

## ESPAÑOL II SEMESTER I FINAL REVIEW SHEET

Asterisks on review outline indicate sections which will actually be targeted. In other words, those other items may be in sentences or paragraphs, but won't be the focus of the question.

Subject Pronouns (yo, tú, él, ella, usted, nosotros, vosotros, ellos, ellas, ustedes)

\* Interrogative words

(qué, quién/quiénes, cuándo, cuánto, cuántos, dónde, adónde, cómo, cuál/cuáles, por qué)

\*AR Present Tense Verb Endings (o, as, a, amos, áis, an)

\*Ser, Ir, Dar, Estar, Ver - Present Tense

Personal A and Possession - Contractions al and del

Hay

\*ER/IR Present Tense Verb Endings

(o, es, e, emos, éis en) (o, es, e, imos, ís, en)

Noun/Adjective Agreement

\*Present Progressive Tense (Estar + Present Participle)

Present Participles (Gerunds)

AR verbs -ando

ER and IR verbs -iendo

Irregular Participles - leer (leyendo) and traer (trayendo)

Tener que + Infinitive (to have to \_\_\_\_)

Ir a + Infinitive (going to \_\_\_\_)

\*Stem Changing Verbs e>ie and o>ue (empezar, comenzar, querer, perder, preferir, jugar, poder, volver, devolver, dormir, nevar)

Possessive Adjectives (mi, tu, su, nuestro, vuestro, su)

\*Irregular Verbs

(hacer, poner, traer, salir, tener, venir, decir)

Conocer vs. Saber

Conocer - person, be familiar with place, art, music, etc.

Saber - fact, information, know how to do something, lo sabe

## Demonstrative Adjectives

(este, ese, aquel) - aquí, allí, allá

### \*AR Preterite Verb Endings (é, aste, ó, amos, asteis, aron)

-gar, -car, -zar spelling changes in first person singular

### \*ER/IR Preterite Verb Endings (í, iste, ió, imos, isteis, ieron)

### \*Preterite of Ver, Oír, Leer, Creer

(vi, viste, vio, vimos, visteis, vieron)

## \*Lección 1 p.12-44

### 1.1 Reflexive Verbs – p.22

- Verbs that reflect the action back to the subject, action is being done onto the subject
- Reflexive pronouns → me, te, se, nos, os
- “se” attached to the infinitive identifies the reflexive verb
- reflexive verbs need to be conjugated and also preceded by the corresponding pronoun
- pronouns can be attached to infinitives and present participles (-ando/-iendo) in a double verb sentence
  - add an accent to the present participle when adding the pronoun
    - ex. levantándose , afietándose

### 1.2 Negative/Indefinite Words – p.26

- alguien > nadie / algo > nada / siempre > nunca (jamás) / o > ni / también > tampoco /
- algún, alguno(a) > ningún/ninguno(a)
- come before the verb

### 1.3 Preterite of Ir and Ser p.30

- fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron

### 1.4 Verbs like gustar p.32

- IO Verbs – aburrir, encantar, faltar, fascinar, importar, interesar, molestar, quedar

-Always use **indirect** object pronouns

## **\*Lección 2 p.48-82**

### **2.1 – Preterite of stem-changing verbs p.60**

- AR & ER verbs that stem-change in the present tense, will not stem-change in the preterite tense

-Only IR verbs stem-change in the preterite

- Only the 3<sup>rd</sup> person sing/plu conjugation stem-changes

- ( e>i) ( o>u)

### **2.2 – Double Object Pronouns p.63**

-Using Direct & Indirect Object Pronouns together

-Direct Object Pronouns (me, te, lo, la, nos, os, los, las)  
Replace the Direct Object Noun  
Go directly in front of the conjugated verb

-Indirect Object Pronouns (me, te, le, nos, os, les)  
-The pronoun is **always** used. To name or specify the IO use a prepositional phrase with  
-"a" in addition to the pronoun  
-IO is used for what often in English is a prepositional phrase. ie: I gave the book **to her**.  
- Verbs of communication often use IO in Spanish. ie: I speak to her. I tell them.

- IOPs always come first → IOP + DOP

- IOPs “le” and “les” will turn to “se” if paired with “lo,la,los,las”

- Two placements:

○ 1) Before a conjugated verb

○ 2) Attached to the infinitive and present participle (-ando/iendo)

▪ When both pronouns are attached you must add an accent mark to

maintain stress on the last vowel of the infinitives and the “a” and “e” in the present participle

- Also, anytime you add a pronoun to a present participle you have to add an accent, even if you just add one pronoun

### **2.3 – Comparisons p.67**

- “-er” in English

- comparisons of inequality → **más/menos + [ adj/adv/noun] + que**

With verbs → **[verb] + más/menos que**

-comparisons of equality → **tan + [adj/adv] + como**

With nouns → **tanto/a(s) + [ noun ] + como**

With verbs → **[verb] + tanto como**

-irregular comparative forms → mejor, peor, menor, mayor

### **2.4 – Superlatives p.72**

- “-est” in English

- **el/la (noun) más/menos \_\_\_\_\_(adj)\_\_\_\_\_ de**

-irregular superlatives – el mejor, el mayor, el menor, el peor

-absolute superlative → take off final vowel and add “-ísimo/a(s)”

-Irregular spellings in the absolute superlative p.72

**\*All vocabulary from Lección 1 & 2**