

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 passenger 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:

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	

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

Indirect Object Pronouns:

I.O.P.s:

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	

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 **al** auxiliar 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.