

English Grammar for Students of Spanish

7th 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

© 2012, Jacqueline Morton

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.

	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	?
8. nephew	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
7. clase	S	P
8. platos	S	P

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.).

	Dictionary entry	Spanish article
1. the books	libro (n. m.)	_____
2. a table	mesa (n. f.)	_____

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: _____

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 their class president.

Q: _____

A: _____

S P

4. They say that Spanish is a beautiful language.

Q: _____

A: _____

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 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 need, 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 American
1. Mr. and Mrs. Fuentes, how are you?	_____	_____
2. Teresa, where are you going?	_____	_____
3. Señora Acosta, will you please finish this report.	_____	_____
4. Come on children, you must go to bed.	_____	_____
5. Daddy, will you play a game with me?	_____	_____
6. Professor Suárez, you haven't given us tomorrow's homework.	_____	_____

Chapter 12 — What is a Verb Conjugation?

Write the stem and then 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 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 <i>gray</i> . | CH | CO | ser | estar |
| 2. My car is <i>clean</i> . | CH | CO | ser | estar |
| 3. The students are <i>worried</i> . | CH | CO | ser | estar |
| 4. John is <i>tall, dark, and handsome</i> . | CH | CO | ser | estar |
| 5. I am <i>bored</i> . | CH | CO | ser | estar |
| 6. John, are you <i>sick</i> ? | CH | CO | ser | estar |
| 7. Mary and I are <i>blond</i> . | 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 <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 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 <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 <i>to go out</i> with him. | I | S |
| 2. I'm happy that you <i>got</i> a good job. | I | S |
| 3. My mother says that Tom <i>is</i> a good student. | I | S |
| 4. The doctor suggests that you <i>take</i> two aspirins. | I | S |
| 5. It's important for you <i>to learn</i> Spanish. | I | S |
| 6. We doubt that he <i>won</i> the lottery. | I | S |
| 7. I know that John <i>lives</i> 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?

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

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

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

2. My parents *wrote*¹ that they *would come*² in July.

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

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

3. We *would go*¹ to Spain if we *had*² the money.

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

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

4. I *would like*¹ to go to Chile, if I *had*² the money.

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

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

5. If I *had seen*¹ him, I *would have told*² him.

¹ English:	SP	PP	C	CP		
Spanish:	PT	PP	C	CP	IS	PS
² English:	SP	PP	C	CP		
Spanish:	PT	PP	C	CP	IS	PS

6. She *would have been*¹ tired, if she *had gone out*².

¹ English:	SP	PP	C	CP		
Spanish:	PT	PP	C	CP	IS	PS
² English:	SP	PP	C	CP		
Spanish:	PT	PP	C	CP	IS	PS

7. If I *had known*¹ you were coming, I *wouldn't have left*².

¹ English:	SP	PP	C	CP		
Spanish:	PT	PP	C	CP	IS	PS
² English:	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?

NOUN MODIFIED IN SPANISH: feminine S P

¿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

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, _____ envié 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.

- Mary cuts _____ a lot.
María _____ corta muy a menudo.
- Mary, you cut _____ a lot.
María, tú _____ cortas muy a menudo.
- We dress _____.
Nosotros _____ vestimos.
- 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).

- The mother and son kissed _____ RX RP
- Ambitious people push _____ to the limit. RX RP
- To avoid being punished, the boys blamed _____ for breaking the glass. RX RP
- When something goes wrong, I always blame _____. RX RP
- 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.

- I won't take his car. I'll take mine.
ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: masculine S P
No tomaré su coche. Tomaré _____
- 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 _____
- These aren't your [tú form] boots. Yours are bigger.
ANTECEDENT IN SPANISH: feminine S P
No son tu botas. _____ más grandes.
- 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?

1. 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 _____.

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.

ANSWER KEY

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?

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? A: The first-year students (or The students) (P)
4. Q: Who says? A: They. (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
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?

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 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. themselves, 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**