

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

## Los pronombres en Español

I. The subject of a sentence tells who is doing the action. You often use people's names as the subject.

**EJEMPLO:** Ana is from Cuba. → \_\_\_\_\_

II. You also use subject pronouns ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) to tell who is doing an action. The subject pronouns replace people's names.

**EJEMPLO:** She is from Cuba. → \_\_\_\_\_

Here are all the subject pronouns in Spanish.

I	We ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> ) We ( <i>fem.</i> )
You ( <i>familiar</i> )	Y'all ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> ) Y'all ( <i>fem.</i> )
You ( <i>formal</i> )	You all ( <i>formal</i> )
He	They ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )
She	They ( <i>fem.</i> )

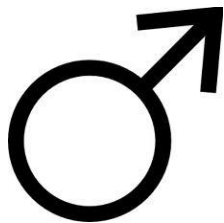
**Singular**

**Plural**

### ¿Cómo se dice "you"?

1. With family, friends, people your age or younger, and anyone you call by his/her first name. \_\_\_\_\_
2. With adults you address with a title, such as señor, señora, profesor(a), etc. \_\_\_\_\_
3. When speaking to two or more people you call tú or Usted individually, regardless of age. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Used in Spain** when speaking to two or more people you call tú individually. \_\_\_\_\_

If a group is made up of males only or of both males and females together, use \_\_\_\_\_ forms.



If a group is all females, use the \_\_\_\_\_ forms.

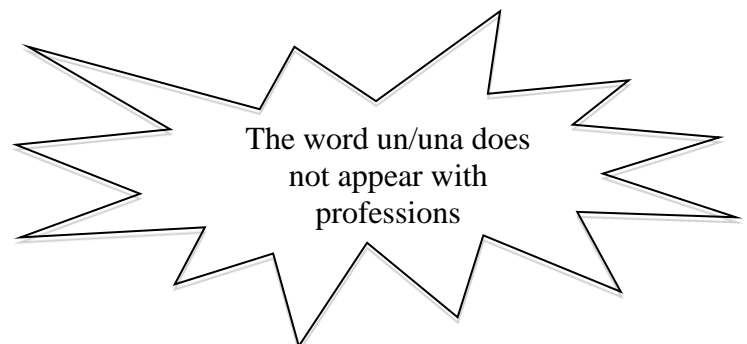
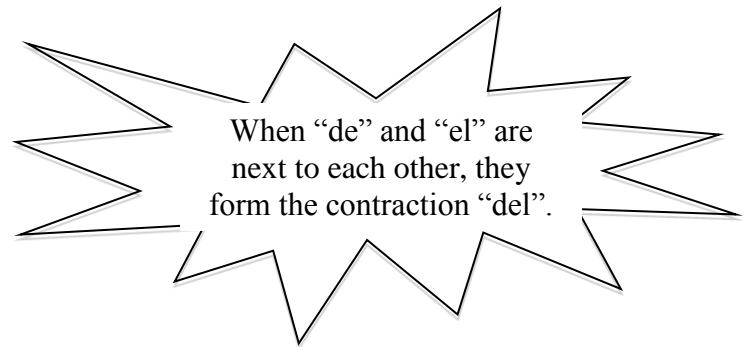
## El verbo “SER”

SER = \_\_\_\_\_

Yo	Nosotros ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> ) Nosotras ( <i>fem.</i> )
Tú ( <i>familiar</i> )	Vosotros ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> ) Vosotras ( <i>fem.</i> )
Usted ( <i>formal</i> )	Ustedes ( <i>formal</i> )
Él	Ellos ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )
Ella	Ellas ( <i>fem.</i> )

Ser is used in the following situations:

- To identify people and things
  - Es una maleta.
  - It is a suitcase.
- To express possession
  - Los cuadernos son del chico.
  - They are the boy’s notebook.
- To express origin
  - Tú eres de Puerto Rico.
  - You are from Puerto Rico.
- To express profession or occupation
  - Soy profesora.
  - I am a teacher.



## Los pronombres en Español

I. The subject of a sentence tells who is doing the action. You often use people's names as the subject.

**EJEMPLO:** *Ana es de Cuba.* → Ana is from Cuba.

II. You also use subject pronouns (**I, you, he, she, we, you all, they**) to tell who is doing an action. The subject pronouns replace people's names.

**EJEMPLO:** *Ella es de Cuba.* → She is from Cuba.

Here are all the subject pronouns in Spanish.

I	<b>Yo</b>	We ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )	<b>Nosotros</b>
		We ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>Nosotras</b>
You ( <i>familiar</i> )	<b>Tú</b>	Y'all ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )	<b>Vosotros</b>
		Y'all ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>Vosotras</b>
You ( <i>formal</i> )	<b>Usted (Ud.)</b>	You all ( <i>formal</i> )	<b>Ustedes (Uds.)</b>
He	<b>Él</b>	They ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )	<b>Ellos</b>
She	<b>Ella</b>	They ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>Ellas</b>

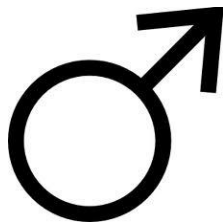
↑  
Singular

↑  
Plural

### ¿Cómo se dice "you"?

1. With family, friends, people your age or younger, and anyone you call by his/her first name. **Tú**
2. With adults you address with a title, such as señor, señora, profesor(a), etc. **Usted (Ud.)**
3. When speaking to two or more people you call tú or Usted individually, regardless of age. **Ustedes (Uds.)**
4. **Used in Spain** when speaking to two or more people you call tú individually. **Vosotros/Vosotras**

If a group is made up of males only or of both males and females together, use **masculine** forms.



If a group is all females, use the **feminine** forms.

## El verbo “SER”

SER = **to be (permanent)**

Yo	<b>Soy</b>	Nosotros ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )	Nosotras ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>Somos</b>
Tú ( <i>familiar</i> )	<b>Eres</b>	Vosotros ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )	Vosotras ( <i>fem.</i> )	<b>Sois</b>
Usted ( <i>formal</i> )		Ustedes ( <i>formal</i> )		
Él	<b>Es</b>	Ellos ( <i>masc. or masc. &amp; fem.</i> )		<b>Son</b>
Ella		Ellas ( <i>fem.</i> )		

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