

Nombre: _____ Hora: _____

Unidad 5

Benchmark 3 Review - Unidad 5-1

Ud. commands/Uds. Commands

Why do we use commands? tell a person/people what to do
Why we use Ud/Uds commands in Spanish? Ud - talk to someone formally
Uds - tell a group what to do.

How to form an Ud/Uds. Command: List the steps

- Put verb in "yo" form
- drop "o"
- add opposite endings
And you're good to go!

B. List the endings

	Ud. ending	Uds. ending
-ar verbs	-e	-en
-er/-ir verbs	-a	-an

- Do we have to do stem change for commands? yes Provide an example. duerma
- List the spelling changes for -gar, -car, -zar verbs. g → gu c → qu z → c
- Write the Ud. command form of these verbs: Pagar pague Buscar busque Empezar empiece
- List the irregular verbs and write the Ud/Uds commands in the chart.

	dar	ir	ser	estar	saber
Ud.	dé	vaya	sea	esté	sepa
Uds.	den	vayan	sean	estén	sepan

Practice-

- (Ud) Pruebe (probar, mezclar) el plato antes de servirlo a sus amigos.
- (Uds) Pongan (poder, poner) los ingredientes en la cocina.
- (Ud) En el supermercado, Compre (comprar, hervir) los ingredientes más frescos.

Commands with Pronouns - Negative

- Where do you place the pronoun for negative commands? before the verb
- Translate (Ud) Don't use them (the ingredients) - No los use.
- Translate (Uds) Don't read it (la receta) - No la lean.
- Answer using command with pronouns - ¿Preparo la comida? (ustedes) Prepárenla.

Commands with pronouns - Positive

- Where do you place the pronoun for positive commands? attached (after verb)
- Translate (Ud) Bring them to the kitchen (las espinacas) - tráigalas
- Translate (Uds) Wash them quickly (los platos) - Lávenlos
- Answer using command with pronouns - ¿Hiervo el aceite? (usted) Hiérvalo

Unidad 5-2

Affirmative/Negative words - Fill in the Spanish words for each of the following words/phrases.

+	-
something- algo	nothing- nada
someone- alguien	No one- nadie
always- siempre	never- nunca
also- también	neither/either- tampoco
either..or- o...o	neither..nor- ni...ni
<div style="text-align: center;">a/some</div> Masc,sing- alguno *before noun- algún Masc.plural- algunos Fem.sing- alguna Fem.plural- algunas	<div style="text-align: center;">none/not any</div> Masc,sing- ninguno *before noun- ningún Masc.plural- ningunos Fem.sing- ninguna Fem.plural- ningunas

Practice - Write the missing affirmative or negative word that is missing from each sentence. (Remember that you must use a negative word if there is a NO before the verb, even though it sounds like a double negative!)

- Amelia no quiere ir al baile. Marcos no quiere ir tampoco
- Carolina, ¿me puedes dar algún lápiz?
- No, yo no tengo ninguno. (still referring to the "lápiz")
- No veo a nadie en la cafetería. ¿Dónde están los estudiantes?
- Elena siempre está cantando. Canta en el coche. Canta en el baño. ¡Canta mucho!

Double object pronouns (Indirect & Direct Object Pronouns)

- Find a direct object in a sentence by asking the question: Who? What?
- Find an indirect object in a sentence by asking the question: to or for whom?
- When replacing BOTH objects with pronouns, which one always comes first? Indirect
 Hint: Your driver's license is one of these. Object pronoun

List the Indirect Object Pronouns (IOP) in Spanish:

List the Direct Object Pronouns (DOP) in Spanish:

me	nos
te	os
le (se)	les (se)

me	nos
te	os
lo/la	los/las

Underline and label the Indirect and Direct Object in each sentence. Then rewrite each sentence and replace the nouns with pronouns.

- María y Juan dieron una camiseta a su padre.
María y Juan se la dieron.
- Mi madre compró unos zapatos para mis hermanos y para mí.
Mi madre nos los compró.