

Spa 1102-01– S21  
Guide for Quiz 2

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- 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. Relative Pronouns: Is a relative clause a subordinate clause in a complex sentence? How many relative pronouns have we learned? 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?
- IV. 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?
- V. Vocabulary:
- a. *Disfrutar el día* (137): pasear, leer, hacer un picnic, ir en bici, disfrutar de, tomar un vino, ir a cenar, etc.
  - b. *Migración* (160): conquistas, estudios, vacaciones, desplazamientos, guerra, catástrofe, persecución ideológica, crisis económica, etc.

- c. *Herencia cultural* (141): cultura originaria, lengua, obras arquitectónicas, esclavitud, descendiente, dominio, historia, expulsión, coexistencia, colonos, emigrante, etc.
- d. *Viajes de placer* (142, 162): selva, parque, avión, paisaje, tienda de campaña, tener ganas de, hostel, pensión, rentar, camioneta, hacer windsurf, viajar, dejar, etc.
- e. *El restaurante* (144, 160): precio, decoración, calidad, cantidad, oferta, servicio, localización, ambiente, bebida, reservación, compartir, precio, parecer, postre, rico, ruido, experiencia, local, tratar, agradable, probar, servir (e>i), recomendar (e>ie), comedor, etc.
- f. *Recomendaciones* (146, 161): perderse (e>ie), caminata, empezar (e>ie), refugio, llevar, aconsejar, desperdicios, alojamiento, senderista, acampar, andar, gorra, lentes, mapa, brújula, etc.
- g. *Connector Words*: porque, como, por eso, por, así que, de manera que.