

## SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAM REVIEW - ESPAÑOL II

\*Preterite Tense-Regular Endings, Spelling changes

### Lección 3 p.86

#### 3.1 Irregular Preterites- Gangsters & Rebels p.96

Ir & Ser —> fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron

Tener

Estar

Venir

Decir

Poder

Poner

Saber

Querer

Hacer

Traer

Conducir

Traducir

Dar

Haber

#### 3.2 Verbs that change meaning in the preterite p.100

-Saber

- Conocer

-Poder

-Querer

#### 3.3 ¿Qué &Cuál? p. 102

-Uses of Qué:

- Uses of Cuál:

### 3.4 Pronouns and prepositions. p. 104

-Preposition + Prepositional Pronoun

- mí , ti, ud., él, ella, nosotros, vosotros, uds., ellos, ellas
- preposition “con” combines with “mí” and “ti” and forms, conmigo, contigo
- preposition entre uses “tu” and “yo” not “mí” and “ti”

Vocabulary p.116 - Celebrations & Personal Relationships

## Lección 4 p.118

### 4.1 Imperfect tense p.128

AR verb endings - aba, abas, aba, ábamos, abais, aban

ER/IR verb endings - ía, ías, ía, íamos, íais, ían

- Irregular verbs in the imperfect

Ir (iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais iban)

Ser (era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran)

Ver (veía, veías, veía, veíamos, veíais, veían)

- Uses of imperfect

### 4.2 Use of the imperfect vs. preterite p.132

Preterite - beginning or end of an action, completed action, interrupting action

Special meanings: saber - found out, conocer - met

querer - tried / no querer - refused

Imperfect - action which goes on over time (used to, was), repeated action,

middle of the action, action going on when another action interrupts

verbs of mental process (creer, desear, querer, tener ganas, pensar, preferir,

poder, saber, conocer)

## Multiple verbs in one sentence

All Preterite – sequential completed actions

All Imperfect – parallel actions

Mixed Tenses – one action “interrupts” another

### 4.3 Constructions with Se p.136

- Impersonal constructions with se - when the person performing the action is not stated -  
NO DOER

-3rd person singular verb is used with singular nouns

-3rd person plural verb is used with plural nouns

ex. Se habla inglés.

Se enseñan niños.

-Se for unplanned events - accidental se - the person who performs the action is not at fault

-Direct Object of the sentences becomes the subject and it agrees with the subject, not with the indirect object pronoun

Se + [ indirect object pronoun ] + [verb] + [subject]

### 4.4 Adverbs p.140

-describe how, when, and where actions take place

- most common adverb ends in “-mente” —> “ly’ in English

-add “-mente” to the feminine form of the adjective; if it doesn’t have a feminine form, add to the end of the adjective

-accents on original word/adjective remains

Vocabulary p.152 - Body & Health, Adverbs

## **Lección 5 p. 154**

5.1 Familiar Commands w/Pronouns p.164 - Imperative Mood

### **Affirmative**

-AR Verbs —> drop “r” ex. Hablar —> habla

-ER/IR Verbs —> drop ending—> add “e” ex. Beber —> bebe  
ex. Escribir —> escribe

Or

-Use 3rd Person singular present tense

### **Irregulars**

Ser - Sé

Poner - Pon

Tener - Ten

Ir - Ve

Salir - Sal

Hacer - Haz

Venir - Ven

Decir - Di

-pronouns attached to the end

- IO then DO

- le/les → se when combined with lo/los/la/las

### **Negatives**

-use the present tense “yo” form, drop the “o” and add the following endings:

-AR Verbs - take ending off → add “es” ex. No hablar → no hables

-ER/IR Verbs - take ending off → add “as”

\*Stem-Changing verbs continue stem-changing unless already regular

Ser - no seas

Poner - no pongas

Tener - no tengas

Ir - No vayas

Salir - No salgas

Hacer - No hagas

Venir - No vengas

Decir - No digas

Estar - No estés

Dar - No des

Saber - no sepas

### **Spelling Changes**

Car → qu

ex. Buscar → no busques

Gar → gu

ex. Llegar → no llegues

Zar → c

ex. Almorzar → no almuerces

-Do not attach pronouns -Pronouns come before the command

-Irregular yo forms maintain the same irregularity in their negative tú commands

ex. Conocer, conducir, decir, hacer, ofrecer, oír, poner, salir, tener, traducir, traer, venir, ver

### **Accents**

When adding pronouns to **affirmative**

commands:

-1 Syllable Commands → -1 pronoun, no accent ex. Hazlo

-2 pronouns, accent on vowel ex. Házmelo

-2 or more syllable commands

- 1 or more pronouns

-add an accent to the 2nd to last syllable of the word

\*DO NOT count the pronouns

ex. háblame

ex. Bébelo

ex. Vívela

5.2 Por and para p.168-169

5.3 Reciprocal Reflexives p. 172

-reciprocal reflexives express a shared or reciprocal action  
ex. Nos ayudamos, os besáis , Se besaron

#### 5.4 Stressed possessive adjectives and pronouns p. 174

mío, mía, míos, mías - my, (of) mine

tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas - your, (of) yours (fam.)

suyo, suya, suyos, suyas - your, (of) yours (form.), his, hers, its, yours, their, theirs

nuestro, nuestra, nuestras, nuestros - our, (of) ours

vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras - your, (of) yours (fam.)

Vocabulary p.188 - Technology, Computers, Cars

### Lección 6 p.190

#### 6.2 - Formal Commands w/Pronouns p.204

-Begin with the present tense “yo” form and drop the -o

-Add the following endings:

AR —> E/EN

ER/IR —> A/AN

- Use the same endings for negative formal commands

-Verbs with irregular yo forms maintain the irregularity

-Verbs continue to stem-change

-CAR, GAR, ZAR verbs have spelling change

Irregulars —> DISHES

Dar - dé, dén

Ir - vaya, vayan

Saber - sepa, sepan

Hacer - haga, hagan

Estar - esté, estén

Ser - sea, Sean

Pronoun placement & Accent rules- same as Familiar Commands

\*\*Extra Credit coming from:

1) Fotonovelas (p.90, 122, 158)

2) Pronunciación/Ortografía (p.93, 125, 161)

3) En detalle & Perfiles (p.94-95, 126-127, 162-163)

\*\*Listening coming from any of these Units