

## Subjects and verbs in sentences

**In English** Sentences have a **subject** and a **verb**. The subject is the person or thing doing something or being described. The verb is an action word like **run** or **sing**, or a word like **am**, **is**, or **are** that links the subject to a description.

Mrs. Pérez **is** my Spanish teacher.

She **is** from Florida.

We **like** her very much.

English sentences always have a subject. The subject can be a **noun** or a **pronoun**. A noun refers to a person, a thing, or a place. A noun can be replaced with a pronoun, which is a word that stands for the noun. Words such as **I**, **you**, **he**, **she**, **it**, **we**, and **they** are all pronouns.

**Juan** is a classmate. **He** is my best friend. (*He* stands for *Juan*.)

**A** Circle the conjugated verb and underline the subject in each sentence.

Susan Hi, I am Susan.

Pablo Hello, my name is Pablo. Where are you from?

Susan I am from the United States. Are you from Madrid?

Pablo Yes, I go to the Colegio Miguel de Cervantes. Where do you study?

Susan I study at Lincoln High School. I like Spanish a lot.

Pablo Great! Who is your teacher?

Susan Miss Garza is my teacher. She is very friendly and intelligent. Can I practice my Spanish with you by email?

Pablo Sure, I want to have an American pen pal.

**In Spanish** Sentences also have a **subject** and a **verb**. A subject can be a noun or a pronoun. Some pronouns you've seen are **él**, **ella**, **tú**, and **usted**. Unlike in English, in Spanish the subject noun or subject pronoun can be left out of a sentence if everyone knows who or what you're talking about. When this is the case, the verb, such as **es**, **estoy**, or **estás**, is enough!

**La señora Pérez es** mi profesora. **Ella es** de Madrid.

**Antonio es** mi amigo. **Es** de España.

¿Cómo **estás**?

**Estoy** bien, gracias.

# Present tense of the verb *ser*

**In English** The verb **to be** is the most common verb. It has many uses. Some of them are to describe or define people or things, to say where people are from, to give the date, day and time, and to give a telephone number. Like all verbs, **to be** is **conjugated**, that is, it changes its form to match the subject.

I **am** Carlos.

You **are** from Managua.

Today **is** Friday, March 2.

We **are** from Argentina.

You **are** high school students.

They **are** my friends.

**A** Circle the form of the verb **to be** in the following sentences, and underline the subject of the sentence.

1. Yolanda (is) from Maracay, Venezuela.
2. It is ten o'clock.
3. Tomorrow is Thursday.
4. We are your cousins.
5. I am from Valparaíso, Chile.
6. You are a very good student.
7. Mr. Matute and Mrs. Shumway are our teachers.
8. You are my best friends.

**In Spanish** The verb **ser** (*to be*) is also used to describe or define people or things, to say where people are from, to give the date, day and time, and to give a telephone number. Just like **to be** in English, **ser** is **conjugated**. It changes its form to match the subject. Here is the conjugation of **ser**:

yo	<b>soy</b>	nosotros(as)	<b>somos</b>
tú	<b>eres</b>	vosotros(as)	<b>sois</b>
él, ella, Ud.	<b>es</b>	ellos, ellas, Uds.	<b>son</b>

**B** Circle the form of the verb **ser** in the following sentences. Underline the subject of the sentence, or write an M when it is missing.

1. (Es) de Madrid, España.

M

2. Hoy es el tres de agosto.

3. Son las cuatro y veinte.

4. Ustedes no son mis compañeros de clase.

## Punctuation marks and written accents

**In English** Question marks (?) and exclamation points (!) are placed at the end of sentences that are questions or exclamations.

How are you?

So good to see you!

**A** Write the appropriate punctuation mark at the end of each sentence: (?) for questions and (!) for exclamations.

1. Where are you from \_\_\_\_\_
2. See you tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_
3. That's a great idea \_\_\_\_\_
4. What's your name \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nice to meet you \_\_\_\_\_
6. How's it going \_\_\_\_\_
7. What time is it \_\_\_\_\_
8. Goodbye \_\_\_\_\_

**In Spanish** Besides the punctuation marks used at the end of a sentence (? and !), upside-down punctuation marks such as (¿) and (¡) are placed at the *beginning* of a phrase to signal a question or an exclamation. Both beginning and end marks must be used.

¿Cómo está usted?

*How are you?*

¡Hasta mañana!

*See you tomorrow!*

**B** Below are the same sentences from Activity A written in Spanish. Write the appropriate punctuation marks at the beginning and end of each sentence: (¿...?) for questions and (¡...!) for exclamations.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ De dónde eres \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Hasta mañana \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Qué gran idea \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Cómo te llamas \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Encantada \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Qué tal \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Qué hora es \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Adiós \_\_\_\_\_

# Gender and adjective agreement

**In English** Words that describe people or things are called **adjectives**. They can be used with the verb *to be* to say what someone or something is like.

Robert is **tall**. (*Robert* is a noun; *tall* is an adjective.)

That **pretty** girl is also **tall**. (*girl* is a noun; *pretty* and *tall* are adjectives.)

The teachers are **funny** and **friendly**. They are all **tall** as well.

(*teachers* is a noun; *funny*, *friendly* and *tall* are adjectives.)

The adjective **tall**, or any other English adjective, does not change form, no matter whether it describes a noun that is singular or plural, masculine or feminine.

**A** Circle each adjective and underline the noun or pronoun it describes. Then check off whether the noun described is singular (S) or plural (P).

1. Dorothy is dark-haired.
2. We are intelligent.
3. My best friend is lazy.
4. The boys are shy.
5. Dwayne is handsome.
6. The math books are boring.
7. My classmates are athletic.
8. I am friendly and outgoing.

S	P
✓	

**In Spanish** People or things are also described with **adjectives**. However, they change their endings to match the **gender** of the nouns or pronouns they describe. Most adjectives have a masculine form ending in **-o** and a feminine form ending in **-a**.

Raúl es **listo**.

Marta es **lista**.

Adjectives that end in **-e** have the same masculine and feminine forms. Adjectives ending in a **consonant** *do not* add an **-a**, unless they refer to *nationality* or end in **-or**.

El profesor es **inteligente**.

La profesora es **inteligente**.

Él es **intelectual** y **trabajador**. Ella es **intelectual** y **trabajadora**.

Adjectives also agree with nouns in **number**. If the singular form ends in a **vowel**, add an **-s** to make it plural. If the singular form ends in a **consonant**, add **-es**. To describe a group of males and females, a *masculine* plural form is used.

Los profesores son **extrovertidos**.

Susana y Marta son **graciosas**.

Mis compañeras son **interesantes**.

Mis amigos son **intelectuales**.

Teresa y Pedro son **antipáticos** y **trabajadores**.

## Question formation

**In English** Some questions with the verb *to be* require **yes** or **no** as an answer. In such cases, the subject must usually go after the verb.

**Is** the teacher intelligent?      **Yes**, the teacher is intelligent.  
**Are** you shy?      **No**, I'm not shy.

In all other questions with *to be*, you must use a question word such as **how**, **who**, **when**, **where**, or **what** at the beginning of the sentence.

**How** old are you?  
**Where** are you from?  
**What** time is it?

**A** Circle the correct question word to complete the following sentences.

1. (Where/Who) do you live?
2. (What/When) is your favorite color?
3. (Why /How) are you doing?
4. (When/Who) is your birthday?
5. (What/Where) restaurant did you eat at?
6. (Who/What) is your teacher's name?
7. (How many/Where) dogs do you have?

**In Spanish** Some questions require **sí** or **no** as an answer. At the end of such questions, you must raise the pitch of your voice. The subject can go before or after the verb, or it can be dropped altogether. In your answer, you must say **no** twice: once to mean **no** and a second time to mean **not**.

¿Eres trabajadora?      **Sí**, soy trabajadora.  
 ¿Juan es bajo? / ¿Es bajo Juan?      **No**, Juan **no** es bajo.

When you ask for more information, you use question words. They are all written with an accent mark.

¿Cómo es Eugenia?	<i>What's Eugenia like?</i>
¿De dónde eres?	<i>Where are you from?</i>
¿Quién es el profesor de ciencias?	<i>Who is the science teacher?</i>
¿Qué hora es?	<i>What time is it?</i>
¿Cuántos años tienes?	<i>How old are you?</i>
¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?	<i>When is your birthday?</i>

**B** Circle the correct question word to complete the following questions.

1. ¿(Cuántos/Cómo) años tienes?
2. ¿(Cómo/Cuándo) está usted?

## Nouns and definite articles/plural nouns

**In English** Words used to name people, places and things are called **nouns**. Often a noun is introduced by the definite article **the**.

**The** teacher is intelligent. (*teacher* is a noun)

Cristina listens to **the** radio. (*radio* is a noun)

**The** Mexican restaurant is great. (*restaurant* is a noun)

**The** is used with all nouns: nouns that refer to the masculine gender (like *boy*), the feminine gender (like *actress*), and those that have no gender (like *radio*, *restaurant*, and most other nouns in English).

**A** Circle the definite articles in the following sentences, and underline the noun each article goes with.

1. The musician plays jazz.
2. We won the volleyball game.
3. My mom dropped the salad.
4. The birthday party ended late.
5. He ate all the hamburgers.
6. My sister took the football.
7. The CD is scratched.
8. All the animals left the zoo.

**In Spanish** All nouns have a gender: masculine nouns tend to end in **-o** (*helado*) and feminine nouns tend to end in **-a** (*fiesta*). To form a plural noun, add an **-s** to a noun ending in a vowel, or add **-es** to a noun ending in a consonant.

deporte *sport*

deportes *sports*

animal *animal*

animales *animals*

When you you speak about a noun as a general category, you use **definite article**, which is equivalent to English **the**. In Spanish, **the** has different forms that agree with the noun in gender and number:

	<b>MASCULINE</b>	<b>FEMININE</b>
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>el</b> profesor	<b>la</b> profesora
<b>PLURAL</b>	<b>los</b> profesores	<b>las</b> profesoras

You can also use the definite article after the verb **gustar** (Me gusta **la** pizza. *I like pizza.*)

## Uses of de

**In English** An **'s (apostrophe s)** is added to a singular noun to show possession or relationship to one person. In the plural, an apostrophe alone (**'**) is added after the **-s** ending of most plural nouns.

Timmy's books are in his backpack.  
 My friend's classes are wonderful.  
 The teachers' lounge is empty.  
 The girls' basketball team won the championship.

**A** Complete the following sentences with the possessive forms of the nouns in parentheses.

1. Our teacher's office is full of books. (teacher)
2. My \_\_\_\_\_ anniversary is tomorrow. (parents)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ claws are very sharp! (cat)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ violin lesson ends at seven. (Kathleen)
5. Your \_\_\_\_\_ party was so much fun! (friends)
6. That man over there is \_\_\_\_\_ uncle. (James)
7. Dora saw all the \_\_\_\_\_ basketball games. (women)
8. My \_\_\_\_\_ room is very messy. (sister)

**In Spanish** The word **de** is used to show possession or relationship. Use **de** with singular and plural nouns.

Es la casa <b>de</b> mis amigos.	<i>It's my friends' house.</i>
Es el profesor <b>de</b> mi mejor amiga.	<i>He is my best friend's teacher.</i>

You can also use **de** to indicate the kind of thing you're describing.

los libros <b>de</b> amor	<i>romance books</i>
las películas <b>de</b> ciencia ficción	<i>science fiction movies</i>

You use **de** to say where someone is from.

Viviana es <b>de</b> Colombia.	<i>Viviana is from Colombia.</i>
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When **de** is followed by the article **el**, both words combine to form the contraction **del**.

Hoy es el cumpleaños <b>del</b> profesor.	<i>(de + el profesor)</i>
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**B** Complete the following sentences with the possessive forms of the nouns in parentheses.

1. Los libros son de Marina. (Marina)

## Gustar with infinitives

**In English** An **infinitive** tells the meaning of a verb without naming any subject. **Infinitives** do not have any special endings, but they almost always have the word **to** before them.

**to eat**                      **to run**                      **to play**                      **to draw**

Just like nouns, **infinitives** can be used after another verb, such as **to like**. It is also possible to have **-ing** forms of the verb following **to like**.

Jennifer likes music.

I like **to draw**.

I like **drawing**.

We all like **to swim** in cold water.

We all like **swimming**.

**A** Circle the verb that follows **to like** in each sentence. Then write whether it is an **infinitive** or an **-ing** form.

1. Brad likes to surf the Web.

infinitive

2. I like riding my bike.

3. We like eating at the Cuban restaurant.

4. My friends like to ski.

5. Do you like to play the guitar?

6. Albert likes fishing.

7. My best friend likes to run in the park.

8. Margarita likes reading novels.

**In Spanish** All **infinitives** have special endings. There are three types: those ending in **-ar**, those ending in **-er**, and those ending in **-ir**.

**-ar** infinitives

**-er** infinitives

**-ir** infinitives

**bailar** to dance

**correr** to run

**vivir** to live

**Infinitives**, like nouns, can be used after a verb like **gustar** to say what you and others like to do. Only infinitives can be used after this verb. Always use **gusta** (not **gustan**) with **infinitives**.

Me **gusta** el chocolate.

*I like chocolate*

Te **gusta** bailar.

*You like to dance.*

Nos **gusta** vivir aquí.

*We like living here.*

Le **gusta** escribir cartas.

*He likes to write letters.*

**B** Circle the verb that follows **gustar** in each sentence. Then write whether it is an **-ar**, **-er**, or **-ir** infinitive.

1. A Benito le gusta navegar por Internet.

-ar



## Pronouns after prepositions

**In English** Pronouns stand for a person or thing, yet often have different forms depending on how they are used in the sentence. There are two kinds of pronouns in English: **subject pronouns** and **object pronouns**. A **subject pronoun** stands for the *subject* of the sentence. An **object pronoun** can be the *object of the action* of the verb, or it can come *after a preposition* (such as *to*).

I gave **them** a gift.

She brought **them** to **us**.

Here are the subject pronouns and their corresponding object pronouns.

**I** → **me**

**we** → **us**

**you** → **you**

**you** → **you**

**he** → **him**

**she** → **her**

**they** → **them**

**it** → **it**

**A** In each sentence, circle the subject pronoun and underline the object pronouns.

1. I sent a message to you.
2. She asked me to give it to her.
3. They have no problem with it.
4. They don't have time for him.
5. He's heard a lot about us.
6. She knows them very well.
7. We saw you talking to her.
8. Do they think it works for them?

**In Spanish** You know **subject pronouns** and those used with **gustar**. **Pronouns** have a different form when they come *after a preposition*, such as **a** (*to*), **de** (*of, from, about*), **con** (*with*) and **en** (*in, at, on*). Here are the forms:

Subject	With gustar	After a preposition	Subject	With gustar	After a preposition
<b>yo</b>	→ <b>me</b>	<b>mí</b>	<b>nosotros</b>	→ <b>nos</b>	<b>nosotros</b>
<b>tú</b>	→ <b>te</b>	<b>ti</b>	<b>vosotros</b>	→ <b>os</b>	<b>vosotros</b>
<b>él</b>	→ <b>le</b>	<b>él</b>	<b>ellos</b>	→ <b>les</b>	<b>ellos</b>
<b>ella</b>	→ <b>le</b>	<b>ella</b>	<b>ellas</b>	→ <b>les</b>	<b>ellas</b>
<b>usted</b>	→ <b>le</b>	<b>usted</b>	<b>ustedes</b>	→ <b>les</b>	<b>ustedes</b>

Note the special forms **conmigo** (**con** + **mí**) and **contigo** (**con** + **ti**). Also, **a** + a pronoun can be used with **gustar** to clarify or emphasize who likes something.

**Tú** y tu amigo son divertidos. **Me** gusta salir **con ustedes**.

**A mí** me gusta pasear **contigo**, y **a ella** le gusta salir **conmigo**.

## Present tense of verbs

**In English** Verbs are words that express actions or states of being. The **endings** of most verbs do not change, unless the **subject** (the doer of the action) is *he, she, it*, or a single person, such as *Rosa* or *my friend*. Since other forms have no endings that tell who the doer is, the subject pronouns cannot be left out.

**I eat** dinner at 6, but **you eat** at 8.

**He sings** well, but **she sings** badly.

Here are the subject pronouns and their corresponding forms for the verb *to sing*.

<b>I</b>	sing	<b>we</b>	sing
<b>you</b>	sing	<b>you</b>	sing
<b>he, she, it</b>	sings	<b>they</b>	sing

**A** Draw a straight line under the subject and a dashed line under the verb in each sentence. Then circle the ending of each verb. Not all verbs have an ending.

1. The class interests me.
2. Rebecca sings well.
3. I almost never dance at parties.
4. You always talk to Juan.
5. Begoña plays her guitar every day.
6. We work hard at my school.
7. My mother listens to music after work.
8. My two best friends skate at the mall.

**In Spanish** Every verb has a **stem** which tells the meaning of the verb. Verb **endings** change according to the subject. (For this reason, the subject pronouns are often left out.) Changing the endings is called **conjugating** the verb. When the infinitive ends in **-ar**, drop the **-ar** ending and attach the following endings:

**cantar** *to sing*

yo	canto	nosotros(as)	cantamos
tú	cantas	vosotros(as)	cantáis
usted, él, ella	canta	ustedes, ellos, ellas	cantan

All *regular -ar* verbs have endings like **cantar**. The verb **jugar** has these endings, too, but its stem vowel changes from **u** to **ue** in all forms but **nosotros** and **vosotros**. Other verbs, like **ir**, are unpredictable. They are *irregular*.

yo	juego	voy	nosotros(as)	jugamos	vamos
tú	juegas	vas	vosotros(as)	jugáis	vais
usted, él, ella	juega	va	ustedes, ellos, ellas	juegan	van

# Indefinite articles; ¿cuánto?, mucho, poco

**In English Indefinite articles** introduce non-specific nouns. The indefinite articles for singular nouns are **a** and **an**. For plural nouns, the words **some** and **a few** are used.

I need **a** backpack for school.      Maria brings **an** eraser to class.  
I found **some** books.      I still have **a few** exams left.

To talk about the **quantity** of things, we use the question words **how much** (if you cannot count the noun) and **how many** (when the noun can be counted).

**How much** homework is there?      There is **much/a lot of/little** homework.  
**How many** books are there?      There are **many/a lot of/few** books.

**A** Underline the **indefinite articles** or **quantity** adjectives in the following sentences and circle the nouns they introduce.

1. We all have a hard (test) tomorrow.
2. There is little time to lose and much material to study.
3. How much paper do you need for the test?
4. Bart needs a lot of time to study.
5. Ricardo has many colored pens.
6. Monica wants a few black markers.
7. Andy has an eraser on the desk.
8. How many students will take the test?

**In Spanish** The **indefinite articles un** and **una** are used to say **a** or **an** (or the number **one**) before a singular noun, while **unos** and **unas** are used to say **some** or **a few** before a plural noun. The form you use depends on the noun that follows: the indefinite article must agree with the noun in number and gender.

	Masculine	Feminine
SINGULAR	<b>un</b> lápiz	<b>una</b> carpeta
PLURAL	<b>unos</b> lápices	<b>unas</b> carpetas

Tengo **unos** zapatos y **una** regla.

To talk about amounts or quantities, we use **¿cuánto?**, **mucho**, and **poco**, which also agree with the noun they describe in number and gender.

	Masculine	Feminine
SINGULAR	¿ <b>Cuánto</b> papel tienes? Tengo <b>mucho/poco</b> papel.	¿ <b>Cuánta</b> tarea tienes? Tengo <b>mucha/poca</b> tarea.
PLURAL	¿ <b>Cuántos</b> lápices tienes? Tengo <b>muchos/pocos</b> lápices.	¿ <b>Cuántas</b> carpetas tienes? Tengo <b>muchas/pocas</b> carpetas.

## Ir a with infinitives

**In English** To talk about the **near future**, or what someone *is going to do*, we use a present tense form of the verb **to be** followed by **going to** and an **infinitive**. **To be going to** acts as an auxiliary verb.

I **am going to buy** some clothes.

We **are going to study** for the test this afternoon.

Elizabeth **is going to run** for an hour.

**A** Circle the subject and underline the form of **be going to + infinitive** in the following sentences.

1. We are going to plan our next vacation.
2. Edward is going to search the Internet.
3. My sisters are going to look into hotels.
4. My parents are going to pay for the whole thing.
5. You are going to come with us, right?
6. We are going to leave in three weeks.
7. I am going to have a great time.

**In Spanish** To talk about what someone is or isn't going to do in the **near future**, use the present tense of **ir** with **a** followed by an **infinitive**.

¿Qué **vas a hacer**?

**Voy a comer** fruta.

¿**Van a salir** ustedes?

Sí, **vamos a ir** al cine.

**B** Circle the subject, if it is given, and underline the form of **ir a + infinitive** in the following sentences.

1. Vamos a tener un examen mañana.
2. ¿Cuándo van a estudiar ustedes?
3. Después de clases, vamos a practicar deportes.
4. Primero voy a nadar en la piscina.
5. Mi hermana va a montar en bicicleta.
6. Después, mi madre y yo vamos a preparar la comida.
7. Mis padres van a ver televisión.
8. Nosotras vamos a hacer la tarea.
9. Muchos estudiantes van a pasar el rato con sus libros.

## Possessive adjectives

**In English** Possessive adjectives (**my, your, his, her, our** and **their**) show ownership or relationship between people. They do not change forms, regardless of whether they modify singular or plural nouns. The distinction between **his, her** and **their** tells us whether something belongs to a male or female, or to more than one person.

**My** books are more expensive than **my** backpack.

**Your** uncle is taller than **our** uncle.

My sister Susan drives to school in **her** car.

Sam eats dinner with **his** grandparents. **Their** house is nearby.

**A** Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives that go with the underlined people.

1. Miss Garza set her books down on the desk.
2. My parents have \_\_\_\_\_ 25th wedding anniversary tomorrow!
3. Did you say that \_\_\_\_\_ brothers were students here too?
4. Marisa says that \_\_\_\_\_ science teacher is brilliant.
5. The boys left \_\_\_\_\_ backpacks on the playground.
6. I just stopped by to say hello to \_\_\_\_\_ uncle.
7. Like everyone else in \_\_\_\_\_ family, Luke has blue eyes.
8. Petra and Cristina are both shy, but \_\_\_\_\_ brother is outgoing.

**In Spanish** Possessive adjectives include **mi(s), tu(s), su(s), nuestro/a(s)** and **vuestro/a(s)**. The same word **su(s)** is used to mean *his, her, their* and *your (plural)*. The context usually makes the meaning clear.

**Nuestros** amigos están en **nuestra** casa.

Jaime vive con **su** hermano en casa de **sus** abuelos.

Sofía trabaja en **su** oficina con **sus** compañeros.

While the root of a possessive adjective refers to the owner, the ending must agree in gender and number with the noun that comes after it.

La señora Lacôteure habla francés con **sus** hijas.

Comemos en casa de **mis** abuelos todos los domingos.

Pedro y yo traemos a **nuestros** hermanos de la escuela.

¡**Vuestra** casa es muy bonita!

## Estar with prepositions

**In English** The verb **to be** can be used to talk about location.

**Prepositions** show where something or someone is in relation to something else. Some prepositions are made up of more than one word.

Our apartment **is** in a big building.

The cat **is** under the table.

Those two cities **are** far from here.

**A** Circle the verb **to be** in each sentence, and underline the preposition that indicates location.

- Dave's bedroom **(is)** over the kitchen.
- My shoes are under the sofa.
- Our town is near a big city.
- My books are on the dining room table.
- My father's garden is behind the garage.
- The gym and the swimming pool are next to the library.

**In Spanish** The verb **estar** (*to be*) can be used to say where someone or something is. **Estar** is an irregular verb.

yo	<b>estoy</b>	nosotros(as)	<b>estamos</b>
tú	<b>estás</b>	vosotros(as)	<b>estáis</b>
Ud., él, ella	<b>está</b>	Uds., ellos, ellas	<b>están</b>

The verb **estar** is also used with **prepositions** to say where something or someone is in relation to something else.

El gato **está** debajo de la silla.

El libro **está** encima de la mesa.

**Estamos** delante del cine.

Los dos restaurantes **están** cerca de la escuela.

Su casa **está** al lado de un parque.

**B** Circle the verb **estar** in each sentence, and underline the preposition that indicates location.

- Sacramento **(está)** en California.
- El pueblo de mis primos está lejos de la ciudad.
- La casa de mis primos está delante de la iglesia.
- Sus habitaciones están encima del garaje.
- Nuestra casa está en las afueras de la ciudad.

# Negation

**In English** Several different words can be used to make negative sentences, such as **no**, **not**, **never**, **nobody**, **nothing**, **none**, **neither**, **no one**, and so on.

I **never** wake up so late.

**Nobody** comes to school on Saturdays.

**Nothing** is more important to me than music.

I am **not** going to buy anything.

Two negative words cannot be combined to form a negation in English.

INCORRECT: Nobody did not call today.      CORRECT: **Nobody** called today.

**A** Circle the negative words in each sentence.

1. I never go swimming in the evenings.
2. I have not seen anybody around today.
3. I am hungry because I ate nothing this morning.
4. Nobody comes around here anymore.
5. There is nothing to do at my house.
6. I am not going to watch any movies tonight.

**In Spanish** Several different words can also be used to make negative sentences, such as **no** (*not*), **nunca** (*never*), and **tampoco** (*neither, not either*). **Nunca** and **tampoco** can take the place of **no** before the verb, or they can come at the end of a sentence that already has **no**.

**Nunca** como chocolate. = **No** como chocolate **nunca**.      *I never eat chocolate.*

**Tampoco** como helado, = **No** como helado **tampoco**.      *I don't eat chocolate either.*

The word **nada** can mean *nothing* and the word **nadie** can mean *nobody* when either one comes before the verb. If they come after the verb, however, the word **no** must go before the verb. In that case, **nada** is translated as *not anything* and **nadie** as *not anybody*.

**Nada** es fácil.

*Nothing is easy.*

**Nadie** puede ir al cine.

*Nobody can go to the movies.*

**No** quiero beber **nada** ahora.

*I don't want to drink anything now.*

**No** hay **nadie** en casa.

*There isn't anybody at home.*