Name & Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ P:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Subject pronouns

**Instructions for completing the Subject Pronoun Listening Guide**

*Listen to the lecture in class, while doing so complete the underlined blanks in your listening guide. In the accompanying slideshow presentation the blanks with the correct words or concepts are completed and underlined for emphasis. There are a series of learning activities in the listening guide be sure to complete these when asked. You should also take notes in the margins or in the note paper available at the end of the listening guide of additional information presented by the instructor during the lecture. Make sure that you bring the listening guide with you to class daily. If you are absent from class it is your responsibility to get the information from the online calendar, PowerPoints and podcast, available from a link on the class website. Listening guides must be completed prior to taking a WalkAway.*

I. What is a pronoun?

Example: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, `it', \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and `anything' are pronouns.

When the pronoun is the subject (the person doing the action) of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pronoun.

 Example: Bob is swimming. He is swimming.

*Checking for understanding*

In your own words what is a Subject Pronoun?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| 1st person | I | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2nd person | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Ya’all |
| 3rd person | He, She, It | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

In the following sentences identify & underline the Subject(s) and replace it/ them with a Subject Pronoun.

1. Juan is the smartest student in class.
2. Tomas likes to hang out with the girls.
3. I like Rob.
4. Mrs. Ness is cool.
5. Maria is kinder than Fred.
6. The car is not working.
7. The house and yard both need work

What are the English subject pronouns?

II. English subject pronouns and their Spanish equivalents

*Spanish subject pronouns are similar to English, but there are some differences.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| 1st person | I = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | We = Nosotr\_\_\_\_ (m)Nosotr\_\_\_ (f) |
| 2nd person | You (familiar) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_---------------------------------------You (formal) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Ud.) | You (plural, familiar) = Vosotros (\_\_\_)/ Vosotras-------------------------------------------------------------You (plural) = Ustedes (Uds.)  |
| 3rd person | He = él She = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | They (m) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_They (f) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_You (plural) = Ustedes (Uds.)  |

III. The first person singular pronoun “YO”

“Yo” means “I” and is used in the same way as in English.

*Ejemplos*

*Yo soy americano. Yo soy estudiante.*

Note that it is not capitalized unless it starts a sentence:

Mi amigo y yo…

IV. Second person singular pronoun

Tú : (familiar/ informal)

Tú means you. Used when talking to someone familiar

formal you
Usted (Ud.): (formal)

Usted means you. Used when talking to someone you should respect.

Abbreviated Capital U lower case d period. (Ud.)

V. 3rd person singular

él: masculine

Él = he. It is used when talking ABOUT a boy/guy/man. Used in the same way as its English counterpart:

Ejemplos

Jorge es mexicano. Él es de Guadalajara.

DON’T forget the accent mark. If you do, you are actually writing the Spanish word for “the”

él = he el = the

Ella Feminine

Ella = she. It is used when talking ABOUT a girl/woman. Used in the same way as its English counterpart: *Ejemplos*

*Rosa es mexicana. Ella es de Acapulco.*

Please pronounce it correctly.

It sounds like (eh-yah) not (el-lah). Remember ll= y sound.

VI. 1st person plural pronoun “Nosotros / nosotras”

Nosotros/ Nosotras to talk about a group of people that includes you.

In English we have one word to talk about “we,” but in Spanish, we distinguish between “we” masculine and feminine: *Ejemplos*

*Juan: “Mi hermano y yo somos de Argentina. Nosotros vivimos en Buenos Aires.”*

*Juana: “Mi hermana y yo somos de Bolivia. Nosotras vivimos en La Paz.”*

Use the masculine pronoun if it refers to a mixed group: *Ejemplos*

*Juan: “Mi hermano, mi novia, y yo somos de Argentina. Nosotros vivimos en Buenos Aires.”*

*Juana: “Mi hermana, mis padres, y yo somos de Bolivia. Nosotros vivimos en La Paz.*

VII. 3rd person Plural masculine

Ellos = They (masculine)

It is used when talking ABOUT a group of boys/guys/men or a mixed group. Used in the same way as its English counterpart: *Ejemplos*

*Jorge y Pepe son mexicanos. Ellos son de Guadalajara.*

*Jorge y Ana son alumnos. Ellos son amigos también*.

Please pronounce it correctly. It sounds like (eh-yohs) not (el-lohs). Remember ll= y sound.

Ellas = They (feminine)

It is used when talking ABOUT a group of only females. Used in the same way as its English counterpart: *Ejemplos*

*Sofía y Ana son alumnas. Ellas son amigas también.*

Please pronounce it correctly. It sounds like (eh-yahs) not (el-lahs). Remember ll= y sound.

VIII. 2nd Person Plural

Ustedes (Uds.): Formal

Abbreviated Capital “U”, lower case “d”, lower case “s” period. (Uds.) It is used when talking TO a formal group of people.

Vosotros (m) Vosotras (f)

It is used when talking TO a familiar group of people.

IX. 2nd Person YOU, You, and You

In English, there is only one “YOU”. It is singular and plural, masculine and feminine, formal and informal. Note: y’all or you all is not standard English, but we will use it to help learn the Spanish forms of “you”.

In Spanish there are 5 ways to express “you”

tú

usted (Ud.)

vosotros

vosotras

ustedes (Uds.)

Differences – YOU: Tú vs. Usted

Let’s look at the singular forms first. Each one has a specific time when it used. If you use the wrong one, it can be offensive to the person with whom you are speaking.

Tú = you (informal/familiar)

Use “tú” when talking to people with whom you are on a first name basis.

 friends

 family

 small children

 people younger than you

 pets

Usted (Ud.) = you (formal)

Use “Usted” when talking with people to whom you should show respect.

People in authority (police, teachers, bosses, etc.)

 Strangers

 Acquaintances

 Adults

*Check for Understanding tú & usted*

Using the general rules concerning the usage of tú and usted, decide which form is best when addressing...?

1. Your best friend…?
2. Your Spanish teacher…?
3. Your best friend’s mother…?
4. Your dog, Pepe….?
5. Your school principal…?
6. Mrs. Sanches, you next-door neighbor…?
7. Your brother….?
8. Your school bus driver…?
9. Your teacher’s five-year-old son…?
10. Your older brother’s girlfriend…?
11. A salesman who comes to your front door….?

Differences – Y’all
In Spanish there are three ways to say “all of you”

Vosotros Vosotras Ustedes (Uds.)

* Vosotros/vosotras are the plural forms of tú.
* Ustedes is the plural form of usted.
* Vosotros is used when talking to a familiar group of males or a mixed group.
* Vosotras is the feminine form of vosotros and is used when the entire group is female
* These two familiar forms are used primarily in Spain.
* The plural you form “ustedes (Uds.)” Is used differently in Spain and Latin America.
* In Spain, vosotros/as is used when talking to an informal group. Uds. is used to address a formal group.
* In Latin America, Uds. is generally used in both formal and informal situations. (They don’t use vosotros/as)

*Check for Understanding vosotros(as) & ustedes*

Using the general rules concerning the usage of vosotros(as) & ustedes, decide which form is best when addressing...?

1. Your close friends…?
2. Your church leaders…?
3. Your mother’s best friends…?
4. Presenting at the Science fair….?
5. Presenting at a family reunion…?
6. Talking to a girl’s pre-school class…?

Review

Complete the chart below to review the guidelines for determining the correct subject pronoun.

English subject pronouns and their Spanish equivalents

Spanish subject pronouns are similar to English, but there are some differences.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| 1st person | I = Yo | We = nosotros (m)Nosotras (f) |
| 2nd person | You (familiar) = túYou (formal) = Usted (Ud.) | You (plural, familiar) = vosotrosVosotrasYou (plural) = Ustedes (Uds.)  |
| 3rd person | He = él She = ella | They (m) = EllosThey (f) = Ellas |

*Check for Understanding*

*Identify the correct SPANISH subject pronoun to replace the underlined subjects in the sentences below.*

*Ejemplo*

*Tom and Carla are going to the store: Ellos*

1. Jose likes to eat fish.
2. Jane and I are traveling to Guatamala.
3. Ya’ll are my favorite people.
4. I love to see my friends.
5. Tom thinks he’s all that.
6. Janet is beautiful.
7. I wish you all (my teachers) would give me less homework.
8. You are the cutest baby ever!
9. …. and you, Mr. President?
10. The girls think the rules don’t apply to them!

Understanding the Verb chart

Spanish Grammatical concepts are often taught using the “verb” chart. Verb Conjugation, Subject Pronouns, Indirect & Direct Object Pronouns are all presented with the chart

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Singular** | **Plural** |
| 1st person | Person speaking | Persons speaking |
| 2nd person | Person (familiar) you are speaking to…Person (formal) you are speaking to… | Persons (familiar) you are speaking to…Persons (formal) you are speaking to… |
| 3rd person | Person you are speaking about… | Persons you are speaking about… |

*Checking for understanding*

Spanish Grammatical concepts are often taught using the “verb” chart below… Cover the chart above and let’s see if you can fill in the missing concepts

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| person |  |  |
| person |  |  |
| person |  |  |

Vocabulary Lists & Flash Cards

Singular Subject Pronouns

Yo

Tú

Usted (Ud.)

Él

Ella

Plural Subject Pronouns

Nosotros/ Nosotras

Vosotros/ Vosotras

Ustedes (Uds.)

Ellos

Ellas