



Capítulo 2A

Subject pronouns Español II - paquete de práctica

- The subject of the sentence tells who is doing the action. It is often a name:

Ana canta.

- Subject pronouns replace people's names to say who is doing an action:

Ella canta. Tú bailas.

pgs. 1-11 -> due 8/28

- Here are the Spanish subject pronouns:

Singular

yo (I)

tú (you, familiar)

usted (you, formal)

él (he)

ella (she)

Plural

nosotros (we, masculine or mixed)

nosotras (we, feminine)

vosotros (you, familiar plural, masculine or mixed)

vosotras (you, familiar plural, feminine)

ustedes (you, formal plural)

ellos (they, masculine or mixed)

ellas (they, feminine)

pgs. 12-26 -> due 9/5

- Vosotros and vosotras are primarily used in Spain.
- Usted and ustedes are formal forms that are used with people you address with a title, such as señor and doctor.
- In Latin America, ustedes is also used when addressing two or more people you call tú individually.

A. Write the twelve subject pronouns listed above in the correct category of the chart. Follow the model.

Singular		* or mixed		Plural	
Masculine only	Feminine only	Masculine or feminine	Masculine only *	Feminine only	Masculine or feminine
él	ella	usted	nosotros	ellas	ustedes
		yo	vosotros	nosotras	
		tú	ellos	vosotras	

B. Look at the English subject pronouns below. Use the list above to help you circle the Spanish subject pronoun that corresponds to the English pronoun.

1. I ( él / yo )

2. we ( nosotros / vosotros )

3. you ( ella / usted )

4. they ( ellos / ustedes )

5. he ( tú / él )

6. we ( usted / nosotras )

7. you ( nosotras / tú )

8. you ( ellas / ustedes )

9. she ( él / ella )

10. they ( nosotras / ellas )



Subject pronouns (continued)

C. Circle the subject pronoun that is best associated with each group of names.

- 1. Susana, Luisa, Marta: ( ellos **ellas** )
- 2. Pablo: (**él** / ella )
- 3. el señor Rivas: ( tú / **usted** )
- 4. la señora Rivas: ( tú / **usted** )
- 5. Alberto y tú: ( **ustedes** / nosotros ) / **Vosotros**
- 6. Sandra y ella: ( ellos / **ellas** )
- 7. Marcos y María: ( **ellos** / ellas )
- 8. el señor Rodríguez y la señora Rodríguez: (**ustedes** / vosotros )
- 9. Teresa ( él / **ella** )
- 10. Martín y Roberto ( **ellos** / ellas )

D. Look at the following drawings and answer the questions using subject pronouns. Follow the model.

Modelo



¿Quién es?  
Es él.

1.



¿Quién es?  
Es ella.

4.



¿Quién soy?  
Soy yo.

2.



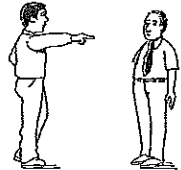
¿Quiénes son?  
Son uds./ellos/  
vosotros.

5.



¿Quiénes son?  
Somos nosotras.

3.



¿Quién es?  
Es usted.



### The plurals of nouns and articles

Plural of nouns		Plural definite articles		Plural indefinite articles	
Ends in vowel	Ends in consonant	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
add -s: libros, sillas	add -es: relojes, carteles	los (the) los libros	las (the) las sillas	unos (some, a few) unos libros	unas (some, a few) unas sillas

• Nouns that end in -z change the z to c in the plural: lápiz → lápices.

A. Circle the ending of each noun. Is it a vowel or a consonant? Write V for vowel or C for consonant next to each word.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> cartel  | 5. <u>V</u> bandera  |
| 2. <u>V</u> teclado | 6. <u>C</u> reloj    |
| 3. <u>V</u> mochila | 7. <u>V</u> disquete |
| 4. <u>C</u> mes     | 8. <u>C</u> profesor |

B. Now, look at the same words from part A and add the endings to make them plural.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cartel <u>es</u> | 5. bandera <u>s</u>   |
| 2. teclado <u>s</u> | 6. reloj <u>es</u>    |
| 3. mochila <u>s</u> | 7. disquete <u>s</u>  |
| 4. mes <u>es</u>    | 8. profesor <u>es</u> |

C. Now, write the complete plural form of each word from part B.

- |              |                                   |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. cartel    | <u>carteles</u>                   |
| 2. teclado   | <u>teclados</u>                   |
| 3. mochila   | <u>mochilas</u>                   |
| 4. mes       | <u>meses</u>                      |
| 5. bandera   | <u>banderas</u>                   |
| 6. reloj     | <u>relojes</u>                    |
| 7. disquetes | <u>disquetes</u> → doesn't change |
| 8. profesor  | <u>profesores</u>                 |

Capítulo 2B

Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

Guided Practice Activities 2B-4

USE: [www.wordreference.com](http://www.wordreference.com) if necessary!

The plurals of nouns and articles (continued)

D. Identify whether each of the words from part C are masculine or feminine. Write M for masculine or F for feminine next to each word.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>M</u> cartel  | 5. <u>F</u> bandera  |
| 2. <u>M</u> teclado | 6. <u>M</u> reloj    |
| 3. <u>F</u> mochila | 7. <u>M</u> disquete |
| 4. <u>M</u> mes     | 8. <u>M</u> profesor |

E. Now, look at the words from part D in the plural. Circle the correct definite article, masculine or feminine.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ( <u>los</u> / las ) carteles | 5. ( los / <u>las</u> ) banderas   |
| 2. ( <u>los</u> / las ) teclados | 6. ( <u>los</u> / las ) relojes    |
| 3. ( los / <u>las</u> ) mochilas | 7. ( <u>los</u> / las ) disquetes  |
| 4. ( <u>los</u> / las ) meses    | 8. ( <u>los</u> / las ) profesores |

F. Look at each noun below and write los or las, depending on whether the word is masculine or feminine.

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>las</u> puertas  | 4. <u>los</u> lápices   |
| 2. <u>las</u> ventanas | 5. <u>los</u> ratones   |
| 3. <u>los</u> horarios | 6. <u>las</u> pantallas |

G. Look at the words from part E again. This time, circle the correct indefinite article, masculine or feminine.

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ( <u>unos</u> / unas ) carteles | 5. ( unos / <u>unas</u> ) banderas   |
| 2. ( <u>unos</u> / unas ) teclados | 6. ( <u>unos</u> / unas ) relojes    |
| 3. ( unos / <u>unas</u> ) mochilas | 7. ( <u>unos</u> / unas ) disquetes  |
| 4. ( <u>unos</u> / unas ) meses    | 8. ( <u>unos</u> / unas ) profesores |

H. Look at the nouns from part F again. Now, write unos or unas, depending on whether the word is masculine or feminine.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>unas</u> puertas  | 4. <u>unos</u> lápices   |
| 2. <u>unas</u> ventanas | 5. <u>unos</u> ratones   |
| 3. <u>unos</u> horarios | 6. <u>unas</u> pantallas |

The plurals of adjectives (continued)

D. Fill in the missing singular or plural form of each masculine adjective in the chart.

Masculine	
singular	plural
divertido	divertidos
simpático	simpáticos
atrevido	atrevidos → daring
serio	serios
artístico	artísticos

E. Now, fill in the missing singular or plural form of each feminine adjective in the chart.

Feminine	
singular	plural
divertida	divertidas
simpática	simpáticas
atrevida	atrevidas
seria	serias
artística	artísticas

F. Choose an adjective from the group of words. Write its correct form in the space provided.

serio	seria	serios	serias
atrevido (daring)	atrevida	atrevidos	atrevidas
artístico	artística	artísticos	artísticas

- Laura y Elena estudian mucho. Son serias.
- Sandra monta <sup>snow-board</sup> en monopatín. Es atrevida.
- Mario dibuja. Es artístico.
- Tomás y Beatriz trabajan mucho. Son serios.
- Lorenzo y Fernando esquían. Son atrevidos.

**Possessive adjectives**

- Possessive adjectives are used to indicate who owns what and to show relationships.
- In English, *my, your, his, her, our, and their* are possessive adjectives.

yo	mi/mis	nosotros nosotras	nuestro/nuestros nuestra/nuestras
tú	tu/tus	vosotros vosotras	vuestro/vuestros vuestra/vuestras
usted/él/ella	su/sus	ustedes/ellos/ellas	su/sus

- Spanish possessive adjectives, just like any other adjectives, change their endings to reflect number. The **nosotros** and **nosotras** forms (**nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras**) also change to reflect gender.

mi hermano / mis hermanos  
mi hija / mis hijas  
tu flor / tus flores

BUT:  
nuestro tío / nuestros tíos  
nuestra tía / nuestras tías

**A.** Look at each noun. Write **S** if the noun is singular and **P** if it is plural.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>S</u> primo   | 5. <u>S</u> pastel   |
| 2. <u>P</u> regalos | 6. <u>S</u> tío      |
| 3. <u>P</u> hijas   | 7. <u>P</u> globos   |
| 4. <u>S</u> flor    | 8. <u>P</u> familias |

**B.** Now, circle the correct possessive adjective for each of the nouns from part A.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (mi / mis) primo   | 5. (tu / tus) pastel   |
| 2. (su / sus) regalos | 6. (mi / mis) tío      |
| 3. (tu / tus) hijas   | 7. (su / sus) globos   |
| 4. (mi / mis) flor    | 8. (tu / tus) familias |

**C.** Write **mi** in front of each singular noun and **mis** in front of each plural noun.

- mi piñata
- mis hermanos
- mis regalos
- mis flores

**Possessive adjectives (continued)**

wordreference.com

**D.** Look at each noun. Circle **S** if it is singular and **P** if it is plural. Circle **M** if it is masculine and **F** if it is feminine. Follow the model.

**Modelo** pasteles ( **S** / **P** ) and ( **M** / **F** )

- |                                                                     |                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. decoraciones ( <b>S</b> / <b>P</b> ) and ( <b>M</b> / <b>F</b> ) | 4. flores ( <b>S</b> / <b>P</b> ) and ( <b>M</b> / <b>F</b> ) |
| 2. hijos ( <b>S</b> / <b>P</b> ) and ( <b>M</b> / <b>F</b> )        | 5. luz ( <b>S</b> / <b>P</b> ) and ( <b>M</b> / <b>F</b> )    |
| 3. gato ( <b>S</b> / <b>P</b> ) and ( <b>M</b> / <b>F</b> )         | 6. globos ( <b>S</b> / <b>P</b> ) and ( <b>M</b> / <b>F</b> ) |

**E.** Below are the nouns from part D. Write **nuestro**, **nuestra**, **nuestros**, or **nuestras** in front of each one. Follow the model.

**Modelo** nuestros pasteles

- |                                 |                           |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <u>nuestras</u> decoraciones | 4. <u>nuestras</u> flores |
| 2. <u>nuestros</u> hijos        | 5. <u>nuestra</u> luz     |
| 3. <u>nuestro</u> gato          | 6. <u>nuestros</u> globos |

**F.** Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Tenemos ( **nuestros** / **nuestras** ) decoraciones en el coche.
- Voy a la fiesta con ( **mi** / **mis** ) abuelos.
- Aquí tienes ( **tu** / **tus** ) regalo.
- Alicia va a hacer una piñata con ( **su** / **sus** ) hermano.
- ( **Nuestro** / **Nuestra** ) familia saca muchas fotos en las fiestas.
- Ella va a la fiesta con ( **su** / **sus** ) perro.

**G.** Write the correct form of the possessive adjective indicated to complete each sentence. Follow the models.

**Modelos** nuestro: Ella es nuestra tía.

mi: Roberto y Luis son mis primos.

- tu: Elena y Margarita son tus hermanas.
- mi: León es mi perro.
- nuestro: Ellos son nuestros primos.
- su: Adela es su abuela.
- su: Adela y Hernando son sus abuelos.
- nuestro: Roberto es nuestro hijo.
- nuestro: Lidia y Susana son nuestras tías.

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Tear out this page. Write the English words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

amarillo,  
amarilla

yellow

anaranjado,  
anaranjada

orange

azul

blue

blanco, blanca

white

gris

grey

marrón

brown

morado, morada

purple

rojo, roja

red

rosado, rosada

pink

verde

green

bonito, bonita

pretty

feo, fea

ugly

grande

big

importante

important

mismo, misma

same

(word reference)

pequeño,  
pequeña

small

Fold In



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Capítulo 6A

Tear out this page. Write the Spanish words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

(see pg 8)

yellow

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

orange

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

blue

\_\_\_\_\_

white

\_\_\_\_\_

gray

\_\_\_\_\_

brown

\_\_\_\_\_

purple

\_\_\_\_\_

red

\_\_\_\_\_

pink

\_\_\_\_\_

green

\_\_\_\_\_

pretty

\_\_\_\_\_

ugly

\_\_\_\_\_

large

\_\_\_\_\_

important

\_\_\_\_\_

same

\_\_\_\_\_

small

\_\_\_\_\_

To hear a complete list of the vocabulary for this chapter, go to Disc 2, Track 3 on the Guided Practice Audio CD, or go to [www.phschool.com](http://www.phschool.com) and type in the Web Code jcd-0689. Then click on **Repaso del capítulo**.

Fold In ↓



**Capítulo 2A**

**Vocabulary Check, Sheet 2**

Tear out this page. Write the Spanish words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

(see pg 11)

lunch \_\_\_\_\_

class \_\_\_\_\_

art \_\_\_\_\_

Spanish \_\_\_\_\_

science \_\_\_\_\_

social studies \_\_\_\_\_

physical education \_\_\_\_\_

English \_\_\_\_\_

mathematics \_\_\_\_\_

technology/  
computers \_\_\_\_\_

schedule \_\_\_\_\_

homework \_\_\_\_\_

to teach \_\_\_\_\_

to study \_\_\_\_\_

to talk \_\_\_\_\_

first \_\_\_\_\_

second \_\_\_\_\_

Fold In ↓



Realidades **1**

Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

Hora \_\_\_\_\_

**Capítulo 2A**

Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary Check, Sheet 1**

Tear out this page. Write the English words on the lines. Fold the paper along the dotted line to see the correct answers so you can check your work.

- el almuerzo      lunch
- la clase          class
- arte                art
- español           Spanish (natural)
- ciencias naturales science
- ciencias sociales (social) science
- educación física gym / phys.ed.
- inglés             english
- matemáticas     math
- tecnología        technology
- el horario         schedule
- la tarea           hwk.
- enseñar           to teach
- estudiar          to study
- hablar             to talk
- primer, primera first
- segundo, segunda second

} [wordreference.com](http://wordreference.com)

Fold In

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### Infinitives

- The most basic form of a verb is an *infinitive*.
- In English, infinitives have the word "to" in front of them such as *to walk* or *to swim*.
- In Spanish, infinitives end in **-ar (nadar)**, **-er (leer)**, or **-ir (escribir)**.

**A.** Look at each infinitive below and underline its ending. Follow the model.

**Modelo** patinar

- |             |            |          |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1. escribir | 4. esquiar | 7. leer  |
| 2. nadar    | 5. usar    | 8. jugar |
| 3. correr   | 6. dibujar | 9. ver   |

**B.** Now, write the infinitive in the correct column of the chart. Is it an **-ar** verb, **-er** verb, or **-ir** verb? The first one has been done for you.

-ar verbs	-er verbs	-ir verbs
patinar		

**C.** Complete the sentences with infinitives from **part A** to express what you like and don't like to do.

1. Me gusta \_\_\_\_\_ y \_\_\_\_\_.
2. No me gusta \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Me gusta mucho \_\_\_\_\_.

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