

- A. 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](#))
- B. Survival Sentences and Basic Conversation: What are the most important [oral survival questions/phrases](#) you have learned at this point in your Spanish studies? How long of a conversation/paragraph can you write? Do you know how to introduce and talk about your friends and family? Can you share their daily activities and hobbies with someone?
- C. Question words: How many question 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"?
- D. Direct Object 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?
- E. Indirect Object Pronouns: What is an indirect object pronoun? When do we use it? What question do we ask to identify it? Which indirect object pronouns and direct object pronouns are the same? Which ones are different? What should you know about the indirect object pronouns "le" and "les" and verbs like "gustar"?
- F. Double Object Pronouns: Do you know how to use both a direct object pronoun and an indirect object pronoun in the same sentence? Which one do you place nearest to the verb? When do you replace "le" or "les" with "se"?
- G. Adverbs with the Suffix -MENTE: How do you create an adverb from an adjective in Spanish? When do you have to change the adjective's ending to A before linking it to -MENTE?
- H. Verbs:
1. *Present Tense*: Have you reviewed the present tense verbs from the past? How many of them are stem-changers ([1](#), [2](#)) or irregular verbs?
 2. How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar")?
 3. Can you fill-in the blanks in a cloze paragraph?
 4. *Preterit*: Can you conjugate [regular AR, ER, and IR verbs](#)? What verbs require [spelling changes](#) in order to maintain a verb's correct pronunciation (hint: buscar, leer, etc.)? Which stem changing verbs in the present remain [stem changing verbs in the preterit](#)? Which forms of the stem changing verbs in the preterit have the stem changes? According to the professor's system of conjugating, how many semi-irregular preterit verbs are there? What base changes do they have? How do you create the [zig-zag conjugation chart](#)? How do you conjugate [irregular verbs](#) like SER, IR, and DAR? Have you been studying the preterit conjugations for the verbs in the [verbs matrix](#) we completed?
 5. *Imperfect*: Can you conjugate [regular imperfect](#) verbs? What are the [irregular imperfect verbs](#)? Can you describe both in the present and past a few of your pastimes? What did you do/used to do? Where did you go/used to go?
 6. *The Preterit vs. the Imperfect*: How does a native speaker of Spanish envisage the past when s/he narrates (setting the scene, interrupted activities, action on stage, etc.)? What type of implicit thought goes into his/her choice of past tense verbs? What are the basic differences in use between the preterit and imperfect tenses? How does the [model of the theater](#) help in this determination?
 7. *Commands*: How do you form the imperative tense? How do formal and informal commands differ in form? How do the positive informal commands differ from the negative informal commands? Do you recall the acrostic that helps remember the irregular forms of the tu+ commands? Are there any irregular Ud. commands? Did you remember to review the "vosotros" commands? Do we need to do anything special with commands when using reflexive or object pronouns? That is, where do you place pronouns in positive commands versus negative commands?

Table 1. Irregular Tú Command Form

Irregular Familiar Commands.		
• Decir	di	no digas
• Hacer	haz	no hagas
• poner	pon	no pongas
• salir	sal	no salgas
• tener	ten	no tengas
• venir	ven	no vengas
• ir	ve	no vayas
• ser	sé	no seas

Table 2. Irregular Ud. Command Form

D	dar→	dé
I	ir→	vaya
S	ser→	sea
H	haber→	haya
E	estar→	esté
S	saber→	sepa

8. *No-fault SE Sentences*: How can you shift the blame for something that goes wrong by using the reflexive SE pronoun? How does the original idea's subject fade and its object become the subject of the new reflexive sentence? Do you use a direct or an indirect object pronoun with SE to reintroduce the original subject as an object?
9. *Passive Voice*: Can you construct all three forms of the passive voice (passive SER, the descriptive passive or passive ESTAR, and passive SE or popular passive) from a sentence given to you in the active voice? In what context would you use each of the forms of the passive voice? Did you remember to check noun-verb and subject-adjective agreement?
10. *Impersonal SE*: What are the four ways SE can be used in a sentence? What is the likelihood of using each way? When using SE to express the impersonal voice, can the verb be conjugated according to any subject or just the singular 3rd person of the verb? In what typical situations do you use the impersonal voice? What word does SE replace in English?
11. *Past Participles and Present Perfect*: What is the past participle suffix in Spanish? Are there any irregular forms of the past participle? Do you recall what are the various uses for the past perfect ending of a verb? How can this ending be used to convert the verb into an adjective? How is it combined with SER or ESTAR to form the passive voice? How is it combined with HABER to form the present and pluperfect verb tenses? What are the forms of the verb HABER? Did you remember to always combine HABER with the singular masculine form of the present perfect?
12. *The Future and Conditional Tenses*: How do you form these tenses? What are their irregular forms?
13. *The Subjunctive*: How do you form the present and present perfect subjunctive tenses? Have we learned an acrostic that helps remember the irregular forms of the subjunctive? What makes commands different from the subjunctive tense, both in terms of form and in terms of sentence structure? 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 in the subjunctive tense? 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 in the subjunctive tense? When you react to an event that happened in the past from the perspective of today, which subjunctive tense do you use?

I. Vocabulary:

1. *Airport, Hotel, and Travel*: Can you describe your travel plans, including booking, check-in, boarding, arrival and accommodation arrangements. Can you describe in detail how your last trip by plane went? Can you describe the objects/people you encounter or the activities you typically engage in during a trip?
2. *Prepositions of Place*: How many different prepositions of place did we learn? Do you recall the subtle differences between "enfrente de" and "delante de," "sobre" and "encima de", or "a la derecha" and "al derecho"?
3. *Verbs for Giving Direction*: Can you help someone get from point A in a map to point B using commands and the verbs related to giving directions? For instance, "keep going," "turn," and "continue".
4. *Love, Dating, and Marriage Vocabulary*: Could you narrate all of the steps of a romantic relationship, starting with the first date and ending in the honeymoon? How many different verbs did you learn like "to fall in love" or "to throw the bouquet"? What vocabulary words are unavoidable, like "date" or "wedding"?