

## **LOS MANDATOS DE USTED/ USTEDES**

In order to form the AFFIRMATIVE UD. Command, go to the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the present tense and add \_\_\_\_\_ (for ar verbs) and \_\_\_\_\_ ( er/ir verbs)

In order to form the AFFIRMATIVE UDS. Command, go to the \_\_\_\_\_ form of the present tense and add \_\_\_\_\_ (for ar verbs) and \_\_\_\_\_ ( er/ir verbs)

**Translate the following commands into Spanish**

Speak (Ud)\_\_\_\_\_ Eat (Ud)\_\_\_\_\_ Write (Ud)\_\_\_\_\_

Speak (Uds)\_\_\_\_\_ Eat (Uds)\_\_\_\_\_ Write (Uds)\_\_\_\_\_

In order to form the NEGATIVE UD. OR UDS. Command, use the same form as the affirmative commands but place a \_\_\_\_\_ in front.

**Translate the following commands into Spanish**

Don't speak (Ud)\_\_\_\_\_ Don't speak (Uds)\_\_\_\_\_

Don't eat (Ud)\_\_\_\_\_ Don't eat (Uds)\_\_\_\_\_

Don't write (Ud)\_\_\_\_\_ Don't write (Uds)\_\_\_\_\_

### **IRREGULAR UD/ UDS COMMANDS**

<b>INFINITIVE</b>	<b>MEANING</b>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE UD COMMAND</b>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE UDS COMMANDS</b>
<b>DAR</b>			
<b>IR</b>			
<b>SER</b>			
<b>****HABER</b>			
<b>ESTAR</b>			
<b>SABER</b>			

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS WITH COMMANDS

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

YO	NOSOTROS
TÚ	VOSOTROS
ÉL/ELLA/UD.	ELLOS/ELLAS/UDS.

IN AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS, \_\_\_\_\_ THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN TO THE COMMAND.

IN NEGATIVE COMMANDS, PLACE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN \_\_\_\_\_ THE COMMAND FORM.

#### \*ACCENT RULES FOR ATTACHING PRONOUNS

If a word ends in a vowel, n or s, the stress falls on the \_\_\_\_\_ syllable (no written accent). In affirmative commands, you must place an accent to \_\_\_\_\_ the original stress

\*\*\*A command must have more than \_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to have an accent

### ***GIVE THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMANDS FOR THE FOLLOWING VERBS***

INFINTIVE	AFFIRMATIVE UD COMMAND	NEGATIVE UD COMMAND	AFFIRMATIVE UDS COMMAND	NEGATIVE UDS COMMAND
LAVAR(SE)				
BAÑAR(SE)				
ACOSTAR(SE)				
VESTIR(SE)				
DESPERTAR(SE)				

## DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS WITH COMMANDS

### DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

YO	NOSOTROS
TÚ	VOSOTROS
ÉL/ELLA/UD.	ELLOS/ELLAS/UDS.

Direct object pronouns can be placed \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ verb or attached to the \_\_\_\_\_

RE-Write / ANSWER the following sentences using direct object pronouns

1. Yo como los frijoles \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tú compras las papas \_\_\_\_\_
3. Jose ve a mí \_\_\_\_\_
4. Carlos mira a ti \_\_\_\_\_
5. Yo voy a probar el yogur \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ella prefiere cortar la sandía \_\_\_\_\_
7. ¿Vas a comer el pollo? \_\_\_\_\_
8. ¿Tiene Ud. que tomar los antibióticos? \_\_\_\_\_
9. ¿Compras el pastel? \_\_\_\_\_

IN AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS, \_\_\_\_\_ THE DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN TO THE COMMAND AND PLACE AN \_\_\_\_\_ TO PRESERVE THE ORIGINAL STRESS.

\*If a word ends in a vowel, n or s, the stress falls on the \_\_\_\_\_ syllable (no written accent). In affirmative commands, you must place an accent to \_\_\_\_\_ the original stress

\*\*\*A command must have more than \_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to have an accent

IN NEGATIVE COMMANDS, PLACE THE DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN \_\_\_\_\_ THE COMMAND FORM.

WRITE THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMAND FORMS USING DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

	UD	UD (NEGATIVE)	UDS	UDS (NEGATIVE)
Comer los frijoles				
Dar el tocino				
Cortar el melón				
Traer las zanahorias				
Mirar (a mí)				
Tomar los antibióticos				

**INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS WITH COMMANDS**

## INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

YO	NOSOTROS
TÚ	VOSOTROS
ÉL/ELLA/UD.	ELLOS/ELLAS/UDS.

Indirect object pronouns can be placed \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ verb or attached to the \_\_\_\_\_

RE-Write / ANSWER the following sentences using direct object pronouns

10. Yo compro las judías verdes para mamá \_\_\_\_\_

11. Ud. prepara el bistec para nosotros \_\_\_\_\_

12. Tú cortas la sandía para tus padres \_\_\_\_\_

13. Tú haces la comida deliciosa para los invitados  
(guests) \_\_\_\_\_

14. Carlos trae una piña para mí \_\_\_\_\_

15. Tu mama prepara la paella para ti \_\_\_\_\_

16. ¿Va Ud. a dar el antibiótico a su hijo? \_\_\_\_\_

17. ¿Trae Carlos las cerezas para mí? \_\_\_\_\_

18. ¿Compras el pastel? \_\_\_\_\_

IN AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS, \_\_\_\_\_ THE INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN TO THE COMMAND AND PLACE AN \_\_\_\_\_ TO PRESERVE THE ORIGINAL STRESS.

\*If a word ends in a vowel, n or s, the stress falls on the \_\_\_\_\_ syllable (no written accent). In affirmative commands, you must place an accent to \_\_\_\_\_ the original stress

\*\*\*A command must have more than \_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to have an accent

IN NEGATIVE COMMANDS, PLACE THE INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN \_\_\_\_\_ THE COMMAND FORM.

WRITE THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMAND FORMS USING INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

	UD	UD (NEGATIVE)	UDS	UDS (NEGATIVE)
Hacer el postre para ella				
Dar la cena a mí				
Preparar el almuerzo para ellos				
Cocinar el bistec para Carlos y María				
Prepara la ensalada para vosotros				

# DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

LE / LES + LO/ LA=

LOS/ LAS=

## ORDER OF PLACEMENT:

### RE-WRITE/ ANSWER THE FOLLOWING USING DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

1. El médico da la inyección al paciente\_\_\_\_\_
2. La madre sirve la comida a nosotros\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ella prepara el arroz para los invitados (guests)\_\_\_\_\_
4. ¿Va Ud. a comprar los mariscos para Ana y Carlos?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. ¿Sirve el mesero el desayuno a los clientes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. ¿Corta María las cebollas para su mama?  
\_\_\_\_\_

WRITE THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMAND FORMS USING DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS

	UD	UD (NEGATIVE)	UDS	UDS (NEGATIVE)
Hacer el postre para ella				
Dar la cena a mí				
Preparar el almuerzo para ellos				
Cocinar el bistec para Carlos y María				
Prepara la ensalada para vosotros				
Escribir la carta a los invitados (guests)				



## LOS MANDATOS DE TÚ

In order to form the AFFIRMATIVE TÚ command you must use the same conjugation as the \_\_\_\_\_ of any \_\_\_\_\_ tense verb

**Translate the following commands into Spanish**

Speak (Ud) \_\_\_\_\_ Eat (Ud) \_\_\_\_\_ Write (Ud) \_\_\_\_\_

In order to form the NEGATIVE TÚ command , go to the yo form of the present tense and add \_\_\_\_\_ (ar verbs) and \_\_\_\_\_ (er/ir verbs)

Don't speak \_\_\_\_\_

Don't eat \_\_\_\_\_

Don't write \_\_\_\_\_

### IRREGULAR TÚ COMMANDS (D SHIPS TV)

<b>INFINITIVE</b>	<b>MEANING</b>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE COMMAND</b>	<b>NEGATIVE COMMAND</b>
<b>Decir</b>			
<b>Ser</b>			
<b>Hacer</b>			
<b>Ir</b>			
<b>Poner</b>			
<b>Salir</b>			
<b>Tener</b>			
<b>Venir</b>			

# REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS WITH TÚ COMMANDS

## REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

YO	NOSOTROS
TÚ	VOSOTROS
ÉL/ELLA/UD.	ELLOS/ELLAS/UDS.

IN AFFIRMATIVE COMMANDS, \_\_\_\_\_ THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN TO THE COMMAND.

IN NEGATIVE COMMANDS, PLACE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN \_\_\_\_\_ THE COMMAND FORM.

### \*ACCENT RULES FOR ATTACHING PRONOUNS

If a word ends in a vowel, n or s, the stress falls on the \_\_\_\_\_ syllable (no written accent). In affirmative commands, you must place an accent to \_\_\_\_\_ the original stress

\*\*\*A command must have more than \_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to have an accent

GIVE THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE TÚ COMMANDS FOR THE FOLLOWING VERBS

INFINTIVE	AFFIRMATIVE TÚ COMMAND	NEGATIVE TÚ COMMAND
LAVAR(SE)		
BAÑAR(SE)		
ACOSTAR(SE)		
VESTIR(SE)		
DESPERTAR(SE)		
PONER(SE)		
AFEITAR(SE)		

WRITE THE AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE COMMAND FORMS USING

1. DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS (+/-)

2. INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS (+/-)

3. DOUBLE OBJECT PRONOUNS (+/-)

a. Hacer el postre para ella

1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

b. Preparar la cena para mí

1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

c. Cocinar la carne para vosotros

1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

d. Escribir la carta a los invitados (guests)

1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

**WRITE THE COMMANDS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS (Make stem-changes as needed)**

<b>VERB</b>	<b>Tú (affirmative)</b>	<b>Tú (negative)</b>	<b>Ud. (affirmative)</b>	<b>Uds. (affirmative)</b>
<b>1. aprender</b>				
<b>2. llamar</b>				
<b>3. saber</b>				
<b>4. comer</b>				
<b>5. estudiar</b>				
<b>6. escribir</b>				
<b>7. vender</b>				
<b>8. dar</b>				
<b>9. comprar</b>				
<b>10. comer</b>				
<b>11. ir</b>				
<b>12. acostar(se)</b>				
<b>13. estar</b>				
<b>14. ser</b>				
<b>15. volver</b>				
<b>16. pedir</b>				
<b>17. cerrar (e- ie)</b>				
<b>18. poner</b>				
<b>19. tener</b>				
<b>20. hacer</b>				
<b>21. salir</b>				
<b>22. venir</b>				
<b>23. ver</b>				

