

Spa 1102 – F17  
Guide for the Final Exam

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1. Question words: How many question words have we learned ([1](#), [2](#))? What is the question word for "do" in Spanish? Can you create a question with each word? When do you use "qué" versus "cuál"? Can you create a question with "yo" as the subject? Which verb conjugation accompanies "quién" or "quiénes"?
2. Grammatical Concordance: Does your verb agree with your subject? Do your adjectives agree with your nouns ([review](#))?
3. Personal "a": What happens in a Spanish sentence, when a person becomes the direct object? How does our ideological/psychological perception influence the grammar of the sentence? In what types of sentences should you overlook the "[personal a](#)" (exceptions to the rule)?
4. Numbers: Can you count and spell the numbers between 0 and 1.000.000+? Can you use these numbers as descriptive adjectives like "Vendemos doscientas una plumas por año?" What are the rules of agreement for numbers when they are used as adjectives?
5. Verbs:
  - a. *Verbs in General*: Can you fill-in the blanks in a cloze paragraph? What are your best strategies for completing this type of exercise?
  - b. *Regular verbs*: Have you been reviewing your [AR, ER, IR verbs](#) from Spa 1101?
  - c. *Irregular verbs*: How many irregular verbs should you know (ser, estar, ir, tener, etc.)?
  - d. *Compound verbs*: How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar"?)
  - e. *Irregular First-person Singular Verbs*: How many verbs have we studied that have irregular "yo" forms (recall 4:3:2)? Can you conjugate these verbs and use them in context ([1,2](#))?
  - f. *Backwards verbs*: Why is the [GUSTAR](#) verb so special? What does the verb really mean? How does it work "backward"? What are the indirect object pronouns that we use with it? Does the verb DOLER also function backwards? What does it mean? Are you curious about [other backwards verbs](#)?
  - g. *Saber vs. conocer*: What is the difference between "saber" and "conocer" ([1](#))? Do these verbs have any irregular forms?
  - h. *Stem-changing verbs*: Have you studied and drilled all of the stem-changing verbs ([1](#), [2](#))--that is, as both vocabulary and verb conjugations?
  - i. *Commands*: How do you form the imperative tense? How do formal and informal commands differ in form? How do the positive informal commands differ from the negative informal commands? Do you recall the acrostic that helps remember the irregular forms of the tú+ commands? Did you remember to review the "vosotros" commands? Do we need to do anything special with commands when using reflexive or object pronouns? That is, where do you place pronouns in positive commands versus negative commands?
  - j. *Ser and Estar*:
    - i. *Subject Pronouns and the Verb SER*: Do you remember all the subject pronouns? How do the gestures we learned in class help us recall the communication cycle? How do we conjugate the verb [SER](#) using these gestures or within the communication cycle?
    - ii. *Estar*: How many different adjectives have you learned that are used with "estar" to express emotion? Do you recall that many of these adjectives change in meaning when they are used with the verb "ser"? For example, "aburrido", "nervioso", "enfermo" and "triste". What vocabulary have we learned expresses the "states of being"? Do these adjectives also change in meaning when they are used with the verb "ser"? For example, "desordenado", "sucio", or "vago".
    - iii. *Ser vs. Estar*: Do you know how to conjugate as well as determine when to [use](#) "ser" and "estar"?

- k. *Progressive tense*: How do you construct the progressive tense? When does a native Speaker of Spanish use it? That is, how does the progressive tense differ in meaning from the three ways a conjugated verb (like “yo hablo”) can be understood in English? Can you use the progressive to express the future in Spanish? For example, “I’m going to Panama next March?” If not, how is this expressed in Spanish? Did you recall that the progressive tense has the same pronoun placement relationships as any compound verb structure? What are the few progressive tense verbs that are irregular? “¿No estás durmiendo?” eh?
- l. *Reflexive verbs*: What are reflexive verbs and how do you conjugate them? Why is the verb “llamarse” so important to learning these verbs? Do reflexive verbs have any irregular forms? Are any of these verbs stem changing? Can you describe your daily routine using all the reflexive verbs? How do you create a reciprocal reflexive verb? Can you use reflexive verbs in a non-reflexive manner?
- m. *Acabar de*: Have you added “acabar de” to your list of helping verbs (verbs that create compound verb structures)? What does this verb mean by itself? For instance, “Acabo mi tarea a las cinco” or “La película acaba a las nueve”. How does this helping verb change the meaning of other verbs when combined with them? For instance, “Acabo de llegar” or “Acabamos de regresar del cine”. What expression is it equivalent to “acabar” in English?
6. Vocabulary:
- Difficult Words to Remember
  - Free time*: What type of free time activities do you engage in?
  - Family*: Can you identify the members of your extended family (1, 2, 3)? Can you describe them both in terms of physical appearance as well as personality (1, 2)?
  - Downtown*: How many place in town can you identify?
  - Seasons and Months*: Can you identify the months and corresponding seasons both here and in Latin America?
  - The Weather*: Are you able to describe the various weather conditions?
  - The House*: How many household objects or furniture can you associate with all the rooms of the house?
  - Chores*: How many different verbs and nouns have we learned that you be associated with domestic chores?
  - The Body*: How many different body parts have we learned? Have you learned to associate these parts with different activities or place them in groups according to their location on the body? For instance, which body parts are externally visible, as opposed to internal and invisible to the naked eye?
  - At the Clinic*: How many verb expressions have you learned to explain how you feel when you are sick? What would a doctor or nurse do in a clinical setting to assess or help cure your illness? What items can you buy in a pharmacy to relieve your illness?