

Spa 1101
Guide to Final Exam - F20

1. Introduction and Simple Conversation: Can you write a [simple dialogue](#) between two people in both a formal and informal situation? How many questions and answers can you include? What types of questions have you learned? Can you [introduce your friend](#) to someone else?
2. Surnames: 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 or your parents' last names comes first? Which last names does a child inherit in the Spanish speaking world?
3. Los números 1-1000+: Can you count and spell the numbers between 0 and 1000+? How would you tell someone your phone number in Spanish? Can you write/solve a mathematical equation?
4. Las palabras interrogativas: 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"? [Practice](#).
5. La hora: 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? [Practice](#).
6. Las preposiciones de lugar: Have you reviewed all of your [prepositions of place](#) (under, over, in front of, behind, etc.) (p. 106)? Could you describe where each cat is [here](#)?
7. Comparisons and Superlatives: Are you able to construct [comparison sentences](#)? While we are using comparatives, when must we be careful about agreement? Which four comparative adjectives have irregular forms? How do you create "king of the hill" or "bottom of the pile" sentences (superlative comparisons)?
8. Los adjetivos:
 - a. *Vocabulario*: How many [descriptive adjectives](#) did we learn? Can you answer these questions: ¿Cómo son tus amigos? or ¿Cómo es tu familia?
 - b. Los adjetivos y la concordancia: Why is noun-adjective and article-noun agreement so important in Spanish? Do your adjectives agree with your nouns ([review](#))? What rules will help us determine the correct use 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? What is the difference between saying "Ella es de México" and "Ella es mexicana."?
 - c. *Los números como adjetivos*: Can you use numbers as descriptive adjectives as in this example: "Vendemos doscientas una plumas por año"? Do you remember the rules of agreement for numbers? Practice ([1,2](#))

- d. *Los adjetivos posesivos*: Do you know how to use the [possessive adjectives](#) (su, tu, mis, etc.)? When do they need to agree in number and in gender (see [1,2](#))? What are two ways of stating “his books” in Spanish? Is there an apostrophe “s” in Spanish? If not, what is its equivalent? What does “su” mean in English?
 - e. *Los adjetivos demostrativos*: Did you review the use of [demonstrative adjectives](#)? What is their relationship to the indicators of space (aquí, ahí, allá)? Did you remember that demonstratives can function as adjectives and therefore must agree in number and gender with the noun they describe? [Practice](#).
9. Palabras especiales:
- a. *Los conectadores “por eso”, “también”, “pero”, “y”, “o”, “porque”*: What do these connectors mean? Can you complete sentences using the most appropriate connector?
 - b. *Las preposiciones “por” y “para”*: What do these two prepositions mean? Do you conjugate a verb that follows them?
 - c. [Presposiciones, conjunciones y los relativos](#): When we try to reduce the level of redundancy in a paragraph, what do we look for in the various sentences? What are the three ways we can combine repetitive ideas in multiple sentences? If we use a preposition, what happens to the verb in the sentence we are combining? When you combine ideas using a conjunction (y, o, pero, or sino), do you conjugate the verb on each side of the conjunction? When do you use “sino” versus “pero”? How many different kinds of relative pronouns did we learn? Did you know that you can use this [decision flow chart](#) for relative pronouns?
10. Los verbos: What are the subject pronouns in Spanish? Where does the subject pronoun go in a question versus an answer? When do you need to use the double “no” in your answer? Does your verb agree with your subject? In discourse, what rules apply to the use of subject pronouns?
- a. *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? Can you create Yes and No question sequences using SER? What happens to adjectives ending in “o”, like “atlético”, if they describe a woman or a group of people? Where does the subject go in a question? What is a cognate and how does that help you recognize descriptive adjectives?
 - b. *Hay*: What does the verb “hay” mean in English? Can you form and answer questions with it?
 - c. *Los primeros verbos* (review): Have you made all the present tense AR, ER, and IR verb cards ([1,2](#))? Have you been practicing their conjugation and pronunciation? Can you create and answer questions using each of the verbs? What are the forms of the verb “ser” and “estar”? What does “hay” mean in Spanish? When do you use “estar” versus “ser”?
 - d. *Los verbos irregulares*: Have you studied all of the [irregular verbs](#) we learned?

- e. *Gustar*: How do we use backwards verbs like "[gustar](#)"? What should you know about the [indirect object pronouns](#) and the "gustar" verb? For example, "le" and "les". What other [backwards verbs](#) have we learned?
 - f. *Los verbos compuestos*: Can you recognize auxiliary verbs like "deber", "desear", "necesitar", "poder", and "querer"? What do they mean? How do you use compound verbs in a sentence? Which verb is conjugated and which isn't? What do you do when using "gustar" or "ir +a"?
 - g. *Los nuevos verbos "crecer", "desear", "hacer", "ir", "necesitar", "poder", "producir", "querer", "salir", and "tener"*. Have you been practicing their conjugation and pronunciation? Can you create and answer questions using each of the verbs?
 - h. *Saber vs. conocer*: Although "saber" and "conocer" mean the same in English, they are used in different situations in Spanish. What criteria do we use to make this distinction ([1](#))? Do these verbs have any irregular forms?
 - i. *Ser vs. Estar*: Do you know how to conjugate ([1](#), [2](#)) as well as determine when to use ([1](#), [2](#)) "ser" and "estar"? How many different adjectives have you learned that are used with "estar" versus "ser"?
11. El vocabulario: Have you been periodically practicing each Chapter's vocabulary using Quizlet?
- a. *Routine Questions*: Have you memorized the [Prepárate](#) questions and [survival questions](#) we learned earlier in the semester?
 - b. *Las materias académicas*: Have you studied and memorized the academic subjects?
 - c. *Los días de la semana*: Can you name and spell each [day of the week](#)? [Practice](#).
 - d. *Los meses y las estaciones del año*: Can you identify the [months](#) and corresponding seasons both here and in Latin America?
 - e. *Profesiones*: Can you recognize and spell the professions listed on p. 51 of your book?
 - f. *Nacionalidades*: Have you reviewed the vocabulary for [nationalities](#)? How many different types of suffixes are there for nationalities? Can you identify a Latin American's nationality given his/her country of origin? Aside from the Latin American nationalities, what other European or Asian nationalities are included in the book? For example, "alemán", "japonés", or "coreano". How does a nationality adjective ending in consonant differ from a regular consonant-ending adjective?
 - g. *La familia*: Are you able to name all of the family relationships we have studied, including the in-laws? Can you describe a family members using [cognates](#) like those listed on p. 39 of your book? Could you create a [personality ring](#) for yourself or one of them?
 - h. *Los lugares*: How many names for places can you recall?
 - i. *Places in Nature* (p. 86, p. 109)
 - ii. *Places on the Map and in Town* (p. 108)
 - iii. *Places at the university* (p.107)

- i. *El transporte*: What are the different means of transportation we have learned? (p. 106)
- j. *Los colores*: Can you name at least eight colors or the colors of the rainbow ([1](#), [2](#))? (p. 107)
- k. *Cardinal Directions*: Can you tell someone in Spanish how to locate a country on the map using the [cardinal directions](#) (north, south, east, west, etc.)?