

## Spa 2225

### Areas of study for the Midterm

(Areas listed in green are the more recent areas we have studied)

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1. Are you able to identify the grammatical components (parts of speech) and grammatical structure (morphology) of a sentence in Spanish?
2. Can you distinguish between simple, compound, and complex sentences? Can you identify each type of sentence? Can you diagram these sentences?
3. What is the difference between a complex clause, a prepositional phrase, an adverb, and a circumstantial complement?
4. 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?
5. What editing methods have you learned that are geared to finding agreement errors?
6. Can you identify the various verb tenses used in Spanish (present, preterit, imperfect, present perfect, pluperfect, future, conditional, etc.)?
7. Can you create an adjective from a verb (review the formation of regular and irregular past participles)?
8. When do you use a “gerund” in Spanish versus English? How do you use the gerund in sentences with simultaneous actions?
9. Can you conjugate “haber” in its many verb tenses? When do you use the verb HABER as “hay”, “hubo”, “habrá”, “habría”, or “había”? How is it used with the past participle to form the perfect tenses?
10. Can you identify how the past participle is being used in a sentence (as a noun, as an adjective, or part of a compound verb structure)? What are the irregular forms of the past participle? 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 “pluperfect”?
11. When should you use “ser” versus “estar”? How can these verbs change the meaning of an adjective?
12. 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?
13. Indirect Object Pronouns: What is the difference between a direct and an indirect object? What questions do we use to identify an indirect object pronoun? What are the “indirect

object pronouns” in Spanish and where do we place them? How are they related to backwards verbs (verbs like *gustar*)?

14. Double Object Pronouns: 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”?
15. 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 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 do you form the present subjunctive? How do you form the past subjunctive? 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?
16. Can you recall and summarize the chapter readings and video clips (“El cuervo y el zorro”, “La Nochebuena de 1836”, and “Un paseo por la tierra de los anamitas: Los cuatro ciegos”), “Le dije—es la vida—y no la vi más”, “Del segundo diario de Colón”, “El atraco en Euskera” y “El accidente”?