

Spa 2202 – S18
Guide for Midterm

- 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. 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?
- V. 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"?
- VI. 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"?
- VII. Vocabulary: How many words have we learned that are related to travel? Can you describe in detail how your last trip by plane went? Can you describe the objects/people you encounter or the activities you typically engage in during a trip?
- VIII. Verbs:
 - a. *Present Tense*: Have you reviewed the present tense verbs from the past? How many of them are stem-changers ([1](#), [2](#)) or irregular verbs?
 - b. *Preterit*: Can you conjugate [regular AR, ER, and IR verbs](#)? What verbs require [spelling changes](#) in order to maintain a verb's correct pronunciation (hint: buscar, leer, etc.)? 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? Have you been studying the preterit conjugations for the verbs in the [verbs matrix](#) we completed?
 - c. *Imperfect*: Can you conjugate [regular imperfect](#) verbs? What are the [irregular imperfect verbs](#)? Can you describe both in the present and past a few of your pastimes? What did you do/used to do? Where did you go/used to go?
 - d. *The Preterit vs. the Imperfect*: How does a native speaker of Spanish envisage the past when s/he narrates (setting the scene, interrupted activities, action on

stage, etc.)? What type of implicit thought goes into his/her choice of past tense verbs? What are the basic differences in use between the preterit and imperfect tenses? How does the [model of the theater](#) help in this determination?

- e. How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar")?
- f. Can you fill-in the blanks in a cloze paragraph?
- g. *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