

Guide to Quiz 2
Spa 1101

1. 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](#))
2. Alphabet: If you listened to someone spell a word out, could you write the correct word down on a piece of paper?
3. Introduction and Simple Conversation: 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?
4. Agreement: Why is noun-adjective and article-noun agreement so important in Spanish? Where do you usually place adjectives in relation to nouns in Spanish? How does the placement of an adjective before or after a noun in Spanish affect its meaning? What rules will help us determine the correct use and placement 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? How does a nationality adjective ending in consonant differ from a regular consonant-ending adjective? Are there adjectives that have a short and long form? When and how do you use these? (see p. 22-23)
5. Time: 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 similar to those in Spanish? How do you say "midday", "midnight", "half past", "quarter till", and "rush hour" in Spanish? What is the difference between "a las seis" and "son las seis"? (see p. 34-35)
6. Possessive Adjectives: Do you know how to use the possessive adjectives (su, tu, mis, nuestra, etc.)? When do they need to agree in number and in gender? Can possession be expressed another way in Spanish? Is there an apostrophe "s" in Spanish? If not, what is its equivalent? (see p. 48-49)
7. Verbs:
 - a. *AR, ER, and IR verbs*: Have you been drilling the conjugations of all the AR, ER, and IR verbs? Have you studied each verb as both a vocabulary word in the infinitive and a subject/action variant once conjugated? Can you use all of these verbs in a simple sentence? What common words do you associate with each verb ("café" with "beber", for example)? Can you create compound verb structures like "¿Deseas tomar un café?"? Do you need to conjugate the second verb in this type of verb construction?
 - b. *Ser and estar*: What are the forms of the verb "ser" and "estar"? How are these verbs different from "hay"? What does "hay" mean? Have you noticed when you use "ser" instead of "estar" (for example, "estar" refers to location or feeling)? (see p. 50)

- c. *Compound Verbs*: How do you use compound verbs in a sentence? For example, “necesitar”, “tener que”, “tener ganas de”, “ir a” and “desear”. Have you studied all of the conjugations of the verbs "tener" and “ir”? Do you know how to use the idiomatic constructions "tener que" and "tener ganas de"?
8. Vocabulary:
- a. *Days of the week*: Can you name and spell each day of the week? How do you say “weekend” in Spanish?
 - b. *Family Members*: Can you remember the names of all the family relations (eg. "padre", "cuñado", etc.)? Are you able to name/identify all of the family relationships we have studied, including the in-laws and stepfathers, brothers, etc.? (see p. 44-45)
 - c. *Descriptive Adjectives*: Can you describe someone’s physical appearance (skinny, short, young, good-looking, etc.)? This should include hair and eye color, maybe a beard, mustache, or glasses. Can you describe someone’s personality (extroverted, nice, stingy, hardworking, etc.)? Many of these adjectives are cognates? (see p. 52-54).
 - d. *Nationalities*: How many types of [nationality suffixes](#) are there? Did you remember that nationalities are adjectives and must agree in number and gender?