

Me llamo:

Fecha:

Un poco de gramática

A) Los artículos

In Spanish, nouns (person, place, thing or animal) have **gender** and **number**. They are **masculine** or **femenine**, **singular** or **plural**. Nouns are called SUSTANTIVOS.

There are words called **artículos**. They accompany the noun and indicate gender and number.

• **Complete:**

Definite article	Masculino Singular	Femenino Singular	Masculino Plural	Femenino Plural
THE				

Indefinite article	Masculino Singular	Femenino Singular	Masculino Plural	Femenino Plural
A /AN SOME				

Pay attention to the noun and complete the following sentences with the correct article. Try translating them first to determine whether you should use a definite or indefinite article.

_____ **perro** es feo.

Yo tengo _____ **gato** blanco.

Hay _____ **libros** arriba del sofá.

_____ **chicos** están enojados.

_____ **nenas** son muy bajas.

B) Los verbos SER y ESTAR.

In Spanish, to say to be, we use _____ or _____

_____ is used to talk about permanent things or things that are not likely to change soon. For example: name, nationality, physical description and characteristics.

_____ is used to talk about impermanent things or things that can change at any minute. For example: the weather, emotions, location.

1. Match the correct form of each verb to each person.

ES	YO	ESTÁS
SOY	TÚ	ESTÁ
ERES	ÉL ELLA USTED	ESTOY
SON	NOSOTROS	ESTÁIS
SOMOS	VOSOTROS	ESTÁN
SOIS	ELLOS ELLAS USTEDES	ESTAMOS

2. Complete:

SER (singular)

Yo	
Tú	
Él	
Ella	
Usted	

ESTAR (singular)

Yo	
Tú	
Él	
Ella	
Usted	

SER (plural)

Nosotros	
Vosotros	
Ellos	
Ellas	
Ustedes	

ESTAR (plural)

Nosotros	
Vosotros	
Ellos	
Ellas	
Ustedes	

3. ¿Ser o Estar? Translate the following sentences.

Be careful! In some of them you will have to add articles and don't forget to use the proper gender for each word.

• I am sad	
• She is pretty	
• Today it's windy	
• It is a dog	
• The apple is red	
• You are at school	
• You all are fat	
• We are angry	
• They are short	
• You and I are at home.	
• You and Rosa are at ugly	

4. Complete with the correct verb in its correct form.

- La manzana _____ arriba de la mesa.
- Hoy _____ martes 9 de septiembre.
- Julieta _____ enojada.
- Mi mamá _____ muy alta.
- Usted _____ un buen profesor.
- Anna, ¿ _____ contenta?
- La casa _____ amarilla.
- Hoy _____ nublado.

- Tú y Luis _____ en la casa de su abuela.
- Yo _____ colombiano. Carlos _____ chileno.
- Yo _____ un niño. Tú _____ una niña.
- Nosotros _____ trabajando.
- Julieta y Mariano _____ amigos.
- Vosotros _____ españoles pero ahora _____ en Rusia.

A) El verbo TENER.

In Spanish, to say to have, we use the verb TENER.

1. Match the correct form of each verb to each person.

TIENE	YO
TENGO	TÚ
TIENES	ÉL ELLA USTED
TIENEN	NOSOTROS
TENEMOS	VOSOTROS
TENÉIS	ELLOS ELLAS USTEDES

2. Form the sentences using all the words and the correct form of the verb TENER.

María / TENER / frío _____

Juan / TENER / dos hermanos _____

Ramiro y yo / TENER / mucho dinero _____

Yo / TENER / pelo castaño _____

Mariana y tú / TENER / pelo corto _____

Tú / TENER / ojos azules _____

3. Translate the following sentences.

Important: remember to use the correct articles and gender and that in Spanish adjectives are placed after nouns.

Raúl has a big dog. _____

Pablo has green eyes. _____

I have a small house. _____

You have long legs. _____

I have 3 cats. _____

You have an apple. _____

She has a green and red watermelon. _____

I have some pears. _____

My mom and my dad have blonde hair. _____

We have some pears. _____