

- 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. 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?
- D. 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"?
- E. 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"?
- F. 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

- G. No fault: How can you shift the blame for something that goes wrong by using the reflexive SE pronoun or passive SE sentence construction? 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? Can you think of a verb that would work in this construction besides *acabar*, *caer*, *escaper*, *olvidar*, *perder*, *quedar*, or *romper*?
- H. Travel Vocabulary: How many words have we learned that are related to travel? Can you describe in detail how your last trip went? Could you recreate any conversations that happened in the airport, on the streets of the town/city you visited, or in the hotel? Can you describe the objects/people you encounter or the activities you typically engage in during a trip? What forms of travel are there besides flying in a plane?
- I. Prepositions of Place: Have you reviewed all of your prepositions of place (under, over, in front of, behind, etc.)?