

Spa 1102-01– F21
Guide for Quiz 2

- 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. 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"?
- III. Verbs:
- a. *Gustar and other Backwards verbs*: 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? Have you studied all the other verbs that work like **gustar**?
 - i. parecer → *El restaurante me parece muy bonito y tranquilo.*
 - ii. interesar → *A mí me interesa visitar los museos y hacer windsurf.*
 - iii. encantar → *A mi mamá le encantan los postres franceses.*
 - b. *Compound verbs*: How many compound verb structures can you create (for example: "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar")?
 - c. *Present progressive tense*: How do you form the present progressive tense? When does a native Speaker use it? How does his/her use of the verb differ with our linguistic patterns in English? Did you forget that the present progressive is a compound verb structure, that it must always be accompanied by the verb "estar"?
 - d. *El pretérito*: Can you conjugate the list of regular preterit verbs? How many verbs have spelling changes to preserve a sound or to avoid a triple vowel cluster? For example, the hard C or G sounds. 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?
- IV. Vocabulary:
- a. *Disfrutar el día (137)*: [pasear](#), [leer](#), [hacer un picnic](#), [ir en bici](#), [disfrutar de](#), [tomar un vino](#), [ir a cenar](#), etc.
 - b. *El mundo universitario*: [desayunar](#), [comer](#), [jugar](#), [practicar](#), [hacer](#), [tocar](#), [bailar](#), [entrar en internet o en un café](#), [mirar una película](#), [ir de vacaciones o ir en bicicleta](#), etc.
 - c. *Contacto entre culturas*: [crisis económica](#), [vacaciones](#), [desplazamientos](#), [conquista](#), [catástrofe](#), [guerra y persecución ideológica](#).
 - d. *Herencia cultural*: [cultura originaria](#), [lengua](#), [obras arquitectónicas](#), [esclavitud](#), [descendiente](#), [dominio](#), [historia](#), [expulsión](#), [coexistencia](#), [colonos](#), [emigrante](#), etc.

- e. *Viajes*: Can you describe the many activities you could do during a trip? See [this graphic](#). Also, do you recall these words from our reading? [Caminata, senderista, refugio, bolsa de desperdicios, impermeable, lentes oscuros y brújula](#).
- f. *En el camino*: Could you describe the different items you would see or would need to take on a hike? See [this graphic](#).
- g. *Connector Words*: [porque, como, por eso, por, así que, de manera que](#).