

2ND SEMESTER FINAL EXAM REVIEW - ESPAÑOL I

- AR Present Tense Verb Endings (o, as, a, amos, áis, an)
- ER present tense verb endings (o, es, e, emos, éis, en)
(comer, beber, leer, aprender, comprender, vender)
- IR present tense verb endings (o, es, e, imos, ís, en)
(vivir, subir, escribir, asistir a, recibir)
- Descriptive Adjectives
- Possessive Adjectives

Lección 3

3.4 – Present Tense of Tener & Venir p.100-101

- tengo, tienes, tiene, tenemos, tenéis, tienen
- vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venís, vienen

-Expressions w/tener p.101

Lección 4

4.1- Verb Ir – to go (voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van) p.126

-Ir a + infinitive (going to . . .) ie: I am going to eat = Voy a comer

4.2 - Stem changing verbs (e>ie) p.129-130

(change in all persons **except** nosotros & vosotros – “the boot”)
querer, empezar, comenzar, preferir, perder

Stem changing verbs o>ue

(change in all persons **except** nosotros & vosotros – “the boot”)
jugar, poder, volver, devolver, dormir

4.3 – Stem-changing verbs (e>i) p.133

(Change in all persons **except** nosotros & vosotros – “the boot”)
pedir, conseguir, decir, repetir, seguir

4.4 – Verbs with irregular yo forms “go verbs” p.136-137

decir → digo, tener → tengo, venir→ vengo, hacer, poner, salir, suponer,
traer,

- Ver (veo, ves, ve, vemos, veis, ven)
- Oír (oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen)

Vocabulary p.150 – Pasatiempos, Deportes, Adjetivos, Lugares, Verbos

Lección 5

5.1 – Estar with Conditions & Emotions p.164

5.2 - Present Progressive - pg. 166

English: am/is/are + -ing form

ie: He is listening

Spanish: estar + present participle

ie: Está escuchando

Present Participle (Gerund, progressive)

AR verbs (-ando) / ER & IR verbs (-iendo)

-Irregular Present Participles -

-leer - leyendo

-traer – trayendo

-oír – oyendo

-Ir – yendo

-poder – pudiendo

-venir – viniendo

5.3 – Ser vs. Estar. p.170 – 171

Uses of Ser

D.O.C.T.O.R.

Uses of Estar

P.L.A.C.E.

5.4 – Direct Object nouns & Pronouns p.174 – 175

(me, te, lo / la, nos, os, los / las)

They go directly in front of the conjugated verb or at the end of the second verb(infinitive form) and agree in gender and number with **the noun they replace**.

- Vocabulary – Los viajes y las vacaciones, el hotel, adjetivos, los números, palabras adicionales p.188

Lección 6

6.1 - Present tense of Saber and Conocer – p.200

(sé, sabes, sabe, sabemos, sabéis, saben)

(conozco, conoces, conoce, conocemos, conocéis, conocen)

Use of Saber vs. Conocer -

Saber

to know a fact, information

+ infinitive = to know how to do something

lo sé, lo sabe, lo sabemos, etc.

Conocer

to be familiar with a person (don't forget the personal a), place, type of art, music, etc.

6.2 – Indirect Objects/ Pronouns p.202-203

-me, te, le, nos, os, les

-IOP work with the noun, therefore they the IO and IOP can be in the sentence at the same time

- answers “to whom/for whom” an action is done

-IOP is placed before the conjugated verb in a single verb sentence or attached to the infinitive in a two-verb sentence

-Present tense of Decir -

(digo, dices, dice, decimos, decís, dicen)

6.3 Preterite (past tense) of regular AR, ER/IR verbs – p.206-207

(é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, aron), (í, iste, ió, imos, isteis, ieron)

-Spelling changes in the yo form of preterite

-gar > -gué (ie: llegué)

-car > -qué (ie: toqué)

-zar > -cé (ie: empecé)

-AR/ER verbs that have a stem-change in the present tense DO NOT stem-change in the preterite tense

- Irregulars - Oír, Creer, Leer, Ver

-oír, oírte, oyó, oímos, oísteis, oyeron

-creí, creírte, creyó, creímos, creísteis, creyeron

-leí, leírte, leyó, leímos, leísteis, leyeron

-ví, víste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron

- Words commonly used with the preterite

6.4 - Demonstrative Adjectives - pg. 210-211

this/these (here / aquí) = este (estos, esta, estas)

that/those (there nearby / allí) = ese (esos, esa, esas)

that/those (way over there / allá) = aquel (aquellos, aquella, aquellas)

agree in gender and number with the noun they modify

- Demonstrative Pronouns

○ Identical to the adjectives with the exception of an accent

▪ éste, ése, aquél

○ They replace a noun, can stand alone in the sentence

○ they need to agree in gender and number with the noun they are replacing

- Neutral Pronouns – esto, eso, aquello
 - They do not match in number or gender
- Vocabulary – La ropa, Verbos, Ir de compras, adjetivos, palabras adicionales, los colores p.224

Extra Credit: Match the 21 Spanish Speaking Countries on a Map