

# CAPÍTULO 2

## Lección 3

### Repaso *rápido*

#### Los pronombres personales

The Spanish subject pronouns are summarized in the following chart:

Singular		Plural	
yo	<i>I</i>	<b>nosotros</b> <b>nosotras</b>	<i>we</i>
tú	<i>you (informal)</i>	<b>vosotros</b> <b>vosotras</b>	<i>you (informal, in Spain)</i>
usted (Ud.)	<i>you (formal)</i>	ustedes (Uds.)	<i>you (formal in Spain; formal or informal in other countries)</i>
él	<i>he</i>	<b>ellos</b>	<i>they</i>
ella	<i>she</i>	<b>ellas</b>	<i>they (two or more females)</i>

**7** Write the subject pronoun that refers to the people listed below.

1. Roberto \_\_\_\_\_
2. Susana \_\_\_\_\_
3. Carlos y Carolina \_\_\_\_\_
4. tú y yo \_\_\_\_\_
5. Miguel y tú \_\_\_\_\_
6. Elena y Gloria \_\_\_\_\_
7. Marta y Ud. \_\_\_\_\_

## Repaso rápido

### El verbo *ser*

Remember that the verb *ser* is one of two Spanish verbs that mean **to be**.

yo	<b>soy</b>	<i>I am</i>	nosotros/nosotras	<b>somos</b>	<i>we are</i>
tú	<b>eres</b>	<i>you are</i>	vosotros/vosotras	<b>sois</b>	<i>you are</i>
Ud.		<i>you are</i>	Uds.		<i>you are</i>
él	<b>es</b>	<i>he (it) is</i>	ellos	<b>son</b>	<i>they are</i>
ella		<i>she (it) is</i>	ellas		<i>they are</i>

The verb *ser* has several different uses. For example, we use it to express origin and profession:

*¿De dónde eres tú?  
Soy de California.  
Enrique es profesor.*

Where are you from?  
I am from California.  
Enrique is a teacher.

**2** Match the subject pronoun in the left column with the corresponding form of the verb *ser* in the right column.

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. _____ Uds.     | A. soy   |
| 2. _____ tú       | B. somos |
| 3. _____ Felipe   | C. son   |
| 4. _____ yo       | D. eres  |
| 5. _____ ellos    | E. es    |
| 6. _____ nosotros | F. sois  |

**3** Use the correct form of the verb *ser* to complete the sentences below.

1. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ estudiantes de español.
2. Isabel Allende \_\_\_\_\_ escritora. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ de Chile.
3. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ de los Estados Unidos. ¿De dónde \_\_\_\_\_ Uds.?
4. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ estudiante.
5. Jennifer López y Jimmy Smits \_\_\_\_\_ artistas.

**4** Write three logical vocabulary words pertaining to your Spanish classroom for each category listed.

1. things on the wall

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

3. items you use to study

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

2. pieces of furniture

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

4. things that need electricity

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

## Repaso *rápido*

### Nouns and articles

Nouns refer to people, places, things or concepts. All nouns in Spanish are either masculine or feminine. A masculine noun is often preceded by the definite article *el* while a feminine article is often accompanied by the definite article *la*.

*el chico*  
*el cuaderno*  
*el papel*

*la chica*  
*la nación*  
*la posibilidad*

**5** Write the appropriate definite article for each noun.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ profesora
2. \_\_\_\_\_ reloj
3. \_\_\_\_\_ libro
4. \_\_\_\_\_ pared
5. \_\_\_\_\_ puerta
6. \_\_\_\_\_ bolígrafo
7. \_\_\_\_\_ computadora
8. \_\_\_\_\_ televisor



## Repaso *rápido*

### Plural nouns and articles

Nouns that end in a vowel in Spanish are made plural by adding *-s*. Nouns that end in a consonant are made plural by adding *-es*. With plural nouns the definite articles become *los* and *las*.

<i>la clase</i>	→	<i>las clases</i>
<i>el bolígrafo</i>	→	<i>los bolígrafos</i>
<i>el profesor</i>	→	<i>los profesores</i>
<i>la presentación</i>	→	<i>las presentaciones</i>

### 6 Change each article and noun to the plural form.

- la puerta \_\_\_\_\_
- el mapa \_\_\_\_\_
- la estudiante \_\_\_\_\_
- la pizarra \_\_\_\_\_
- el pupitre \_\_\_\_\_
- el chico \_\_\_\_\_
- la revista \_\_\_\_\_

### 7 Change each article and noun to the singular form.

- las profesoras \_\_\_\_\_
- los libros \_\_\_\_\_
- los papeles \_\_\_\_\_
- las escuelas \_\_\_\_\_
- las sillas \_\_\_\_\_
- los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_
- las clases \_\_\_\_\_

## Repaso rápido


### Indefinite articles

You have already learned the definite articles *el, la, los* and *las*. Nouns also may be preceded by the indefinite articles *un* or *una* (**a, an, one**) or the plural indefinite articles *unos* or *unas* (**some, a few**).

*un chico*  
*una chica*

*unos libros*  
*unas revistas*

**8** In the left column write the appropriate indefinite article for each noun. Then write the plural form of both the indefinite article and the noun in the right column.

 una profesora      unas profesoras

- |                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. _____ borrador  | _____ |
| 2. _____ puerta    | _____ |
| 3. _____ grabadora | _____ |
| 4. _____ mapa      | _____ |
| 5. _____ periódico | _____ |
| 6. _____ ventana   | _____ |

**9** Decide whether the following sentences are true (*cierto*) or false (*falso*). As you read, look for cognates that will help you understand each sentence.

- |  | Cierto | Falso |
|--|--------|-------|
| 1. El español es una lengua popular.                 | _____  | _____ |
| 2. Nueva York es la capital de los Estados Unidos.   | _____  | _____ |
| 3. Madrid es la capital de España.                   | _____  | _____ |
| 4. El profesor/la profesora de español es de México. | _____  | _____ |
| 5. El presidente es una persona importante.          | _____  | _____ |
| 6. El elefante es un animal enorme.                  | _____  | _____ |
| 7. El león no es un animal.                          | _____  | _____ |