

Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____

Período: _____

Hoja de Repaso para el Examen Parcial Español 1A • Profesora Martín
for practice tests <http://www.glencoe.com/sec/worldlanguages/spanish/buenviajelevel1>, for vocabulary practice/
grammar practice <http://rsoares0.tripod.com> and/or <http://conjuguemos.com>, for additional grammar
explanations <http://www.studyspanish.com/tutorial.htm> and for verb charts
http://www.elemadrid.com/spanish_verbs.htm

Preliminar 2-11

Capítulo 1 14-27

1.1 Vocabulario #1 ¿Quién es? ¿Qué es? ¿Cómo es el muchacho/-a? 14-17

<http://www.quia.com/jg/439257.html>

1.2 Vocabulario #2 ¿Quién soy y de dónde soy? ¿Quién es y cómo es? 18-21

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1428507.html>

1.3 Artículos-el, la, un, una 22-23 <http://www.quia.com/ba/185032.html>

↪ What kind of articles are – *el, la, los* and *las*? definite indefinite

↪ What kind of articles are – *un, una, unos* and *unas*? definite indefinite

↪ If a word ends in –*o*, –*ma* is usually? masculine feminine

↪ If a word ends in –*a*, –*sión*, –*ción*, –*dad*, –*tad*, –*tud*, –*umbre* is usually? masculine feminine

↪ Can you predict the gender of all nouns? _____

↪ What type of word needs an article? _____

↪ Do Spanish sentences use articles more often than in English ones? _____

Definite articles			Indefinite articles	
Singular	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Plural				

1.4 Adjetivos en singular 23-24 <http://www.quia.com/pop/226310.html>

↪ What is an adjective? _____

↪ What are the two types of adjectives? Give an example of each. _____

Many common adjectives end in -o. These adjectives have four forms.

	masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
alto				
guapo				

⇒ Adjectives that don't end in -o have only two forms.

	masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine plural	feminine plural
inteligente ¹				
alto				
portugués ²				
hablador ³				
joven ⁴				
español ⁵				

Change singular to plural:	Change plural to singular:
el doctor guapo _____	mis amigas buenas _____
un plan difícil _____	unos hoteles caros _____
la mujer triste _____	los actores españoles _____
el chico inglés ⁶ _____	unos países pobres _____
la nación grande _____	unas escuelas grande _____
un día malo _____	los niños jóvenes _____
una profesora fea _____	unos chicos cubanos _____
*el pez azul _____	*unos lápices cortos _____

1.5 Presente del verbo **ser** en el singular 25-27 <http://www.quia.com/rr/350321.html>

⇒ What does ser mean? _____

⇒ This verb is easily confused with what other verb? _____

¹ Adjectives that end with e have no masculine /feminine form. It is the same for both, but there is a plural form.

² Nouns and adjectives that end with syllable a written accent mark and a consonant, lose the accent mark when you add a syllable -es.

³ Adjectives which end in **-dor** in the masculine singular likewise have feminine forms with **-a**:

⁴ Words that have a stressed second to last syllable, when you add a syllable gain a written accent mark.

⁵ This is an exception. Adjectives of nationality whose masculine singular form ends in a consonant and adjectives ending in **-dor** have feminine forms ending in **-a** and **-as**.

⁶ Ingleses Loses it's accent in the plural form

➤ Show that you can conjugate verbs into the singular present indicative, say what the verb means in English and that you can fill in the acronym “I do not p.”:

➤ Ser – <i>to be</i>	What does it mean?
Yo	
Tú	
él, ella, Ud.	

I |

N |

D |

O |

O |

T |

P |

Culture: El Quijote

Capítulo 2 44-59

2.1 Vocabulario #1 ¿Quién son? ¿Cómo son las clases? 44-47 <http://www.quia.com/jg/439787.html>

2.2 Vocabulario #2 Los cursos escolares ¿Qué son? 48-51 <http://www.quia.com/jg/439784.html>

2.3 Sustantivos, artículos y adjetivos en el plural 52-53 <http://www.quia.com/ba/185172.html>

2.4 Presente de **ser** en el plural 54-57 <http://www.quia.com/pp/108289.html>

➤ Show that you can conjugate verbs into the present indicative (plural) and that you can fill in the acronym do not p:

Ser	
nosotros/-as	
vosotros/-as	
ellos, ellas, Uds.	

What is an infinitive? _____

An example of an infinitive is? _____

What is conjugating? _____

Example of a conjugated verb is - _____

2.5 La hora 58-59 <http://www.quia.com/cm/214462.html>

➤ What verb do you use to express time? _____

➤ When do you use es? _____

➤ When do you use son? _____

➤ Do you use masculine or feminine articles? _____

➤ What word do you use to add minutes? _____

➤ What word do you use to subtract minutes? _____

➤ What word do you use for half and quarter? _____

➤ What words do you express:

• morning? _____

• afternoon? _____

- evening / night? _____

↪ What time does afternoon become evening/night? _____

↪ What's the difference between son las dos and a las dos? _____

↪ What do these mean?

a la medianoche	a tiempo
al mediodía	a eso de
temprano	mañana por la mañana
en punto	ayer
después de	antes de

Culture: El español en los Estados Unidos

Capítulo 3 76-87

3.1 Vocabulario #1 Los materiales escolares, en la papelería 76-79

<http://www.quia.com/hm/134680.html>

3.2 Vocabulario #2 La ropa, los colores, más números 80-81 <http://www.quia.com/jg/1421535.html>

3.3 Presente de los verbos en **-ar** en el singular 84-86 <http://www.quia.com/pop/226330.html>

↪ Present tense true or false:

To describe something that is happening right now (In English, these are often translated using the "-ing" form of the verb. Examples: <i>Ella canta</i> . "She is singing." <i>Él come</i> . "He is eating." <i>Anda a la casa de su abuela</i> . "He is walking to his grandmother's house." <i>Estoy en casa</i> . "I am at home.")	SÍ	NO
To describe something happening in the near future (In both English and Spanish, the present and future tenses are often interchangeable for this purpose. Most often a time element is indicated in the sentence for this usage of the present. <i>El tren sale a las ocho de la noche</i> . "The train leaves at 8 p.m." <i>La clase comienza temprano</i> . "The class begins early." <i>Vuelo el lunes</i> . "I am flying on Monday.")	SÍ	NO
To tell a general truth or describe an action that is repeated habitually or regularly (Such statements generally describe events or conditions happening in the past, present and future. <i>Él toca el piano</i> . "He plays the piano." <i>Duermo mucho los sábados</i> . I sleep much on Saturdays. <i>María escribe bien</i> . "María writes well." <i>Mi hija es inteligente</i> . "My daughter is intelligent.")	SÍ	NO
In a narrative, to tell of the past: (When telling a story or giving an account of an event, it is sometimes possible to provide the narrative in the present tense. <i>Va al supermercado y pega un tiro al gerente. Entonces huye a México</i> . "He goes to the supermarket and shoots the manager. Then he flees to Mexico.")	SÍ	NO
In questions, to get instructions: (In English In English, such a usage often uses the verb "do." <i>¿Pago ahora o después?</i> "Do I pay now or later?" <i>¿Dónde cambio de ropa?</i> "Where do I change clothes?")	SÍ	NO

Ok, if you got all sí, you're right.

What do the following words mean?

entrar _____

llegar _____

estar _____

llevar _____

estudiar _____

mirar _____

hablar _____

mirar	
yo	
tú	
él, ella, Ud.	

estudiar	
yo	
tú	
él, ella, Ud.	

pagar	
yo	
tú	
él, ella, Ud.	

3.4 Tú o Ud. 87

↪ What are all the different ways to say you in Spanish? <http://www.quia.com/pa/71807.html>

sing. fam _____

plural familiar (2 answers) _____

sing. formal _____

plural formal _____

↪ Which one is used in Spain? _____

↪ What are the different ways to abbreviate usted? _____

↪ What's the difference between Uds. and ellos? _____

↪ This statement most close relates to which subject pronoun:

More formal and is generally used to express respect.	tú Ud.
Used among friends, coworkers, relatives, or when addressing a child.	tú Ud.

↪ This statement most close relates to which subject pronoun:

Speaking to your boss:	tú Ud.
Speaking to your little brother or sister:	tú Ud.
Speaking to your teacher:	tú Ud.
Speaking to your friend:	tú Ud.
Speaking to a group of children (in Spain):	vosotros Uds.
Speaking to a group of children (in Latin America)	vosotros Uds.
Speaking to a group of strangers (in Spain):	vosotros Uds.
Speaking to a group of strangers (in Latin America):	vosotros Uds.

Culture: Un alumno madrileño

Capítulo 4 104-119

4.1 Vocabulario #1 Llegar a la escuela, en la escuela 104-107 <http://www.quia.com/hm/135271.html>

4.2 Vocabulario #2 En la clase, la fiesta del Club de español, más números 108-109

<http://www.quia.com/jg/440515.html>

4.3 Presente de los verbos **-ar** en el plural 112-115 (there are some extra words that are useful)

<http://www.quia.com/hm/420140.html>

What do these verbs mean⁷?

bailar _____

borrar _____

caminar* _____

cantar _____

cocinar _____

desayunar _____

dibujar* _____

escuchar _____

lavar _____

limpiar _____

llevar _____

montar* _____

nadar _____

prestar atención _____

cantar	

borrar	

bailar	

4.4 Presente de los verbos **ir, dar, estar** 116-117 <http://www.quia.com/hm/420144.html>

ir	

dar	

estar	

4.5 Las contracciones **al** y **del** 118-119 <http://www.quia.com/pop/226351.html>

↪ What does a mean? _____

↪ What does de mean? _____

	el	la	los	las	**él**
de +					
a +					

⁷ The words with asterisk we have not yet done, but they follow the same rules, because they are regular verbs.

Culture: Escuelas del mundo hispano

Capítulo 5 páginas 142-153

5.1 Vocabulario #1 En el café, para beber, para comer, antes de comer, después de comer 142-145

<http://www.quia.com/jg/451112.html>

5.2 Vocabulario #2 En el mercado, en el supermercado, las comidas 146-149

<http://www.quia.com/jg/450117.html>

5.3 Presente de los verbos en **-er** e **-ir** 150-153 <http://www.quia.com/rr/350354.html>

cantar (review -ar)	

comer	

vivir	

abrir _____

aprender _____

asistir _____

barrer _____

beber _____

comer _____

comprender _____

correr _____

escribir _____

leer _____

recibir _____

subir _____

vender _____

vivir _____

Capítulo 6 – Los servicios al público páginas 170-185

6.1 Vocabulario #1 La familia 170-173

<http://www.quia.com/jg/450146.html>

6.2 Vocabulario #2 La casa, una casa de apartamentos (departamentos) 174-177

<http://www.quia.com/jg/450149.html>

6.3 Presente de **tener** 178-180 <http://www.quia.com/pp/108309.html>

tener	

Expressions with tener –

Idiom: Hace mucho frío - **Literally:** It makes much cold **True Meaning:** It is very cold

Idiom: tener ____ años **Literally:** to have ____ years **True Meaning:** to be ____ years old

What do these mean:	Notice that the expressions combine the verb tener with a noun (what do they mean?):
tener frío _____	el año _____
tener calor _____	el frío _____
tener hambre _____	el calor _____
tener sed _____	la hambre _____
	la sed _____

Because the expressions with tener use nouns, they are modified with adjectives, not adverbs.
Tengo frío. Tengo **mucho** frío. (**not** muy)

6.4 **Tener que; Ir a** 181-182 <http://www.quia.com/pop/226352.html>

↪ What does tener que mean? _____

↪ What does ir a mean? _____

↪ How do you conjugate the verb after the que and a _____

tener que	

ir a	

6.5 Adjetivos posesivos 183-185 <http://www.quia.com/ba/185233.html>

↪ What is an adjective? _____

↪ What is another way to show possession? _____

English	singular	plural
my		
yours		
his, hers, Ud.		

English	singular	plural
ours		
yours		
theirs (ellos, ellas), Uds.		

Complete with the correct possessive adjective:

Los alumnos no tienen _____ libros. (their)

_____ abuelos son de México. (your familiar)

Profesora Martín, ¿Cómo es _____ clase de español? (your formal)

_____ padres son policías. (our)

Complete with the correct possessive adjective:

¿Dónde está el papa de Carlos? _____ papá está en Europa.

Nosotros miramos un perrito. _____ perro es un pastor alemán.

Y tú, ¿dónde está _____ hermanito?

Culture: La familia hispana
