Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bloque: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unidad 1 – Direct & Indirect Object Pronouns**

**Direct Objects:**

**Definición**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tells who or what receives the action of the verb.

**Ejemplo**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* You can find the direct object (D.O.) by asking yourself this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* do I buy? I buy the *ticket*.

**Indirect Objects:**

**Definición**

* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tells who receives the direct object. It tells “to whom” or “for whom” the action of the verb is done.

**Ejemplo**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* You can find the indirect object (I.O.) by asking yourself this question:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do I give the ticket? To the passenger.

**Identifying Parts of Sentences:**

*Please label the subject (s), the verb (v), the direct object (D.O.) and the indirect object (I.O.) in each sentence*

* Yo le escribo una carta a mi amiga.
* *(I write a letter to my friend.)*
* El pasajero le da el pasaporte al agente.
* *(The passanger gives the passport to the agent.)*
* Yo veo a Marciela.
* *(I see Marciela.)*

**Using Object Pronouns:**

* Pronouns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the direct object nouns and indirect object nouns in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* They help to avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The indirect object pronouns always come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the direct object pronouns.

**Direct Object Pronouns:**

***D.O.P.s:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Singular*** | | ***Plural*** | |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

*\** *The bottom forms, lo/la/los/las tend to be used most frequently.*

**Indirect Object Pronouns:**

***I.O.P.s:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Singular*** | | ***Plural*** | |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Replacing Nouns:**

*Label each sentence with S, V, D.O./D.O.P. and I.O./I.O.P. as appropriate, then re-write it shorter.*

Ella (me) da el equipaje a mi.

Te doy mi pluma.

Ella nos sirve el helado.

**Shortening of Sentences:**

* Using direct and indirect object pronouns allows you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentences when telling a story!

*El agente de viajes me da el boleto de ida y vuelta. Me lo da antes de salir. Le digo “gracias.”*

**Placement of Pronouns:**

* Generally your shortened sentence will be in this order:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* You can add the object pronouns before a conjugated verb or attach it to the end of an infinitive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Hago *la maleta* hoy.  *\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*. | Voy a hacer *la maleta* mañana.  Voy a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* a hacer. |

**Special Note – Use of “Se”:**

* You cannot have two “l” pronouns in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If this happens, the le or les will change to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There is no plural of se, just se!

**Example:** le lo = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. les la = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* This is to avoid “tongue twisters”. (It is harder to say “les los” than “se los”).
* **Ejemplo:**

Yo le doy la \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ al \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Le la doy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Personal “A”:**

* In Spanish, whenever a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the direct object of the verb, then you need an “a” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the person. It has no meaning in English.
  + Veo **a**l auxilar del vuelo.
  + No conozco **a** tu amigo.
* You do not need an “a” for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Veo la maleta.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally doesn’t take a personal “a”.
  + Tengo un hermano.