

Spa: 2225

Study Guide: 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?
2. Grammatical Analysis: Are you able to identify the grammatical components (parts of speech or morphology) and grammatical structure (syntax) of a sentence in Spanish? Can you distinguish between simple, compound, and complex sentences? Can you identify each type of sentence? Can you diagram these sentences? What is the difference between a complex clause, a prepositional phrase, an adverb, and a circumstantial complement?
3. Grammatical Agreement: What special rules and relationships have you learned about adjectives and nouns as they are used in context in Spanish? In particular, how important is agreement in Spanish and how does it work? Which nouns and adjectives have genderless forms? What editing methods have you learned that are geared to finding agreement errors? How is noun-adjective agreement different from subject-verb agreement?
4. Por versus para: Can you determine when to use the preposition "por" versus the preposition "para"? How does the model of "medium" or "medio" help? Do you remember the chart of preposition usage? Have you memorized the list of fixed or idiomatic phrases?
5. DO and IO Pronouns: What are "transitive verbs" and how do they limit when you can use a "direct object pronoun"? When and why do we use "direct object pronouns"? What are the "direct object pronouns" in Spanish and where do we place them? Which questions can we use so as not to mistake which object in a sentence is the direct object? What is the difference between a direct and an indirect object? What questions do we use to identify an indirect object pronoun? What are the "indirect object pronouns" in Spanish and where do we place them? When do we use double object pronouns? In what order do the DOP and IOP appear in a double object pronoun sentence? When can you hook the pronouns to the end of a verb? When do you use "se" as opposed to "le" or "les"?
6. Verbs:
 - a. Can you identify, conjugate, and use the various verb tenses we've drilled in class in context (present, present perfect, pluperfect, conditional, conditional perfect, future, future perfect, preterit, imperfect, subjunctive, and present perfect subjunctive)?
 - b. *Preterit versus imperfect*: Can you conjugate regular preterit verbs? Which regular preterit verbs have spelling changes due to sounds like "c" or "z"? What completely irregular preterit verbs have we studied? What happens to stem changing verbs in the preterit? According to the professor's system of conjugating (the zig zag method), how many semi-irregular preterit verbs are there? How many base-changing verbs should you know? What are their base changes? How do you conjugate irregular verbs like SER, IR, and DAR? How does the meaning of verbs like "poder", "saber", "conocer", and "tener" change when they are conjugated in the preterit tense? Can you create a question/answer sequence in the preterit tense in which you also utilize the direct or indirect object pronouns? How do we conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense? What three verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense? Do you recall when to use the imperfect ("description", "habit", "repetitive description", and "ongoing but uncompleted action")? Can you describe both in the present and past tense a few of your pastimes? What did you do/used to do? Where did you go/used to go? When do you use the preterit tense versus the imperfect tense? What system of rules have we developed to answer this question? How important is context in determining which past tense to use?
 - c. *The future and conditional*: Have you practiced forming the future and conditional tenses? When do you use them in real life? Have you studied all the irregular forms?
 - d. *Haber, the past participle and the forms of the perfect (present perfect, pluperfect, future perfect, and conditional perfect)*: What is the past participle? How can the past participle be used (three ways)? Can you identify how the past participle is being used in a sentence (as a noun, as an adjective, or part of a compound verb structure)? What are the irregular forms of the past perfect? When the past participle is used with the HABER

helping verb, does it function like an adjective? When the past participle is used with the ESTAR/SER helping verbs, does it function like an adjective? How do you form the "present perfect" and the "pluperfect"? Can you construct the future perfect and conditional perfect tenses? How do they shape meaning in terms of framing the past and its relationship with the present or another moment in the past? Do you remember when to use these constructions in expressions of probability? When do you use the verb HABER simply as "hay" (there is/are), or in its other forms "hubo", "habrá", "habría", or "había"?

- e. *Subjunctive*: How do you form the present, present perfect, and past subjunctive tenses? Have you studied all the verbs of "emotion", "doubt", and "desire"? Can you name some of the more unusual verbs in each of these categories? How do you construct a complex sentence with a nominal clause? Are all nominal clauses conjugated in the subjunctive? What conditions in the independent clause will force the nominal clause to be conjugated in the subjunctive tense? Which verbs will usually be found in the independent clause that precedes a nominal subjunctive clause? What is the difference between a nominal, adjectival, and adverbial phrase? What conditions in the independent clause will force the adjectival clause to be conjugated in the subjunctive tense? Which words are important to identify in the independent clause that precedes an adjectival subjunctive clause? How many adverbial subordinate conjunctions have we learned? What conditions in the independent clause will force the adverbial clause to be conjugated in the subjunctive tense? Is it possible to create a subjunctive expression using mixed periods of time? When you react to an event that happened in the past from the perspective of today, which subjunctive tense do you use? How does the present subjunctive differ from the past subjunctive in terms of the perception of time sequence and verb conjugation in the second clause?
7. Reading Comprehension: Can you summarize and recall the central parts of *Crónica de una muerte anunciada*?