

Spa 1101-S23 Guía de estudio para Prueba 3

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?

Example:



2. Alphabet: If you listened to someone spell a word out, could you write the correct word down on a piece of paper? Can you pronounce each letter of the alphabet?

Example:

A (a)	B (be)	C (ce)
J (jota)	K (ka)	L (ele)
R (erre)	S (ese)	T (te)

1. Definite and Indefinite Articles: Do you remember how definite and indefinite articles are used to indicate the specificity or generalization of a noun? Do you recall how they each have singular and plural forms that agree with the noun they refer to?
2. Descriptive Adjectives and Adjective-Noun Agreement: Why are noun-adjective and article-noun agreement so important in Spanish? What rules will help us determine the correct use of an article or an adjective? Are certain nouns always feminine or masculine?
- Have you memorized these adjectives? Can you translate them?

activo/a, creativo/a, crítico/a, famoso/a, importante(s), independiente(s), influyente(s), inteligente(s), interesante(s), internacional(es), optimista(s), productivo/a, simpático/a, talentoso/a

- Could you use them in a sentence like this:

Mi amiga Paula es muy _____ : estudia idiomas, practica deportes, toca la guitarra y también trabaja en la biblioteca de la facultad.

- Practice (1,2)

3. Demonstrative Adjectives: How are demonstrative adjectives (1,2) used in Spanish? What do demonstrative adjectives indicate in a sentence? How do demonstrative adjectives differ according to distance? What is the difference between "este", "ese", and "aquel" in relation to the position of the object in relation to the speaker? How are demonstrative adjectives used with masculine and feminine singular and plural nouns? What is the neuter form of the demonstrative adjectives? When would you use a gender-neutral form in Spanish? What is the difference between a demonstrative adjective and a demonstrative pronoun?
4. Adjectives of Nationality (review): What is the general rule for forming adjectives of nationality in Spanish (-o endings)? What are some exceptions to the general rule for forming adjectives of nationality in Spanish? How would you say "Mexican" in Spanish? And "Canadian"? Do you remember that these adjectives have to agree in number in gender with the noun they refer to?
5. Connector Words (review): What do these connectors [o(u) , pero, por eso, también, y (e)] mean? What word would you use to connect two options or alternatives? What word would you use to connect two options or alternatives? What word would you use to connect two options or alternatives? What word would you use to add information to an affirmative sentence? What word would you use to connect two

elements that are related to each other? Can you complete sentences or paragraphs using the most appropriate connector?

Example:

Me interesa la cultura mexicana.....estudio español.

6. The words “para”, “por”, “porque”: Which one is used to indicate the cause, reason, or motive behind an action, as well as to express duration of time or movement through a space? Which one is used to indicate the purpose, destination, or goal of an action? Which one is used to introduce a reason or cause for something (usually in the sentence’s second clause), similar to the English word "because"?
7. Parallel Sentence Construction: It's important to understand the concept of parallel sentence structures, as they can help you construct new sentences more easily and effectively. When you do this, are you finding and analyzing well-formed sentences in Spanish that share a parallelism with the idea you want to express? Does the mirrored sentence share a pattern in the structure of the sentence (verb tense, voice, and the phrasing or clauses)? Does your newly created sentence mirror the most important structures of the model sentence? Remember: constructing new sentences using parallel structures is not about copying or mimicking existing sentences, but rather using them as a model to create and express your own unique ideas?

Examples:

Model:

Me gusta leer *libros de aventuras*, ver películas *de ciencia ficción* y jugar videojuegos *de estrategia*.

Mirrored idea:

Me gusta leer *libros de misterio*, ver películas *de acción* y jugar videojuegos *de rol*.

Model:

Mi hermana *cocina*, mi padre *trabaja en la oficina* y mi madre *estudia en la universidad*.

Mirrored idea:

Mi hermana *riega el jardín*, mi padre *lava el auto* y mi madre *lee el periódico*.

8. Vocabulary: Have you studied the vocabulary for this section of the course?
 - a. [Professions](#) (p. 51)
 - b. Days of the week ([1](#))
9. Verbs: Can you still conjugate and recognize the meaning of all the present tense AR, ER, and IR verbs we have learned so far ([1](#))?
 - a. Could you answer a question using each verb? Could you complete a sentence missing each verb?
 - b. Do you recall how you can create compound verb expressions by linking one verb that is conjugated with another verb that’s not? For example, “¿Puedes ayudarme?”, “Necesito ir al baño.”, “Aprendo a leer en español.”, “Me gusta jugar béisbol.”, and “Voy a vivir en Madrid.”
 - c. Have you drilled the verb conjugations that this last chapter focuses on?

[estar](#), [hacer](#), [ir](#), [pensar](#), [poder](#), [querer](#), [ser](#), [tener](#), [tener](#) ganas de, [tener](#) que, [venir](#)

- d. *Gustar*: How do we use backwards verbs like "gustar"([1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#))? What should you know about the [indirect object pronouns](#) and the “gustar” verb? Could you select the right answer to questions like this:

- Kate, ¿_____ estudiar idiomas?

- ¡Sí! Me gusta estudiar español mucho.