

Spanish Summer Packet

All grammar and vocabulary from Spanish 1 is ESSENTIAL to your success in Spanish 2. The following is a brief overview of last year's material. Please spend some time this summer reviewing this material along with Vocab. Completion of this packet will result in **EXTRA CREDIT** for Spanish 2 (Bring completed packet to class on the first day to receive your Extra Credit)

A. Definite & Indefinite Articles-

Definite Articles:

-All nouns in Spanish have a Definite Article. The ENGLISH Translation to these definite articles is: **The**.

-Definite Articles depend on the Gender (Feminine / Masculine) and Number (Singular / Plural) of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el	los
Feminine	la	las

Practice- Give the definite articles for the following nouns.

- _____ libro
- _____ niña
- _____ clases
- _____ abuelos
- _____ lápiz
- _____ sillas

Indefinite Articles:

-All nouns in Spanish have an Indefinite Article. The ENGLISH Translation to these indefinite articles are: **A, AN** and **Some**.

-Indefinite Articles depend on the Gender (Feminine / Masculine) and Number (Singular / Plural) of the noun.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	un	unos
Feminine	una	unas

NOTE: Nouns will ONLY carry ONE article, either Definite or Indefinite, BUT NEVER BOTH.

Practice- Give the Indefinite articles for the following nouns.

- _____ pizza
- _____ primos
- _____ computadora
- _____ hermanos
- _____ carro
- _____ pantalon

B. Adjective Agreement

-Remember that all Nouns in Spanish have Gender. And because all nouns have gender, they need to match their adjectives.

All Adjectives must agree in 2 things with the noun they describe:

1. Gender
2. Number

Ex. The boy is tall. El chico es alto.
 The boys are tall. Los chicos son altos.

Practice- Write the following phrases using proper Adjective Agreement in Spanish.

1. The white dog _____
2. The brown cats _____
3. The blue book _____
4. The short girl _____
5. The big books _____

C. Possessive Adjectives

These adjectives show Ownership - who owns something

My - mi (s)

Our - nuestro/a (s) *

Your - tu (s)

His / Her / Its - su (s)

Their/ You all - su (s)

-All these adjectives must agree in Number with the noun that is owned

* The adjective NUESTRO must also agree in Gender with the noun it owns.

Ex. My grandfather → Mi abuelo My grandparents → Mis abuelos

Practice- Give the correct possessive adjective for each noun.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. _____ (my) hermana | 5. _____ (their) dinero |
| 2. _____ (your) padres | 6. _____ (our) amigos |
| 3. _____ (his) gato | 7. _____ (my) clase |
| 4. _____ (our) escuela | 8. _____ (her) plumas |

D. Ser vs Estar

-Remember both verbs mean 'To be' but they **CANNOT** be interchanged. Here are the conjugations and Acronyms that will help you remember when to use each verb.

D escription		Ser	
O rigin		Yo- soy	Nosotros- somos
C haracter		Tú- eres	-----
T ime/ Date		Él/Ella/Ud. -es	Ellos/Ellas/Uds. -son
O ccupation			
R elationships			

H ealth		Estar	
E motion		Yo- estoy	Nosotros- estamos
L ocation		Tú- estás	-----
P resent Progressive *		Él/Ella/Ud. - está	Ellos/Ellos/Uds. - están

Remember-"How you *FEEL* and *WHERE* you are always use the verb *ESTAR*."

**Present Progressive is the English -ing To form the Pres. Progressive you need the verb estar + a present participle. (Formed by adding -ando to AR verbs or -iendo to ER/IR)*

Ex. *I am working.* *Yo estoy trabajando.*
 He is sleeping. *Él está durmiendo.*

Practice- Complete each sentence with the correct verb, Ser or Estar.

1. Mi nombre _____ Maria Sanchez.
2. Juan _____ en el baño.
3. Hoy (today) _____ miércoles 11 de febrero.
4. Ustedes _____ mis amigos.
5. ¿Tú _____ con (with) mi hermano?
6. El libro _____ en la mesa en la cocina.
7. Felipe y yo _____ muy inteligentes y simpaticos.
8. Ustedes _____ enfermos con el flu.
9. Yo _____ tranquila!
10. ¿Por qué _____ tú triste?
11. Mi papá _____ un doctor muy bueno.
12. Los chicos de la clase _____ altos y morenos.

-Write out each sentence in Spanish using the Present Progressive.

1. We are running in the park. _____

2. Are you listening to the teacher? _____

3. My family is living in Arizona. _____

E. Present Tense Verbs (Regular)

-Review your Present Tense Verb Endings.

AR Verbs		ER / IR Verbs	
-o	-amos	-o	-emos/imos
-as	-----	-es	-----
-a	-an	-e	-en

Practice- Complete the sentence with the verb in () in the present tense.

1. Yo _____ (estudiar) para el examen.
2. Ellos _____ (escribir) una nota a la maestra.
3. Tú _____ (llegar) tarde a clase.
4. Ustedes _____ (vivir) en una casa muy bonita.
5. Mi mama _____ (ayudar) a mi abuela.
6. Sr. Gomez _____ (correr) todos los días.
7. Maria y yo _____ (bailar) en la fiesta.
8. Usted _____ (recibir) un regalo.
9. Nosotros _____ (comer) comida Mexicana.
10. Juan y tú _____ (necesitar) estudiar para el examen.

F. Stem-Changing Verbs

-Stem-changing verbs also called **Shoe/Boot verbs** are irregular verbs because they have a change in spelling. This change in spelling occurs in all forms except the **Nosotros** form. The change in spelling always takes place in the second to last syllable.

-There are different types of stem-changing verbs:

Examples of these verbs:

- **u - ue** (jugar)
- **e - ie** (empezar, querer, perder, entender)
- **e - i** (pedir, servir, repetir)
- **o - ue** (volver, dormir, poder, almorzar)

Practice- Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

1. Mis hermanos siempre _____ mucho. (dormir)
2. Yo _____ fútbol despues de clases todos los dias. (jugar)
3. Martin _____ un refresco y papas fritas. (pedir)
4. Nosotros _____ estudiar para nuestro examen. (querer)

5. ¿ _____ tú la tarea de la clase de español? (entender)
6. La clase _____ a las ocho y media de la mañana. (empezar)
7. ¿A qué hora _____ tú? (almorzar)
8. Los estudiantes no _____ la clase de matemáticas. (entender)
9. Nosotros _____ ir al parque a caminar el perro. (poder)
10. Mi familia _____ en la iglesia los domingos. (servir)

G. Irregular Verbs

-There are many Irregular Verbs en Español. Here are some of the most commonly used.

Ir- voy, vas, va, vamos, van

Ver- veo, ves, ve, vemos, ven

Oír- oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oyen

Tener- tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tienen

Hacer- hago, haces, hace, hacemos, hacen

Dar- doy, das, da, damos, dan

Venir- vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, vienen

Salir- salgo, sales, sale, salimos, salen

H. Irregular Verb Phrases

Ir + A + Infinitive

- Used to express what **WILL HAPPEN** (an easy form of the Future tense)

Ir + A + Place

- Used to express **WHERE you're GOING**

Tener + que + Infinitive

- Used to express **WHAT HAS TO BE DONE**

Practice- **Ir + A + Infinitive**- Write a sentence telling what each person is going to do.



1. Diego y Juanita _____



2. La familia _____



3. Yo _____



4. Tú _____



5. Laura y yo _____

Ir + A + Place & Tener + que + Inf. - Write a sentence telling where each person is going and another telling what each person HAS to do at each place.



1. Nosotros _____



2. Mis amigos _____



3. Yo _____

I. Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns

Direct Object- Answers **WHO** or **WHAT** of the verb.

Ex. David gives flowers to his mom. (the verb is gives, so who or what was given? = Flowers)

The Direct Object is FLOWERS

Direct Object Pronouns take the place of the Direct Object. In the example above I can substitute flowers with a D.O.P

David gives flowers to his mom. → David gives them to his mom. (Them refers to the flowers and is the Direct Object Pronoun.)

In Spanish we also have Direct Object Pronouns: These pronouns take the place of the Direct Object.

ME (me)

TE (you)

LO / LA (he/she/it)

NOS (we, us)

LOS / LAS (them)

The Direct Object Pronoun is placed **BEFORE** the **1ST** verb **OR** **ATTACHED** to the **END** of the **2ND** verb.

Practice- Write the following sentences EN ESPAÑOL using DOP. (Be careful to follow rules of placement esp. when there are 2 verbs)

1. I need to drink the coffee.

2. She gives the money to Pedro.

3. We have to buy pizza.

4. You prepare dinner for your family.

Indirect Object - receives the **Direct Object**.

Indirect Object Pronouns

- ME

- TE

- LE

- NOS

- LES

**The placement of the Indirect Object Pronoun is the same as the DOP. (see notes above)*

Practice- Rewrite these sentence using the correct IOP.

1. Yo compro los zapatos para ustedes.
2. ¿Das tú, la camisa a yo?
3. Nosotros prestamos el carro a Jorge.
4. Lucia da la fruta a sus amigos.

J. Reflexive Verbs

Remember, **Reflexive verbs** are used when you are **doing something to, at, or for yourself.**

We say in English "I asked myself..." or "I hurt myself..." Myself is a way of looking back (reflecting) upon what "I" am doing or experiencing.

Anytime you use this type of construction you need a **Reflexive Pronoun**

The Reflexive Pronouns are:

-Me	-Nos
-Te	-----
-Se	-Se

**The placement of the Reflexive Pronouns is the same as DOPs & IOPs. (see notes above)*

EX. Juan looks at himself. → Juan se mira.

Practice- Complete each sentence with the correct form of the Reflexive Verb.

1. Mi madre _____ a las cinco. (levantarse)
2. Los niños, Lupe y tú, _____ a las seis. (despertarse)
3. Mi padre _____ primero. (ducharse)
4. Yo _____ el pelo y la cara. (lavarse)
5. Yo _____ el bigote también. (afeitarse)
6. Tú _____ rápidamente. (vestirse)
7. Lupe _____ un vestido. (ponerse)
8. Mi padre _____ con cuidado. (afeitarse)

VOCAB:

-See attached File for Vocab List (Note- for those of you who were in my Spanish 1 class last year, your

www.CONJUGUEMOS.com accounts are active all summer and would be a great resource to help you practice your vocab)

AR- ER- IR Verbs.

English	Spanish infinitive	English	Spanish infinitive
to dance	Bailar	to travel	Viajar
to look for	Buscar	to work	Trabajar
to walk	Caminar	to take	Tomar
to sing	Cantar	to end/finish	Terminar
to have dinner	Cenar	to prepare	Preparar
to buy	Comprar	to ask (a question)	Preguntar
to have breakfast	Desayunar	to practice	Practicar
to rest	Descansar	to need	Necesitar
to draw	Dibujar	to look (at); to watch	Mirar
to teach/ to show	Enseñar	to carry/wear	Llevar
to listen	Escuchar	to arrive	Llegar
to wait/ to hope	Esperar	to talk/speak	Hablar
to visit	Visitar	to study	Estudiar
to have	Tener	to call	llamar
to learn	Aprender	to come	Venir
to eat	Comer	to drink	Beber
to run	Correr	to understand	Entender
to open	Abrir	to believe (in)	Creer
to go	Ir	to read	Leer
Stem Changing		to attend	Atender/Asistir
to have lunch	Almorzar	to decide	Decidir
to begin	Comenzar / Empezar	to write	Escribir
to sleep	Dormir	to live	Vivir
to say/tell	decir	to climb	Escalar
to play	Jugar	to do/make	Hacer
to hear	Oír	to lose	Perder
to close	Cerrar	to put/place/set	Poner
to think	Pensar	to want/to love	Querer
to be able to; can	Poder	to repeat	Repetir
to prefer	Preferir	to bring	Traer
		to see	Ver

More verbs		More verbs	
to win	Ganar	to swim	Nadar
to ski	Esquiar	to skate	Patinar
to sell	Vender	to use	Usar
to know facts/ info.	Saber	to know (people/places)	Conocer
to give	Dar	to lend	Prestar
to wash	Lavar	to drive	Manejar
Spanish Reflexive Verbs	English translation	Spanish Reflexive Verbs	English translation
lavarse	To wash	bañarse	To bathe
peinarse	To comb	cepillarse	To brush
afeitarse	To shave	maquillarse	To put on makeup
ponerse	To put on	quitarse	To take off
vestirse	To get dressed	dormirse	To sleep
levantarse	To get up	despertarse	To wake up
acostarse	To lay down	despedirse	To say goodbye
sentarse	To sit	secarse	To dry
La Familia	La Escuela	La Casa	La Ropa
La Mamá	La maestra	La cocina	La camisa
El Papá	Las clases	La sala	Los pantalones
Los padres	El lápiz	La recamara/habitacion	La camiseta
El Abuelo	El libro	El baño	Los jeans
La Abuela	El cuaderno	El garaje	La chaqueta
Los Abuelos	La pluma	El sótano	El sueter
La tía	Los estudiantes	El patio	La sudadera
El tío	Los compañeros	El carro	El vestido
Los tios	El escritorio	Los cuartos	La falda
El primo	La puerta		Los calcetines
La prima	La ventana		Los zapatos
El hermano	El director		Los tenis
La hermana	El horario		El traje de baño
Los hijos	La tarea		