Presentación de GRAMÁTICA

¡AVANZA!

Goal: Learn the pronouns that follow prepositions. Then, practice the uses of these pronouns by saying whom things are for, whom you go shopping with, and what interests you and your friends. *Actividades 13–16*

English Grammar Connection: Prepositions (such as *for, from, to,* and *with*) sometimes link **pronouns** to another word in a sentence. Some of the pronouns that follow prepositions are different from the subject pronouns.

I have a gift. The gift is for me. Yo tengo un regalo. El regalo es para mí.

Pronouns after Prepositions

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Pronouns that follow **prepositions** are different from subject pronouns and object pronouns.

Here's how: Use these pronouns after prepositions like para, de, a, and con.

Pronouns after Prepositions

mí nosotros(as)
ti vosotros(as)
él, ella, usted ellos, ellas, ustedes

Notice that these pronouns are the same as the subject pronouns in all forms except \mathbf{mi} (yo) and \mathbf{ti} (tú).

Clara vive **lejos de nosotros.**Tengo un regalo **para ti.**Clara lives **far from us.**I have a gift **for you.**

With verbs like **gustar**, use pronouns after the preposition a to add emphasis.

A mí no me gusta la ropa de cuadros. I really don't like plaid clothes.

The pronoun after a can also clarify to whom a sentence refers.

Uncertain Le gusta ir a la librería. He/She/You like(s) to go to the bookstore.

Certain A él le gusta ir a la librería. He likes to go to the bookstore.

When you use mí and ti after the preposition con, they combine with con to form the words conmigo and contigo.

¿Vas a la fiesta conmigo o con Jorge? Are you going to the party with me or with Jorge? No voy con él; voy contigo. I'm not going with him; I'm going with you.

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