

Spa 1101
Guide to Final Exam – S22

1. Introducciones y conversaciones simples: 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. Los apellidos: 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?
3. Preguntas sobre la rutina diaria: Have you memorized the [Prepárate](#) questions and [survival questions](#) we have learned?
4. Los números:
 - a. Cardinal numbers 0 through 1000: Can you count and spell the numbers between 0 and 1000? Could you write out or answer a simple math problem in Spanish like “¿Cuánto es cuatro por cinco?” Do you remember what these mathematical expressions in Spanish are? Plus (más), minus (menos), multiplied by (por), and divided by (dividido por). Could you tell someone what your phone number is? Can you use cardinal numbers as descriptive adjectives as in this example: “Vendemos doscientas una plumas por año”? Do you remember the rules of agreement for numbers? Practice [\(1,2\)](#)
 - b. Ordinal numbers 1 through 10: How do you use ordinal numbers normally? Do you realize that they are adjectives? Unlike normal adjectives, they go in front of what they describe in Spanish.
5. Palabras interrogativas: How many questions 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"?
6. 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. Adjetivos de nacionalidad: What is the difference between saying “Ella es de México” and “Ella es mexicana.”? Can you recognize and use the seven most common endings for adjectives of [nationality](#)?
 - d. 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 [\(1,2\)](#)
 - 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](#).
7. Los conectadores “por eso”, “también”, “pero”, “y”, “o”, “porque”: What do these connectors mean? Can you complete sentences using the most appropriate connector?
8. 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. *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?
 - e. *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”?
 - f. *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”?
 - g. *New verbs*:
 - i. *Vivir*: Do you remember that all “ir” verbs have a different conjugation for the first-person plural form, “we,” in the present tense?
 - ii. *Tener*: Do you recall how to express your age in Spanish?
 - iii. *Hacer*: Do you recall that you actually don’t answer questions like “What do you do?” or “What are you doing?” using the “hacer” verb? You just answer the questions logically.
 - iv. *Ir*: Do you recall that you can use the verb “ir” both as a singular verb “to go” or combine it with the preposition “a” and another verb to express a future action? For example, “I’m going to Mexico” (“Voy a México”) and “I’m going to study” (“Voy a estudiar”)
9. 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. *Profesiones*: Can you recognize and spell the professions listed on p. 51 of your book?
 - e. [El censo mundial](#): (p. 32) continente, vivienda, nutrición, alfabetización, sexo, idioma, agua, religión, refugio, creencia, sobrepeso, país, población, etc.
 - 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. *Personality traits*: (p. 39, 53) famoso/a, crítico/a, talentoso/a, creativo/a, activo/a, productivo/a, optimista, independiente, inteligente, simpático/a, interesante, influyente, etc. How many [descriptive adjectives](#) did we learn? Can you answer these questions: ¿Cómo son tus amigos? or ¿Cómo es tu familia?