

## INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS



- IOPs tell \_\_\_\_\_ *for* \_\_\_\_\_ something is intended.
- IOPs go \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. quiero regalo para el cumpleaños de mi hijo)
- IOPs can be \_\_\_\_\_ (Quiero regalo, regalo para el cumpleaños de mi hijo)

IOPS	
• _____	(to/for me)
• _____	(to/for your informal)
• _____	(to/for them, her, your formal)
• _____	(to/for us)
• _____	(to/for you all informal)
• _____	(to/for them or you all formal)
• * * *	or (replaces <i>le</i> or <i>les</i> when followed by <i>le</i> , <i>lo</i> , <i>los</i> , <i>los</i> )

Circle to whom/for whom the box are intended and write the indirect object pronoun.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ me a regular who suggests a new hairdresser.
- 2) My a regular \_\_\_\_\_ who suggests a new hairdresser.
- 3) Juan \_\_\_\_\_ us a regular who suggests a car.
- 4) Juan us a regular \_\_\_\_\_ who suggests a restaurant.
- 5) Juan \_\_\_\_\_ us a regular who suggests a restaurant.
- 6) Juan us a regular \_\_\_\_\_ who suggests a car.

When 2 verbs are working together, you can use IOPs before a conjugated verb or after an infinitive.

- *I want to buy him a card.*
  - Quiero comprar \_\_\_\_\_ una tarjeta.
  - \_\_\_\_\_, quiero comprar una tarjeta.
- *I want to buy her a plant.*
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_