1. Reflexive. Past tense yo conjugation is gradué.
2. Reflexive. After a preposition you keep the reflexive verb in infinitive form but even in the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun (me, te, se, nos, se) has to be changed. After that it resets and you conjugate the verb like normal.
3. Reflexive. “Become” reflexives. Hacerse is used when talking about becoming a certain profession.
4. Verbs like gustar. Quedar means “to be left” so there are 3 dollars left to the teacher.
5. Direct and indirect object pronouns. “The flowers” 🡪 las. “To her” 🡪 le. Indirect goes first and then direct so le las 🡪 se las. You can add a ella to clarify who the le refers to.
6. Gustar like verbs. The literal translation would be the brother is annoying to her so the “her” her is the “le” and “the brother” conjugates molestar. Again, you can add “a ella” for clarification or who is annoyed.
7. Reflexive. Parecerse is to look alike. Mi padre y mi hermano parecen similar makes sense to but it’s a different meaning: my dad and brother seem similar.
8. Reflexive. Quitarse is to take off clothes.
9. Reflexive. Fijarse en is to take notice of and to pay attention to.
10. Direct and indirect object pronouns. “La verdad” 🡪 la and “Al árbitro” 🡪 le. Le🡪se. The only option with se and la is voy a decírsela. Remember to add an accent when you add the pronouns to the end of an infinitive.
11. Direct and indirect object pronouns. “Unos discos compactos” 🡪 los and “A Profe Early” 🡪 le. Le 🡪 se. Indirect and then direct. Se los.
12. Direct and indirect object pronouns. “Mi hermana” 🡪 la and “al partido” 🡪 le. Le 🡪 se. The triangle answer is right also but make sure on a test you account for all the words in the sentence so you still need to have the después de comer.
13. Direct object pronoun. Here these is only a direct object pronoun. Not both direct and indirect. la Janucá should be replaced with la and la should go before the verb. Try not to get confused with the placement of Uds. Remember the subject can go before the verb or at the end of the sentence.
14. Reflexive. Tener que, ir + a, and antes/despúes de all trigger infinitive, but you still need to change the reflexive pronoun to match.