

Spa 1102 – S18
Guide for the Midterm

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. Survival Sentences and Basic Conversation: What are the most important [oral survival questions/phrases](#) you have learned at this point in your Spanish studies? Does your list of questions/phrases include the one we [generated in class](#)? 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?
4. Subject Pronouns and the Verb SER: Do you remember all the subject pronouns? How do the gestures we learned in class help us recall the communication cycle? How do we conjugate the verb [SER](#) using these gestures or within the communication cycle?
5. 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"?
6. 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)?
7. Verbs:
 - a. Have you been reviewing your [AR, ER, IR verbs](#) from Spa 1101?
 - b. How many irregular verbs should you know (ser, estar, ir, tener, etc.)?
 - c. How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar")?
 - d. Given a [contextual situation](#), can you answer questions using the "[tener idioms](#)"?
 - 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? What [other verbs](#) have we learned that work like "gustar"?
 - f. How many verbs have we studied that have irregular "yo" forms (recall 4:3:2)? Can you conjugate these verbs and use them in context ([1,2](#))? Can you fill-in the blanks in a cloze paragraph? What are your best strategies for completing this type of exercise?
8. Vocabulary:
 - a. Have you studied our list of the [Toughest Vocabulary from Last Semester](#)?
 - a. Can you identify the members of your extended family ([1](#), [2](#), [3](#))?
 - b. Have you studied enough adjectives to describe your family members both in terms of physical appearance as well as personality ([1](#), [2](#))?
 - c. Do you recognize the patterns of suffixes used to create the [adjectives of nationality](#)?
 - d. What type of [free time activities](#) do you engage in?
 - e. How many place in [town](#) can you identify?
 - f. Can you identify the [months](#) and corresponding [seasons](#) both here and in Latin America?
 - g. Are you able to describe the various [weather conditions](#)?