

Spa 2225  
**Guide for the Final Exam**

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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?
2. **Grammatical Analysis:** Are you able to identify the grammatical components and grammatical structure of a sentence in Spanish? Can you distinguish between simple, compound, and complex sentences? Can you identify each type of sentence? Can you diagram these sentences? What is the difference between a complex clause, a prepositional phrase, an adverb, and a circumstantial complement?!
3. **Grammatical Agreement:** What special rules and relationships have you learned about adjectives and nouns as they are used in context in Spanish? In particular, how important is agreement in Spanish and how does it work? Which nouns and adjectives have genderless forms? What editing methods have you learned that are geared to finding agreement errors?
4. **Pronouns:**
  - a. *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?!
  - b. *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"? How many other verbs like "gustar" have we learned (parecer, interesar, quedar, etc.)?
  - c. *Double Object Pronouns (237):* What questions help you determine which object is the DO versus the IO? In what order do the DOP and IOP appear in a double object pronoun sentence? When can you hook the pronouns to the end of a verb? When do you use "se" as opposed to "le" or "les"?!
  - d. *Relative Pronouns:* Is a relative clause a subordinate clause in a complex sentence? If so, what makes a relative clause different from a nominal clause? How many relative pronouns have we learned? What different grammatical functions can the relative pronoun take on in the relative clause? Does the relative pronoun assume any grammatical function in the independent clause? When do you use "que" versus "quien", "el que", or "el cual"? Does "lo que" have a special use? Are "donde" and "cuyo" both relative pronouns?
  - e. *Other Pronouns:* Have you reviewed the reflexive pronouns? Do you remember how to use the possessive pronouns? How about the demonstrative pronouns?
5. **Prepositions:**
  - a. **Por versus Para:** Can you determine when to use the preposition "por" versus the preposition "para"? How does the model of "medium" or "medio" help? Do you remember the chart of preposition usage? Have you memorized the list of fixed or idiomatic phrases?
  - b. **Other Prepositions:** Have you reviewed all of your prepositions of place (under, over, in front of, behind, etc.)? How many prepositions have we learned that determine relationships of time/sequence? What happens when we use certain prepositions with verbs (prepositional clause versus subordinate clause)? Have you considered the special prepositions like "conmigo" or "contigo"?
6. **Transitions:** Have you studied our list of transitions and tried to experiment with transitions in Spanish that you generally have not been using? How are transitions in language both similar and different from visual transitions in film? Have you learned to distinguish the types and uses of transitions (cause and effect, order, amplification/reaffirmation, comparison, condition, etc.)?
7. **"Si" clauses:** What does "si" mean in Spanish? When DO you and when do you NOT use the subjunctive in phrases with the SI construction? How is this dependent on tense?
8. **Comparisons:** Are you able to construct comparison sentences? While we are using comparatives,

when must we be careful about agreement? Which four comparative adjectives have irregular forms? How do you create "king of the hill" or "bottom of the pile" sentences (superlative comparisons)?

9. Indirect discourse: How does indirect discourse differ from direct speech? What are the most common "reporting verbs" in Spanish (afirmar, añadir, contestar, decir, explicar, insistir, etc.)? What is the most common subordinate conjunction used in indirect discourse? When you use a "reporting verb" instead of a "subjective verb" (doubt, denial, desire, or emotion), do you need to use the subjunctive? How does the verb in the independent clause affect the verbal sequence in the subordinate clause (tense of direct speech > tense of cited discourse: futuro>condicional, presente>imperfecto, pretérito>pluscuamperfecto, imperfect>imperfecto)? Can the pronouns in the cited discourse change in the subordinate clause?

10. Verbs:

- a. *Verbs in general*: Have you been reviewing your AR, ER, and IR verbs? Can you identify and conjugate in various verb tenses we've drilled in class (present, preterit, imperfect, present perfect, future, conditional.)? Have you practiced generating a question/answer sequence for each verb? Can you fill-in the blanks in a cloze paragraph? How many irregular verbs should you know (ser, estar, ir, tener, dar, decir, etc.)? How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, "tener ganas de", "tener que", "ir a", "poder", "deber", and "necesitar"? When do you use a "gerund" in Spanish versus English? How do you use the gerund in sentences with simultaneous actions? What form of the verb do we use in Spanish for the gerund in English that is used as a noun?
- b. *Stem-changing verbs*: Do you remember how to conjugate stem-changing verbs? When do verbs stem change? Have you studied the initial list of stem-changing verbs as well as the second one? What happens in the preterit tense to stem-changing verbs?
- c. *Gustar and backwards verbs*: Why is the "gustar" verb so special? What are indirect object pronouns and how do you use them with the "gustar" verb? What other verbs function like "gustar"? Can you conjugate these verbs in the present, preterit, and imperfect tenses?
- d. *Preterit versus imperfect*: Can you conjugate regular preterit verbs? Which regular preterit verbs have spelling changes due to sounds like c or z? What completely irregular preterit verbs have we studied? What happens to stem changing verbs in the preterit? According to the professor's system of conjugating (the zigzag method), how many semi-irregular preterit verbs are there? How many base-changing verbs should you know? What are their base changes? How do you conjugate irregular verbs like SER, IR, and DAR? How does the meaning of verbs like "poder", "saber", "conocer", and "tener" change when they are conjugated in the preterit tense? Can you create a question/answer sequence in the preterit tense in which you also utilize the direct or indirect object pronouns? How do we conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense? What three verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense? Do you recall when to use the imperfect ("description", "habit", "repetitive description", and "ongoing but uncompleted action")? Can you describe both in the present and past tense a few of your pastimes? What did you do/used to do? Where did you go/used to go? When do you use the preterit tense versus the imperfect tense? What system of rules have we developed to answer this question? How important is context in determining which past tense to use?
- e. *Subjunctive*: How do you form the present, present perfect, and past subjunctive tenses? Have you studied all the verbs of "emotion", "doubt", and "desire"? Can you name some of the more unusual verbs in each of these categories? How do you construct a complex sentence with a nominal clause? Are all nominal clauses conjugated in the subjunctive? What conditions in the independent clause will force the nominal clause to be conjugated in the subjunctive tense? Which verbs will usually be found in the independent clause that precedes a nominal subjunctive clause? What is the difference between a nominal, adjectival, and adverbial phrase? What conditions in the independent clause will force the adjectival clause to be conjugated in the subjunctive tense? Which words are important to identify in the independent clause that precedes an adjectival subjunctive clause? How many adverbial

subordinate conjunctions have we learned? What conditions in the independent clause will force the adverbial clause to be conjugated in the subjunctive tense? When you react to an event that happened in the past from the perspective of today, which subjunctive tense do you use? How does the present subjunctive differ from the past subjunctive in terms of the perception of time sequence and verb conjugation in the second clause? Is it possible to create a subjunctive expression using mixed periods of time? What are the general rules used to create mix-time subjunctive sentences?

- f. *Haber, estar, and ser*: What does HABER mean when it is used in the expression "hay"? How does SER or ESTAR change the meaning of adjectives like "verde"? How do SER and ESTAR differ in terms of other uses? When do you use the verb SER versus ESTAR or HABER? Have you studied all the verb tenses of these three verbs? For instance, "hay", "haya", "hubo", "habrá", "habría", "hubiera" or "había"?
- g. *Haber and the Past Participle*: What is the past participle? How can the past participle be used (three ways)? What are the irregular forms of the past perfect? When the past participle is used with the HABER helping verb, does it function like an adjective? When the past participle is used with the ESTAR/SER helping verbs, does it function like an adjective? How do you form the "present perfect" and the "pluscuamperfect"? When do you use each of these perfect verb conjugations? How do they shape meaning in terms of framing the past and its relationship with the present or another moment in the past?
- h. *SE impersonal*: What are the four ways that SE can be used in a sentence? What is the likelihood of using each type of SE? What contextual clues can you use to determine how SE is being used? When using SE to express the impersonal voice, can the verb be conjugated according to any subject or just the singular plural? How is a passive SE sentence constructed? How does it differ from the impersonal SE sentence? In what typical situations do you find the impersonal SE being used?
- i. *The "no-fault sentence"*: How can you modify a passive SE sentence so as to place the blame on something other than the subject who actually did it?