Nombre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Capítulo 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subject Pronouns |  |
| 1. yo | *I* |
| 1. tú | *you (informal)* |
| 1. usted | *you (formal)* |
| 1. él | *he* |
| 1. ella | *she* |
| 1. nosotros | *we* |
| 1. vosotros | *you all (informal)* |
| 1. ustedes | *you all (formal)* |
| 1. ellos | *they (all boys / boys & girls)* |
| 1. ellas | *they (all girls)* |
|  |  |
| Preguntas | Questions |
| 1. ¿Quién? | *who?* |
| 1. ¿Qué? | *what?* |
| 1. ¿Dónde? | *where?* |
| 1. ¿Por qué? | *why?* |
| 1. ¿Cuándo? | *when?* |
| 1. ¿Cómo? | *how?* |
| 1. ¿Cuánto? | *how much?* |
| 1. ¿Cuántos? | *how many?* |
| 1. ¿Cuál? | *which?* |
|  |  |
| Palabras útiles | Useful Words |
| 1. ser | *to be* |
| 1. ¿Cómo se llama… *(él/ ella)*? | *What’s (his/her) name?* |
| 1. Se llama… | *(His/ Her) name is…* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subject Pronouns  ***(1 person) (more than 1)*** | |
| **yo -** *I* | **nosotros -** *we* |
| **tú -** *you (informal)* | **vosotros -** *you all (informal)* |
| **él -** *he*  **ella -**  *she*  **usted -** *you (formal)* | **ellos -** *they (all boys or boys & girls)*  **ellas -** *they (all girls)*  **ustedes -** *you all (formal)* |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ser *- to be* | |
| *(yo)*  **soy -** *I am* | *(nosotros)* **somos -** *(we) are* |
| *(tú)* **eres -** *you are* | *(vosotros)* **sois -** *(you all) are* |
| *(él)*  *(he) is*  *(ella)*  **es -** *(she) is (it is)*  *(usted) as (you) are* | *(ellos)*  *(ellas)*  **son -** *(they) are*  *(ustedes) asdf* *(you all) are* |

* ***Ser* is used when talking about:**
  + Origin (where you are from)
  + Who someone is
  + What someone or something is like (a description)

***Soy*** *de Nueva York. I am from New York.*

*Ella* ***es*** *de España. She is from Spain.*

*Ellos* ***son*** *estudiantes. They are students.*

*Él* ***es*** *Antonio. He is Antonio.*

**Capítulo 3**

En la clase – In the Class

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. hay | *there is/ there are* |
| 1. el bolígrafo | *the pen* |
| 1. el lápiz | *the pencil* |
| 1. la basura | *the garbage* |
| 1. el cuaderno | *the notebook* |
| 1. el escritorio | *the desk (teacher’s desk)* |
| 1. el pupitre | *the student desk* |
| 1. el borrador | *the eraser* |
| 1. el libro | *the book* |
| 1. el mapa | *the map* |
| 1. la mochila | *the backpack* |
| 1. la página | *the page* |
| 1. el papel | *the paper* |
| 1. la pizarra | *the chalkboard* |
| 1. la puerta | *the door* |
| 1. el reloj | *the clock* |
| 1. la regla | *the ruler* |
| 1. el periódico | *the newspaper* |
| 1. la revista | *the magazine* |
| 1. el sacapuntas | *the pencil sharpener* |
| 1. la silla | *the chair* |
| 1. el marcador | *the marker* |
| 1. la ventana | *the window* |
| 1. la computadora/ el ordenador (Spain) | *the computer* |
| 1. la impresora | *the printer* |
| 1. el número de teléfono | *the telephone number* |
| 1. el amigo/ la amiga | *the friend (male/ female)* |
| 1. el estudiante/ la estudiante | *the student (male/ female)* |
| 1. el profesor/ la profesora | *the teacher (male/ female)* |
| 1. el chico/ la chica | *the boy/ the girl* |

EL & LA ( the ) / MASCULINE & FEMININE NOUNS

- Nouns (*sustantivos*) refer to  *people, places, and things.*

- In Spanish, all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

*–* Masculine nouns often end in *–o* and are often used with  *el* (the). *Example:*

*–* Feminine nouns often end in *–a, –ión,*  and *–dad* and are often used with  *la* (the).

*Examples: la silla, la tradición, la realidad*

- Some nouns do not follow the patterns above and must be memorized.

*Examples:* *el borrador, el pupitre, el programa*

- Some nouns that refer to people have only one form and you must put *el* or *la* in front to show if it is a male or female. *Examples:* ***male*** *student:* ***el*** *estudiante f****emale*** *student:*  ***la*** *estudiante*

UN & UNA (a/ an)

- Spanish nouns can also have ***un*** or ***una*** before them instead of *el* or *la*.

un= masculine (instead of  *el )* *Example: un libro = a book*

una = feminine (instead of  *la )* *Example: una chica = a girl*

MAKING NOUNS PLURAL

- When a noun ends in a vowel (o, a, e) you add *- s* on the end to make it plural (more than 1).

*Examples: chico ->*  chicos a *profesora -> profesoras a*

- When a noun ends in a consonant (any letter other than a vowel), you add *- es .*

*Examples:* *papel -> papeles* *reloj ->*  relojes a

- Nouns that end in - z, the - z changes to – c in the plural, then add –es.

*Example:* *lápi****z*** *->*  lápices a

- The *el, la, un,* and *una* in from the noun must also change to show that the noun is plural.

el -> los la -> las a

un -> unos una -> unas a

*Examples: el amigo -> los amigos una amiga -> unas amigas*

***Quick Guide to Nouns:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Noun ends with…** | THE | A/AN |
| **Feminine** | -a -ión - dad | *la* | *una* |
| **Masculine** | -o | *el* | *un* |

***To make it plural…***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** | **Add** - Sor - ES  to the end of the noun |
| el | los |
| la | las |
| un | unos |
| una | unas |

Cap. 3 Questions

1. **¿Cómo se llama…?** Se llama…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*What is (his/ her) name? (His/ Her) name is…*

1. **¿Qué es?** Es… \_

*What is it? It is…*

1. **¿Qué necesitas?**  Necesito… \_

*What do you need? I need…*

1. **¿Qué hay en la clase?**  Hay… \_

*What is there in the class? There is/ are…*