

5th grade Spanish Review and Worksheets

Complete packet and turn-in on the **FIRST** day of school 8/26/09.



The first part is review. The last part is practice, to be **completed by 08/26/09.

Nouns

A noun represents a person or an animal, a thing, a place, or an idea.

All Spanish nouns have gender - they are either ***masculine*** or ***feminine***.

Most nouns that end in **-o** are **masculine**, and most nouns that end in **-a** are **feminine**.

el libro **masculine** gender

la carpeta **feminine** gender

Nouns ending in letters other than -o or -a do not automatically tell you their gender. The gender of these nouns is learned through practice.

el lápiz **masculine** gender

la clase **feminine** gender

A few nouns can be both masculine and feminine.

el estudiante **masculine** gender

la estudiante **feminine** gender

Making Nouns Plural

If a noun ends in a vowel, simply add -s.

libro + s = libros

If a noun ends in a consonant, simply add -es.

papel + es = papeles

If a noun ends in a -z, change the z to c before adding the -es.

lápiz = lapices

The definite articles (el, la) also change in the plural form. They become "los" and "las."

el libro = los libros

la regla = las reglas

The indefinite articles (un, una) change in the plural form, too. They become "unos" and "unas," They mean "some" or "a few."

un libro = unos libros
una regla - unas reglas

When we talk about liking something and the noun is plural, we use gustan and encantan.

Me gusta la manzana.
Me gustan las frutas.

Me encanta la hamburguesa.
Me encantan las papas fritas.

Definite Articles

The singular definite article in English is "the."

Spanish has two singular definite articles: **el** for **masculine** nouns and **la** for **feminine** nouns.

el bolígrafo the pen
la mochila the backpack

Indefinite Articles

The singular indefinite article in English is "a" or "an."

Spanish has two singular indefinite articles: **un** for **masculine** nouns and **una** for **feminine** nouns.

un bolígrafo a pen
una mochila a backpack

Subject pronouns

We use pronouns to avoid repeating a person's name. Subject pronouns tell who is doing an action.

Mary works in a gift shop.
She often works on Saturdays.

Subject Pronouns

	Singular		Plural
I	Yo	we (m.) we (f.)	nosotros nosotras
you (informal)	tú	you (inf.)	<i>vosotros</i> <i>vosotras</i>
you (formal)	usted	you (form. & inf.)	ustedes
he	él	they (m.)	ellos
she	ella	they (f.)	ellas

Regular -ar Verbs

The dictionary form of a verb is called the infinitive.

examples: estudiar = to study nadar = to skate

In the Spanish language the verbs communicates (tell us) 2 things:

1. **WHO** - like, who does the action
2. **WHAT** the **action** is

So, we must change the infinitive to a form that tells who is doing the action. To do this, we first drop the -ar ending.

the beginning of the verb is called the STEM

it tells what the action is ----- > estudi _____ - study

but, who is studying? How do we know?

The **ENDING** tells us who is doing the action.

Find the subject or subject pronoun in the chart and use the ending next to it.

Singular		Plural	
yo	o	nosotros(as)	amos
tú	as	vosotros(as)	xxxx
él, ella, usted	a	ellos, ellas, ustedes	an

STEM = estudi**amos** = **ENDING**
study we or as we say it in English → we study

Let's match the **stem** with the **ending**.

Ella estudia**a**. *She studies.*
 instead of saying
 Ella estudiar. *She to study.*

El verbo **estar** = to be

*****The verb **estar** is an irregular verb → a RULEBREAKER!

Estar = to be			
Singular		Plural	
yo	estoy	Nosotros(as)	estamos
tú	estás	Vosotros(as)	xxxx
él, ella, usted	está	ellos, ellas, ustedes	están

We use the verb **estar** to tell how someone feels or where someone is.

Estoy cansado.
I am tired.

Estoy en la clase de español.
I am in Spanish class.

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. In Spanish, the adjectives must agree in 2 ways: #(number) and gender.

In Spanish, the adjectives that end in **-o** will not change b/c they agree with a masculine noun.

ej. El chico es simpático**o**. El libro es pequeño.

The adjectives ending in **-o** must change to agree with a feminine noun by changing the **-o** to an **-a**.

ej. La chica es simpática**a**. La mesa es pequeña.

Adjectives that end in **-e** can describe either males or females. No changing those for gender!!

ej. El chico es amable.
La chica es amable.

Many adjectives that end in a consonant can describe masculine and feminine nouns.

El chico es popular.
La chica es popular.

Some adjectives add an **-a** to become feminine. You must memorize these adjectives.

El chico es **trabajador**.
La chica es **trabajadora**.

More ejemplos:

El libro**o** es rojo.
La mochil**a** es roja.

Making Adjectives Plural

REVIEW: Adjectives, just like nouns, have both a singular and a plural form.

Singular = el plátano amarillo

Plural= los plátanos amarillos

If an adjective ends in a vowel, add **-s**.

bueno	buenos
rojo	rojos
inteligente	inteligentes

If an adjective ends in a consonant, add -es.

popular populares

difícil difíciles

*****When an adjective describes both masculine and feminine nouns,
use the masculine plural ending.

Los plátanos y las manzanas son sabrosos.

Position of Adjectives in Spanish

Adjectives usually come after the noun they describe.

Me gusta la manzana roja.

Prefiero el plátano amarillo.

Estoy en la clase de español.

I am in Spanish class.

PRACTICE - Do your best!

I. Subject Pronouns

a. (Fill in the chart with the subject pronouns)

Yo - _____	Nosotros _____
Tú - _____	
Él - _____	Ellos - _____
Ella - _____	Ellas - _____
Ud. - _____	Uds. - _____

b. Fill in the blanks with the correct subject pronoun.

Ejemplo - Mario y tú = Uds.

- Marcos y tú = _____
- Luisa y David = _____
- Raquel, Samuel y yo = _____
- Carolina y Letizia = _____
- Rafael y Berto = _____
- I = _____
- Sr. Ruiz = _____
- Anita = _____
- Elena, Pancho y yo = _____
- You (speaking to a friend) = _____

II. Verb Conjugation (translate the subject or compound subjects and conjugate the verb to agree with the subject(s). Verb help on the right.

Ejemplos: Adrian plays (an instrument) – ella toca
Arturo and I study – nosotros estudiamos

1. they talk - _____
2. you (informal) help - _____
3. Carolina and Samuel draw - _____
4. Hugo studies - _____
5. You and Roberto listen - _____
6. Isabel and Vicente cook - _____
7. Claudia and Amalia practice - _____
8. Nina and Luz study - _____
9. I need - _____
10. Raúl and you are (temp. verb) - _____

hablar - to talk	ayudar - to help
tocar - to play	dibujar - to draw
cocinar - to cook	estar- to be
estudiar- to study	
escuchar- to listen	
necesitar - to need	

III. **Reading Comprehension** (Read the letter carefully. See if you can make out what José Luís' life is like based on the information given.)

Hola,

Soy José Luís. Me gusta mucho ir a la escuela. Tengo muchas clases: arte, matemáticas, ciencias de la salud, inglés, español, y educación física. La clase que me gusta más es la de inglés. Necesito carpetas, lápices y cuadernos para mis clases. También, me gusta la clase de educación física. Soy deportista y me gusta mucho practicar deportes. Y a ti, ¿te gusta ir a la escuela? ¿Qué clase te gusta más?

*Saludos,
José Luís*

Now answer the following questions in English. Use complete sentences.

1. Does José Luís like going to school? _____
2. How many subjects is he taking? _____
3. Which class does he like best? _____
4. What supplies does he need for his classes? _____
5. What other interests does he have? _____

Now, in SPANISH, answer his 2 questions at the end of the letter. (Answers should be in Spanish)

1. _____
2. _____

IV. Adjective Agreement

Change the following singular nouns to *plural* nouns.

1. la mesa - _____
2. el lapiz - _____
3. el estudiante - _____
4. la playa - _____

Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box. Choose a different one for each answer.
*****Remember that adjectives MUST AGREE in # (number) and gender!!!

generoso	preocupado (busy)	ordenado (organized)
sociable	pequeño	grande

1. Mis padres son _____.
2. Yo estoy nervioso o _____.
3. Ella tiene muchos amigos. Ella es _____.
4. Las botas no me quedan bien. Son _____.
(boots) (fit me)

VI. Just for FUN!

1. Watch the Disney movie *The Three Amigos* and invite 3 amigos to watch it with you!
2. Go to a Spanish-speaking restaurant. Maybe try a quesadilla, an enchilada or chorizo.
3. Watch a movie in English with the Spanish subtitles displayed at the bottom.
4. Look up the following websites:
www.conjuguemos.com - practice conjugation skills
www.funbrain.com/where - test your knowledge of countries and capitals
www.quia.com/dir/Spanish - play some games