

## Spa 2201

### Areas of study for the Final Exam

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#### Survival Sentences:

1. What are the most important oral survival questions at this point in your quest to learn Spanish?
2. How many questions words have we learned?

#### Vocabulary:

1. Have you been studying the food vocabulary?
2. Could you describe a day's worth of food (breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.)?
3. Can you use this vocabulary in conversation (order food at a restaurant) or in paragraphs related to daily life (preparing food at home)?
4. Have you been studying the "kitchen utensils" and "food preparation" vocabulary?

#### Demonstrative adjectives:

1. Since demonstrative adjectives are frequently used in a dialogue taking place in a clothing store, should you review how to form them and when to use them?
2. What is their relationship to the indicators of space (aquí, ahí, allá)?
3. Do you remember that demonstratives can function as adjectives and therefore must agree in number and gender with the noun they describe?
4. How can a demonstrative adjective turn into a demonstrative pronoun?
5. Where do you place the demonstrative pronoun's accent?

#### Numbers 1-1000+:

1. Can you count and spell the numbers between 0 and 1000+?
2. What are the agreement rules for numbers used as adjectives?
3. How many irregularly spelled numbers are there?
4. What are ordinal numbers? How many have we learned in class?
5. In terms of noun/adjective agreement, which ordinal numbers are special?

#### Direct Object Pronouns:

1. What are "transitive verbs" and how do they limit when you can use a "direct object pronoun"?
2. When and why do we use "direct object pronouns"?

3. What are the “direct object pronouns” in Spanish and where do we place them?
4. Which questions can we use so as not to mistake which object in a sentence is the direct object?

#### Indirect Object Pronouns:

1. What is the difference between a direct and an indirect object?
2. What questions do we use to identify an indirect object pronoun?
3. What are the “indirect object pronouns” in Spanish and where do we place them?
4. How are they related to backwards verbs (verbs like *gustar*)?

#### Double Object Pronouns:

1. In what order do the DOP and IOP appear in a double object pronoun sentence?
2. When can you hook the pronouns to the end of a verb?
3. When do you use “se” as opposed to “le” or “les”?

#### Passive:

1. What is the passive voice?
2. How many different forms exist in Spanish?
3. When do you use each of them? Why?
4. What do you need to do to create a passive sentence from an active sentence for each form of the passive voice?
5. What happens to these sentences if the active verb is in the preterit or the imperfect?
6. Can you create passive sentences in all the verb tenses?

#### Impersonal Voice:

1. What is the difference between the passive voice and the impersonal voice?
2. How do they differ in grammatical form?

#### No-fault Sentences:

1. What is the “no fault” verb structure?
2. When would you use this in real life?

#### Verbs:

1. Have you been reviewing the verbs from Spa 1101 and Spa 1102? How many present tense AR, ER, and IR verbs are you responsible for?
2. Have you been studying the new verbs for this chapter? This is our main list.

3. How many compound verb structures can you create (for example, “tener ganas de”, “tener que”, “ir a”, “poder”, “deber”, and “necesitar”)?
4. Have you studied the initial list of stem changing verbs? Have you practiced generating a question/answer sequence for each stem-changing verb in the second list of verbs?
5. Can you fill-in the blanks in a *cloze* paragraph?
6. Can you conjugate these verbs in context?
7. Have you studied the forms and uses of the verbs ser, estar, ir & hacer?
8. Why is the "gustar" verb so special?
9. What are indirect object pronouns and how do you use them with the "gustar" verb?
10. What other verbs function like “gustar” (1, 1.1, 1.2, 2, 3)?
11. When do you use “ser” versus “estar” (1)?
12. Can you conjugate the verbs “dar” and “decir”?
13. Can you conjugate regular preterit verbs?
14. Which regular preterit verbs have spelling changes due to sounds like c or z?
15. What completely irregular preterit verbs have we studied?
16. What happens to stem changing verbs in the preterit?
17. According to the professor’s system of conjugating (the zig-zag method), how many semi-irregular preterit verbs are there?
18. How many base-changing verbs should you know?
19. What are their base changes?
20. How do you conjugate irregular verbs like SER, IR, and DAR?
21. How does the meaning of verbs like “poder”, “saber”, “conocer”, and “tener” change when they are conjugated in the preterit tense?
22. Can you create a question/answer sequence in the preterit tense in which you also utilize the direct or indirect object pronouns?
23. How do we conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense?
24. What three verbs are irregular in the imperfect tense?
25. Do you recall any other situation (aside from “description”, “habit”, “repetitive description”, and “ongoing but uncompleted action”) that requires the use of the imperfect form of the past tense?
26. 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?
27. When do you use the preterit versus the imperfect tense? What rules did we learn? Why is the theatrical paradigm important? How does it help us?