**F. Central American/Caribbean II: SER in the Singular**

**Subject Pronouns Review: Student Resource Page I**

Refresh your memory and fill in the pronouns in Spanish in the chart below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PRONOMBRES SINGULARES** | | **PRONOMBRES**  **PLURALES** | |
| **yo** | I | **nosotros/as** | we (masc/fem) |
| **tú** | you (inf) | **vosotros/as**  **(in Spain)** | you all (inf) |
| **él** | he | **ellos** | they (masc) |
| **ella** | she | **ellas** | they (fem) |
| **usted** | you (formal) | **ustedes** | you all (formal) |

**¡REPASO! :**

* When is “Yo,” the word for “I,” capitalized? \_\_\_\_\_at the beginning of a sentence\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Tú and usted both mean \_\_you\_\_. “Tú” is typically used for kids, family, and friends. “Usted” is used to show respect or in more formal relationships, like those you have with teachers, elderly people, and adults you don’t know too well.
* The *vosotros* form is only used in \_\_Spain\_\_. Everywhere else, the \_\_\_Ustedes\_\_\_form is used for formal or informal “you all.” *Please note: unless otherwise specified, you can assume that this course will always ask for the* ustedes *form instead of the* vosotros *form*.

***Ser* and Subject Pronouns: Student Resource Page II**

**Talking TO *vs.* talking ABOUT**

When we use pronouns in place of nouns, it’s important to keep in mind whether we are talking **to** an individual or **about** them because we will use different pronouns. For example:

* talking directly TO César: *“César, are* ***you*** *from California?”*
* talking ABOUT César tosomeone else: *“César?* ***He’s*** *from California, right?”*

It’s exactly the same in Spanish.

* talking directly TO César: *“¿****Tú*** *eres de California?”*
* talking ABOUT César: *“¿César?* ***Él*** *es de California, ¿no?”*

Ready for practice? Go on to the next page!

**SER: ¡Un verbo importante!**

*SER, is one of two verbs in Spanish that means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

**SER is used for:**

* + - Personality traits (shy, outgoing, funny)
    - Permanent Characteristics/Descriptions (blonde, tall, short)
    - Nationality/Origin (American, Mexican, from Nicaragua, from Cuba)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SER- to be** |  |
| **yo soy** | **I am** |
| **tú eres** | **you are (informal)** |
| **él**  **ella es**  **usted** | **he is**  **she is**  **you are (formal)** |

**You will soon learn plural forms: “we are,” “you all are,” and “they are.” For now, just master these!**

**Práctica A**: Choose the form of SER that goes with the pronouns below.

1. MCj03967420000[1]He is Guatemalan. 🡪 Él \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ guatemalteco.
2. I am from Puerto Rico. 🡪 Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_de Puerto Rico.
3. She is from Honduras. 🡪 Ella \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de Honduras.
4. You (formal) are Cuban. 🡪 Usted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cubano.
5. I am El Salvadorian. 🡪 Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salvadoreño.
6. He is from the Dominican Republic. 🡪 Él \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ de la República Dominicana.

**Práctica B**: Translate the sentences below. **“de” = from**

1. I am from Costa Rica. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. You (informal) are Panamanian. 🡪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. She is from Mexico. 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_