

Subject pronouns (p. 82)

- The subject of the sentence tells who is doing the action. It is often a name: **Ana canta.**
- Subject pronouns replace people’s names to say who is doing an action: **Ella canta. Tú bailas.**
- Here are the Spanish subject pronouns:

Singular	Plural
yo (I)	nosotros (we, masculine or mixed)
tú (you, familiar)	nosotras (we, feminine)
usted (you, formal)	vosotros (you, familiar plural, masculine or mixed)
él (he)	vosotras (you, familiar plural, feminine)
ella (she)	ustedes (you, formal plural)
	ellos (they, masculine or mixed)
	ellas (they, feminine)
- **Vosotros** and **vosotras** are primarily used in Spain.
- **Usted** and **ustedes** are formal forms that are used with people you address with a title, such as **señor** and **doctor**.
- In Latin America, **ustedes** is also used when addressing two or more people you call **tú** individually.

A. Write the twelve subject pronouns listed above in the correct category of the chart. Follow the model.

Singular			Plural		
Masculine only	Feminine only	Masculine or feminine	Masculine or mixed	Feminine only	Masculine or feminine
<i>él</i>					

B. Look at the English subject pronouns below. Use the list above to help you circle the Spanish subject pronoun that corresponds to the English pronoun.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I (él / yo) | 6. we (usted / nosotras) |
| 2. we (nosotros / vosotros) | 7. you (nosotras / tú) |
| 3. you (ella / usted) | 8. you (ellas / ustedes) |
| 4. they (ellos / ustedes) | 9. she (él / ella) |
| 5. he (tú / él) | 10. they (nosotras / ellas) |

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