ un programa de ejercicio.
2. (hacer\*) \_\_\_\_\_ ejercicio todos los días.
3. (levantar) \_\_\_\_\_ pesas 3 días de la semana.
4. (caminar / correr) \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ 2 milas cada día.
5. (comer) \_\_\_\_\_ comida sana.
6. (jugar\*) \_\_\_\_\_ deportes con amigos.
7. (poner\*) \_\_\_\_\_ te una chaqueta, los guantes, y el gorro cuando hace frío.
8. (ir\*) Si estás enfermo, \_\_\_\_\_ al doctor.

Click on the links on the back of this page to practice this topic on the Web:

## Tú Affirmative Commands continued

Click on these links to practice this topic on the Web:

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/informcomm1.htm>

<http://studyspanish.com/practice/irregtucomm.htm>

(irregulars)

<http://www.colby.edu/~bknelson/SLC/llapingachos.php>

<http://www.quia.com/cz/11158.html> (w/pronouns; sacudir los muebles=dust)

<http://www.quia.com/pop/123634.html> (irregs)

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/1412739.html> (irregs & few pronouns)

# Quia Vocabulary Sites

## Avancemos 1

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Play the following games with Vocabulary at any of the sites below:

- ◆ Flashcards
- ◆ WordSearch
- ◆ Matching
- ◆ Concentration

**Lección Preliminar** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1421243.html>

**Unit 1 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558791.html>

**Unit 1 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1362790.html>

**Unit 2 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1553587.html>

**Unit 2 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558805.html>

**Unit 3 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1482906.html>

**Unit 3 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1502782.html>

**Unit 4 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1514450.html>

**Unit 4 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1535596.html>

**Unit 5 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558764.html>

**Unit 5 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558809.html>

**Unit 6 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558943.html>

**Unit 6 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558926.html>

**Unit 7 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558783.html>

**Unit 7 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558784.html>

**Unit 8 Lesson 1** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558785.html>

**Unit 8 Lesson 2** <http://www.quia.com/jg/1558786.html>



# Respuestas

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## Questions (page 2) Unit 2 Lesson 2

1. ¿Dónde está María? f) **Está en clase de español.**
2. ¿De dónde es María? c) **Es de Costa Rica.**
3. ¿Cómo es María? g) **Es alta y simpática.**
4. ¿Cómo está María? a) **Está muy contenta.**
5. ¿Por qué está contenta María? d) **Está aprendiendo español.**
6. ¿Quién es María? b) **Es una estudiante.**
7. ¿Adónde va María? h) **Va al cine.**
8. ¿Cuándo va María al cine? e) **Este fin de semana.**

## Adjectives (page 3) Unit 2 Lesson 2

1. Mi tío es muy **organizado.**
2. Mis abuelos son **viejos** pero muy **activos.**
3. Tengo un hermano que es muy **desorganizado.**
4. Y tengo una hermana que es **artística.**
5. Mis padres son **inteligentes** y **trabajadores.**
6. Mis dos tías son muy diferentes: una tía es **seria** y la otra es **cómica.**

## Adjectives Más Práctica

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. los hombres <u><b>pelirrojos</b></u> | 5. una amiga <u><b>buena</b></u>         |
| 2. mis primas <u><b>menores</b></u>     | 6. los jugadores <u><b>atléticos</b></u> |
| 3. un invitado <u><b>cómico</b></u>     | 7. el hijo <u><b>estudioso</b></u>       |
| 4. la mujer <u><b>perezosa</b></u>      | 8. la madrastra <u><b>bonita</b></u>     |

## Demonstrative Adjectives (page 4) Unit 8 Lesson 2

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1. **Este** restaurante es delicioso. (this)
2. **Esos** cafés son viejos. (those over there)
3. **Aquel** teatro es moderno. (that one way over there)
4. **Estas** entradas son para el concierto. (these)
5. **Ese** cine tiene buenas películas. (that)
6. **Aquellos** autobuses son amarillos. (those way over there)
7. **Esa** ventanilla solamente tiene dos personas. (that)
8. **Estos** postres no están en el menú. (these)

## Possessive Adjectives (page 5) Unit 3 Lesson 2

1. **Sus** calcetines están sucios.
2. **Mi** ensalada es muy nutritiva.
3. El camarero nos trae **nuestra** cuenta.
4. A los jugadores les gustan **sus** aficionados.
5. Tú debes lavar **tus** cortinas.
6. Nosotros hacemos **nuestros** quehaceres todos los sábados.
7. Miguel está comprando **sus** entradas para el cine.
8. **Nuestro** equipo favorito nunca pierde **sus** partidos.

## Subject Pronouns (page 6) Unit 1 Lesson 1

1. **Ella** enseña la clase.
2. **Ellos** entienden el español.
3. **Yo** estudio todos los días.
4. ¿Qué haces **tú**?
5. **Nosotros** tomamos apuntes en la clase de historia.
6. ¿Tienen ganas de comer pizza **Uds.**?
7. **Usted** es la abuela de mi mejor amiga.



## **Direct Object Pronouns** (page 7 Unit 4 Lesson 1)

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1. Yo **lo** bebo todos los días.
2. **Los** alquilamos los fines de semana.
3. ¿**Los** escribes?
4. Quiero jugar**lo** después de la escuela. *or* **lo** quiero jugar después de la escuela.
5. Acaban de practicar**los**. *or* **Los** acaban de practicar.
6. Voy a mirar**la** *or* **La** voy a mirar.
7. No me gusta hacer**la**. (after gustar, the pronoun goes on the end of the infinitive)
8. ¡José, límpia**lo**! (*Pronouns attach with commands—don't forget the accent mark!*)

## **Indirect Object Pronouns** (page 7 Unit 8 Lesson 2)

1. Ella **me** da una bate *a mí* para jugar béisbo.
2. Los padres **les** compran unos recuerdos *para sus hijos*.
3. Mi hermana **les** invita *a todos sus amigos* a su fiesta.
4. Yo **le** voy a ayudar *a ella* con la tarea.
5. **Les** buscan *a sus primos* en el parque de diversiones.
6. Pablo **te** prefiere llamar *a ti* por teléfono. *or* Pablo prefiere llamarte **te** *a ti* por teléfono
7. Nuestros amigos **nos** esperan *a nosotros* en la fiesta.

## **Prepositional Pronouns** (page 8) Unit 7 Lesson 2

1. ¿Compraste un regalo para **ella** ?
2. No, es un regalo de cumpleaños de **mi** para **ti**.
3. ¿Quieres ir al parque de diversiones **conmigo** ?
4. Sí, me gustaría ir **contigo**. Tengo tiempo libre.
5. Mi hermana va a ir con **nosotros** también.
6. ¿Y tu hermano? Me divierto mucho con **él** .

**Present Tense Verbs** (page 9) Units 2 & 3 Lessons 1

- 1. Yo siempre **descanso** después de un partido. (descansar)
- 2. Los estudiantes **abren** la puerta de la clase. (abrir)
- 3. Tú **debes** decorar para la fiesta. (deber)
- 4. Me gusta **beber** agua todo el día.\* (beber)
- 5. Marta y yo **compartimos** nuestro almuerzo. (compartir)
- 6. Uds. **estudian** mucho el español. (estudiar)
- 7. ¿**Lees** tú muchos libros en el verano? (leer)
- 8. Mi hija acaba de **alquilar** un apartamento.\* (alquilar)

\* These are double verbs so the 2<sup>nd</sup> verb stays in the infinitive.

**Stem Change Verbs** (page 10) Unit 4 Lessons 1 & 2

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. cerrar—yo <b>cierro</b>            | 7. entender—tú <b>entiendes</b>      |
| 2. costar—tú <b>cuestas</b>           | 8. vestirse—ella <b>se viste</b>     |
| 3. pedir—él <b>pide</b>               | 9. envolver— <b>envolvemos</b>       |
| 4. jugar—nosotros <b>jugamos</b>      | 10. servir—Ana y Marta <b>sirven</b> |
| 5. almorzar—ellos <b>almuerzan</b>    | 11. preferir—yo <b>prefiero</b>      |
| 6. despertarse—yo <b>me despierto</b> | 12. acostarse—tú <b>te acuestas</b>  |

**Irregular Verbs** (p.11) Unit 1 Lesson 1; Unit 2 Lesson 2; Unit 5 Lesson 2

- 1. Los estudiantes **están** muy cansados. [are]
- 2. El profesor **es** de Guatemala. [is]
- 3. La chica **ve** a los jugadores en el partido. [sees]
- 4. Yo **sé** bucear en el mar. [know how to]
- 5. ¿ **Conoces** tú bien a Barcelona? [do you know]
- 6. Tú y yo **hacemos** la tarea todos los días. [do]
- 7. Uds. **ponen** la mesa para la fiesta. [set]
- 8. Los invitados **traen** regalos para ti. [bring]
- 9. Yo siempre **digo** la verdad. [tell]
- 10. Nosotros **salimos** los fines de semana. [go out]
- 11. Ellas **tienen** una pantalla grande. [have]
- 12. Los estudiantes **vienen** tarde a la clase. [come]
- 13. Tú **oyes** el mar cuando vas a la playa. [hear]
- 14. Yo **voy** contigo al centro comercial. [go]
- 15. María me **da** un refresco frío. [gives]

**Gustar** (page 12) Units 1 & 3 Lessons 1

1. A mi primo **le gustan** los huevos fritos.
2. A María **le gusta** dar una caminata.
3. A Ana y José **les gusta** hacer una parillada.
4. A Paula **le gusta** su madrastra.
5. A nosotros **nos gustan** los globos.
6. A ti y a Ana **les gusta** regatear.
7. A Uds. **Les gusta** el verano.
8. A María y yo **nos gusta** volver a casa.

**Hay** (page 13) Unit 1 Lesson 2

1. **Hay** trece estudiantes en la clase.
2. **Son** buenos estudiantes.
3. **Hay** muchas ventanas en mi casa.
4. **Hay** una película de aventuras en el cine.
5. **Hay** artículos de madera y oro en el mercado.
6. **Son** muy caros.
7. **Hay** regalos en la mesa para mi cumpleaños.
8. **Son** grandes con papel de regalo rojo y azul.

**Reflexives** (page 14) Unit 8 Lesson 1

1. ¿**Te cepillas** los dientes después de comer? (cepillarse--tú)
2. Pablo **se seca** con una toalla grande. (secarse)
3. La familia **se levanta** tarde los fines de semana. (levantarse)
4. Después de **ducharme**, me visto para la escuela. ( ducharse)
5. Nosotros vamos a **acostarnos** temprano. (acostarse)
6. Para **peinarte**, necesitas un peine. (peinarse)

*Remember: after **después de**; **antes de**; **para**; and another **conjugated verb**, you leave the reflexive verb in the **Infinitive form** and **change the pronoun on the end to match the first verb!***

## Present Progressive (page 15) Unit 8 Lesson 1

1. Yo **estoy comiendo** el cereal para el desayuno.
2. **Estamos leyendo**\* libros en español.
3. **Están escribiendo** correos electrónicos.
4. ¿**Estás pasando** tú un rato con amigos?
5. Manuel **está trabajando** en casa.
6. **Me estoy vistiendo**\* en mi ropa escolar.
7. Ana **está pidiendo**\* una hamburguesa con papas fritas.
8. Mi abuelo **se está durmiendo**\* en su sillón.

## Verb Combinations (page 16) Unit 2 Lessons 1 & 2; Unit 5 Lesson 2

1. **Necesitas llegar** temprano. [llegar]
2. **Debes traer** tu mochila. [traer]
3. Los maestros **prefieren enseñar** estudiantes contentos. [enseñar]
4. Ellos **piensan dar** un examen mañana. [dar]
5. **Quieres estudiar** todos tus apuntes. [estudiar]
6. **Tienes que comprender** la tarea. [comprender]
7. **Vas a sacar** una buena nota. [sacar]
8. **Podemos divertirnos** en la escuela. [divertirse]
9. **Acabas de conocer** todos tus profesores. [conocer]
10. **Para ser** organizado, necesitas un *agenda*. [ser]
11. **Hay que escribir** la información importante. [escribir]
12. En la clase de español, **aprendes hablar** español. [hablar]

## Saber vs Conocer (page 17) Unit 6 Lesson 1

1. Yo **sé** jugar al tenis.
2. Sra. Lamb **conoce** Costa Rica muy bien.
3. Ana **sabe** quién es la jugadora MVP.
4. Los estudiantes **conocen** a directora Franklin.
5. **Sabemos** que nuestro equipo va a ganar.
6. Voy a **conocer** a mis profesores nuevos el 24 de agosto.
7. ¿**Sabes** cuándo tenemos que salir?

**Ser vs Estar** (page 18) Unit 5 Lesson 1

1. Mi profesor de español **es** de Panamá.
2. Mis amigos **están** muy contentos conmigo.
3. El cumpleaños de Sra. Lamb y Celia **es** el 11 de junio.
4. **Son** las tres de la tarde.
5. Los estudiantes **están** en el gimnasio.
6. Los profesores **están** enojados si los estudiantes llegan tarde.
7. Mi hija **es** médica.
8. Mi tía **está** ocupada con la fiesta de cumpleaños.

**Expressions: Tener & Hacer** (p. 19) L. Prelim.; Unit 2 Lesson 1

1. I'm thirsty. **Tengo sed.**
2. You are lucky. **Tienes suerte.**
3. We are barbequing. **Hacemos una parrillada.**
4. They are taking a trip. **Hacen un viaje.**
5. It's windy. **Hace viento.**
6. It's cold. **Hace frío.**
7. They are surfing. **Hacen surf.**
8. He's hungry. **Tiene hambre.**
9. We are right. **Tenemos razón.**
10. I'm scared. **Tengo miedo.**

**Preterit Tense Regulars** (page 20) Unit 6 Lesson 2; Unit 7 Lesson 1

1. El campeón **nadó** (swam) en la piscina.
2. Los aficionados no **comprendieron** (did not understand) las reglas.
3. **¿Caminaste** (did you walk) en la playa?
4. **Buceamos** (We snorkeled) durante las vacaciones.
5. La clase **empezó** (began) tarde.
6. El hombre **se afeitó** (shaved) la cara.
7. El niño **perdió** (lost) su cepillo.
8. Yo **envolví** (wrapped) los regalos.

**Preterit Irregs: -car, -gar, -zar** (page 21) Unit 6 Lesson 2

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1. Se secó con una toalla, pero yo me **sequé** con secador.
2. Los chicos navegaron por Internet, pero yo **navegué** anteayer.
3. Ana comenzó la tarea a las siete, pero yo **comencé** a las seis.
4. Mis hermanos sacaron la basura anoche, pero yo la **saqué** la semana pasada.
5. ¿Buscaste el anillo en tu cuarto? Yo lo **busqué** en la sala.
6. Mi mejor amiga pagó ocho dólares pero yo solamente **pagué** cinco para los aretes.
7. Almorzaron en la cafetería, pero yo **almorcé** en el restaurante.

**Preterit Irregs: ir, ser, hacer** (page 22) Unit 7 Lesson 2

1. Anoche yo **hice** una cena deliciosa. (hacer)
2. Los estudiantes **fueron** al concierto de música. (ir)
3. Pablo **fue** cómico, pero ahora es serio. (ser)
4. Los niños **hicieron** sus camas. (hacer)
5. De niño, ¿**fuiste** tú perezoso? (ser)
6. Yo **fui** al zoológico con mi familia. (ir)
7. Nosotros **hicimos** una parrillada en el parque.
8. ¿**Hiciste** tu tarea de español? (hacer)

**Commands: Tú Affirmative** (page 23) Unit 5 Lesson 2

1. (comenzar\*) **Comienza** un programa de ejercicio.
2. (hacer\*) **Haz** ejercicio todos los días.
3. (levantar) **Levanta** pesas 3 días de la semana.
4. (caminar / correr) **Camina** o **corre** 2 milas cada día.
5. (comer) **Come** comida sana.
6. (jugar\*) **Juega** deportes con amigos.
7. (poner\*) **Ponte** una chaqueta, los guantes, y el gorro cuando hace frío. (*Attach the **te** to the command **pon.***)
8. (ir\*) Si estás enfermo, **ve** al doctor.