

Spa 1102-01– S21
Guide for Quiz 1

Note: Given the quantity of new and review material, I have highlighted the areas of *upmost importance* as a courtesy.

- I. **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](#))
- II. **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?
- III. **Question words:** 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"?
- IV. **Personal "a":** What happens in a Spanish sentence, when a person becomes the direct object? How does our ideological/psychological perception influence the grammar of the sentence? In what types of sentences should you overlook the "[personal a](#)" (exceptions to the rule)?
- V. **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?
- VI. **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?
- VII. **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 like those in Spanish? How do you say "midday", "midnight", "half past", "quarter till", and "rush hour" in Spanish? [Practice](#).
- VIII. **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)?
- IX. **Preposiciones, 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 kinds of relative pronouns did we learn? Did you know that you can use this [decision flow chart](#) for relative pronouns?

- X. Verbs:
- a. Have you been reviewing your AR, ER, IR verbs from Spa 1101 and included the new verbs from Chapter 5?
 - b. 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"?
 - c. How many irregular verbs should you know (ser, estar, ir, tener, etc.)?
 - d. How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar"?)
 - e. Why is the GUSTAR verb so special? What does the verb really mean? How does it work "backward"? What are the indirect object pronouns that we use with it?
 - f. How many stem changing verbs have we learned? When do verbs stem change? Do you recall that many of these are common verbs (1, 2) as well as reflexive verbs?
 - g. How many reflexive verbs have we studied? Why is the verb "llamarse" so important? Remember, a reflexive verb uses a reflexive pronoun which must be placed correctly. Do these verbs have any irregular forms? Have you included the stem changing reflexive verbs? Can you describe your daily routine using all of the reflexive verbs? Can you use a reflexive verb without a reflexive pronoun? Can you create a reflexive verb by adding a reflexive pronoun to a normal verb?
 - h. 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?
- XI. Vocabulary:
- a. Routine Questions'. Have you memorized the Prepárate questions and survival questions we learned earlier in the semester?
 - b. Have you studied and memorized the academic subjects?
 - c. Can you name and spell each day of the week?
 - d. Can you identify the months and corresponding seasons both here and in Latin America?
 - e. Can you recognize and spell the professions listed on p. 51 of your book?
 - f. Have you reviewed the vocabulary related to the classroom or dorm room?
 - g. Can you describe where something is located? (adjectives of place)
 - h. Do you recognize the patterns of suffixes used to create the adjectives of nationality?
 - i. Can you identify the members of your extended family (1, 2, 3)?
 - j. Can you name at least eight colors or the colors of the rainbow (1, 2)? (See p. 107)
 - k. Can you tell someone in Spanish how to locate a country on the map using the cardinal directions (north, south, east, west, etc.)?
 - l. Can you write a weather forecast in Spanish? Which weather expressions use the verb HACER versus ESTAR? Have you studied all the verbs related to weather expressions (llover, nevar)?