

Spa 1101
Guide to the Final Exam

1. Accents and Punctuation: Do you remember how to divide a word into its basic syllables? Where does the natural accent fall in Spanish? Why are the "sticky" vowels so important? ([Review](#))
2. Alphabet: If you listened to someone spell a word out, could you write the correct word down on a piece of paper?
3. Introduction and Simple Conversation: Can you write a simple dialogue between two people in both a formal and informal situations? How many questions and answers can you include? What types of questions have you learned? Can you introduce your friend to someone else?
4. Numbers 1000+: Can you count and spell the numbers between 0 and 1000+? Can you use these numbers as descriptive adjectives like “Vendemos doscientas una plumas por año”? How would you tell someone your phone number in Spanish? When listing your name in a phonebook in a Spanish speaking country would you include both of your parents (paternal and maternal) last names, which of your parents’ last names comes first? Which last names does a child inherit in the Spanish speaking world? Review the numbers (10,82)
5. Days, Seasons, and Months: Can you name and spell each day of the week, each month of the year, and all the four seasons? Do the seasons in relation to months change in South America? How so? Could you determine which season it is in, for instance, Chile during the month of May? Are any of the days, months, or seasons capitalized in Spanish? Review this vocabulary (13-14)
6. Agreement: Why is noun-adjective and article-noun agreement so important in Spanish? Where do you usually place adjectives in relation to nouns in Spanish? How does the placement of an adjective before or after a noun in Spanish affect its meaning? What rules will help us determine the correct use and placement of an article or an adjective? Are certain nouns always feminine or masculine? What is the difference between a definite and indefinite article? Are colors and nationalities used as adjectives? How does a national adjective ending in consonant differ from a regular consonant-ending adjective? Are there adjectives that have a short and long form? When and how do you use these? Review (30)
7. Question Words: How many questions words have we learned? Can you identify the subject in a question? Can you create a question with each word? What is the question word for "do" in Spanish? When do you use “cuál” as opposed to “qué”? Review (50, 52)
8. Las Vegas Race: Have you studied the survival commands that we learned using the acrostic Las Vegas Race? Which letters have two words? What is the difference between formal and informal commands? How do you give a command to a group of people (usted versus ustedes)? In what types of situations might you use these commands?
9. Possession: Do you know how to use the possessive adjectives (su, tu, mis, etc.)? When do they need to agree in number and in gender (84)? Can possession be expressed another way in Spanish? Is there an apostrophe “s” in Spanish? If not, what is its equivalent?
10. Time: How do we tell time in Spanish? How do you express “AM” and “PM”? What type of time expression is typically used in an airport? What British customs for expressing time are similar to those in Spanish? How do you say “midday”, “midnight”, “half past”, “quarter till”, and “rush hour” in Spanish? What is the difference between “a las seis” and “son las seis”?

11. Verbs:

- a. Do you remember all the subject pronouns? How do the gestures we learned in class help us recall the communication cycle? Can you answer YES or NO questions in Spanish? How many different ways are there to answer a question NO? What is the meaning of the second NO in answers of negation?
- b. *Regular Verbs:* Have you been drilling all of the AR, ER, and IR verbs? Have you studied each verb as both a vocabulary word in the infinitive and a subject/action variant once conjugated? Can you use all of these verbs in a simple sentence? What common words do you associate with each verb?
- c. *Irregular Verbs:* Can you match the subject pronouns in Spanish with the present tense conjugations of SER and ESTAR? How do you use the verb HAY? How is the verb HAY different from SER and ESTAR? Can you conjugate the verbs IR, TENER, and HACER? What common questions can you make with them?
- d. *Compound Verbs:* How do you use compound verbs in a sentence? For example, “necesitar”, “tener que”, “tener ganas de”, “ir a” and “desear”. Have you studied all of the conjugations of the verbs "tener" and “ir”? Do you know how to use the idiomatic constructions "tener que" and "tener ganas de"?
- e. *Idiomatic Expressions with Tener* (87, overhead graphic): Have you studied all of the idiomatic expressions that can be created with the verb “tener” (for example, “tenemos sed” or “tienes éxito”)?
- f. *The Verbs Ir and Hacer:* Do these verbs have irregular forms? Which one can be used as a compound verb? Are there many questions containing the verb “hacer” that are answered with the same verb “hacer”? Review (96-97)
- g. *The Verb Gustar:* Why is the "gustar" verb so special? What does it really mean? Why do we call it a backwards verb? What are indirect object pronouns and how do you use them with the "gustar" verb? Review (193)
- h. SER vs ESTAR: What are the forms of the verb "ser" and “estar”? What does "hay" mean in Spanish? When do you use “hay” instead of “ser” or “estar”? When do you use “estar” versus “ser”? How many rules of use are there for “ser” and “estar”? Have you forgotten these verbs' forms? How does SER or ESTAR change the meaning of adjectives like "nervioso" or “listo”?

12. Vocabulary:

- a. Greetings and farewells (7)
- b. Titles (5)
- c. Colors (21)
- d. Classroom objects (21)
- e. Nationalities (75, overhead graphic)
- f. Descriptive Adjectives (75)
- g. Academic Subjects (79, overhead graphic)
- h. Academic Buildings (93)
- i. Prepositions of place (93, overhead graphic)