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Spanish for Children
answer key

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Primer B

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Spanish for Children: Primer B Answer Key

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Welcome back! Let's start this course by reviewing some of the main things you learned in *Spanish for Children, Primer A*. In this chapter, we're going to talk about verbs.

What Are Verbs?

A verb is a **part of speech**, the grammatical way of saying "a category of words." Verbs are words that name actions, such as "run," "swim," "read," or "think." Verbs can also name a state of being. This means they are words that tell you *what* something is. In sentences such as "I *am* happy," "We *are* silly," or "He *is* upside-down," the terms "am," "are," and "is" are forms of the verb "to be."

Quick Quiz 1: Write three verbs in *English* that you like:

Answers will vary. Example: dance, eat, live _____ _____

Quick Quiz 2: Write three verbs in *Spanish* that you like:

Answers will vary. Example: bailar, comer, vivir _____ _____

Different Verb Forms

In English, our verbs don't always change a lot: We say things such as "I *go*," "you *go*," "I will *go*," and "I did *go*." We add other words such as "I," "you," "will," and "did" to tell us more about who is doing the action in the sentence and when that action happens. In Spanish, instead of adding extra words, you show **who** is doing the action and **when** the action happens by changing the last few letters (the ending) of a verb. Changing the ending of a verb to show who is doing the action and when the action happens is called **conjugating**.

Before we conjugate a verb, we start with something called the **infinitive**. In English, we sometimes use the word "to" to show that a word is in its infinitive form: "to talk," "to eat," "to live." Infinitives in Spanish end in **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir**, such as this: **habl*ar*** (to talk), **com*er*** (to eat), **viv*ir*** (to live). When we want to conjugate a verb in Spanish, we take off the last two letters to find the stem of the verb. Then we add the ending that will show who is doing the action and when the action happens!

Quick Quiz 3: Look at the three Spanish verbs you wrote down a second ago. Rewrite them here, and circle the last two letters of each verb. Did you choose "**-ar**," "**-er**," "**-ir**" verbs or a combination of them?

Answers will vary. Example: bailar, comer, vivir _____ _____

Quick Quiz 4: Write down the stems of your three verbs:

Answers will vary. Example: bail-, com-, viv- _____ _____

(Did you choose a verb that's "irregular," such as **ser**, **ir**, or **ver**? If you did, try a different verb. We'll look at irregulars in the next chapter.)

How Do You Choose the Right Verb Ending?

There are three different characteristics of a verb that you have to think about when you're conjugating it. Do you remember what they are? That's right: person, number, and tense. Let's start with tense.

Tense

"Tense is time." Do you remember saying that? In the previous book, you learned quite a few tenses. The **present tense** is for verbs happening right now. The **preterit (past) tense** is for actions that happened in the past. And what about the **future tense**? Well, those actions happen in the future, of course! For each tense, there is a different set of endings. Do you remember what they are? See if you can fill in this chart. Watch out for the future tense—remember, we add future-tense endings to the infinitive without chopping off any letters first!

	Present-Tense -ar Verb Endings	Present-Tense -er Verb Endings	Present-Tense -ir Verb Endings
yo (I)	**habl o**	**corr o**	**viv o**
tú (you)	**habl as**	**corr es**	**viv es**
él/ella/usted (he/she/you, formal)	**habl a**	**corr e**	**viv e**
nosotros (we)	**habl amos**	**corr emos**	**viv imos**
vosotros (you all)	**habl*áis***	**corr*éis***	**viv*ís***
ellos/ustedes (they/you all)	**habl an**	**corr en**	**viv en**

	Preterit-Tense -ar Verb Endings	Preterit-Tense -er/-ir Verb Endings	Future-Tense Verb Endings
yo (I)	**bail é**	**abr í**	**cantar é**
tú (you)	**bail aste**	**abr iste**	**cantar ás**
él/ella/usted (he/she/you, formal)	**bail ó**	**abr ió**	**cantar á**
nosotros (we)	**bail amos**	**abr imos**	**cantar emos**
vosotros (you all)	**bail*asteis***	**abr*isteis***	**cantar*éis***
ellos/ustedes (they/you all)	**bail aron**	**abr ieron**	**cantar án**

Now, once you know *when* an action happens, you know which set of tense endings to choose. Then, it's time to figure out which specific verb ending in that set will tell exactly who is doing the action. That's where **number** and **person** come in.

Number

Number is pretty easy. It is the grammatical way of saying "how many" of something. In "real life," it makes a big difference whether you have two cookies or eight cookies. **In grammar, all we care about is whether there is just one of something or more than one.** If there's just one of something, we say that it's **singular**. Once you have more than one, that's **plural**. When you're choosing a verb ending, you have to ask yourself, "How many people are doing this action?" If it's just one person, you choose a singular ending. If it's more than one person, you choose a plural ending.

Quick Quiz 5: Circle the words that are **plural** (that mean "more than one person"), and underline the words that are **singular**.

yo (I)	**ustedes** (you all)	**nosotros** (we)	**ellos** (they)	**ella** (she)

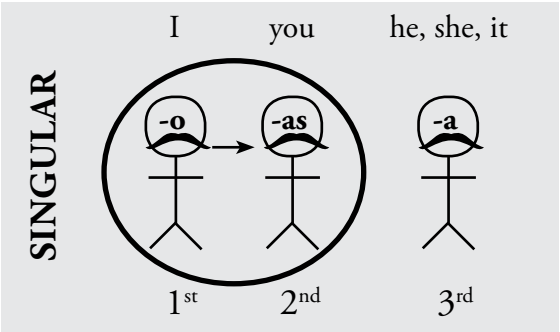
Quick Quiz 6: Here are a bunch of different conjugated verbs. Circle the ones that are **plural** (more than one person is doing the action), and underline the ones that are **singular** (just one person is doing the action).

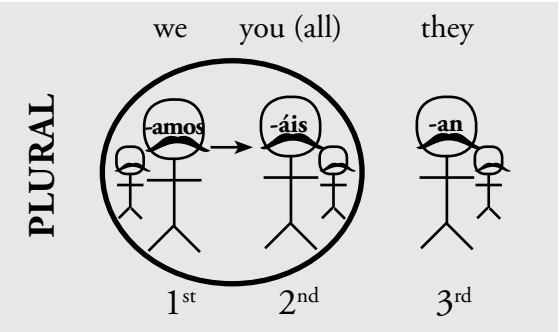
hablaré	**como**	**vivimos**	**salió**	**cantaron**
bailé	**corriste**	**necesitan**	**compraremos**	**leerás**

Person

"Person" is a fancy grammar word we use to explain the relationship between the one doing the action (the subject) and the one saying the sentence (the speaker). If a verb is in the **first person**, that means the speaker and the subject are the same guy (or girl). If a verb is in the **second person**, the speaker is talking right to the subject of the sentence. The speaker will use words such as "you" to talk directly to a second-person subject. That means the "second person" is the listener or reader. When I write a sentence in this book to you, there are two of us, right? Me and you. That makes you the second person, the one listening to or reading the words of the speaker.

What about **third person**? Third person is when the subject of the sentence is neither the speaker nor the reader/listener. It's some other person. A sentence with a third-person subject isn't said or written *to* the third person; it's said or written *about* the third person. Here's the diagram we used in the previous book to help you understand person in verbs:





Quick Quiz 7: Draw moustaches on all the people in the pictures.

Recap

So, let's do a quick recap: Verbs have a basic form, called an infinitive. When you conjugate a verb, you take off the last two letters of the infinitive form in order to add endings. The endings you add will show you the verb's person and number (who's doing the action and how many people are doing it), as well as the verb's tense (when the action is taking place). In *SFCA*, you learned the endings for three tenses: present tense, preterit tense, and future tense. Future tense is a little different because you add the endings right to the infinitive instead of taking off the **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** to find the stem first.

Three Extra Tenses

In *SFCA*, you learned about three tenses that use a verb conjugated in the present tense with an extra verb added on to indicate the action you wish to describe. Do you remember them?

1. Near-Future Tense

This tense is for actions that are going to happen soon. It's like saying "I'm going to eat ice cream" instead of "I will eat ice cream." You make this tense with the verb **ir** (to go) conjugated in the present tense, plus the word **a**, plus the verb the subject is going to do.

ir + a + infinitive

Voy a cantar. (I'm going to sing.) **Vamos a llorar.** (We're going to cry.)
Vas a caer. (You're going to fall.) **Van a desayunar.** (They're going to eat breakfast.)

Quick Quiz 8: Finish the sentence to say what you are going to do after you finish this grammar chapter. Use a verb in the infinitive form.

Voy a Answers will vary. Examples: escribir, comer, dormir.

2. Near-Past Tense

This tense is for actions that just happened. It's like saying "I just ate ice cream" instead of "I ate ice cream." The cool thing about this tense is that even though it shows a past action, you just use a present-tense form of the verb **acabar** (to finish). You conjugate **acabar** in the present tense to match your subject, then you add the word **de** and the infinitive of your verb.

acabar + de + infinitive

Acabo de cantar. (I just sang.)
Acabas de caer. (You just fell.)
Acabamos de llorar. (We just cried.)
Acaban de desayunar. (They just ate breakfast.)

Quick Quiz 9: Finish the sentence to tell something you just did. Use a verb in the infinitive form.

Acabo de Answers will vary. Examples: **correr, leer, comer**.

3. Present-Progressive Tense

Similar to the present tense, the present-progressive tense is for things that are happening right now. But with the present-progressive tense, you emphasize that an action is right in the middle of happening as you speak. How do you make this tense? You use the verb **estar** (to be) conjugated in the present tense. Then you add something called a **present participle**, which is your verb with the last two letters chopped off and **-ando** (for **-ar** verbs) or **-iendo** (for **-er**/**-ir** verbs) added onto the end.

estar + verb stem **+ -ando/-iendo**

Estoy com<u>iendo</u>. (I'm eating.)
Estás trabaj<u>ando</u>. (You're working.)
Él está bail<u>ando</u>. (He's dancing.)
Estamos escrib<u>iendo</u>. (We're writing.)
Están esper<u>ando</u>. (They're waiting.)

Quick Quiz 10: Turn an infinitive verb into a present participle!

1. Write your infinitive: Answers will vary. Examples: **entrar, volver, vivir**
2. Chop off the last two letters to find the stem: Answers will vary. Examples: **entr-, volv-, viv-**
3. Add **-ando** if it's an **-ar** verb or **-iendo** if it's an **-er** or **-ir** verb:
   Answers will vary. Examples: **entrando, volviendo, viviendo**

Quick Quiz 11: Put your present participle into a sentence to say what you're doing right now (even if it's not true):

Estoy Answers will vary. Examples: **Estoy entrando. Estoy volviendo. Estamos viviendo.**

Quick Quiz 12: Draw a picture of a person to illustrate the sentence you just wrote. Make a speech bubble coming out of the person's mouth in the drawing, and write your present-progressive tense sentence in the speech bubble.

Answers will vary. Examples: **Estoy entrando. Estoy volviendo.**

A. Translation:

1. **desayunaré**	I will eat breakfast	9. **word**	la palabra
2. **to cut**	cortar	10. **la página**	page
3. **pencil**	el lápiz	11. **hablé**	I spoke
4. **pen**	el bolígrafo	12. **canto**	I sing (or I chant)
5. **el papel**	paper	13. **bailar**	to dance
6. **el cuaderno**	notebook	14. **I will run**	correré
7. **scissors**	las tijeras	15. **I opened**	abrí
8. **la mochila**	backpack	16. **I lived**	viví

B. **Canto**: List the present-, preterit-, and future-tense endings.

	Present-Tense -ar Verb Endings	Present-Tense -er Verb Endings	Present-Tense -ir Verb Endings
yo (I)	**habl o**	**corr o**	**viv o**
tú (you)	**habl as**	**corr es**	**viv es**
él/ella/usted (he/she/you, formal)	**habl a**	**corr e**	**viv e**
nosotros (we)	**habl amos**	**corr emos**	**viv imos**
vosotros (you all)	**habl*áis***	**corr*éis***	**viv*ís***
ellos/ustedes (they/you all)	**habl an**	**corr en**	**viv en**

	Preterit-Tense -ar Verb Endings	Preterit-Tense -er Verb Endings	Future-Tense Verb Endings
yo (I)	**bail é**	**abr í**	**cantar é**
tú (you)	**bail aste**	**abr iste**	**cantar ás**
él/ella/usted (he/she/you, formal)	**bail ó**	**abr ió**	**cantar á**
nosotros (we)	**bail amos**	**abr imos**	**cantar emos**
vosotros (you all)	**bail*asteis***	**abr*isteis***	**cantar*éis***
ellos/ustedes (they/you all)	**bail aron**	**abr ieron**	**cantar án**

C. Grammar:

1. What is tense? Circle one:
   a. The feeling you get when you didn't memorize your **canto**, and the teacher asks you to sing it
   b. The number of people doing an action
   c. A part of speech, such as a noun or a verb
   d. The grammatical way of saying "the time in which an action happens"
   e. Both a and d
2. What do all verbs have? Circle one:
   a. Person and number
   b. Person, gender, and tense
   c. Person, number, and tense
   d. Mommies who love them
3. In this list of jumbled words, write a "1" over first-person words, a "2" over second-person words, and a "3" over third-person words. Some words are in Spanish, and some are in English. Spanish words are **bold**, and English words are *italicized*.

1	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	2
canto	*I*	**bailamos**	*you all*	**tú**	*they*	*we*	**correrán**	*she*	**viviste**

Extra Tenses:

1. Write the formulas for the three extra tenses you reviewed in this chapter.

   a. The **near-past** tense: **acabar** + **de** + infinitive

   b. The **near-future** tense: **ir** + **a** + **infinitive**

   c. The **present-progressive** tense: **estar** + **present participle**
2. The following are sets of three sentences. Write a "1" over the sentence that already happened. Write a "2" over the sentence that is happening right now. Write a "3" over the sentence that will happen.

   a. **Voy a cantar. Acabo de bailar. Estoy corriendo.** (3 / 1 / 2)

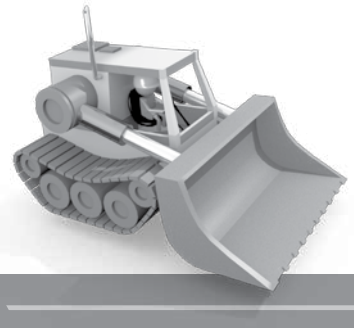
   b. **Acabas de vivir en Nueva York. Estás viviendo en California. Vas a vivir en las montañas.** (1 / 2 / 3)

   c. **Estoy pensando. Acabo de abrir el cuaderno. Voy a escribir.**[2] (2 / 1 / 3)

2. Do you remember these words? You learned them in *SFCA*, but most of them are in the glossary in case you've forgotten. Guess what: You can do this exercise anyway, without knowing what these words mean!

A. New and Review Vocabulary:

Spanish	English
hablar: hablo, hablé, hablaré	to speak: I speak, I spoke, I will speak
cantar: canto, canté, cantaré	to sing: I sing, I sang, I will sing
bailar: bailo, bailé, bailaré	to dance: I dance, I danced, I will dance
correr: corro, corrí, correré	to run: I run, I ran, I will run
abrir: abro, abrí, abriré	to open: I open, I opened, I will open
vivir: vivo, viví, viviré	to live: I live, I lived, I will live
desayunar: desayuno, desayuné, desayunaré	to eat breakfast: I eat breakfast, I ate breakfast, I will eat breakfast
cortar: corto, corté, cortaré	to cut: I cut, I cut, I will cut
el lápiz	pencil
el bolígrafo	pen
el papel	paper
el cuaderno	notebook
las tijeras	scissors
la mochila	backpack
la palabra	word
la página	page



B. Canto:

List the present-, preterit-, and future-tense endings.

	Present-Tense -ar Verb Endings	Present-Tense -er Verb Endings	Present-Tense -ir Verb Endings
yo (I)	**habl o**	**corr o**	**viv o**
tú (you)	**habl as**	**corr es**	**viv es**
él/ella/usted (he/she/you, formal)	**habl a**	**corr e**	**viv e**
nosotros (we)	**habl amos**	**corr emos**	**viv imos**
vosotros (you all)	**habl*áis***	**corr*éis***	**viv*ís***
ellos/ustedes (they/you all)	**habl an**	**corr en**	**viv en**

	Preterit-Tense -ar Verb Endings	Preterit-Tense -er/-ir Verb Endings	Future-Tense Verb Endings
yo (I)	**bail é**	**abr í**	**cantar é**
tú (you)	**bail aste**	**abr iste**	**cantar ás**
él/ella/usted (he/she/you, formal)	**bail ó**	**abr ió**	**cantar á**
nosotros (we)	**bail amos**	**abr imos**	**cantar emos**
vosotros (you all)	**bail*asteis***	**abr*isteis***	**cantar*éis***
ellos/ustedes (they/you all)	**bail aron**	**abr ieron**	**cantar án**

C. Grammar:

1. What are the three characteristics of a verb we talked about in this chapter?

   Person, number, and tense.

2. What is "number" when we're talking about grammar?
   Answers can include the following:
   "How many" of something—whether it's just one (singular) or more than one (plural). For a verb, number is "how many" people are doing the action.

3. What does a verb's tense tell you?

   It tells you when the action happens.

4. If a sentence is written in third person, the one doing the action is (circle one):
   a. The speaker
   b. The listener
   c. Somebody else
   d. Batman

5. Fill in the blanks to complete all of the tenses of the verb **cantar**. The present and present-progressive tenses have been provided for you.
   Preterit tense: **Yo** ____**canté**____**.**
   Near-past tense: **Acabo** _**de**_ **cantar.**
   Present tense: **Yo canto.**
   Present-progressive tense: **Estoy cantando.**
   Near-future tense: **Voy** _**a**_ ____**cantar**____**.**
   Future tense: **Yo** ____**cantaré**____**.**

Irregular Verbs

OK, so you've gotten the hang of conjugating verbs, and you're probably pretty good at it by now. But what about those big bad dudes, the irregulars? **Irregulars** are verbs that don't follow the regular rules of conjugation. Some of them have their own rules instead, and some don't follow any rules at all. To be a real pro at conjugating verbs, you have to know what to do when an irregular crosses your path. Do you? Let's find out. In this chapter, you can test your brain against the irregulars in the present and future tenses. In the next chapter, you'll go head-to-head with the irregulars in the preterit tense.

Irregulars That Break All the Rules

There are some irregular verbs that are "way out there"—they don't seem to follow any rules at all. Do you remember them? They are verbs such as **ser**, **estar**, **ir**, and **dar** in the present tense. What can you do about these guys? Memorize them! Many of the really common irregulars were **cantos** in the previous book. Do you remember them? Let's see! Fill in the following charts. To help you, the first chart has been completed for **dar**.

Dar (to give)
Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**doy**	**damos**
2nd person	**das**	dais
3rd person	**da**	**dan**

Ser
Present-Tense Forms

Singular	Plural
soy	**somos**
eres	sois
es	**son**

Estar
Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**estoy**	**estamos**
2nd person	**estás**	estáis
3rd person	**está**	**están**

Ir
Present-Tense Forms

Singular	Plural
voy	**vamos**
vas	vais
va	**van**

Yo-Form Irregulars

In *SFCA*, you studied a lot of verbs that are only a little bit irregular. For instance, some verbs are only strange in the **yo** form, the first-person singular form. These **yo**-form irregulars are either **-go** verbs or **c » zc** verbs. **Tener**, **salir**, **caer**, and **poner** are all **-go** verbs. What are

the **yo** forms of these verbs? **Tengo**, **salgo**, **caigo**, and **pongo**! As you can see, these verbs end in **-go** instead of just **-o** in their **yo** forms.

Obedecer, **traducir**, and **conducir** are **c » zc** verbs. The **yo** forms of these verbs get an extra little *z* added before the last *c*. They look like this: **obedezco**, **traduzco**, and **conduzco**.

Quick Quiz 1: Some of the forms in these conjugation charts are wrong! Cross out the incorrect verb forms. Write the correct verb forms in their places. Here's a hint: There are two mistakes in each chart.

Salir Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**salgo**	**salimos**
2nd person	~~**salges**~~ sales	salís
3rd person	~~**salge**~~ sale	**salen**

Poner Present-Tense Forms

Singular	Plural
~~**pono**~~ pongo	**ponemos**
pones	ponéis
pone	~~**pongen**~~ ponen

Conocer Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	~~**conoco**~~ conozco	**conocemos**
2nd person	**conoces**	conocéis
3rd person	~~**conozce**~~ conoce	**conocen**

Stem-Change Verbs

Do you remember these guys? **Stem-change verbs** are those tricksters that change their stems when you try to conjugate them in the present tense (and sometimes other tenses). We also call these "boot verbs" because if you look at the following chart of a conjugated stem-change verb and fill in all the boxes where the verb changes its stem, you see the shape of a boot:

Querer

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**quiero**	**queremos**
2nd person	**quieres**	queréis
3rd person	**quiere**	**quieren**

Do you remember the four categories of stem-change verbs? In the following tables, a few verbs are listed with their present-tense conjugations. You are going to fill in the verb categories! The first one is done for you.

Verb	Conjugations		Category of Stem-Change Verbs
sentir (to feel)	**siento**	**sentimos**	e » ie
	sientes	**sentís**	
	siente	**sienten**	

Verb	Conjugations		Category of Stem-Change Verbs
pedir (to ask for)	**pido**	**pedimos**	
	pides	**pedís**	
	pide	**piden**	**e » i**

Verb	Conjugations		Category of Stem-Change Verbs
poder (I can)	**puedo**	**podemos**	
	puedes	**podéis**	
	puede	**pueden**	**o » ue**

Verb	Conjugations		Category of Stem-Change Verbs
jugar (to play)	**juego**	**jugamos**	
	juegas	**jugáis**	
	juega	**juegan**	**u » ue**

Did you figure out the other three stem-change verb categories? They were **e » i**, **o » ue**, and **u » ue**.

Stem-Change Verbs "Plus"

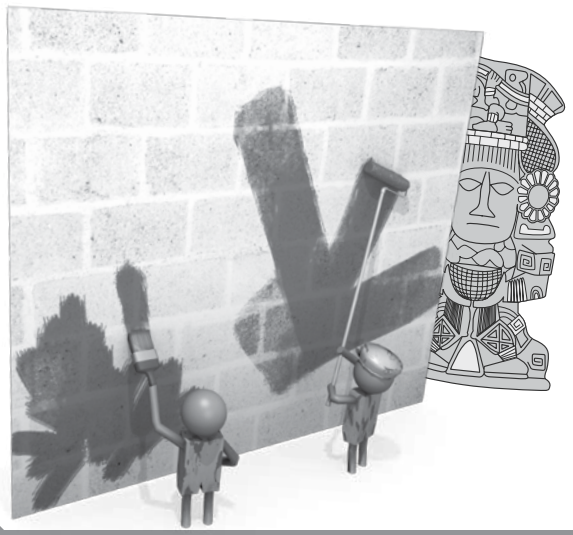
Sometimes a verb isn't just a stem-change verb or a **yo**-form irregular. Sometimes it's both! Verbs such as **tener** and **venir** are stem-change verbs *and* **-go** verbs.

Quick Quiz 2: Tener and **venir** are stem-change verbs *and* **-go** verbs.

Circle one: (True) False

Quick Quiz 3: "Go verbs" is a special cheer you have to yell when you are conjugating verbs.

Circle one: True (False)



Future Irregulars

Guess what: Not only is the future tense really easy to conjugate, it also has a very easy set of irregulars! Remember, you make the future tense by adding the ending to the infinitive instead of to the stem. This means that there's no hassling with stem-change verbs in the future tense. The only irregular business in the future tense is a handful of verbs that do something "fancy." Instead of getting their future endings stuck on to their infinitives, these verbs have fancy new stems that they use just for the future tense. These fancy "future stems" are the same no matter the person and number of the verb. They're the same in the **yo** form as they are in every other form. That means you already have them memorized! Here they are, all in one convenient place. The **yo** forms have been completed for you. Fill in the **tú** forms (the first one is filled in to get you started).

Infinitive	Fancy Future Stem	Future-Tense **yo** Form	Future-Tense **tú** Form
decir	**dir-**	**diré**	**dirás**
haber[1]	**habr-**	**habré**	**habrás**
hacer	**har-**	**haré**	**harás**
poder	**podr-**	**podré**	**podrás**
poner	**pondr-**	**pondré**	**pondrás**
querer	**querr-**	**querré**	**querrás**
saber	**sabr-**	**sabré**	**sabrás**
salir	**saldr-**	**saldré**	**saldrás**
tener	**tendr-**	**tendré**	**tendrás**
venir	**vendr-**	**vendré**	**vendrás**

Quick Quiz 4: How do you say "you will know" in Spanish? **sabrás**

1. You haven't learned this verb yet, but don't worry—you will soon. It means "to have," as in "I *have* eaten anchovies." It doesn't mean "to have," as in "to have anchovies in your stomach." We'd use **tener** for that. You will learn more about this in chapter 16.

A. Translation:

1. **I will want/love**	**querré**	9. **I come**	**vengo**
2. **tendré**	**I will have**	10. **lunch**	**el almuerzo**
3. **I can**	**puedo**	11. **breakfast**	**el desayuno**
4. **puse**	**I put**	12. **party**	**la fiesta**
5. **hacer**	**to make/do**	13. **la bebida**	**drink**
6. **veo**	**I see**	14. **fruit**	**la fruta**
7. **I show**	**muestro**	15. **vegetables**	**las verduras**
8. **bajar**	**to go down**	16. **el postre**	**dessert**

B. Canto:

Ser (to be: characteristics and "permanent" qualities)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**soy** (I am)	**somos** (we are)
2nd person	**eres** (you are)	**sois** (you all are)
3rd person	**es** (he/she/it/usted is)	**son** (they/you all are)

Estar (to be: location, condition, and "temporary" qualities)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**estoy** (I am)	**estamos** (we are)
2nd person	**estás** (you are)	**estáis** (you all are)
3rd person	**está** (he/she/it/usted is)	**están** (they/you all are)

Ir (to go)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**voy** (I go)	**vamos** (we go)
2nd person	**vas** (you go)	**vais** (you all go)
3rd person	**va** (he/she/it/usted goes)	**van** (they/you all go)

C. Grammar:

1. What are the different kinds of stem-change verbs?

   e » ie, e » i, o » ue, u » ue

2. Give an example of each kind of stem-change verb.

   Answers will vary. Examples: e » ie: sentir, e » i: pedir, o » ue: poder, u » ue: jugar

3. Which verbs are irregular in the future tense?

   decir, haber, hacer, poder, poner, querer, saber, salir, tener, venir

4. When a verb has a funky new stem in the future tense, is it the same in all the verb's future-tense forms (**yo**, **tú**, **él**, **nosotros**, etc.)?

   Yes

D. Time Traveling!

In the following chart there are four verbs provided, and each one is in one of the three tenses we practiced in this chapter. Provide the missing forms for the other two tenses (stick with first-person singular forms). Use this as an opportunity to figure out which verbs you *don't* remember.

Infinitive	tener	poder	cortar	correr
Preterit	**yo tuve**	**yo pude**	**yo** corté	**yo** corrí
Present	**yo** tengo	**yo** puedo	**yo corto**	**yo** corro
Future	**yo** tendré	**yo** podré	**yo** cortaré	**yo correré**

A. New and Review Vocabulary:

Spanish	English
mostrar: muestro, mostré, mostraré	to show: I show, I showed, I will show
bajar: bajo, bajé, bajaré	to go down: I go down, I went down, I will go down
venir: vengo, vine, vendré	to come: I come, I came, I will come
el almuerzo	lunch
el desayuno	breakfast
la fiesta	party
la bebida	drink
la fruta	fruit
las verduras	vegetables
el postre	dessert
querer: quiero, quise, querré	to want/love: I want/love, I wanted/loved, I will want/love
tener: tengo, tuve, tendré	to have: I have, I had, I will have
poder: puedo, pude, podré	to be able to: I can, I could, I will be able to
poner: pongo, puse, pondré	to put/place: I put/place, I put/placed, I will put/place
hacer: hago, hice, haré	to make/do: I make/do, I made/did, I will make/do
ver: veo, vi, veré	to see: I see, I saw, I will see

B. Canto:

You know the drill—fill in the boxes!

Ser Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**soy** (I am)	**somos** (we are)
2nd person	**eres** (you are)	**sois** (you all are)
3rd person	**es** (he/she/it/**usted** is)	**son** (they/you all are)

Estar Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**estoy** (I am)	**estamos** (we are)
2nd person	**estás** (you are)	**estáis** (you all are)
3rd person	**está** (he/she/it/usted is)	**están** (they/you all are)

Ir Present-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**voy** (I go)	**vamos** (we go)
2nd person	**vas** (you go)	**vais** (you all go)
3rd person	**va** (he/she/it/usted goes)	**van** (they/you all go)

C. Grammar:

See if you can fill in the blank spaces of this chart.

Infinitive	Fancy Future Stem	Future-Tense **yo** Form	Future-Tense **tú** Form
decir	**dir-**	**diré**	**dirás**
hacer	**har-**	**haré**	**harás**
poder	**podr-**	**podré**	**podrás**
poner	**pondr-**	**pondré**	**pondrás**
querer	**querr-**	**querré**	**querrás**
saber	**sabr-**	**sabré**	**sabrás**
salir	**saldr-**	**saldré**	**saldrás**
tener	**tendr-**	**tendré**	**tendrás**
venir	**vendr-**	**vendré**	**vendrás**

The Preterit Puzzle: Preterit Irregulars

In the middle of all this reviewing, we're going to stop and do something new. We will take a look at the preterit tense again, and this time we're going to look at some irregulars.

You might be asking, "What is the preterit tense?" You probably finished *SFCA* thinking that the preterit tense is *the* past tense. But guess what—it's not! It's *a* past tense. In Spanish, there's more than one way to talk about actions that happened in the past, so we have more than one past tense. We'll get to that a bit later in the book. For now, you need to know why we're going to stop calling this tense "the past tense" and only call it "the preterit tense."

Preterit-tense conjugations have *tons* of irregulars—so many that we're not going to try to cover all of them in one chapter. Instead, you will be sent on a treasure hunt.

You've been doing so well learning Spanish that your **familia**[A] decides to take you on **un viaje**[B] to Mexico so you can get some extra practice. You're excited because you've always wanted to see the Mayan ruins. The ancient Mayans built **pirámides**[C], just as the Egyptians did. After spending a few **días**[D] at the capital, Mexico City, your family rents a **carro**[E] and drives deep into the jungle to **un pueblo**[F] where Mayan people—the descendents of the ancient empire—still live. After going on jaguar-spotting hikes, riding a zip line through the jungle canopy, and having lots of chances to practice your Spanish with your tour guide, it's finally the day you've been waiting for: the day you visit **las ruinas**![G]

Paula, your tour guide, says that this is a special place to visit because **los turistas**[H] are still allowed to climb on **las ruinas** and even go inside them. And there's another reason these **ruinas** are special: There's a mystery here.

Your visit to **las ruinas** starts in a little clearing. Just beyond the clearing there's a soaring **pirámide**[I] with a tiny temple on top. Paula lets you climb up and see out over the jungle canopy. But the view from **el pirámide** isn't the best part. Paula presses a hidden switch, and a door in the back of the temple slowly slides open, revealing a steep stairway into the heart of **el pirámide**. After making sure everyone has a working flashlight, Paula tells everyone to follow her down the narrow stone stairway.

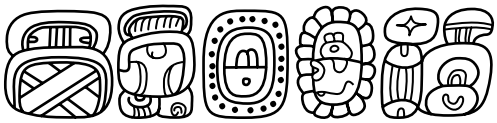
As you descend, Paula tells you that **el pirámide** was made for a great Mayan ruler, who instructed that the inside be constructed like a giant maze of crisscrossing corridors. According to ancient writings, this ruler hated his father, the previous ruler, and wished to destroy a valuable statue made of him, which featured diamonds for its eyes. The people had loved his father, however, so he dared not harm the statue but instead hid it in a secret chamber in **el pirámide**. To this day, no one has been able to find it.

At the bottom of the steps you see a maze of hallways stretching out in three directions. Paula points to a carving on the wall beside you and explains that it features a map of **el pirámide**. The ruler never revealed the location of the hidden treasure, but he did leave behind a set of puzzles that lead to it. Every time there is a fork in the path in the maze, each choice is marked by **una piedra**[J] with a symbol on it. Each puzzle reveals the symbol of **la piedra**[K] for the correct way to go. If someone were able to choose the correct **piedras** to follow, in order, he could follow the correct path and find the lost statue.

Paula mentions that many have tried, but so far no one has found the treasure. She looks your way and gives you a wink, asking, "Wanna give it a shot?"

Las piedras, young adventurer, are hidden in this book—and it is up to you to find them!

How are you going to find them? It's simple: Learn the preterit irregulars. Scattered throughout this book are eight "puzzle piece" sections. In each of these sections, you will be given a group of irregular verbs. Memorize their conjugations. Then, use what you know to choose a **piedra** by solving the provided exercises. Once you've discovered what all of the **piedras** are, you'll be able to find your way through the maze. Where does the treasure lie? The only way to find out is by solving the preterit puzzle.



La primera piedra:

First Preterit Puzzle Piece—Your First Clue

In this chapter, we're going to give you three **piedras** to get you started. Here's **la primera**.

How Do You Usually Form the Preterit Tense?

To earn this **piedra**, show that you know how to conjugate regular verbs in the preterit tense. You know the drill: Find the verb stems (for each verb, start with the infinitive, then chop off the last two letters) and add the preterit endings. What are your preterit endings? Let's list them again:

-ar Preterit Endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person	-é	-amos
2nd person	-ast e	-asteis
3rd person	-ó	-aron

Translations in story:
A. family
B. a trip
C. pyramids
D. days
E. car
F. a town
G. the ruins
H. the tourists
I. pyramid
J. a stone
K. the stone

-er/-ir Preterit Endings

	Singular	Plural
1st person	-í	-imos
2nd person	-iste	-isteis
3rd person	-ió	-ieron

Now show that you know how to use regular preterit verbs. Finish each sentence with the verb given—make sure you conjugate for person and number.

Los estudiantes c o n t e s t a r o (n) (*contestar*) **a las preguntas.**

Ayer mis hermanos y yo a y (u) d a m o s (*ayudar*) **a nuestra vecina** (neighbor)**.**

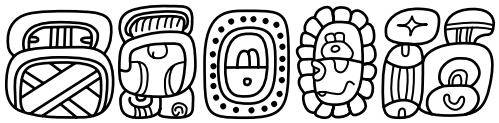
En mi cumpleaños, a (b) r í (*abrir*) **regalos.**

Yo a p r (e) n d í (*aprender*) **a decir mi nombre en chino** (Chinese) **.**

Tú c o m i (s) t e (*comer*) **la carne.**

Now copy the letters from the circles on the previous page and above. Keep them in order (starting with the first-person plural in the **-ar** preterit endings chart), and you'll find a description of the hieroglyphs on your first **piedra**.

The **piedra** has a picture of a m a n o and n u b e s.



La segunda piedra:

Second Preterit Puzzle Piece

Preterit Verbs and **–IR** Stem Changes

To earn your second **piedra**, you have to learn about stem changes in the preterit tense. You don't have to worry about **-ar** and **-er** verbs, because even if they have stem changes in the present tense, they never do in the preterit tense. Did you get that? Remember, ***-ar* and *-er* verbs don't have stem changes in the preterit tense**. However, **-ir** verbs are a different story. They're a bit strange. Watch the stem change in the following table:

Pedir Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**pedí**	**pedimos**
2nd person	**pediste**	**pedisteis**
3rd person	**pidió**	**pidieron**

Did you see that? That was a stem change—but only in the third-person singular and plural forms. The only verbs that change their stems in the preterit tense are ***-ir* verbs**, and they **only change their stems in the *él*, *ella*, *ellos*, *usted*, and *ustedes* forms**. Got that? Let's see it again with another stem-change verb.

Dormir Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**dormí**	**dormimos**
2nd person	**dormiste**	**dormisteis**
3rd person	**durmió**	**durmieron**

Wait a minute . . . that wasn't even a real stem change! Usually when **dormir** has a stem change, the *o* changes to a *ue*. Here, the *o* just changed to a *u*. In the preterit, stem-change verbs that end in **-ir** only have a little bit of a stem change. **They only get the first vowel of their "new stem" vowels.** So, for example, an **o » ue** verb just gets a *u* in the preterit, and an **e » ie** just gets an *i*.

Are you ready to earn your next **piedra**? Then, fill in the blanks with the following:

The present-tense **yo** form of **servir**: s i r v o

The present-tense **nosotros** form of **servir**: s e r v i m o (s)

The preterit-tense **nosotros** form of **servir**: s e r v i m o s

The preterit-tense **yo** form of **servir**: s (e) r v í

The preterit-tense **ella** form of **servir**: s i (r) v i ó

The present-tense **yo** form of **preferir**: (p) r e f i e r o

The preterit-tense **yo** form of **preferir** (remember, there is no stem change in the preterit-tense **yo** form): p r e f e r (í)

The preterit-tense **ustedes** form of **preferir** (remember, just use the first vowel of the stem change): p r (e) f i r i e r o (n)

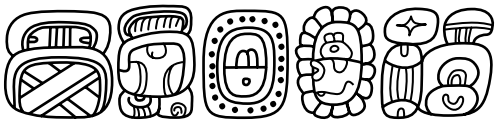
The present-tense **él** form of **morir**: m u e r e

The preterit-tense **él** form of **morir**: m u r i ó

The preterit-tense **tú** form of **morir**: m o r i s (t) (e)

Once you've filled in all the blanks, write out the circled letters in order.

The design on the next **piedra** is a s e r p i e n t e.



La tercera piedra:

Third Preterit Puzzle Piece

The Irregular Preterit-Tense Verbs

We're going to give you one last chance in this chapter to earn a **piedra**, and this will be the hardest one yet. These verbs are so irregular that you'll just need to memorize them. You're ahead of the game because you've already learned the **yo** form of each of them. From the **yo** form, you can basically guess what the other forms will be. And there's another added bonus: The verbs **ser** and **ir** have exactly the same forms in the preterit tense! And there's one more thing: **These really irregular guys don't have any accents in the preterit form.**

Preterit-Tense Forms

	Ser and **Ir**		**Dar**		**Ver**	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui**	**fuimos**	**di**	**dimos**	**vi**	**vimos**
2nd person	**fuiste**	**fuisteis**	**diste**	**disteis**	**viste**	**visteis**
3rd person	**fue**	**fueron**	**dio**	**dieron**	**vio**	**vieron**

Are you ready to earn your puzzle piece? Translate the following phrases into Spanish.

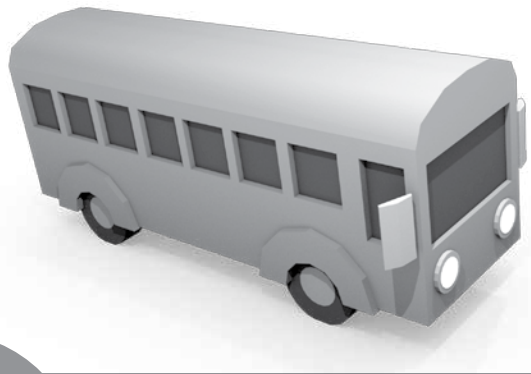
1. I gave: d i
   I saw: v i
   I went: f u i
   I was: f u i
2. you gave: (d) i s t e
   you saw: v i s t e
   you went: f (u) i s t e
   you were: f u i s t e
3. he gave: d i o
   she saw: v i o
   you **usted** went: f u (e)
   it was: f u e
4. we gave: d i m o s
   we saw: v i m o s
   we went: f u i m o s
   we were: f u i m o s
5. they gave: d i e r o n
   they saw: v i e (r) o n
   you all **ustedes** went: f u e r (o) n
   you all **ustedes** were: f u e r o n

Write out the letters from the blank spaces in circles: __d__ __u__ __e__ __r__ __o__

But that word doesn't make any sense! Use this decoder to find out what symbols are on your next **piedra**. The top row of letters on the decoder corresponds to the letters from the circles you've written out. The bottom row of letters is what the corresponding letters from the top line should be. For example, if one of the letters written from the circles was *a*, then you would need to change the *a* to an *x* because *x* is underneath the *a* on the decoder.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
x	y	z	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w

So, the next **piedra** has a picture of an __á__ __r__ __b__ __o__ __l__. (Hint: It needs an accent!)



A. Translation:

1. **I began**	**empecé**	9. **boat**	**el barco**
2. **to eat lunch**	**almorzar**	10. **la maleta**	**suitcase**
3. **conduzco**	**I drive**	11. **decir**	**to say/tell**
4. **reduje**	**I reduced**	12. **sé**	**I know**
5. **creo**	**I believe**	13. **estuve**	**I was**
6. **airport**	**el aeropuerto**	14. **I slept**	**dormí**
7. **el avión**	**airplane**	15. **to ask for**	**pedir**
8. **bus**	**el autobús**		

B. Canto:

Ser Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui** (I was)	**fuimos** (we were)
2nd person	**fuiste** (you were)	fuisteis
3rd person	**fue** (he/she/it/**usted** was)	**fueron** (they/you all were)

Ir Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui** (I went)	**fuimos** (we went)
2nd person	**fuiste** (you went)	fuisteis
3rd person	**fue** (he/she/it/**usted** went)	**fueron** (they/you all went)

C. Grammar:

1. What kinds of verbs do *not* do a stem change in the preterit tense? Circle one:
   a. **-ar** verbs only
   b. **-ir** verbs
   c. Lazy verbs
   d. **-ar** and **-er** verbs

2. When a stem-change **-ir** verb is conjugated in the preterit, which forms have a stem change? Circle one:
   a. The **yo** form and the **nosotros** forms (first-person singular and plural forms)
   b. The **tú** and **usted** forms (first- and third-person singular forms)
   c. The **él/ella/usted** forms and the **ellos/ustedes** forms (third-person singular and plural forms)
   d. All of them
   e. None of them

Quick Quiz: When an **-ir** verb *does* change its stem in the preterit tense, what ends up missing? Circle one:
   a. The verb ending
   b. The second vowel of the new stem
   c. The first letter of the verb
   d. All the fun

A. New and Review Vocabulary:

Spanish	English
empezar: empiezo, empecé, empezaré	**to begin: I begin, I began, I will begin**
almorzar: almuerzo, almorcé, almorzaré	**to eat lunch: I eat lunch, I ate lunch, I will eat lunch**
conducir: conduzco, conduje, conduciré	**to drive: I drive, I drove, I will drive**
reducir: reduzco, reduje, reduciré	**to reduce: I reduce, I reduced, I will reduce**
creer: creo, creí, creeré	**to believe: I believe, I believed, I will believe**
el aeropuerto	**airport**
el avión	**airplane**
el autobús	**bus**
el barco	**boat**
la maleta	**suitcase**
decir: digo, dije, diré	**to say/tell: I say/tell, I said/told, I will say/tell**
saber: sé, supe, sabré	**to know: I know, I knew, I will know**
estar: estoy, estuve, estaré	**to be: I am, I was, I will be**
dormir: duermo, dormí, dormiré	**to sleep: I sleep, I slept, I will sleep**
pedir: pido, pedí, pediré	**to ask for: I ask for, I asked for, I will ask for**

B. Canto:

Ser Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui** (I was)	**fuimos** (we were)
2nd person	**fuiste** (you were)	fuisteis
3rd person	**fue** (he/she/it/usted was)	**fueron** (they/you all were)

Ir Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui** (I went)	**fuimos** (we went)
2nd person	**fuiste** (you went)	fuisteis
3rd person	**fue** (he/she/it/**usted** went)	**fueron** (they/you all went)

C. Bad Conjugations!

A student wrote a bunch of sentences using irregular preterit verbs. He was really sleepy and made an error in every verb. His teacher corrected his work on another sheet of paper . . . but then her pet turtle chewed it up! Help her put the paper back together by *circling* the correct sentences and *crossing out* the incorrect ones.

1. a. **Encontraste a un amigo.** b. ~~**Encuentraste a un amigo.**~~
2. a. ~~**Susana dormió mal.**~~ b. **Susana durmió mal.**
3. a. ~~**Nosotros imos a nuestra casa.**~~ b. **Nosotros fuimos a nuestra casa.**
4. a. **Yo vi un avión en el aeropuerto.** b. ~~**Yo ví un avión en el aeropuerto.**~~
5. a. **Tú diste un regalo a tu abuelo.** b. ~~**Tú daste un regalo a tu abuelo.**~~

Word Jobs: Nouns, Articles, and Adjectives

What's That Word's Job?

We just spent a lot of time (three whole chapters!) talking about verbs. Now it's time to talk about some other kinds of words, other *parts of speech*. First, let's create a sentence we can use to see all the different parts of speech. How about, "Inés sings a song"? That will work. Let's put it in Spanish: **Inés canta una canción.**

First let's look at our verb. What is it? It's **canta**, right? Singing is the action that Inés is doing.

Let's turn that last point around: Who is doing the action? Inés is. That makes her the subject of the sentence. **The *subject* of the sentence is the noun that does the action.**

What part of speech is "Inés"? Well, you might be thinking, *Inés is about four feet tall, she has dark hair and bangs, and she's wearing a purple sweater.* Those things might be true, but that doesn't matter when we study grammar. All that matters right now is that **Inés is a "person, place, or thing," which makes her a *noun*.**

More About Nouns: Number

Once we know Inés is a noun, there's a lot more we have to think about. In Spanish and English, **nouns have number**. You know what number is—the difference between *singular* (just one) and *plural* (more than one). In both languages, a plural noun usually ends in *-s*. In Spanish, when a singular noun ends in a consonant, we usually give it an **-es** ending to make it plural, as in the following examples:

cuaderno + -s = cuadernos **avión + -es = aviones**

Inés is a funny example, because her name ends in the letter *s*—but is she singular or plural? What do you think?

Quick Quiz 1: Write an *S* over all the nouns that are singular. Write a *P* over all the nouns that are plural.

S	P	S	P	P	S	P
canción	**lápices**	**bebida**	**papeles**	**frutas**	**maleta**	**aviones**

Quick Quiz 2: Make these singular nouns plural.

1. **canción** canciones
2. **papel** papeles
3. **autobús** autobuses
4. **aeropuerto** aeropuertos
5. **barco** barcos

More About Nouns: Gender

In Spanish (but not English), nouns also have **gender**. That means they are either **masculine** ("boy" words) or **feminine** ("girl" words). We know that some nouns are things

mi amiga triste **mis amigas tristes**
mi amigo triste **mis amigos tristes**

When an adjective ends in a consonant, to make it plural you have to add **-es** instead of just **-s**.

la tarea difícil **las tareas difíciles**

Got it? Now let's talk about another little part of speech that has to match a noun in gender and number: articles.

Articles: Matching Nouns in Gender and Number

What are **articles**? The articles in English are "the," "a," "an," and "some" ("some" is the English equivalent of the Spanish indefinite articles **unos** and **unas**). Their main job is to go in front of a noun and tell you whether it's talking about something specific or something general. Watch:

Inés sings *the* song. Inés sings *a* song.

In the first sentence, we used a **definite article**. A definite article has to indicate a specific noun—the noun must be a specific thing. With the definite article "the" in that first example sentence there, Inés is definitely singing *the* song, not just any old song, not a song she chose at the last minute, but a very specific song: *the* song!

In the second example sentence, Inés is just singing *a* song—any old song. It doesn't matter which song; in fact, maybe we don't even know it. That's why we use the indefinite article "a." Remember, **indefinite articles** indicate a *general* (not specific) category of nouns.

Do you remember the definite and indefinite articles in Spanish? Put them in *the* chart (not any old chart, *the* one right here). Then do *a* dance. It doesn't have to be the "Dance of the Sugarplum Fairy." Any old dance will do!

	Definite Articles		Indefinite Articles	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	**el**	**los**	**un**	**unos**
Feminine	**la**	**las**	**una**	**unas**

Now, we return to our sentence about Inés.

Mi amiga Inés canta una canción. (My friend Inés sings a song.)

Let's look at the noun **canción**. It doesn't have the usual **-a** or **-o** ending. But can you tell the gender of the noun by the gender of its article? They have to match. So, what is the gender of **canción**? Is it masculine or feminine? And is **una** a definite or indefinite article?

You got it—**canción** is feminine, and **una** is an indefinite article. Good job!

A. Translation:

1. **same**	mismo/a/os/as	9. **happy**	feliz/felices
2. **myself**	yo mismo/yo misma	10. **sad**	triste/es
3. **good**	bueno/a/os/as	11. **fun**	divertido/a/os/as
4. **bad**	malo/a/os/as	12. **boring**	aburrido/a/os/as
5. **big**	grande/es	13. **difficult**	difícil/ difíciles
6. **little**	pequeño/a/os/as	14. **easy**	fácil/ fáciles
7. **clean**	limpio/a/os/as	15. **different**	diferente/es
8. **dirty**	sucio/a/os/as		

B. Canto:

You know how to do it! Fill in the boxes with this week's **cantos**.

	Definite Articles		Indefinite Articles	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el	los	un	unos
Feminine	la	las	una	unas

Adjective Endings

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	-o	-os
Feminine	-a	-as

C. Grammar:

1. What is the subject of a sentence?

The one who does the action.

2. What are the two characteristics of nouns?

Gender and number.

3. What are the two kinds of articles? Circle one:
   a. Masculine and plural
   b. Definite and feminine
   c. Definite and indefinite
   d. Singular and indefinite
   e. Past-tense and present-tense
4. What does it mean that articles and nouns have to "agree"?
   a. They have to have the same gender and tense.
   b. They have to have the same tense.
   c. They have to have the same gender and number.
   d. They have to play nice.
5. Circle the word that has assigned gender: **chico** **mamá** **canción**
6. Circle the words that could agree with the word **casa**.

   Articles: **el** **la** **los** **las** **un** **una** **unos** **unas**

   Adjectives: **pequeña** **bueno** **grande** **sucias** **limpios**

D. Practice Out Loud!

Here are a few nouns. Read through the following list and say each noun with all of the new vocabulary words (from the beginning of this chapter) that are adjectives. To make it easy, the gender and number are provided for you. Remember, the noun will come first. Make sure you say the right form of the adjective—it has to have the same gender and number as your noun.

1. **casa** (house) – feminine, singular (Hint: To begin, you should say, "**Casa *limpia*, casa *sucia*, casa *feliz*** . . ."): **casa limpia, casa sucia, casa feliz, casa triste, casa divertida, casa aburrida, casa difícil, casa fácil, casa diferente, misma casa**
2. **casas** (houses) – feminine, plural: **casas limpias, casas sucias, casas felices, casas tristes, casas divertidas, casas aburridas, casas difíciles, casas fáciles, casas diferentes, mismas casas**
3. **perro** (dog) – masculine, singular: **perro limpio, perro sucio, perro feliz, perro triste, perro divertido, perro aburrido, perro difícil, perro fácil, perro diferente, mismo perro**
4. **perros** (dogs) – masculine, plural: **perros limpios, perros sucios, perros felices, perros tristes, perros divertidos, perros aburridos, perros difíciles, perros fáciles, perros diferentes, mismos perros**
5. **chico** (boy) – masculine, singular: **chico limpio, chico sucio, chico feliz, chico triste, chico divertido, chico aburrido, chico difícil, chico fácil, chico diferente, mismo chico**
6. **chica** (girl) – feminine, singular: **chica limpia, chica sucia, chica feliz, chica triste, chica divertida, chica aburrida, chica difícil, chica fácil, chica diferente, misma chica**

A. New and Review Vocabulary:

Spanish	English
limpio/a/os/as	clean
sucio/a/os/as	dirty
feliz/felices	happy
triste/es	sad
divertido/a/os/as	fun
aburrido/a/os/as	boring
difícil/difíciles	difficult
fácil/fáciles	easy
diferente/es	different
mismo/a/os/as	same
yo mismo/yo misma	myself
grande/es	big
pequeño/a/os/as	little
bueno/a/os/as	good
malo/a/os/as	bad

B. Canto:

	Definite Articles		Indefinite Articles	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el	los	un	unos
Feminine	la	las	una	unas

Adjective Endings

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	-o	-os
Feminine	-a	-as

C. Grammar:

1. What does an adjective do? Circle one:
   a. It describes a verb.
   (b) It describes a noun.
   c. It takes the place of a noun.
   d. It does the action of the sentence.

2. What does the subject of a sentence do? Circle one:
   (a.) It does the action of the sentence.
   b. It describes a verb.
   c. It takes the place of a verb.
   d. It does anything it wants to.

3. What two qualities do nouns have? Circle one:
   a. Number and tense
   b. Number and order
   (c.) Number and gender
   d. Gender and tense

4. What is gender? Circle one:
   a. Whether or not a word is a "bad word"
   b. A part of speech
   (c.) Whether a word is masculine or feminine
   d. Whether a toy is owned by a girl or a boy

5. What does it mean when words "agree" with each other?

   They have the same gender and number.

Canto: Review of Prepositions

Preposiciones sobre la ardilla
(Prepositions About the Squirrel)

La ardilla va:	(*The squirrel goes:*)
de mi casa	(*from my house*)
sin descanso	(*without a rest*)
por el parque	(*through the park*)
para su hogar	(*to its home*)
en el árbol	(*in the tree*)
al lado del lago.	(*beside the lake.*)*
Llega a su nido	(*It arrives at its nest*)
con una nuez	(*with a nut*)
después de correr	(*after running and*)
antes de comer.	(*before eating.*)

***Note: Students may not know that the del is a contraction of de and el, and that there isn't usually an l on the end of the preposition.**

Vocabulario:

Vocabulario nuevo	
Spanish	English
siempre	always
nunca	never
todavía	still
también	also
tarde	late
temprano	early
tampoco	neither
sólo	only
solo/a/os/as	alone
demasiado	too (plus an adjective)
demasiado/a/os/as	too much, too many

Vocabulario de repaso	
Spanish	English
por	for, by, through
para	for, toward
a	at, to
de	from, of
con	with
sin	without

Adverbs and Prepositions:

Do you remember talking about Inés in the last chapter in such sentences as **Inés canta una canción** (Inés sings a song)? Since we had so much fun hanging out with Inés, let's discuss her again in this chapter using some other example sentences. Now we're going to talk about **adverbs** and **prepositions**. Do you remember them?

Adverbs: Describing Verbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs. Some examples of these are **bien** (well), **mal** (poorly), **rápidamente** (quickly), and **lentamente** (slowly). Adverbs answer the question, "*How* was the action done?" In Spanish, adverbs go after the verbs they modify. Let's plug one in to our sentence. In fact, you can do it yourself. Fill in the blank:

Mi amiga Inés canta _____. (My friend Inés sings _____.)

Answers will vary. Examples: bien, mal, rápidamente, mucho

Why was that so easy? Because **adverbs don't have gender, number, tense, or anything like that**. That means you don't have to worry about making them agree with any other words.

More Adverbs

That was so much fun! Let's look at some more adverbs. You might not think of these guys as adverbs, but they are. Adverbs can answer the questions "how?" "where?" or "when?"

también (too):	**La hermana de Inés canta <u>también</u>.**	(Ines' sister sings, <u>too</u>.)
muy (very):	**Inés canta <u>muy</u> bien.**	(Ines sings <u>very</u> well.)
siempre (always):	**Ella <u>siempre</u> ensaya por las tardes.**	(She <u>always</u> practices in the afternoon.)
todavía (still):	**¡Y ella juega <u>todavía</u> al fútbol!**	(And she <u>still</u> plays soccer!)

Adverb Building Blocks

You can even make your own adverbs. Do you remember learning how to make adverbs from adjectives? Here's the rule:

1. For adjectives ending in **-o**, change the **-o** to an **-a** and add **-mente**.
   perfecto (perfect) » **perfect-** + **-a** + **-mente** » **perfectamente** (perfectly)
2. For adjectives ending in **-a**, **-e**, or a consonant, just add **-mente**.
   fácil (easy) » **fácil** + **-mente** » **fácilmente** (easily)
   fuerte (strong) » **fuerte** + **-mente** » **fuertemente** (strongly)

A. Translation:

1. **for, by**	**por**	10. **still**	**todavía**
2. **para**	**for, toward**	11. **also**	**también**
3. **to**	**a**	12. **tarde**	**late**
4. **from, of**	**de**	13. **temprano**	**early**
5. **with**	**con**	14. **tampoco**	**neither**
6. **without**	**sin**	15. **only**	**sólo**
7. **always**	**siempre**	16. **alone**	**solo/a/os/as**
8. **nunca**	**never**	17. **too (plus an adjective)**	**demasiado**
9. **too much, too many**	**demasiado/a/os/as**		

B. **Canto**: Prepositions

Write the Spanish word or phrase that means the same thing as the English words on the left.

English	Spanish	English	Spanish	English	Spanish
about, over	**sobre**	to, for, toward	**para**	with	**con**
from	**de**	in, on	**en**	after	**después de**
without	**sin**	beside	**al lado de**	before	**antes de**
through, for	**por**	at, to	**a**		

C. Grammar:

1. What questions can an adverb answer?
   An adverb can answer these questions: How, when, and where was the action done?

2. What kind(s) of words do adverbs modify (describe)?
   Verbs and adjectives.

3. Do adverbs have to agree in number and gender with other words?
   No.

4. What do prepositions do?
   Prepositions work with other words to act like giant adverbs and adjectives.

5. What is your favorite Spanish preposition? Use it in a sentence.
   Answers will vary. Examples: por, para, en, de

Q

A. New and Review Vocabulary:

Spanish	English
siempre	always
nunca	never
todavía	still
también	also
tarde	late
temprano	early
tampoco	neither
sólo	only
solo/a/os/as	alone
demasiado	too (plus an adjective)
demasiado/a/os/as	too much, too many
por	for, by, through
para	for, toward
a	at, to
de	from, of
con	with
sin	without

B. **Canto**: Prepositions

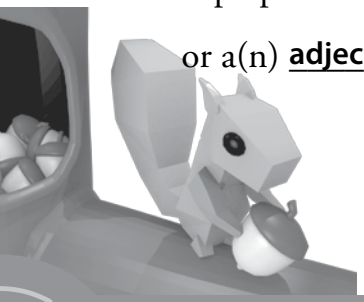
Fill in the prepositions. On the lines to the right, write the English translation of each preposition.

Spanish	English
Preposiciones ___sobre___ **la ardilla**	about
La ardilla va:	
___de___ **mi casa**	from
___sin___ **descanso**	without
___por___ **el parque**	through
___para___ **su hogar**	to
___en___ **el árbol**	in
___al___ ___lado___ ___del___ **lago.**	beside
Llega ___a___ **su nido**	at
___con___ **una nuez**	with
___después___ ___de___ **correr**	after
___antes___ ___de___ **comer.**	before

C. Grammar:

1. What does an adverb do? Circle one:
   a. It describes a verb.
   b. It takes the place of a noun.
   c. It describes a noun.
   d. It does anything it wants to.

2. A preposition gets a bunch of other words to work together and act like a(n) ___adverb___ or a(n) ___adjective___.



Pronoun Review

There's one really important part of speech we haven't reviewed yet: **pronouns**. Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. We use pronouns because sometimes we don't want to say the same noun over and over and over again. That's why you don't say, "Jorge eats guacamole with Jorge's brother in Jorge's house while Jorge watches Jorge's favorite TV show." That would be boring! Pronouns save us from utter boredom in sentences.

When you want to get rid of a noun and put a pronoun in its place, you need to know what job in the sentence the noun is doing. That way, you can use the right kind of pronoun. In this chapter, we'll review the different jobs nouns do in a sentence and the different kinds of pronouns that can take their places.

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns are words such as "I," "you," "we," "he," "she," "it," and "you all." They take the place of a noun that is the subject of a sentence. That means these subject pronouns are what you use for the one (or ones) doing the action of the sentence. The subject pronouns in Spanish are **yo**, **tú**, **usted**, **él**, **ella**, **nosotros/nosotras**, **vosotros/vosotras**, **ustedes**, and **ellos/ellas**. In Spanish, the verbs are conjugated in a way that tells you who is doing the action, so you only need to use a separate word for the subject if the subject is not clearly determined by the information provided in the rest of your sentence.

Subject pronouns have to agree in person and number with the noun they replace. Some subject pronouns have to agree in gender, too. Look at **nosotros**, **vosotros**, and **ellos**. They each refer to a group of people, right? We know that because each term is plural, and that's what plural means. If the group of people is all guys, or some guys and some girls, or even mostly girls and just one guy, these pronouns stay just the way they are. But if there isn't a single guy in the whole group, guess what: It's "girly time"! And what does your pronoun do when it's just girls? Put on makeup? Dress up? Wear high heels? Nope, it just switches that last **-o** for an **-a**. This way, you'll have a feminine pronoun to match a group of feminine nouns.

Fill in the missing **-o** and **-a** insertions in this chart to practice turning regular pronouns into girly-time pronouns.

	Masculine Plural Pronoun	Feminine Plural Pronoun—It's Girly Time!
1st person	**nosotros**	**nosotr_a_s**
2nd person	**vosotr_o_s**	**vosotras**
3rd person	**ell_o_s**	**ell_a_s**

The only other two subject pronouns that make you pay attention to gender are **él** and **ella**, which mean "he" and "she," respectively.

Being Polite

In Spanish, there are two sets of second-person pronouns. There's one set of "you" words for people who are *familiar* to you: your buddies, your cat, your mom and dad, and little kids. There's another set of "you" words for people you treat more *formally*, such as your teachers, adults, and strangers. Do you remember which pronouns are familiar and which pronouns are formal? **Tú** and **vosotros** are the familiar pronouns, and **usted** and **ustedes** are the formal ones. In Spain, people use **vosotros** to refer to a group of their buddies and **ustedes** to refer to a group of respected people. In the rest of the Spanish-speaking world (including the United States), people don't use **vosotros** at all. Regardless of who they talk to, they just use **ustedes** as the plural form of "you."

The tricky thing about **usted** and **ustedes** is that even though they are second-person pronouns, they get matched with third-person verbs. Do you remember the chart we use to show the person and number of verbs or pronouns? It usually has three rows of verbs or pronouns, but it can be done with four rows. Let's use the verb **hablar** as an example:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**yo hablo**	**nosotros hablamos**
2nd-person familiar	**tú hablas**	**vosotros habláis**
2nd-person formal	**usted habla**	**ustedes hablan**
3rd person	**él/ella habla**	**ellos hablan**

If we did our chart in this manner, we would put the second-person formal form between the second-person familiar and the third-person forms, because even though it's a second-person pronoun, it acts like the third-person pronoun and goes with third-person verbs. In *SFCA*, we did our charts the "traditional way," with **usted** lumped together with **él** and **ella**, and **ustedes** lumped with **ellos**. In this book, we can do it either way, depending on which kind of chart will be the best for what we're studying. Got it? OK, on to more pronouns!

Direct-Object Pronouns

The direct- and indirect-object pronouns are a bit tricky because the rules for using them are slightly different in Spanish compared to how they are in English. Let's start with answering the question, "What is a direct object?" Do you remember? **A *direct object* is the noun or pronoun to which the verb does its action**, or the noun or pronoun that gets "acted upon." You can really get an idea for what a direct object is when it's missing from a sentence. Here are some sentences that *should* have direct objects, but the direct objects aren't there! Fill in some direct objects yourself. Just put a noun on each line.

Yo tiro _____. (I throw _____.)

Yo uso _____. (I use _____.)

Yo temo _____. (I fear _____.)

Answers will vary. Examples: Yo tiro el balón (ball). Yo uso la computadora (computer). Yo temo el tiburón (shark).

Have you chosen your direct-object nouns? Do you see how, in every case, the action of the verb is being done to the noun you filled in? That's what happens to a noun that is a direct object.

Now, what do you do if you want to put pronouns in place of the nouns? First, you decide your noun's person, number, and gender. Then, you find a pronoun that has the same person, number, and gender. Remember, **if your noun is a direct object, the only pronoun that can take its place is a *direct-object pronoun***. Here are the direct-object pronouns:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**me**	**nos**
2nd person	**te**	**vos**
3rd person	**lo/la**	**los/las**

Here's an example sentence using a noun:

Yo bebo una limonada. (I drink a lemonade.)

We want to just say, "I drink it." So, let's put a pronoun in for the lemonade. **Limonada** is a feminine singular noun, so I'll use the feminine singular direct-object pronoun **la**.

Yo <u>la</u> bebo.

Where does the direct-object pronoun belong? If the verb is conjugated (such as **bebo**), the direct-object pronoun goes *before* the verb. If the verb is in the infinitive form (such as **beber**), the pronoun goes *on the end of* the verb.

Let's take your first example sentence and give it some pronouns. First, figure out the gender and number of your noun. Then, choose the pronoun that goes in its place. Now plug your pronoun into the sentence. Remember, it goes before the conjugated verb:

Yo _____ tiro.

Answers will vary. If the noun is masculine, such as balón, then the direct-object pronoun would be lo. If the noun is feminine, such as limonada, then the pronoun la would be used.

Now, add it to the end of an infinitive-form verb:

Yo quiero tirar____.

Answers will vary. The pronoun used in the last sentence should be the same pronoun used here.

Indirect-Object Pronouns

An *indirect object* is the noun or pronoun in the sentence that receives the direct object. For example, when we say, "You give your dog a biscuit," what is the thing you're giving? It's the biscuit, right? That makes the biscuit the direct object. Who gets that yummy direct object? Your dog does. That makes your dog the indirect object. If you look at a sentence and ask yourself, "for whom?" or "to whom?" then the indirect object will be the noun that answers your question. "*To whom* do you give a dog biscuit?" Why, to your *dog*, of course!

An indirect object is represented by an *indirect-object pronoun*. You probably were able to guess that! Remember, almost all of the indirect-object pronouns are the same as the direct-object pronouns—except for the third-person pronouns. Here they are in a chart. The third-person row has been completed for you, now you do the rest:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**me**	**nos**
2nd person	**te**	**os**
3rd person	**le**	**les**

In Spanish, when you have an indirect object, you *also* have an indirect-object pronoun. Just like direct-object pronouns, indirect-object pronouns go before conjugated verbs. If a verb is in the infinitive form, the indirect-object pronoun attaches onto the end of the verb. So, let's see these pronouns in action. Here's an example sentence:

Le envío una carta a mi mamá. (I send a letter to my mom.)

In this sentence, "mom" is the indirect object, since she's the one getting the direct object (the letter). Because she's the indirect object, she needs a pronoun. Gender doesn't matter with indirect-object pronouns, so we can just use **le**, the third-person singular pronoun. There it is, in front of **envío**.

What if I want to get rid of the phrase **a mi mamá**? That's easy to do! Because the indirect-object pronoun is already in place, we can just drop the indirect-object noun, no problem. Here's what that looks like:

Le envío una carta. (I send her a letter.)

Where Do We Place Object Pronouns?

This question is really important, so we're going to answer it one more time. You know that when you have a direct- or an indirect-object pronoun, it goes in front of your verb, right? That is, unless your verb is in the infinitive form.

When we take out our nouns and put in pronouns, this is how it looks:

	Our verb is just in one part, and it's conjugated. So, we put the object pronoun *before* the verb.	Our verb is in two parts, and one part is in the infinitive form. So, we put our object pronoun *on the end* of the infinitive verb.
Let's put a direct-object pronoun in for una carta.	**La envío a mi mamá.**	**Quiero enviarla a mi mamá.**
Let's put an indirect-object pronoun in for mi madre.	**Le envío una carta.**	**Quiero enviarle una carta.**

But what if we want to take out *both* nouns? If we have an indirect-object pronoun (IO) *and* a direct-object pronoun (DO), they sit right next to each other, and **the indirect-object pronoun goes first**.

Se[3]	**la**	**envío.**
IO	DO	Verb

3. Did you forget this form? Keep reading, and you'll see that it's really a **le** in disguise!

A. Translation:

1. **to fear**	**temer**	9. **el idioma**	**language**
2. **I choose**	**escojo**	10. **program**	**el programa**
3. **I send**	**envío**	11. **poem**	**el poema**
4. **news**	**las noticias**	12. **it is pleasing to me**	**me gusta**
5. **flower**	**la flor**	13. **tiraré**	**I will throw**
6. **the park**	**el parque**	14. **I use**	**uso**
7. **la carta**	**letter**	15. **I will drink**	**beberé**
8. **problem**	**el problema**	16. **to receive**	**recibir**

B. Canto:

	Subject Pronouns	Direct-Object Pronouns	Indirect-Object Pronouns
1st-person singular	**yo** (I)	**me** (me)	**me** (me)
2nd-person singular	**tú** (you)	**te** (you)	**te** (you)
2nd-person formal	**usted** (you formal)	**lo/la** (you formal)	**le** (you formal)
3rd-person singular	**él/ella** (he/she)	**lo/la** (him/her/it)	**le** (him/her/it)
1st-person plural	**nosotros/nosotras** (we)	**nos** (us)	**nos** (us)
2nd-person plural	**vosotros/vosotras** (you all)	**os** (you all)	**os** (you all)
2nd-person plural formal (Latin American "you all")	**ustedes** (you all)	**los/las** (you all)	**les** (you all)
3rd-person plural	**ellos/ellas** (they)	**los/las** (them)	**les** (them)

C. Grammar:

1. Pronouns take the place of (circle one):
   a. Verbs
   b. Adjectives
   c. Any kind of word
   (d) Nouns
2. Subject pronouns take the place of the ____**subject**____ of a sentence.
3. Which subject pronouns have to agree in gender with the noun they replace?

   Nosotros/nosotras, vosotros/vosotras, and ellos/ellas (as well as él/ella, which we didn't discuss in the grammar section since it's more intuitive).
4. What is the subject pronoun you use to talk to an adult? ____**usted**____
5. What is the subject pronoun you use to talk to a group of people if you are anywhere but Spain? ____**ustedes**____
6. What is the subject pronoun you use to talk to **un amigo**?____**tú**____
7. The action of the verb is done to (circle one):
   a. The subject of the sentence
   (b) The direct object
   c. The indirect object
   d. The verb ending
8. The indirect object is the one that answers the question (circle one):
   a. "Why?"
   b. "Who is doing the action?"
   (c.) "To whom?" or "For whom?"
   d. "Can I be done now?"
9. You can have a sentence with an indirect-object noun and have no indirect-object pronoun anywhere else in the sentence. Circle one: True (False)
10. When you put direct- and indirect-object pronouns together, what goes first?
    ____**Indirect-object pronouns go first.**____
11. Which sentence is correct? Circle one:
    (a) **Te doy un regalo.** (I give you a present.)
    b. **Doyte un regalo.** (I give you a present.)
12. Which sentence is correct? Circle one:
    a. **Voy te a dar un regalo.** (I'm going to give you a present.)
    (b) **Voy a darte un regalo.** (I'm going to give you a present.)

Q

A. New and Review Vocabulary:

Spanish	English
temer: temo, temí, temeré	to fear: I fear, I feared, I will fear
escoger: escojo, escogí, escogeré	to choose: I choose, I chose, I will choose
enviar: envío, envié, enviaré	to send: I send, I sent, I will send
las noticias	news
la flor, las flores	flower, flowers
el parque	the park
la carta	letter
el problema	problem
el idioma	language
el programa	program
el poema	poem
gustar: me gusta, me gustó, me gustará	to be pleasing: it is pleasing to me, it was pleasing to me, it will be pleasing to me
tirar: tiro, tiré, tiraré	to throw: I throw, I threw, I will throw
usar: uso, usé, usaré	to use: I use, I used, I will use
beber: bebo, bebí, beberé	to drink: I drink, I drank, I will drink
recibir: recibo, recibí, recibiré	to receive: I receive, I received, I will receive

B. Canto:

	Subject Pronouns	Direct-Object Pronouns	Indirect-Object Pronouns
1st-person singular	**yo** (I)	**me** (me)	**me** (me)
2nd-person singular	**tú** (you)	**te** (you)	**te** (you)
2nd-person formal	**usted** (you formal)	**lo/la** (you formal)	**le** (you formal)
3rd-person singular	**él/ella** (he/she)	**lo/la** (him/her/it)	**le** (him/her/it)
1st-person plural	**nosotros/nosotras** (we)	**nos** (us)	**nos** (us)
2nd-person plural	**vosotros/vosotras** (you all)	**os** (you all)	**os** (you all)
2nd-person plural formal (Latin American "you all")	**ustedes** (you all)	**los/las** (you all)	**les** (you all)
3rd-person plural	**ellos/ellas** (they)	**los/las** (them)	**les** (them)

C. Grammar:

Here are some sentences with lots of nouns and pronouns. For each sentence, write *S* over the subject, *DO* over each direct object, and *IO* over each indirect object. Be careful! Not all of the sentences have direct and indirect objects. You'll have to think hard about this one.

S IO DO IO
1. **Yo le envié una carta a mi madre.** (I sent a letter to my mom.)

S DO S IO DO
2. **Marcos recibe un regalo de su amigo. Marcos le dice "gracias."**
(Marcos receives a present from his friend. Marcos tells him, "Thanks.")
Note: Be careful—**de su amigo** is a prepositional phrase.

S IO DO
3. **Lupe te dijo las noticias.** (Lupe told you the news.)

S DO S IO DO
4. **¿Quires tú una bebida? Ella te la dará.** (Do you want a drink? She will give it to you.)

S DO S IO DO
5. **Abuelo necesita una flor. Yo voy a dársela.** (Grandpa needs a flower. I am going to give it to him.)

IO S
6. **¿Te gustan los poemas?** (Do you like poems?)

Chapter 5

☐ 63. **always**	☐ 68. **early**	☐ 72. **too (plus an adjective)**	☐ 76. **at, to**
☐ 64. **never**	☐ 69. **neither**	☐ 73. **too much, too many**	☐ 77. **from, of**
☐ 65. **still**	☐ 70. **only**	☐ 74. **for, by, through**	☐ 78. **with**
☐ 66. **also**	☐ 71. **alone**	☐ 75. **for, toward**	☐ 79. **without**
☐ 67. **late**			

Chapter 6

☐ 80. **to fear**	☐ 84. **flower, flowers**	☐ 88. **language**	☐ 92. **to throw**
☐ 81. **to choose**	☐ 85. **the park**	☐ 89. **program**	☐ 93. **to use**
☐ 82. **to send**	☐ 86. **letter**	☐ 90. **poem**	☐ 94. **to drink**
☐ 83. **news**	☐ 87. **problem**	☐ 91. **to be pleasing**	☐ 95. **to receive**

Story Jumble (Chapters 4 and 5)

Here's a story for you to read, but it looks as though you shook your book too hard and all the adverbs and adjectives fell out! They're in a big pile, and you need to decide where in the story each of them should go. Pick terms from the adverb and adjective pile to fill in the blanks in the story. In the following paragraph, little arrows will indicate which word each blank space is describing. Adverbs should describe ____verbs____, and adjectives should describe ____nouns____.

Remember, if you use an adjective, it needs to match its noun in gender and number.

Adverb and Adjective Pile:

Adj **limpio** · Adj **aburrido** · Adj **sucio** · Adj **feliz** · Adj **diferente** · Adv **siempre** · Adj **divertido** · Adj **difícil** · Adj **fácil** · Adj **triste** · Adj & Adv **demasiado** · Adv **nunca** · Adv **también** · Adv **tarde** · Adv **temprano** · Adv **cómicamente** · Adv **lentamente** · Adv **rápidamente** · Adv **fácilmente**

Mi amigo ← ____(masculine singular adjective, example: **aburrido**)____ **llegó ←** ____(adverb, example: **tarde**)____ **a mi casa. Su cara estaba ←** ____(feminine singular adjective, example: **sucia**)____**, y él entró ←** ____(adverb, example: **lentamente**)____**. Yo le**

pregunté: "¿Tú estás ← (masculine singular adjective, example: sucio) **?" Pero él me dijo, "No, ¡yo estoy ←** (masculine singular adjective, example: limpio) **!"** Answers will vary.

Conjugating in the Future Tense (Chapters 1 and 2)

Here's another story, and this time all the *verb endings* fell off! Figure out who is doing each action and then add the correct verb endings. The verbs are in parentheses beside each blank. Insert the complete verb form, with its ending, in each blank.

Mañana, ¡mi familia (*ir-*) irá a Barcelona! Nosotros (*hablar-*) hablaremos español y yo (*ver-*) veré a mis amigos. ¡Ellos (*dir-*) dirán que yo hablo muy bien el español! Nosotros (*jugar*) jugaremos en el parque. Mis padres (*visitar-*) visitarán el Museo Picasso. Mi mamá (*comprar-*) comprará una pintura. ¡Tú (*querr-*) querrás ir conmigo!

Preterit Irregulars (Chapter 3)

Uh-oh, someone didn't learn their conjugations properly! This student left two possible answers in each sentence, because he wasn't sure how to properly conjugate these terms—they are italicized in parentheses. Finish this student's work by circling the correct conjugation in each sentence.

¡Marcos (*haco*, (*hizo*) un gol!

Mis amigos y yo (*imos*, (*fuimos*) al parque para un picnic.

Los estudiantes (*leieron*, (*leyeron*) *Don Quijote*.

Yo (*dormí*, *durmí*) en una hamaca.

La maestra (*dijo*, *deció*) adiós.

Yo (*queré*, (*quise*) ir con ustedes.

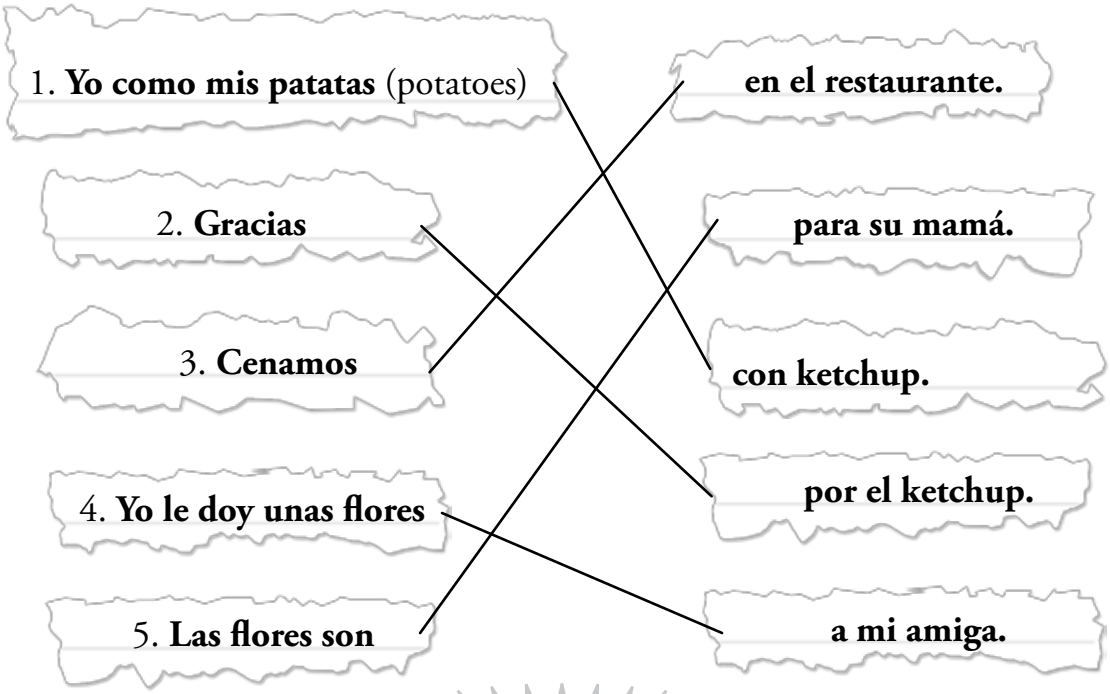
Mi padre (*sabió*, (*supo*) la verdad (the truth)**.**

¿(*Estiste*, (*Estuviste*) en el parque?

¿(*Tenieron*, (*Tuvieron*) ellas las flores?

Prepositions (Chapter 5)

1. When a preposition is followed by a number of other words—a prepositional phrase—it can function as a(n) **adverb or adjective**.
2. Prepositions in the Blender:
   You were trying to make a **batido** (a smoothie) while you did your Spanish homework, and you accidentally put the bananas in your backpack and your homework in the blender. See if you can draw lines to put the pieces back together and make complete sentences.



Algo más
(Something More)*

Contractions

Do you know what contractions are? **A contraction is two words squished together to form one word** (such as "don't" and "can't"). There aren't nearly as many contractions in Spanish as there are in English. All you need to worry about now are these four:

a (to) + **el** (the) = **al** (to the)
de (of) + **el** (the) = **del** (of the)
con (with) + **mí** (me) = **conmigo** (with me)
con (with) + **ti** (you) = **contigo** (with you)

Now, you try it! For each of the following sentences, circle the option that will form a *contraction*. Then, write out the sentence two ways, using both of the provided options. This way you'll practice making sentences with contractions and without them.

***In the review chapters, there will be instances in which new information is introduced that is not technically "review." These sections are set apart and contain helpful information the students need to continue their understanding of the Spanish language.**

1. **Voy a _____**
   a. **la escuela.**
   ⓑ **el banco.**

Finished Sentences:
Voy a la escuela.
Voy al banco.

2. **Ella es la amiga de _____**
   ⓐ **el presidente.**
   b. **la actriz.**

Finished Sentences:
Ella es la amiga del presidente.
Ella es la amiga de la actriz.

3. **Mi hermano viene con _____**
   a. **nosotros.**
   ⓑ **mi.**

Finished Sentences:
Mi hermano viene con nosotros.
Mi hermano viene conmigo.

4. **Quiero jugar con _____**
   a. **Juan.**
   ⓑ **ti.**

Finished Sentences:
Quiero jugar con Juan.
Quiero jugar contigo.

Mucho and **Poco**

Usually when you memorize a word on your vocabulary list, you know which part of speech it is. We list verbs with several of their conjugations (such as **cantar: canto, canté, cantaré**), and nouns always come with articles in front of them (such as **el lápiz**, **la mochila**). You also know when a term is an adjective because we list it with the adjective endings, like this: **alto/a/os/as**.

But there are some words that can be many different parts of speech. Let's look at two of them: **mucho** and **poco**.

They can be *adjectives*:

Tengo *muchos* amigos. (**mucho** = many, a lot of)
Tengo *pocos* lápices. (**poco** = few, not many)

They can be *adverbs*:

Te quiero *mucho*. (**mucho** = a lot, very much)
Yo estudio *poco*. (**poco** = little, not much)

They can even be *pronouns*:

¿Tienes amigos? Sí, tengo *muchos*. (**mucho** = many, a lot)
¿Hablas español? Sí, hablo *un poco*. (**un poco** = a little bit)

You'll notice that these kinds of words tend to follow the rules for whatever part of speech they are at the time. When they're adjectives, they agree with their nouns in gender and number. When they're adverbs, they don't have to agree

with any other words. Keep your eyes open, and see how many part-of-speech changing words you can spot. You'll be surprised how many you'll come across!

Putting on a Play (Chapter 6)

A great way to get some extra practice in Spanish is to put on little plays. Even if you're all by yourself, you could always make some puppets and put on a Spanish puppet show. The more you practice speaking Spanish out loud, the better you will be! Here's a starter for you—the short script of a play with two characters: **el chico** and **el policía** (the police officer). There's just one problem: The person who wrote this play didn't know that in Spanish, people use the **tú** form when they are speaking to a child, a friend, or someone they know very well. Nor did the writer know that people use the **usted** form when they are speaking to an adult, a stranger, or someone they respect. So, which character do you think will use **tú** when he is talking to the other person? Which character will use **usted**? The following are their lines. Circle the correct pronouns, and conjugate the verbs. Remember, when you use the **usted** form, you will use third-person singular verbs and special pronouns. When you've finished the grammar, you can put on the play!

Policía: Buenos días.

Chico: Buenos días, señor.

Policía: ¿Qué (*hacer*, present tense) **___haces___ (*tú*, *usted*) aquí?**

Chico: Yo busco a mi perro. ¿Lo (*ver*, preterit tense) **___vio___ (*usted*, *tú*)?**

Policía: ¿Es grande (*su*, *tu*) perro?

Chico: Sí.

Policía: ¿Tiene un collar verde?

Chico: Sí.

Policía: ¿Es blanco y negro?

Chico: ¡Sí! Señor, ¡(*Usted*, *Tú*) (*ver*, preterit tense) **___vio___ a mi perro!**

Policía: No, no lo vi.

Chico: ¿Qué?

Policía: No, no estoy en plan de broma. (I'm just kidding.) **(*Tu*, *Su*) perro está en la comisaría** (police station)**. Él (*le*, *te*) echa de menos.** (He misses you.)

Chico: Muchas gracias, señor. Y yo sé que mi perro le dirá gracias a (*ti*, *usted*) también.

What Do You Like? (Chapter 6)

Do you remember how to use the verb **gustar**? Practice talking about what you like!

1. Make a list of eight things you like. If you want to say that you like an activity, you can leave the verb in the infinitive form (for example, "I like *to run*," "**Me gusta *correr***").
   a. **Answers will vary. Examples: perros, helado, mi maestra, cantar, leer**
   b. _____
   c. _____
   d. _____
   e. _____
   f. _____
   g. _____
   h. _____

2. Turn the first four into written sentences. Remember to write **me gusta** if the thing you like is singular, and **me gustan** if the thing you like is plural.
   a. **Answers will vary. Examples: Me gustan los perros. Me gusta el helado.**
   b. **Me gusta mi maestra. Me gusta cantar. Me gusta leer.**
   c. _____
   d. _____

3. Use the last four things on your list to make four more sentences; but this time, don't write anything. Just say them out loud. Use the same grammar rules!

Cantos

You know the drill! Fill in your **cantos**. If you have any trouble, make sure you practice, practice, practice. You're going to need to know these as we move on!

Canto: Review of Verb Endings (Chapter 1)

	Present-Tense			Preterit-Tense		Future-Tense Verb Endings
	-ar Verb Endings	-er Verb Endings	-ir Verb Endings	-ar Verb Endings	-er/-ir Verb Endings	
1st-person singular (**yo**)	**-o**	**-o**	**-o**	**-é**	**-í**	**-é**
2nd-person singular (**tú**)	**-as**	**-es**	**-es**	**-aste**	**-iste**	**-ás**
3rd-person singular (**él/ella/usted**)	**-a**	**-e**	**-e**	**-ó**	**-ió**	**-á**
1st-person plural (**nosotros**)	**-amos**	**-emos**	**-imos**	**-amos**	**-imos**	**-emos**
2nd-person plural (**vosotros**)	**-áis**	**-éis**	**-ís**	**-asteis**	**-isteis**	**-éis**
3rd-person plural (**ellos/ustedes**)	**-an**	**-en**	**-en**	**-aron**	**-ieron**	**-án**

Canto: Review of **Ser** (to be), **Estar** (to be), and **Ir** (to go) Present-Tense Forms (Chapter 2)

	Ser (to be: characteristics and "permanent" qualities)		**Estar** (to be: location, condition, and "temporary" qualities)	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	**soy** (I am)	**somos** (we are)	**estoy** (I am)	**estamos** (we are)
2nd person	**eres** (you are)	**sois** (you all are)	**estás** (you are)	**estáis** (you all are)
3rd person	**es** (he/she/it/usted is)	**son** (they/you all are)	**está** (he/she/it/usted is)	**están** (they/you all are)

Ir (to go)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**voy (I go)**	**vamos (we go)**
2nd person	**vas (you go)**	**vais** (you all go)
3rd person	**va (he/she/it/usted goes)**	**van (they/you all go)**

Canto: Review of **Ser** and **Ir** Preterit-Tense Forms

Ser Preterit-Tense Forms (Chapter 3)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui (I was)**	**fuimos (we were)**
2nd person	**fuiste (you were)**	**fuisteis** (you all were)
3rd person	**fue (he/she/it/usted was)**	**fueron (they/you all were)**

Ir Preterit-Tense Forms

	Singular	Plural
1st person	**fui (I went)**	**fuimos (we went)**
2nd person	**fuiste (you went)**	**fuisteis** (you all went)
3rd person	**fue (he/she/it/usted went)**	**fueron (they/you all went)**

Canto: Review of Articles and Adjective Endings (Chapter 4)

	Definite Articles		Indefinite Articles		Adjective Endings	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Masculine	**el**	**los**	**un**	**unos**	**-o**	**-os**
Feminine	**la**	**las**	**una**	**unas**	**-a**	**-as**

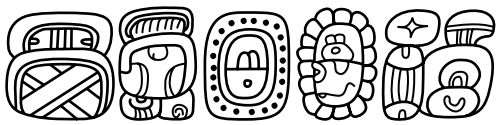
Canto: Review of Prepositions (Chapter 5)

Fill in the prepositions. On the lines to the right, write the English translation of each preposition.

Spanish	English
Preposiciones sobre **la ardilla**	about
La ardilla va:	
de **mi casa**	from
sin **descanso**	without
por **el parque**	through
para **su hogar**	to
en **el árbol**	in
al lado del **lago.**	beside
Llega a **su nido**	at
con **una nuez**	with
después de **correr**	after
antes de **comer.**	before

Canto: Review of Pronouns (Chapter 6)

	Subject Pronouns	Direct-Object Pronouns	Indirect-Object Pronouns
1st-person singular	**yo** (I)	**me** (me)	**me** (me)
2nd-person singular	**tú** (you)	**te** (you)	**te** (you)
2nd-person formal	**usted** (you formal)	**lo/la** (you formal)	**le** (you formal)
3rd-person singular	**él/ella** (he/she)	**lo/la** (him/her/it)	**le** (him/her/it)
1st-person plural	**nosotros/nosotras** (we)	**nos** (us)	**nos** (us)
2nd-person plural	**vosotros/vosotras** (you all)	**os** (you all)	**os** (you all)
2nd-person plural formal (Latin American "you all")	**ustedes** (you all)	**los/las** (you all)	**les** (you all)
3rd-person plural	**ellos/ellas** (they)	**los/las** (them)	**les** (them)



La cuarta piedra:

Fourth Preterit Puzzle Piece

Yo-Form Irregulars

To find your next **piedra**, you need to master the **yo**-form spelling-change preterits. Some verbs have a preterit-tense spelling change only in the **yo** form. Here are three rules for **yo**-form spelling-change preterits.

1. Verbs that end in **-zar** change the ***z*** to a ***c*** in the preterit **yo** form.
   almorzar » **almorcé**

Now you try it. Fill in the missing letters.

empezar:	**yo empe_c_é**	**tú empe_z_aste**
comenzar:	**yo comen_c_é**	**él comen_z_ó**
abrazar:	**yo abra_c_é**	**ellos abra_z_aron**

2. Verbs that end in **-gar** (such as **pagar**) change the ***g*** to a ***gu***.
   pagar » **pagué**

You can remember this one because without adding the *u*, the *e* would change the sound of the *g*. This would make the **yo**-form preterit of **pagar** sound like "paHAY" instead of "paGAY."

Here are some other verbs that would sound funny in the preterit without the *u*. Remember, you only add it in the **yo** form. Finish the conjugations to earn your **piedra**.

jugar: yo ju_g_(u)_é_, tú ju(g)_a_ _s_ _t_ _e_, él ju(g)_ó_,

nosotros ju(g)_a_ _m_ _o_ _s_, ellos ju_g_ _a_ _r_ _o_ _n_

llegar: yo lle_g_(u)_é_, tú lle(g)_a_ _s_ _t_ _e_, él lle_g_ _ó_,

nosotros lle(g)_a_ _m_ _o_ _s_, ellos lle_g_ _a_ _r_ _o_ _n_

apagar: yo apa_g_(u)_é_, tú apa_g_ _a_ _s_ _t_ _e_, él apa_g_ _ó_,

nosotros apa_g_ _a_ _m_ _o_ _s_, ellos apa(g)_a_ _r_ _o_ _n_

3. Verbs that end in **-car** change the ***c*** to a ***qu***.
   toc<u>a</u>r » toq<u>u</u>é

Now you try it. Conjugate the verbs to match the subjects provided.

buscar: yo b u s q (u) é, **nosotros** b u s (c) a m o s,

ellas b u s (c) a r o n

explicar: yo e x p l i q (u) é, **tú** e x p l i (c) a s t e,

ustedes e x p l i (c) a r o n

practicar: yo p r a (c) t i q (u) é, **él** p r a (c) t i (c) ó,

ellos p r a c t i (c) a r o n

Now earn your **piedra**. Count how many of each of these letters you wrote in the circled spaces.

Your next **piedra** is: 6 (G) 11 (C) 6 (U)

But wait—that doesn't mean anything! Use this decoder strip to turn your numbers into a word.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8

n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	26	25	24	23	22	21

The image on your next **piedra** is an o j o. **(eye)**