

Affirmative Commands in Spanish Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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What is the affirmative command form of "hacer" in the informal (tu) form?

- Hago
- Haga
- Haz ✓
- Haces

The affirmative command form of "hacer" in the informal (tu) form is "haz." This command is used to instruct someone to do something in a direct and informal manner.

Which form is used to create an informal (tu) affirmative command for the verb "hablar"?

- Hablo
- Hable
- Habla ✓
- Hablamos

To create an informal affirmative command for the verb 'hablar', you use the form 'habla'. This command is directed at someone you address as 'tu'.

Explain how to form an affirmative command for a regular verb in the informal (tu) form.

Use the third person singular form of the verb in the present tense. For example, 'hablar' becomes 'habla'.

Which of the following is an irregular affirmative command in the informal (tu) form?

- Habla
- Come
- Ve ✓**
- Escribe

In Spanish, the irregular affirmative command in the informal (tu) form is 'haz', which is the command form of the verb 'hacer'. Other common irregular commands include 'di' for 'decir' and 'ven' for 'venir'.

What is the correct placement of pronouns in affirmative commands?

- Before the verb
- After the verb ✓**
- Before or after the verb
- Pronouns are not used

In affirmative commands, pronouns are typically placed after the verb and are attached to it, forming a single word. For example, in the command 'Dímelo' (Tell it to me), 'me' is the pronoun that follows the verb 'di' (tell).

What is the affirmative command form of "ser" in the informal (tu) form?

- Soy
- Sea
- Sé ✓**
- Ser

The affirmative command form of "ser" in the informal (tu) form is "sé." This command is used to tell someone to be something or to act in a certain way.

Which verbs have irregular affirmative commands in the informal (tu) form?

- Hacer ✓**
- Venir ✓**
- Escribir
- Salir ✓**

In Spanish, the verbs that have irregular affirmative commands in the informal (tu) form include: hacer (haz), tener (ten), ir (vete), poner (pon), salir (sal), ser (sé), and venir (ven). These forms deviate from the regular conjugation patterns and must be memorized.

Describe the process of forming a formal (usted) affirmative command for the verb " comer".

The formal affirmative command for ' comer' (usted) is 'coma'.

Provide an example of a verb that requires a spelling change in the formal command form and explain the change.

The verb 'sacar' changes to 'saca' in the formal command form.

Which verb form is used for the plural (ustedes) affirmative command?

- Present Indicative
- Present Subjunctiv ✓**
- Imperfect
- Future

The verb form used for the plural (ustedes) affirmative command is the third person plural form of the verb in the present subjunctiv.

How do you handle pronoun placement in affirmative commands, and why is it important to use accent marks?

In affirmative commands, place the pronoun after the verb and attach it, e.g., "Dímelo" (Tell it to me). Accent marks are important because they indicate the correct stress on the syllable, which can change the meaning of the word.

Select the correct affirmative commands for the verb "decir" in different forms.

- Di (tu) ✓**
- Diga (usted) ✓**
- Dicen (ustedes)
- Decimos (nosotros)

The correct affirmative commands for the verb 'decir' in different forms are: 'di' (tu), 'dé' (usted), 'digamos' (nosotros), and 'decid' (vosotros). Each form corresponds to a different subject pronoun in the imperative mood.

Identify the correct affirmative commands for "poner" in different forms.

- Pon (tu) ✓**
- Ponga (usted) ✓**
- Ponen (ustedes)
- Pongamos (nosotros) ✓**

The correct affirmative commands for "poner" in different forms are: tú pon, usted ponga, nosotros pongamos, vosotros ponéd, and ustedes pongan.

Which verbs require a spelling change in the formal command form?

- Sacar ✓**
- Jugar ✓**
- Empezar ✓**
- Beber

Certain verbs in Spanish require a spelling change in their formal command forms to maintain pronunciation. Common examples include 'car' (c -> qu), 'gar' (g -> gu), and 'zar' (z -> c).

Which of the following verbs have irregular affirmative commands in the informal (tu) form?

- Tener ✓
- Salir ✓
- Comer
- Ir ✓

In Spanish, the verbs that have irregular affirmative commands in the informal (tu) form include 'tener' (ten), 'venir' (ven), 'decir' (di), 'hacer' (haz), 'ir' (vete), and 'salir' (sal). These verbs do not follow the regular conjugation patterns and must be memorized.

List three verbs that have irregular affirmative commands in the informal (tu) form and provide their command forms.

1. Ir - Ve 2. Ser - Sé 3. Tener - Ten

Which of the following are correct affirmative commands for "hablar"?

- Habla (tu) ✓
- Hable (usted) ✓
- Hablen (ustedes) ✓
- Hablamos (nosotros)

The correct affirmative commands for "hablar" in Spanish are "habla" (informal singular) and "hable" (formal singular). These forms are used to give direct commands to someone to speak.

In which form do you conjugate the verb to create a formal (usted) command?

- Present Indicative

- Present Subjunctiv ✓
- Preterite
- Imperfect

To create a formal (usted) command in Spanish, you conjugate the verb in the third person singular of the present subjunctIVE mood.

Explain the difference in forming affirmative commands between the informal (tu) and formal (usted) forms.

To form an affirmative command in the informal 'tu' form, use the third person singular of the present indicative (e.g., 'habla' for 'speak'). For the formal 'usted' form, use the third person singular of the present subjunctives (e.g., 'hable' for 'speak').

Which of the following is the correct affirmative command for "venir" in the informal (tu) form?

- Vengo
- Viene
- Ven ✓
- Venga

The correct affirmative command for 'venir' in the informal (tu) form is 'ven.' This command is used to instruct someone to come in a casual context.