

Nombre _____ Fecha _____ Hora _____

Grammar Review Unit 3 – 3.1-3.3

Parte A - Estar and adjectives w/ agreement (p. 182)

1. Remember that we learned before how to use the verb *estar* for feelings and locations to mean “to be”.
2. The adjective (describing word) **MUST** agree in gender and number with the noun it’s talking about. (masculine – feminine, singular – plural) Ex: Mis primas están preocupadas. But: Mis abuelos están preocupados.
3. **Make a sentence in Spanish with each subject and adjective.**
Example: Nosotros / feliz Nosotros estamos felices.

a. Yo / preocupado

b. Ellas / triste

c. María / enojado

d. Paco y Juan / cansado

Parte B- Conmigo y contigo (p. 183)

1. When you want to say “with me” use *conmigo*; when you want to say “with you” use *contigo*. When you want to say “with...” use *con...* along with the name or pronoun.
Example: with them = *con ellos*, with Luis = *con Luis*, etc.

2. **Escribe en español:**

a. I want to go to the movies with you.

b. She wants to go to the library with him.

c. He wants to go to the gym with me.

d. We want to go to the store with Paco.

Parte C – Acabar de... (p. 184)

1. To talk about the recent past and say something has just happened, use:

ACABAR + DE + INFINITIVE

2. When using this expression, the infinitive is used to represent the *past tense*:

Example: Yo acabo de *hacer* la tarea. = I just *did* the homework.

Juan acaba de *caminar* con el perro = Juan just *walked* the dog.

3. Escribe en español:

- a. My friends just bought a sandwich.

- b. We are happy because we just did our homework.

- c. She is worried because she just finished her test.

- d. I just watched T.V.

Parte D – Saying where you are coming from with VENIR. (p. 185)

1. Conjugate the verb VENIR

Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él Ella Ud.	Ellos Ellas Uds.

2. Use venir with “de” to say you are coming *from* a certain place.

3. Traduzca del inglés al español:.

- a. I’m coming from gym class.

- b. Are you coming from Quito?

- c. The ladies are coming from the library.

- d. Pedro isn’t coming with me because he has to do homework.

- e. Are you all coming from the park?
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Parte E – Using gustar + infinitive (p. 187)

1. Fill in the grid with the “forms” of gustar (Be careful, these are unusual!)

A mí	A nosotros
A ti	A vosotros
A él A ella A Ud.	A ellos A ellas A Uds.

2. In order to say that someone likes *to do* something, use

GUSTAR + INFINITIVE

3. In order to say someone likes an object/objects , use:

GUSTAR + OBJECT(S)

4. Remember that if you like MORE THAN ONE object, use GUSTAN instead of GUSTA:

Example:

Me gusta el libro.

BUT: Me *gustan* los libros.

Me gusta tu falda.

BUT: Me *gustan* tus faldas.

5. Escribe en español:

- a. He likes to dance with me.
-

- b. We don't like to eat pork rinds.
-

- c. Mario and Raúl don't like to do homework.
-

- d. Do you (plural) like the books that the teacher uses?
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Parte F – Hablando por teléfono

1. Usa el vocabulario en las páginas 188 y 195 (and some older vocab) de tu libro para llenar los espacios en blanco:

Pedro está llamando a su amiga Claudia. Cuando la llama, ella no está en casa. Su papá contesta el teléfono:

Señor Olmeda: ¿Aló?

Pedro: Buenas tardes, Señor Olmeda, ¿_____ con Claudia?

Señor Olmeda: Lo _____, pero ella no está aquí. Regresa _____ ¿Quieres dejar _____?

Pedro: Sí, por _____. Habla Pedro Chávez. Dígale que _____ más tarde.

Señor Olmeda: ¿Cuál es _____?

Pedro: Mi _____ es cinco – ocho – seis – tres – nueve – cero – dos.

Señor Olmeda: Muy bien. Le dejo el mensaje.

Pedro: Gracias. Adiós, Sr. Olmeda.

Señor Olmeda: Adiós, Pedro.

Parte G – El verbo JUGAR (p.204)

1. The verb JUGAR means _____ as in to _____. It cannot be used to talk about _____.
2. Conjugate the verb JUGAR

Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él Ella Ud.	Ellos Ellas Uds.

3. JUGAR is a stem-changing verb. This means that the main part of the verb will change in all forms except _____ and _____. Jugar is a _____ -> _____ stem-changing verb, because the letter _____ changes to _____.
4. When you use jugar with the name of a sport, use:

JUGAR + A + sport

Example: Do you play baseball? = ¿Juegas al béisbol?

Who plays in Detroit? = ¿Quiénes juegan en Detroit?

Who plays football in Detroit? = ¿Quién juega al fútbol americano en Detroit?

5. Escribe en español:

- a. I play to win. _____
- b. We play basketball on a court. _____
- c. My sister plays at her school. _____
- d. ¿Do you want to play with me? _____
- e. I like to play in the pool. _____

Parte H – e -> ie Stem-changing verbs (p. 205)

- 1. Some verbs change the ____ in their stem to ____ when they are conjugated, in all forms except _____ and _____. The endings remain regular.
- 2. Conjugate the verb **PENSAR**

Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él Ella Ud.	Ellos Ellas Uds.

- 3. Pensar means “to think”. It can also mean “to plan”, but only when followed by _____.
- 4. “Pensar + de” means to think _____
- 5. “Pensar + que” means to think _____
- 6. Other verbs that change the same way are:

Español	Inglés
Cerrar	
Empezar	
Entender	
Merendar	
Perder	
Preferir	
Querer	

7. Escribe en español:

a. I plan on eating a big lunch. _____

b. The teacher closes the door when the class begins.

c. Do you (fam.) think that his mom is nice?

d. We have a snack after school. _____

e. I don't want the hamburger. I prefer salad.

Parte I – The verb SABER. (p. 207)

1. SABER means _____, as in _____ or _____.

2. Another verb that means the same thing is _____. This means _____ as in _____ or _____.

3. Conjugate both verbs here:

SABER		CONOCER	
Yo	Nosotros	Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros	Tú	Vosotros
Él	Ellos	Él	Ellos
Ella	Ellas	Ella	Ellas
Ud.	Uds.	Ud.	Uds.

4. To say that someone knows how to do something, use:

SABER + INFINITIVE

5. Remember that when you are talking about knowing a person, the personal "a" is necessary.

CONOCER + A + PERSON

6. Also remember that when the word "that" *could* be placed in the sentence to introduce a subordinate clause, we use "que" (no accent) in Spanish. We don't always use it in English.

Example: I know that your mom is a doctor. → Yo sé que tu mamá es doctora.
I know your mom is a doctor. → Yo sé que tu mamá es doctora.

They know that you study Spanish. → Ellos saben que tú estudias el español.
They know you study Spanish. → Ellos saben que tú estudias el español.

7. Traduzca:

- a. We know your dad. _____
- b. They know how to speak Spanish. _____
- c. Do you know how to skate? _____
- d. Your mom knows you do your homework every day.

- e. I don't know the answer. Do you know it?

- f. Anita and Rosa are familiar with the city of Clawson.

Parte J – Comparisons (p. 208)

- 1. The following comparisons are used in Spanish:
 - a. más ... que → more...than **OR** ...er than Ex: *taller than = más alto que*
 - b. menos ... que → less...than
 - c. tan... como → as...as
- 2. When making a comparison with an adjective, the adjective must agree with the first object/s (or person/s) mentioned in the comparison.
Examples: *Alicia is shorter than Pedro* → *Alicia es más baja que Pedro.*
Rosa and José are more intelligent than you. → *Rosa y José son más inteligentes que tú.*
Baseball and soccer are less difficult than surfing. → *El béisbol y el fútbol son menos difíciles que el surfing.*
- 3. Sometimes comparisons are made without adjectives, such as when we're comparing two things we like:
 - a. más que → more than Ex.: *Me gusta el baloncesto más que el fútbol.*
 - b. menos que → less than Ex: *Me gusta estudiar menos que jugar videojuegos.*
 - c. tanto como → as much as Ex: *Me gusta el español tanto como las matemáticas.*
- 4. When the next word after a comparison is a number, use "de" instead of "que":
 - a. más de + number → more than Ex: *Tengo más de diez dólares.*
 - b. menos de + number → less than, fewer than Ex: *Tengo menos de cinco hermanos.*
- 5. Irregular comparison words. (these do not use más or menos with them) (the first word may change to plural if the subject is plural)
 - a. Mejor que → better than
 - b. Peor que → worse than
 - c. Mayor que → older than
 - d. Menor que → younger than
- 6. Escribe en español:
 - a. I am prettier than my sister.

b. He likes soccer less than football.

c. I think Julie is as smart as Bob.

d. We have fewer than ten dogs.

e. Spanish class is better than math class.

f. I am older than my cousin María.

g. My brother is worse than your brother.

h. They are younger than you (all).

Parte K – Special expressions with “tener” (p. 229)

1. We studied “Tener” a long time ago. Usually, “tener” means to _____.

2. Conjugate the verb **TENER**

Yo	Nosotros
Tú	Vosotros
Él Ella Ud.	Ellos Ellas Uds.

3. In certain expressions, TENER means “to _____” instead of “to _____”

4. Some expressions where this happens are:

Español	Inglés
Tener miedo	
Tener sueño	
Tener calor (m)	
Tener cuidado	

Tener suerte (f)	
Tener razón (f)	
Tener prisa	
Tener frío	
Tener ganas de (+infinitive) (f)	
Tener hambre (f)	
Tener sed (f)	
Tener ... años	

5. To say that someone is “very ____”(such as very cold) using an expression with tener, use _____ or _____ depending on whether the other word in the tener expression is masculine or feminine.
6. Translate to Spanish.
- I really feel like swimming. _____
 - We are in a hurry. _____
 - They are not right. _____
 - He is very scared / afraid. _____
 - Are you (inf.) very careful? _____
 - Are you (form.) thirsty? _____
 - I am very sleepy. _____
 - You all (inf.) are very lucky. _____
 - You all (form.) are cold. _____

Parte L - Direct objects (DO) & direct object pronouns (DOP) (p. 230)

1. A direct object is the part of the sentence that answers the question:

WHAT or WHO do/does the (subject) (verb)?

It usually comes right after the verb, but **not everything that comes after the verb is a DO.**

Example #1: **Bob eats hamburgers while hanging upside down over an alligator pit.**

You can ask WHO or WHAT does _____ ?

The answer is _____. Therefore, _____ is the DO.

Example #2: **I go to the store every month to buy 1,000 Barney videos.**

If I try to ask WHO or WHAT do _____ ?

It doesn't make sense without adding extra words or changing the question, therefore there is no DO.

2. A direct object pronoun (DOP) takes the place of the DO in the sentence. Therefore, in example #1, **Bob eats hamburgers while hanging upside down over an alligator pit.**

I can substitute the DO (*hamburgers*) with a DOP (*them*)

Bob eats them while hanging upside down over an alligator pit.

3. In Spanish, the DOPs are :

Me	nos
Te	Os
lo, la	los, las

4. In Spanish, the DOP goes *before* the conjugated verb. (Instead of after as in English)
5. The only exceptions are when there is an _____ in the sentence or if the verb is in the _____; in these cases, the DOP can be attached to the end of the 2nd verb part.

Example #1: I want to buy them (the books).

Yo los quiero comprar. OR Yo quiero comprarlos.

Example #2: I am buying them (the books).

Yo los estoy comprando. OR Yo estoy comprándolos.

In example #2, you MUST add an _____ to the "a" or "e" in the _____ or _____ ending if you are attaching the DOP.

6. Write in Spanish.
- a. I am going to eat them (los chicharrones).

- b. He sees us every day.

- c. They hear you all (inf) in Mexico!

- d. We are buying it (la revista) today.

- e. She wants it (the book).

- f. They know us.

- g. He knows them (the girls).

Parte LL – Present progressive. (p. 232)

1. The present progressive is the form of the verb that describes something that is going on right now. In English, you can notice the present progressive because of the conjugated verb “to be” followed by the “ing” form of a verb.
2. In Spanish, to form the present progressive, use the formula:
_____ + *present participle* (which in Spanish ends in _____, _____ or _____)
3. To form the *present participle*,
 - a. Take the _____ and remove the ending
 - b. Add “_____” for an –AR verb OR
Add “_____” for most –ER or –IR verbs; add “_____” if the –ER or –IR stem ends in a vowel.
4. Write in Spanish:
 - a. I am writing in my notebook.

 - b. He is listening to the music.

 - c. We are eating sandwiches in the park.

 - d. My mom is riding a bike.

 - e. You all are talking a lot.

 - f. My dad and my brother are reading the newspaper.

 - g. The teacher is not believing you.

 - h. The dog is running in the park.
