

Presentación de GRAMÁTICA

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Review the direct object pronouns. Then use them to describe travel plans and trips. *Actividades 6–9*

¿Recuerdas? Possessions p. R2, prepositions p. R9, places p. 14

English Grammar Connection: **Direct objects** receive the action of the verb in a sentence. They answer the question *whom?* or *what?* about the verb.

Direct object pronouns take the place of **direct object nouns**.

I have the **passport**. I have **it**.

↑
noun ↑
pronoun

Tengo el **pasaporte**. **Lo** tengo.

↑ ↑
noun pronoun



Direct Object Pronouns

Animated Grammar
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Direct object pronouns can be used to replace **direct object nouns**.

Here's how:

Direct Object Pronouns

	Singular	Plural	
	me <i>me</i>	nos <i>us</i>	
	te <i>you (familiar)</i>	os <i>you (familiar)</i>	
masculine →	lo <i>you (formal), him, it</i>	los <i>you, them</i>	← masculine
feminine →	la <i>you (formal), her, it</i>	las <i>you, them</i>	← feminine

Direct object pronouns are placed directly before **conjugated verbs**.

	replaced by	before verb
Ve a la profesora .	→	La veo .
<i>I see the teacher.</i>		<i>I see her.</i>
Héctor tiene el itinerario .		Héctor lo tiene .
<i>Héctor has the itinerary.</i>		<i>Héctor has it.</i>

When an **infinitive** follows the **conjugated verb**, the **direct object pronoun** can be placed *before* the **conjugated verb** or *attached* to the **infinitive**.

No voy a hacer la maleta hoy.	before	No la voy a hacer hoy.
<i>I'm not going to pack the suitcase today.</i>		attached
	or	No voy a hacerla hoy.
		<i>I'm not going to pack it today.</i>

Más práctica

Cuaderno pp. 4–6

Cuaderno para hispanohablantes pp. 5–7

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