Chapter 2 — What is a Noun?
Circle the nouns in the sentences below.

1. Students came into the classroom and spoke to the teacher.
2. The Wilsons took a cruise along the coast of Mexico.
3. Figure skating is an exciting event in the Winter Olympics.
4. Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, is a very 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender in Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. visitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. blouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. nephew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. teeth</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. family</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dress</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. mice</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. coches</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. mujer</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. clase</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. platos</td>
<td>S      P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 5 — What are Articles?
Below is a list of English nouns preceded by a definite or an indefinite article.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary entry</th>
<th>Spanish article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. the books</td>
<td>libro (n. m.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a table</td>
<td>mesa (n. f.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. some classes ________ clase (n. f.)
4. the telephone ________ teléfono (n. m.)
5. a car ________ coche (n. m.)
6. the brothers ________ hermano (n. m.)
7. some women ________ mujer (n. f.)
8. an apple ________ manzana (n. f.)
9. the ball ________ pelota (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 parent ______________________________
2. the doctor's office ______________________________
3. the car's headlights ______________________________
4. the girls' soccer coach ______________________________
5. Gloria Smith's mother ______________________________

**Chapter 7 — What is a Verb?**
Circle the verbs in the sentences below.

1. Most 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, watched some TV, 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.
- 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: ______________________________________________________

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 their class president.
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ______________________________________________________ S  P

4. They say that Spanish is a beautiful language.
   Q: ______________________________________________________
   A: ______________________________________________________
   Q: ______________________________________________________ S  P
   A: ______________________________________________________

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 because we got home late 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 would use to replace the words in italics. If no pronoun is needed, write “0” in the space under Spanish subject pronoun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanish Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I am very tired.</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It is very hot outside.</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mary and I are leaving today.</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. My keys are here.</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Where does your son live?</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gloria and Anita are friends.</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Latin American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mr. and Mrs. Fuentes, how are you?</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Teresa, where are you going?</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Señora Acosta, will you please finish this report.</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Come on children, you must go to bed.</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Daddy, will you play a game with me?</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Professor Suárez, you haven’t given us tomorrow’s homework.</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?
Write the stem and then conjugate the regular verb comprar (to buy).

STEM: ______________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>yo</th>
<th>nosotros</th>
<th>tú</th>
<th>vosotros</th>
<th>él</th>
<th>ellos</th>
<th>ella</th>
<th>ellas</th>
<th>Ud.</th>
<th>Uds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comprar</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 study in 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 sentences to an interrogative sentence using a tag.

1. My mother and father went to the movies.

2. Robert works in the bookstore.

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

A. Decide if the italicized words are adjectives that describe a characteristic (CH) or a (CO).
   - Circle the infinitive form of the verb you would use in Spanish.

1. My car is gray.  CH CO  ser  estar
2. My car is clean.  CH CO  ser  estar
3. The students are worried.  CH CO  ser  estar
4. John is tall, dark, and handsome.  CH CO  ser  estar
5. I am bored.  CH CO  ser  estar
6. John, are you sick?  CH CO  ser  estar
7. Mary and I are blond.  CH CO  ser  estar

B. First, decide if the words is or are express location (L) or express the presence (P) of people or things.
   - Then, circle the correct Spanish equivalent of is or are.

1. Our cars are in the garage.  L P  estar  hay
2. In the garage are several bicycles.  L P  estar  hay
3. Your lunch is on the table.  L P  estar  hay
4. For your lunch there is some soup.  L P  estar  hay
Chapter 18 — What is the Present Tense?
Fill in the proper English form of the verb to read in the sentences below. Write the Spanish form of the verb 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 sentences below. 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. Last night at 10:00 p.m. John was *watching* TV. P PP
2. We had already *gone* when Tom called P PP
3. The jeweler was not able to fix my *broken* watch. P PP
4. Mary is *studying* in the library right now. P PP
Chapter 22 — What are 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 is studying physics. P PG
2. Children, why are you making so much noise? P PG
3. I can’t come to the phone. I am getting ready to go out. P PG
4. My brother is working for a computer firm in California. P PG
5. My brother is doing very well. P PG

Chapter 23 — What is the Future Tense?
Circle the verbs in the sentences below.
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 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 had already gone when Teresa arrived. P PP FP CP
2. Barbara hasn't left yet. P PP FP CP
3. I will have graduated by next summer. P PP FP CP
4. We would have studied more if we had remembered the exam. P PP FP CP
5. Have you seen 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 to the exam.
2. We go 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?

1. I would like some more meat, please.
   English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
2. My parents wrote that they would come in July.
   1English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
   2English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
3. We would go to Spain if we had the money.
   1English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
   2English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
4. I would like to go to Chile, if I had the money.
   1English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
   2English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS
5. If I had seen him, I would have told him.

   1English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS

   2English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS

6. She would have been tired, if she had gone out.

   1English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS

   2English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS

7. If I had known you were coming, I wouldn’t have left.

   1English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS

   2English: SP PP C CP
   Spanish: PT PP C CP IS PS

Chapter 29 — What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?
Underline the subject 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 (PT), present (P), future (F).

1. The cow jumped over the moon. AC PA PT P F
2. The bill was paid by Bob’s parents. AC PA PT P F
3. The bank transfers the money. AC PA PT P F
4. Everyone will be going away during August. AC PA PT P F
5. The bridge will be built by the government. AC PA PT 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. That was interesting.
4. The old piano could still produce good music.
5. Paul was tired after his long workout in the gym.
Chapter 32 — What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?
Underline the comparative and superlative adjective structures in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun or pronoun it modifies.
- Indicate 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. John is a better athlete than Bob.
   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. Mary is looking for her father.
   **Noun modified in Spanish:** masculine S P
   María busca a ________ padre.

5. 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. How much wine are you bringing to the party?
   - Noun modified in Spanish: masculine S P
   - ¿________ vino traes a la fiesta?
3. How many televisions are there in your house?
   - Noun modified in Spanish: masculine S P
   - ¿________ televisores hay en tu casa?
4. How much salad do you want?
   - Noun modified in Spanish: feminine S P
   - ¿________ ensalada quieres?

Chapter 35 — What is a Demonstrative Adjective?
Circle the demonstrative adjectives in the sentences below.
- Draw an arrow from the demonstrative adjective to the noun it modifies.
- Circle if the noun modified is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Fill in the Spanish demonstrative adjective in Spanish sentences below.

1. They prefer that restaurant.
   - Noun modified in Spanish: masculine S P
   - Prefieren _______ restaurante.
2. Those houses over there are very expensive.
   - Noun modified in Spanish: feminine S P
   - _______ casas son muy caras.
3. I bought these shoes in Spain.
   - Noun modified in Spanish: masculine S P
   - Compré _______ zapatos en España.
4. Do you want this magazine?

¿Quieres _______ revista?

Chapter 36 — What is an Adverb?
Circle the adverbs in the sentences below.
▪ Draw an arrow from the adverb to the word it modifies.

1. The students arrived early.
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 sentences below.

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 kind 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
3. He sent a present to his brother.

Q: _________________________________________________
A: __________________________________ DO IO OP

Q: _________________________________________________
A: __________________________________ DO IO OP

Chapter 40 — What are Direct Object Pronouns?
Underline the direct object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Identify the antecedent.
- Indicate if the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).

1. Mary bought a book and then she read it.
   Antecedent in English: _____________________________
   Number of antecedent in Spanish: S P
   Gender of antecedent in Spanish: masculine
   María compró un libro y después __________ leyó.

2. Juan bought some magazines and then he read them
   Antecedent in English: _____________________________
   Number of antecedent in Spanish: S P
   Gender of antecedent in Spanish: feminine
   Juan compró algunas revistas y después __________ leyó.

3. Ana bought a salad and then she ate it.
   Antecedent in English: _____________________________
   Number of antecedent in Spanish: S P
   Gender of antecedent in Spanish: feminine
   Ana compró una ensalada y después __________ comió.

4. Ana bought two sandwiches and then she ate them.
   Antecedent in English: _____________________________
   Number of antecedent: S P
   Gender of antecedent in Spanish: feminine
   Ana compró dos sándwiches y después __________ comió.

Chapter 41 — What are Indirect Object Pronouns?
Underline the indirect object pronoun in the sentences below.

- Identify the antecedent (if mentioned). Indicate if the antecedent is singular (S) or plural (P).
- Indicate if the gender of the antecedent is masculine (M), feminine (F), or unknown (U).

1. Did you write Paul? No, but I will write him today.
   Antecedent in English: _____________________________
   Number of antecedent: S P
   Gender of antecedent in Spanish: M F U
   ¿Le escribiste a Pablo? No, pero ________________ escribiré hoy?
2. Yesterday the teacher spoke to them about the exam.

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: ____________________

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT:  S  P

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH:  M  F  U

Ayer la profesora ____________________ habló del examen.

3. Did you send the customers their packages? Yes, I sent them the packages last night.

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: ____________________

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT:  S  P

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH:  M  F  U

¿Les enviaste los paquetes a los clientes? Sí, _____________ _________________ envíe los paquetes anoche.

4. Did you give Mary the present? No, but I’ll give the present to her today.

ANTECEDENT IN ENGLISH: ____________________

NUMBER OF ANTECEDENT:  S  P

GENDER OF ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH:  M  F  U

¿Le diste el regalo a María? No, pero ________________ daré el regalo hoy.

Chapter 42 — 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 is 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 43 — 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 ________________ texts?   RX   RP

Chapter 44 — 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 pronouns.

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 tu botas. ________________ 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 45 — 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

   **RESTRUCTURE THE SENTENCE:**

   ¿A ________ vienen a verte? Mis amigos.

Chapter 45 — What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?

Circle the demonstrative pronoun in the sentences below.

- 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 p. 178).

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 ____________________________.

16
Chapter 47 — 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. 185, 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 the sentence: ____________________________
   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 48 — What are Indefinites and Negatives?

Underline the indefinite word or phrase in the sentences below.

- 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 Bogota.
   Negative word/phrase: _____________________________________________________
   Restructure: ________________________________________________________________
   No conocen a __________________________ en Bogotá.
**2. What is a Noun?**
1. students, classroom, teacher
2. Wilsons, cruise, coast, 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. ?
8. M

**4. What is Meant by Number?**
1. P
2. S
3. S
4. P
5. P
6. S
7. S
8. P

**5. What are Articles?**
1. los
2. una
3. unas
4. el
5. un
6. los
7. unas
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, watched, went
5. was, to see, struggle, to get
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?
      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? A: The first-year students (or The students) (P)
      Q: What is a beautiful language? A: Spanish. (S)

10. What is a Pronoun?
   Antecedents are in 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. 1st person, singular → yo
   2. 3rd person, singular → 0
   3. 1st person, plural → nosotros or nosotras
   4. 3rd person, plural → 0
   5. 3rd person, singular → él
   6. 3rd 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*. These italicized words are the same words that would 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) study in 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 are the same words that would not appear in the Spanish negative 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?
2. Robert works in the bookstore, doesn’t he

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 → lee
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 and is expressed with *estar*
3. *did*
4. “*had*” is a Spanish auxiliary and is expressed with *haber*
5. *do*
21. What is a Participle?
   1. P
   2. PP
   3. PP
   4. P

22. What are 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 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. C, C
   2. SP, PT; C, C
   3. C, C; SP, IS
   4. C, C; SP, IS
   5. PP, PS; CP, CP
   6. CP, CP; PP, PS
   7. PP, PS; CP, CP
29. What is Meant by Active and Passive Voice?
   1. cow, cow, AC, PT
   2. bill, Bob’s parents, PA, PT
   3. bank, bank, AC, P
   4. everyone, everyone, AC, F
   5. bridge, government, PA, F

31. What is a Descriptive Adjective?
The noun modified is in parentheses.
   1. young (man), Spanish (newspaper)
   2. pretty (she), new (dress), red (dress)
   3. interesting (That)
   4. old (piano), good (music)
   5. tired (Paul), long (workout)

32. What is Meant by Comparison of Adjectives?
The noun or pronoun modified is in parentheses.
   1. older (teacher), C+
   2. less intelligent (he), C-
   3. as tall as (Mary), C=
   4. the worst (boy), S
   5. better (athlete), C+

33. What is a Possessive Adjective?
The noun possessed is in parentheses.
   1. my (book), S → mi
   2. your (boots), P → tus
   3. his (mother), S → su
   4. her (father), S → su
   5. our (children), P → nuestros

34. What is an Interrogative Adjective?
   A. The noun modified is in parentheses.
      1. which (book)
      2. what (exercises)
      3. which (house)
   B. The noun modified is in parentheses.
      1. how many (shirts), P → Cuántas
      2. how much (wine), S → Cuánto
      3. how many (televisions), P → Cuántos
      4. how much (salad), S → Cuánta

35. What is a Demonstrative Adjective?
The noun modified is in 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 in 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?
2. Q: They ate what? A: The meal → DO
   Q: They ate with whom? A: With their friends → OP
   Q: He sent a present to whom? A: To his brother → IO

40. What are Direct Object Pronouns?
1. it (book), S → lo
2. them (magazines,) P → las
3. it (salad), S → la
4. them (sandwiches), P → los

41. What are Indirect Object Pronouns?
The noun modified is in parentheses.
1. *him* (Paul), S, M, le
2. *them* (no antecedent mentioned), P, U, les
3. *them* (the customers), P, U, les
4. *her* (Mary), S, F, le

42. 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

43. 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. yourselves, RX
3. each other, RP
4. myself, RX
5. each other RP
44. What is a Possessive Pronoun?
The antecedent is in 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

45. What is an Interrogative Pronoun?
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

46. What is a Demonstrative Pronoun?
The antecedent is in parentheses.
1. this one (dress), NS, S → este
2. that one (notebook), NPS, S → Ese
3. those over there (houses), A, P → aquellas

47. What is a Relative Pronoun?
The words to be circled are in 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

48. What are Indefinites and Negatives?
The words to be underlined are in 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