

# English Grammar for Students of Spanish

6th edition

*by Emily Spinelli*

## REVIEW EXERCISES

The Olivia and Hill Press  
3460 East Ellsworth Rd.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48108  
Tel.: (734) 971-0202  
Fax: (734) 971-0220  
[www.oliviahill.com](http://www.oliviahill.com)

© 2007, Jacqueline Morton

## Chapter 2 — What is a Noun?

Circle the nouns in the following sentences:

1. Students came into the classroom and spoke to the teacher.
2. The Wilsons went on a tour of Mexico.
3. Figure skating is an exciting event in the Winter Olympics.
4. Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, is a cosmopolitan city.
5. Truth is stranger than fiction.
6. They want a boss with intelligence and a sense of humor.

## Chapter 3 — What is Meant by Gender?

Circle M (masculine) or F (feminine) next to the nouns whose gender you can identify, and (?) next to the nouns whose gender you would have to look up in a dictionary.

### GENDER IN SPANISH

- |              |   |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|---|
| 1. boys      | M | F | ? |
| 2. chair     | M | F | ? |
| 3. Cathy     | M | F | ? |
| 4. classroom | M | F | ? |
| 5. visitor   | M | F | ? |
| 6. sisters   | M | F | ? |
| 7. blouses   | M | F | ? |

## Chapter 4 — What is Meant by Number?

Look at the English and Spanish words below. Indicate if the word is singular (S) or plural (P).

- |           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1. teeth  | S | P |
| 2. family | S | P |
| 3. dress  | S | P |
| 4. mice   | S | P |
| 5. coches | S | P |
| 6. mujer  | S | P |

## Chapter 5 — What are Articles?

Below is a list of English nouns preceded by a definite or indefinite article.

- Write the Spanish article for each noun on the line provided. The Spanish dictionary entry shows you if the noun (n.) is masculine (m.) or feminine (f.).

DICTIONARY ENTRY	SPANISH ARTICLE	
1. the books	<b>libro</b> (n. m.)	_____
2. a table	<b>mesa</b> (n. f.)	_____
3. some classes	<b>clase</b> (n. f.)	_____
4. the telephone	<b>teléfono</b> (n. m.)	_____
5. a car	<b>coche</b> (n. m.)	_____
6. the sisters	<b>hermana</b> (n. f.)	_____
7. some men	<b>hombre</b> (n. m.)	_____
8. an apple	<b>manzana</b> (n. f.)	_____
9. the ball	<b>pelota</b> (n. f.)	_____

## Chapter 6 — What is the Possessive?

Below are possessives using the apostrophe. Write the alternate English structure that is the word-for-word equivalent of the Spanish structure.

1. some children's parents \_\_\_\_\_
2. the doctor's office \_\_\_\_\_
3. a car's headlights \_\_\_\_\_
4. the girls' soccer coach \_\_\_\_\_
5. Gloria Smith's mother \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 7 — What is a Verb?

Circle the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The students purchase their lunch at school.
2. Paul and Mary were happy.
3. They enjoyed the movie, but they preferred the book.
4. Paul ate dinner, finished his novel, and then went to bed.
5. It was sad to see the little dog struggle to get out of the lake.
6. I attended a concert to celebrate the New Year.

### Chapter 8 — What is the Infinitive?

Circle the words that you would replace with an infinitive in Spanish.

1. Mary has nothing more to do today.
2. You must study your lesson.
3. Jeff wants to learn Spanish.
4. They cannot leave on Tuesday.
5. We hope to travel through Spain this summer.

### Chapter 9 — What is a Subject?

Find the subjects in the sentences below.

- Next to Q write the question you need to ask to find the subject of the sentences below.
- Next to A write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle if the subject is singular (S) or plural (P).

1. When the bell rang, all the children ran out.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

2. One waiter took the order and another brought the food.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

3. The first-year students voted for the class president.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

4. They say that Spanish is a beautiful language.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ S P

## Chapter 10 — What is a Pronoun?

Circle the pronouns in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the pronoun to its antecedent, or antecedents if there is more than one.

1. Did Mary call Peter? Yes, she called him last night.
2. That coat and dress are elegant but they are expensive.
3. Isabel baked the cookies herself.
4. Robert and I are very tired. We went out last night.
5. The book is not on the desk. Where is it?

## Chapter 11 — What is a Subject Pronoun?

A. Write the corresponding person and number for the words in italics.

- Write the Spanish subject pronoun that you could use to replace the words in italics. If no pronoun is needed, write "0" in the space under Spanish subject pronoun.

PERSON	NUMBER	SPANISH SUBJECT PRONOUN	
1. <i>I</i> am very tired.	_____	_____	_____
2. <i>It</i> is very hot outside.	_____	_____	_____
3. <i>Mary and I</i> are leaving today.	_____	_____	_____
4. <i>My keys</i> are here.	_____	_____	_____
5. Where does <i>your son</i> live?	_____	_____	_____
6. <i>Gloria and Anita</i> are friends.	_____	_____	_____

B. Write the form of "you" that would be used in each instance.

	SPAIN	LATIN AMERICA
1. Mr. and Mrs. Fuentes, how are <i>you</i> ?	_____	_____
2. Teresa, where are <i>you</i> going?	_____	_____
3. Señorita Acosta, will <i>you</i> please finish this report?	_____	_____
4. Come on children, <i>you</i> must go to bed.	_____	_____
5. Daddy, will <i>you</i> play a game with me?	_____	_____
6. Professor Suárez, <i>you</i> haven't given us our homework for tomorrow.	_____	_____

## Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

Write the stem and conjugate the regular verb **comprar** (*to buy*).

STEM: \_\_\_\_\_

yo \_\_\_\_\_

nosotros \_\_\_\_\_

tú \_\_\_\_\_

vosotros \_\_\_\_\_

él \_\_\_\_\_

ellos \_\_\_\_\_

ella \_\_\_\_\_

ellas \_\_\_\_\_

Ud. \_\_\_\_\_

Uds. \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 14 — What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?

Write the negative of each sentence.

- Circle the words that indicate the negative in the sentences you have just written.
- Place an "x" over the words that would not appear in the Spanish negative sentence.

1. We want to leave class early.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He did his homework yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Teresa will go to Chile this summer.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Robert can go to the restaurant with us.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 15 — What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences?

A. Using the inversion process, write the interrogative form of each declarative sentence on the line provided.

- In the interrogative sentence, circle the English words that indicate the interrogative.
- In the interrogative sentence, put an "x" over the words that would not appear in the Spanish question.

1. Richard and Kathy studied all evening.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Your brother eats a lot.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The girl's parents speak Spanish.

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Change the sentence to an interrogative sentence using a tag.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 16 — What are Some Equivalents of “to be”?

A. Decide if the italicized words are adjectives that describe a characteristic (CH) or a condition (C0).

■ Circle the infinitive form of the verb you would use in Spanish, **ser** or **estar**.

- |  |    |    |            |              |
|--|----|----|------------|--------------|
| 1. My car is <i>gray</i> .                   | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |
| 2. My car is <i>clean</i> .                  | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |
| 3. The students are <i>worried</i> .         | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |
| 4. John is <i>tall, dark, and handsome</i> . | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |
| 5. I am <i>bored</i> .                       | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |
| 6. John, are you <i>sick</i> ?               | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |
| 7. Mary and I are <i>blond</i> .             | CH | C0 | <b>ser</b> | <b>estar</b> |

B. Decide if the words *is* or *are* express location (L) or express the presence (P) of people or things.

■ Circle the correct Spanish equivalent of *is* or *are*: **estar** or **hay**.

- |   |   |   |              |            |
|---|---|---|--------------|------------|
| 1. Our cars <i>are</i> in the garage.         | L | P | <b>estar</b> | <b>hay</b> |
| 2. In the garage <i>are</i> several bicycles. | L | P | <b>estar</b> | <b>hay</b> |
| 3. Your lunch <i>is</i> on the table.         | L | P | <b>estar</b> | <b>hay</b> |
| 4. For your lunch there <i>is</i> some soup.  | L | P | <b>estar</b> | <b>hay</b> |

### Chapter 18 — What is the Present Tense?

Fill in the proper form of the verb *to read* in the following answers.

■ Write the Spanish verb form for sentences 2, 3 and 4.

1. What does Mary do all day?

She \_\_\_\_\_.

SPANISH VERB: **lee**.

2. What is Mary doing now?

She \_\_\_\_\_.

SPANISH VERB: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Does Mary read Spanish?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

SPANISH VERB: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Has she read *Don Quixote*?

No, but, she \_\_\_\_\_ it right now.

SPANISH VERB: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 19 — What is the Past Tense?

Circle the verbs that would be put in the imperfect and underline the verbs that would be put in the preterite in Spanish.

Last summer, I *went* to Mexico with my family. Everyone *was* very excited when we *arrived* at the airport.

While my mother *was checking* the luggage and my father *was handling* the tickets, my little sister Mary *ran* away. My parents *dropped* everything and *tried* to catch her, but she *ducked* behind the counter.

Finally, a manager *grabbed* her and *brought* her back to us. She *was crying* because she *was* sad that she *was leaving* her dog Heidi for two weeks. Everyone *comforted* her and, finally, she *smiled* and *boarded* the plane.

## Chapter 20 — What are Auxiliary Verbs?

Circle the auxiliary verbs in the following sentences.

■ Cross out the English auxiliaries that are not used as auxiliaries in Spanish.

1. We will go to Argentina this year.
2. What are you doing?
3. Did you write your parents this week?
4. Tom had already graduated from high school by age sixteen.
5. Do you want to go to the movies with us?

## Chapter 21 — What is a Participle?

Identify the verb forms in italics by circling: present participle (P) or past participle (PP).

1. At 10:00 p.m. John was *watching* TV.

P      PP

2. We had already *gone* when Tom called.

P      PP

3. An antique dealer near our house repairs *broken* china.

P      PP

4. Mary is *studying* in the library right now.

P      PP

## Chapter 22 — What are the Progressive Tenses?

Indicate whether the Spanish version of the following italicized English verbs would use the present tense (P) or the present progressive (PG).

- |  |   |    |
|--|---|----|
| 1. This semester Robert <i>is studying</i> physics.                | P | PG |
| 2. Children, why <i>are you making</i> so much noise?              | P | PG |
| 3. I can't come to the phone. I <i>am getting ready</i> to go out. | P | PG |
| 4. My brother <i>is working</i> for a computer firm in California. | P | PG |
| 5. My brother <i>is doing</i> very well.                           | P | PG |

## Chapter 23 — What is the Future Tense?

Circle the verbs in the following sentences.

- On the line provided, write the dictionary form of the English verb you would put in the future tense in Spanish.

### DICTIONARY FORM

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. The students will study for the exam. | _____ |
| 2. I'll clean my room later.             | _____ |
| 3. Shall we leave?                       | _____ |
| 4. I won't finish until tomorrow.        | _____ |
| 5. Will she be here by 9:00?             | _____ |

## Chapter 24 — What are the Perfect Tenses?

Indicate the tense of the verb in italics by circling present perfect (P), past perfect (PP), future perfect (FP) or conditional perfect (CP).

- |   |   |    |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|----|
| 1. We <i>had</i> already <i>gone</i> when Teresa arrived. | P | PP | FP | CP |
| 2. Barbara <i>hasn't left</i> yet.                        | P | PP | FP | CP |
| 3. I <i>will have graduated</i> by next summer.           | P | PP | FP | CP |
| 4. We <i>would have studied</i> more                      | P | PP | FP | CP |
| if we <i>had remembered</i> the exam.                     | P | PP | FP | CP |
| 5. <i>Have you seen</i> my new car?                       | P | PP | FP | CP |

### Chapter 26 — What is the Subjunctive?

Indicate the appropriate mood in Spanish for the verbs in italics: the indicative mood (I) or subjunctive mood (S) .

1. John wants Mary *to go out* with him. I S
2. I'm happy that you *got* a good job. I S
3. My mother says that Tom *is* a good student. I S
4. The doctor suggests that you *take* two aspirins. I S
5. It's important for you *to learn* Spanish. I S
6. We doubt that he *won* the lottery. I S
7. I know that John *lives* in that house. I S

### Chapter 27 — What is the Imperative?

A. Change the sentences below to an affirmative command.

1. You must study for the exam.

---

2. We go to the movies every weekend.

---

3. You should eat more fruit and vegetables.

---

B. Change the sentences below to a negative command.

1. You shouldn't sleep in class.

---

2. You must not work so much.

---

3. We are not eating out tonight.

---

## Chapter 28 — What is the Conditional?

- Circle the tense of the English verbs in italics: present (P), simple past (SP), past perfect (PP), future (F), conditional (C), or conditional perfect (CP).
- Circle the Spanish tense of the English verbs in italics: present (P), preterite (PT), past perfect (PP), future (F), conditional (C), conditional perfect (CP), imperfect subjunctive (IS), or the pluperfect subjunctive (PS).

1. I *know*<sup>1</sup> the children *will enjoy*<sup>2</sup> that movie.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

2. We *would go*<sup>1</sup> to Spain if we *had*<sup>2</sup> the money.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

3. I *would like* some more meat, please.

English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

4. If it *rains*<sup>1</sup>, they *won't have*<sup>2</sup> the picnic.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

5. My parents *wrote*<sup>1</sup> that they *would come*<sup>2</sup> in July.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

6. If I *had known*<sup>1</sup> you were coming, I *wouldn't have left*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

7. If I *see*<sup>1</sup> him, I'll *tell*<sup>2</sup> him.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

8. If I *had seen*<sup>1</sup> him, I *would have told*<sup>2</sup> him.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

9. I *would like*<sup>1</sup> to go to Chile, if I *had*<sup>2</sup> the money.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

10. She *would have been*<sup>1</sup> tired, if she *had gone out*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS
<sup>2</sup> English:	P	SP	PP	F	C	CP		
Spanish:	P	PT	PP	F	C	CP	IS	PS

### Chapter 29 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?

Underline the subjects in the sentences below.

- Circle the performer of the action.
- Identify each sentence as active (Ac) or passive (PA).
- Identify the tense of the verb: past (PP), present (P), future (F).

1. The cow jumped over the moon.	Ac	PA	PP	P	F
2. The bill was paid by Bob's parents.	Ac	PA	PP	P	F
3. The bank transfers the money.	Ac	PA	PP	P	F
4. Everyone will be going away during August.	Ac	PA	PP	P	F
5. The spring break will be enjoyed by all.	Ac	PA	PP	P	F

### Chapter 31 — What is a Descriptive Adjective?

Circle the adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the adjective you circled to the noun or pronoun described.

1. The young man was reading a Spanish newspaper.
2. She looked pretty in her new red dress.
3. It is interesting.
4. The old piano could still produce good music.
5. Paul was tired after his long walk.

### Chapter 32 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?

Underline the comparative and superlative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun or pronoun it modifies.
- Circle the various degrees of comparison: superlative (S), comparative of greater degree (C+), comparative of equal degree (C=), or comparative of lesser degree (C-).

1. The teacher is older than the students.	S	C+	C=	C-
2. He is less intelligent than I am.	S	C+	C=	C-
3. Mary is as tall as Paul.	S	C+	C=	C-
4. That boy is the worst in the school.	S	C+	C=	C-
5. Paul is a better student than Mary.	S	C+	C=	C-

### Chapter 33 — What is a Possessive Adjective?

Circle the possessive adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the possessive adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle singular (S) or plural (P) to indicate the ending of the Spanish possessive adjective.
- Using the charts in this section, fill in the Spanish unstressed possessive adjective in the Spanish sentences below.

1. I put my book on the desk.

NOUN MODIFIED IN SPANISH: masculine                      S            P

Puse \_\_\_\_\_ libro sobre el escritorio.

2. Mary is wearing your [familiar] boots.

NOUN MODIFIED IN SPANISH: feminine                      S            P

María lleva \_\_\_\_\_ botas.

3. Roberto is looking for his mother.

NOUN MODIFIED IN SPANISH: feminine                      S            P

Roberto busca a \_\_\_\_\_ madre.

4. Our children are very young.

NOUN MODIFIED IN SPANISH: masculine                      S            P

\_\_\_\_\_ hijos son muy jóvenes.

### Chapter 34 — What is an Interrogative Adjective?

A. Circle the interrogative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the interrogative adjective to the noun it modifies.

1. Which book is yours?

2. Please tell me what exercises are due tomorrow.

3. Which house do you live in?

B. Circle the interrogative adjectives in the sentences below.

- Draw an arrow from the interrogative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Indicate if the noun modified is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the Spanish interrogative adjective in the Spanish sentences below.

1. How many shirts did you buy?

NOUN MODIFIED IN SPANISH: feminine                      S            P

¿ \_\_\_\_\_ camisas compraste?



2. Paul learned the lesson really quickly.
3. The students were too tired to study.
4. He has a reasonably secure income.
5. Mary is a good student who speaks Spanish very well.

**Chapter 37 — What is a Conjunction?**

Circle the coordinating and subordinating conjunctions in the sentences below.  
 ■ Underline the words each conjunction serves to coordinate or to subordinate.

1. Mary and Paul were going to study French or Spanish.
2. She did not study because she was too tired.
3. Not only had he forgotten his ticket, but he had forgotten his passport as well.

**Chapter 38 — What is a Preposition?**

Circle the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. I will call you toward the end of the week.
2. His family returned from Peru last year.
3. The teacher walked around the room as she talked.
4. These days many men and women work at home.
5. The garden between the two houses was very small.

**Chapter 39 — What are Objects?**

Find the objects in the sentences below:

- Next to Q write the question you need to ask to find the object.
- Next to A write the answer to the question you just asked.
- Circle the type of object it is: direct object (DO), indirect object (IO) or object of a preposition (OP).

1. The children took a shower.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

2. They ate the meal with their friends.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

3. He sent a present to his brother.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ DO IO OP

### Chapter 40 — What are Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns?

Underline the object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Using the charts on pp. 147-8, circle the correct Spanish equivalent: direct object (DO), or indirect object (IO), singular (S), or plural (P), gender unknown (U) or irrelevant (I).

1. Mary bought the book and then she read it.

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN SPANISH: DO IO

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: S P

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: masculine

María compró el libro y después \_\_\_\_\_ leyó.

2. Juan bought some magazines and then he read them.

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN SPANISH: DO IO

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: S P

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: feminine

Juan compró algunas revistas y después \_\_\_\_\_ leyó.

3. The teacher spoke to them about the exam yesterday.

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH: DO IO

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN SPANISH: DO IO

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: S P

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: U I

La profesora \_\_\_\_\_ habló del examen ayer.

4. Did you write Paul? No, but I will write him today.

FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN ENGLISH:	DO	IO
FUNCTION OF PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	DO	IO
NUMBER OF PRONOUN:	S	P
GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH:	masculine	

¿Le escribiste a Pablo? No, pero \_\_\_\_\_ escribiré hoy.

### Chapter 41 — What are Object of Preposition Pronouns?

Underline the object of preposition pronouns in the sentences below.

- Identify the number of the prepositional pronoun in Spanish: singular (S) or plural (P).
- Identify the gender of the prepositional pronoun in Spanish: masculine (M), feminine (F), gender unknown or doesn't matter (NA).
- Using the charts in this chapter, fill in the blank with the correct form of the prepositional pronoun.

1. Is this gift for Teresa and Ana? Yes, the gift is for them.

NUMBER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	S	P	
GENDER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	M	F	NA

¿Es para Teresa y Ana el regalo? Sí, el regalo es para \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Is this gift from your mother? Yes, it's from her.

NUMBER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	S	P	
GENDER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	M	F	NA

¿Es este regalo de su madre? Sí, es de \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Is this letter for John? No, it's for you [tú form].

NUMBER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	S	P	
GENDER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	M	F	NA

¿Es esta carta para Juan? No, es para \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Is Mary going to the party with John? No, she's going with us.

NUMBER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	S	P	
GENDER OF PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUN IN SPANISH:	M	F	NA

¿Va María a la fiesta con Juan? No, va con \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 42 — What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?

A. Fill in the appropriate English reflexive pronoun in the English sentences.

1. Mary cuts \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

María \_\_\_\_\_ corta muy a menudo.

2. Mary, you cut \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

María, tú \_\_\_\_\_ cortas muy a menudo.

3. We dress \_\_\_\_\_.

Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ vestimos.

4. The children wash \_\_\_\_\_ every evening.

Los niños \_\_\_\_\_ lavan todas las noches.

B. Fill in the appropriate English reflexive pronoun or the expression "each other."

■ Circle if the action is reflexive (RX) or if the action is reciprocal (RP).

1. The mother and son kissed \_\_\_\_\_ RX RP

2. Ambitious people push \_\_\_\_\_ to the limit. RX RP

3. To avoid being punished, the boys blamed \_\_\_\_\_ for breaking the glass. RX RP

4. When something goes wrong, I always blame \_\_\_\_\_. RX RP

5. Do you and your brother send \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails? RX RP

## Chapter 43 — What is a Possessive Pronoun?

Underline the possessive pronouns in the sentences below.

■ Draw an arrow from the possessive pronoun to its antecedent.

■ Circle whether the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).

■ Using the charts in this section, fill in the Spanish possessive pronoun.

1. I won't take his car. I'll take mine.

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: masculine S P

No tomaré su coche. Tomaré \_\_\_\_\_

2. I'm not going with my parents. I'm going with hers.

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: masculine S P

No voy con mis padres. Voy con \_\_\_\_\_

3. These aren't your [tú form] boots. Yours are bigger.

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: feminine S P

No son tus botas. \_\_\_\_\_ son más grandes.

4. Paul's bicycle is broken. He'll use ours.

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: feminine S P

La bicicleta de Pablo está rota. Va a usar \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chapter 44 — What is an Interrogative Pronoun?

A. Underline the interrogative pronouns in the questions below.

- Circle the function of the interrogative pronoun in the Spanish sentence: subject (S), object (O), or possessive (P).
- Fill in the Spanish equivalent of the interrogative.

1. *Whose* sweater is this?

FUNCTION: S O P

RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

¿ \_\_\_\_\_ es este suéter?

2. *Who* are you talking to?

FUNCTION: S O P

RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE: \_\_\_\_\_

¿A \_\_\_\_\_ le hablas?

3. *Who* is coming to see you? My friends.

FUNCTION: S O P

¿ \_\_\_\_\_ vienen a verte? Mis amigos.

### Chapter 45 — What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?

Circle the demonstrative pronouns in the following sentences.

- Circle if the item pointed to is near the speaker (NS), near the person spoken to (NPS), or away from both (A).
- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative pronoun to its antecedent.
- Circle if the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the Spanish demonstrative pronoun in the Spanish sentences (see chart p. 174).

1. She did not buy that dress because she wants this one.

RELATIONSHIP TO SPEAKER: NS NPS A

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: masculine S P

Ella no compró ese vestido porque quiere \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Which notebook is yours? That one.

RELATIONSHIP TO SPEAKER: NS NPS A

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: masculine S P

¿Qué cuaderno es tuyo? \_\_\_\_\_.

3. These new houses are more expensive than those over there.

RELATIONSHIP TO SPEAKER: NS NPS A

ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: feminine S P

Estas casas nuevas son más caras que \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chapter 46 — What is a Relative Pronoun?

Underline the relative pronoun in the sentences below.

- Circle the antecedent or (NA) if there is no antecedent.
- Circle the function of the relative pronoun: subject (S), direct object (DO), indirect object (IO), object of a preposition (OP), or possessive (P).
- Using the chart on p. 180, fill in the Spanish relative pronoun in the Spanish sentences below.

1. I received the letter that you sent me. NA

(to send → **enviar**)

FUNCTION IN SPANISH: S DO IO OP P

Recibí la carta \_\_\_\_\_ me enviaste.

2. That is the woman who speaks Spanish. NA

FUNCTION IN SPANISH: S DO IO OP P

Esa es la mujer \_\_\_\_\_ habla español.

3. Paul is the student I traveled with. NA

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

FUNCTION IN SPANISH: S DO IO OP P

Pablo es el estudiante con \_\_\_\_\_ viajé.

4. What he said was a lie. NA

FUNCTION IN SPANISH: S DO IO OP P

\_\_\_\_\_ dijo fue una mentira.

## Chapter 47 — What are Indefinites and Negatives?

Underline the indefinite word or phrase in the following sentences.

- Select the negative word that is the opposite of the English indefinite word.
- Restructure the English sentence using *not* + the negative word chosen above.
- Fill in the negative phrase in the Spanish sentence.

1. I'm not ever going to do that.

NEGATIVE WORD/PHRASE: \_\_\_\_\_

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

No voy a hacer eso \_\_\_\_\_.

2. John isn't going to the party either.

NEGATIVE WORD/PHRASE: \_\_\_\_\_

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

Juan no va a la fiesta \_\_\_\_\_.

3. We don't have anything to do.

NEGATIVE WORD/PHRASE: \_\_\_\_\_

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

No tenemos \_\_\_\_\_ que hacer.

4. They don't know anyone in Bogotá.

NEGATIVE WORD/PHRASE: \_\_\_\_\_

RESTRUCTURE: \_\_\_\_\_

No conocen a \_\_\_\_\_ en Bogotá.

## ANSWER KEY

2. **What is a Noun?** 1. students, classroom, teacher 2. Wilsons, tour, Mexico 3. figure skating, event, Winter Olympics 4. Buenos Aires, capital, Argentina, city 5. truth, fiction 6. boss, intelligence, sense, humor
3. **What is Meant by Gender?** 1. M 2. ? 3. F 4. ? 5. ? 6. F 7. ?
4. **What is Meant by Number?** 1. P 2. S 3. S 4. P 5. P 6. S
5. **What are Articles?** 1. los 2. una 3. unas 4. el 5. un 6. las 7. unos 8. una 9. la
6. **What is the Possessive?** 1. the parents of some children 2. the office of the doctor 3. the headlights of a car 4. the soccer coach of the girls 5. the mother of Gloria Smith
7. **What is a Verb?** 1. purchase 2. were 3. enjoyed, preferred 4. ate, finished, went 5. was, to see, struggle, to get (out) 6. attended, to celebrate
8. **What is the Infinitive?** 1. to do 2. study 3. to learn 4. leave 5. to travel
9. **What is a Subject?** 1. Q: What rang? A: The bell. (S) Q: Who ran out? A: The children. (P) 2. Q: Who took the order? A: One waiter. (S) Q: Who brought the food? A: Another. (S) 3. Q: Who voted [for the class president]? A: The [first-year] students (P) 4. Q: Who says? A: They. (P) Q: What is a beautiful language? A: Spanish. (S)
10. **What is a Pronoun?** The antecedent is between parentheses. 1. she (Mary); him (Peter) 2. they (coat, dress) 3. herself (Isabel) 4. we (Robert, I) 5. it (book)
11. **What is a Subject Pronoun?** A. 1. 1<sup>st</sup> person, singular → yo 2. 3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular → él 3. 1<sup>st</sup> person, plural → nosotros *or* nosotras 4. 3<sup>rd</sup> person, plural → ellos 5. 3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular → él 6. 3<sup>rd</sup> person, plural → ellas B. 1. ustedes/ustedes 2. tú/tú 3. usted/usted 4. vosotros/ustedes 5. tú/tú 6. usted/usted
12. **What is a Verb Conjugation?** STEM: compr- CONJUGATION: yo compro; tú compras; él/ella/Ud. compra; nosotros compramos; vosotros compráis; ellos/ellas/Uds. compran
14. **What are Affirmative and Negative Sentences?** Words that indicate the negative are in *italics*. Underlined words do not appear in the Spanish negative sentence. 1. We do not (*don't*) want to leave class early. 2. He did not (*didn't*) do his homework yesterday. 3. Teresa will not (*won't*) go to Chile this summer. 4. Robert cannot (*can't*) go to the restaurant with us.
15. **What are Declarative and Interrogative Sentences?** Words that indicate the interrogative are in *italics*. These italicized words would not appear in the Spanish interrogative sentence. A. 1. *Did* Richard and Kathy study all evening? 2. *Does* your brother eat a lot? 3. *Do* the girl's parents speak Spanish? B. 1. My mother and father went to the movies, *didn't* they?
16. **What are Some Equivalents of "to be"?** A. 1. CH → ser 2. CO → estar 3. CO → estar 4. CH → ser 5. CO → estar 6. CO → estar 7. CH → ser B. 1. L → estar 2. P → hay 3. L → estar 4. P → hay
18. **What is the Present Tense?** 1. reads 2. is reading → lee 3. does read → lee 4. is reading → lee
19. **What is the Past Tense?** IMPERFECT: was, was checking, was handling, was crying, was, was leaving PRETERITE: went, arrived, ran, dropped, tried, ducked, grabbed, brought, comforted, smiled, boarded
20. **What are Auxiliary Verbs?** English auxiliaries not used as auxiliaries in Spanish are in *italics*. 1. *will* 2. "are" is a Spanish auxiliary expressed with **estar** 3. *did* 4. "had" is a Spanish auxiliary expressed with **haber** 5. *do*
21. **What is a Participle?** 1. P 2. PP 3. PP 4. P
22. **What are the Progressive Tenses?** 1. P 2. PG 3. PG 4. P 5. P
23. **What is the Future Tense?** 1. will study, study 2. 'll (will) clean, clean 3. shall leave, leave 4. won't (will not) finish, finish 5. will be, be
24. **What are the Perfect Tenses?** 1. had gone, PP 2. has left, P 3. will have graduated, FP 4. would have studied, CP; had remembered, PP 5. have seen, P
26. **What is the Subjunctive?** 1. S 2. S 3. I 4. S 5. S 6. S 7. I
27. **What is the Imperative?** A. 1. Study for the exam. 2. Let's go to the movies every weekend. 3. Eat more fruit and vegetables. B. 1. Don't sleep in class. 2. Don't work so much. 3. Let's not eat out tonight.

- 28. What is the Conditional?** 1. P, P; F, F 2. C, C; SP, IS 3. C, C 4. P, P; F, F 5. SP, PT; C, C 6. PP, PS; CP, CP 7. P, P; F, F 8. PP, PS; CP, CP 9. C, C; SP, IS 10. CP, CP; PP, PS
- 29. What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?** 1. cow, cow, Ac, PP 2. bill, Bob's parents Pa, PP 3. bank, bank, Ac, P 4. everyone, everyone, Ac, F 5. spring break, all, Pa, F
- 31. What is a Descriptive Adjective?** The noun or pronoun described is between parentheses. 1. young (man), Spanish (newspaper) 2. pretty (she), new (dress), red (dress) 3. interesting (it) 4. old (piano), good (music) 5. tired (Paul), long (walk)
- 32. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?** The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. older (teacher), C+ 2. less intelligent (he), C- 3. as tall as (Mary), C= 4. the worst (boy), S 5. better (student), C+
- 33. What is a Possessive Adjective?** The noun possessed is between parentheses. 1. my (book), S → mi 2. your (boots), P → tus 3. his (mother), S → su 4. our (children), P → nuestros
- 34. What is an Interrogative Adjective?** A. The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. which (book) 2. what (exercises) 3. which (house) B. The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. how many (shirts), P → Cuántas 2. how much (wine), S → Cuánto 3. how many (telephones), P → Cuántos 4. how much (salad), S → Cuánta
- 35. What is a Demonstrative Adjective?** The noun modified is between parentheses. 1. that (restaurant), S → ese 2. those (houses), P → Aquellas 3. these (shoes), P → estos 4. this (magazine), S → esta
- 36. What is an Adverb?** The word modified is between parentheses. 1. early (arrived) 2. really (quickly), quickly (learned) 3. too (tired) 4. reasonably (secure) 5. very (well), well (speaks)
- 37. What is a Conjunction?** The words to be circled are in *italics*; the words to be underlined are plain. 1. Mary *and* Paul; French *or* Spanish 2. She did not study *because* she was too tired. 3. Not only had he forgotten his ticket, *but* he had forgotten his passport as well.
- 38. What is a Preposition?** 1. toward, of 2. from 3. around 4. at 5. between
- 39. What are Objects?** 1. Q: The children took what? A: A shower → DO 2. Q: They ate what? A: The meal → DO Q: They ate with whom? A: With their friends → OP 3. Q: He sent what? A: A present → DO Q: He sent a present to whom? A: To his brother → IO
- 40. What are Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns?** The words to be underlined are in parentheses. 1. (it) DO, DO, book, S → lo 2. (them) DO, DO, magazines, P → las 3. (them) IO, IO, P, U → les 4. (him) IO, IO, S, M → le
- 41. What are Object of Preposition Pronouns?** 1. them, P, F → ellas 2. her, S, F → ella 3. you, S, NA → ti 4. us, P, NA → nosotros or nosotras
- 42. What are Reflexive Pronouns and Verbs?** A. 1. herself → se 2. yourself → te 3. ourselves → nos 4. themselves → se B. 1. each other, RP 2. themselves, RX 3. each other, RP 4. myself, RX 5. each other RP
- 43. What is a Possessive Pronoun?** The antecedent is between parentheses. 1. mine (car), S → el mío 2. hers (parents), P → los suyos 3. yours (boots), P → Las tuyas 4. ours (bicycle), S → la nuestra
- 44. What is an Interrogative Pronoun?** A. The words to be underlined are in parentheses. 1. (Whose) P, Of whom is the sweater → De quién 2. (who), O, To whom are you talking → quién 3. (who), S → Quiénes
- 45. What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?** The antecedent is between parentheses. 1. this one (dress), NS, S → éste 2. that one (notebook), NPS, S → Ése 3. those over there (houses), A, P → aquellas
- 46. What is a Relative Pronoun?** The words to be circled are between parentheses. 1. that (letter), DO → que 2. who (woman), S → que 3. Paul is the student with whom I traveled. whom (student), OP → quien 4. what (NA), S → lo que
- 47. What are Indefinites and Negatives?** The words to be underlined are between parentheses. 1. (ever) never; I'm never going to do that → nunca 2. (either) neither; John isn't going to the party neither → tampoco 3. (anything), nothing; we don't have nothing to do → nada 4. (anyone), no one; they don't know no one in Bogotá → nadie