

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

Español 1 – Examen Final – Guía de estudio

1. Temas:

- Conjugating –AR, -ER, -IR verbs in the present tense along with common irregulars (ir, ser, querer, tener, estar, dar, etc.)
- Be able to introduce yourself and others, describe yourself and others, and say where you and others are from.
- Say what classes you have, describe your classes and say what time you have those classes.
- Give dates, birthdays, and ages and tell time.
- Tell activities that you/people do/did in the present tense and preterite (at home, in class/school, at the park, at the beach, etc.)
- Say what you and others like and don't like, and like and don't like to do.
- Stem-changing verbs (e-ie, e-i, o-ue, u-ue)
- Direct object pronouns
- Talk about what clothing you buy and wear and in what seasons.
- Talk about wants and preferences
- Talk about places to go and activities to do around the city, including transportation.
- Describe what you do, order, and what is served at a restaurant or café.
- Irregular Yo verbs (dar and –GO verbs)
- Affirmative Tú Commands
- Ser vs Estar
- Talk about the layout and rooms of a house and the furniture and items in the house.
- Talk about planning a surprise birthday part.
- Talk about the chores you and others do.
- Talk about summer and beach activities.
- Talk about sports and sports equipment/activities.
- Tell about injuries and health and if something hurts.
- Saber vs. Conocer + personal “a”
- Conjugating Jugar and Doler
- Use the preterite tense of –AR verbs and –car/-gar/-zar verbs.
- Culture of *Ecuador, Spain, & Dominican Republic*

2. Partes del examen:

Speaking Test Section – 20%

For the speaking test you will receive a prompt in either English or Spanish asking you to respond to a series of questions or provide specific information related to the themes covered in this unit. You will have to respond to the prompt aloud, in Spanish. You will be graded on the speaking rubric.

Listening Test Section – 20%

For the listening test, you will hear various styles of listening samples in Spanish related to the vocabulary and grammar from this unit. These samples can range from conversations, advertisements, sentences, and monologues to completing dictations. Then you will have to answer comprehension questions about what you heard. These questions may be true or false statements, fill-in-the-blank statements, short answer questions, or multiple-choice questions. The listening sections will be similar to what we have practiced in class.

Reading Test Section – 20%

For the reading test, you will have to read various styles of reading samples in Spanish related to the vocabulary and grammar from this unit. These samples can range from written conversations, advertisements, sentences, and paragraphs to short stories. Then you will have to answer comprehension questions about what you heard. These questions may be true or false statements, fill-in-the-blank statements, short answer questions, or multiple-choice questions. The reading sections will be similar to what we have practiced in class and/or to the readings found in the book and workbook.

Writing Test Section – 20%

For the writing test, you will need to respond in Spanish to a given prompt. You may be asked to write an essay, write a short story, write a letter, create a written conversation, or provide another similar type of written piece. You should be prepared to write in essay form including an introduction, a conclusion, detailed supporting information, and you should make sure to have multiple, indented paragraphs. You will be graded on the writing rubric.

Vocabulary Section – 20%

For this section of the test, you will have questions that will specifically target the vocabulary and grammar that was presented in this unit. It may include fill-in-the-blank questions, picture identifications, verb conjugations, multiple-choice questions, true/false questions, short answer questions, short sentence creations, etc. You should review the vocabulary list from the current unit and the notes from the current unit in preparation.

3. Vocabulario:

El centro comercial	Shopping center; mall	El cine	Movie theater; the movies
¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?	How much does it (they) cost?	El parque	The park
Cuesta(n)...	It (they) cost...	El restaurante	Restaurant
El dinero	Money	El teatro	The theater
El dólar	Dollar	El concierto	Concert
El euro	Euro	Las entradas	Tickets
Ir de compras	To go shopping	La música rock	Rock music
Pagar	To pay	La película	Movie
El precio	The price	La ventanilla	Ticket window
La tienda	Store	A pie	By/on foot
La blusa	Blouse	La calle	Street
Los calcetines	Socks	En autobús	By bus
La camisa	Shirt	En coche	By car
La camiseta	T-shirt	Encontrar (o→ue)	To find
La chaqueta	Jacket	Tomar	To take
Feo(a)	Ugly	El (la) camarero(a)	(Food) server; waiter
El gorro	Winter hat	Costar (o→ue)	To cost
Los jeans	Jeans	La cuenta	The bill
Llevar	To wear	De postre	For dessert
Nuevo(a)	New	El menú	Menu
Los pantalones	Pants	La mesa	Table
Los pantalones cortos	Shorts	El plato principal	The main course
La ropa	Clothing	La propina	Tip
El sombrero	Hat	Pedir (e→i)	To order; to ask for
El vestido	Dress	Servir (e→i)	To serve
Los zapatos	Shoes	El arroz	Rice
Amarillo(a)	Yellow	El bistec	Beef; steak

Anaranjado(a)	Orange	El brócoli	Broccoli
Azul	Blue	La carne	Meat
Blanco(a)	White	La ensalada	Salad
Marrón (marrones)	Brown	Los frijoles	Beans
Negro(a)	Black	El pastel	Cake
Rojo(a)	Red	La patata; la papa	Potato
Verde	Green	El pescado	Fish
Tener calor	To be hot (how a person feels)	El pollo	Chicken
Tener frío	To be cold (how a person feels)	El tomate	Tomato
Tener razón	To be right	Las verduras	Vegetables
Tener suerte	To be lucky	Allí	There
La estación (las estaciones)	Season	Almorzar (o→ue)	To eat lunch
El invierno	Winter	Aquí	Here
El otoño	Autumn; fall	Dormir (o→ue)	To sleep
La primavera	Spring	El lugar	The place
El verano	Summer	Poder (o→ue)	To be able; can
Durante	During	Tal vez	Perhaps; maybe
Cerrar (e→ie)	To close	Ver	To see
Empezar (e→ie)	To begin	Volver (o→ue)	To return; to come back
Entender (e→ie)	To understand	Morado(a)	Purple
Pensar (e→ie)	To think; to plan	Rosado(a)	Pink
Preferir (e→ie)	To prefer	Allá	Over there
Querer (e→ie)	To want	Hace calor	It's hot (weather)
El café	Café	Hace frío	It's cold (weather)
El centro	Center; downtown	Jugar (u→ue)	To play

El apartamento	Apartment	Decorar	To decorate
El armario	Closet; armoire	La fiesta de sorpresa	Surprise party
Bajar	To descend	El globo	Balloon
La casa	House	Los invitados	Guests
La cocina	Kitchen	Invitar a	To invite (someone)
El comedor	Dining room	Salir	To leave; to go out
El cuarto	Room; bedroom	El secreto	Secret
La escalera	Stairs	Venir	To come (to a place)
Ideal	Ideal	Abrir	To open
El jardín (los jardines)	Garden	Buscar	To look for
El patio	Patio	Envolver (o-ue)	To wrap
El piso	Floor (of a building)	El papel de regalo	Wrapping paper
La planta baja	Ground floor	Recibir	To receive
La sala	Living room	El regalo	Gift; present
Subir	To go up	Traer	To bring
El suelo	Floor (of a room)	Acabar de...	To have just...
La alfombra	Rug	Ayudar	To help
La cama	Bed	Barrer el suelo	To sweep the floor
La cómoda	Dresser	Cocinar	To cook
Las cortinas	Curtains	Cortar el césped	To cut the grass/mow the lawn
El espejo	Mirror	Darle de comer al perro	To feed the dog
La lámpara	Lamp	Deber	Should; ought to

Los muebles	Furniture	Hacer la cama	To make the bed
El sillón (los sillones)	Armchair	Lavar los platos	To wash the dishes
El sofá	Sofa; couch	Limpiar (la cocina)	To clean (the kitchen)
La cosa	Thing	Limpio(a)	Clean
El disco compacto	Compact disc	Pasar la aspiradora	To vacuum
El lector DVD	DVD player	Planchar la ropa	To iron clothes
El radio	The radio	Poner la mesa	To set the table
El televisor	Television set	Los quehaceres	Chores
El tocadiscos compactos	CD player	Sacar la basura	To take out the trash
Los videojuegos	Video games	Sucio(a)	Dirty
Primero(a)/Primer/ (1°/1^a)	First (1 st)	Decir	To say; to tell
Segundo(a)/ (2°/2^a)	Second (2 nd)	Hay que	One has to; one must
Tercero(a)/Tercer / (3°/3^a)	Third (3 rd)	Poner	To put; to place
Cuarto(a) / (4°/4^a)	Fourth (4 th)	Si	If
Quinto(a) (5°/5^a)	Fifth (5 th)	Todavía	Still; yet
Sexto(a) / (6°/6^a)	Sixth (6 th)	El dormitorio; la habitación	Bedroom
Séptimo(a) / (7°/7^a)	Seventh (7 th)	El cuarto de baño	The bathroom
Octavo(a) / (8°/8^a)	Eighth (8 th)	El garaje	Garage
Noveno(a) / (9°/9^a)	Ninth (9 th)	Las escaleras	Stairs
Décimo(a) / (10°/10^a)	Tenth (10 th)	El teléfono celular (Lat. Amer)	Cellphone
Bailar	To dance	El teléfono móvil (Spain)	Cellphone
Cantar	To sing	El celular (Lat. America)	Cell
Celebrar	To celebrate	El móvil (Spain)	Cell
Dar una fiesta	To give/throw a party	La puerta	The door
Las decoraciones	Decorations		

El básquetbol	Basketball	La piel	Skin
El béisbol	Baseball	La pierna	Leg
El fútbol americano	Football	La rodilla	Knee
Nadar	To swim	El tobillo	Ankle
La natación	Swimming	El bloqueador de sol	Sunscreen
Patinar	To skate	Bucear	To scuba-dive
Patinar en línea	To in-line skate	Caminar	To walk
El tenis	Tennis	Hacer esquí acuático	To water-ski
El voleibol	Volleyball	El mar	The sea
El bate	Bat	La playa	The beach
El casco	Helmet	Tomar el sol	To sunbathe
El guante	Glove	Doler (o-ue)	To hurt; to ache
Los patines en línea	In-line skates	Lo siento.	I'm sorry
La pelota	Ball	Anoche	Last night
La raqueta	Racket	Ayer	Yesterday
Comprender las reglas	To understand the rules	Comenzar (e-ie)	To begin; to start
Favorito(a)	Favorite	Terminar	To end; to finish
Ganar	To win	¿Qué hiciste (tú)?	What did you do?
El partido	Game; match	¿Qué hicieron ustedes?	What did you (plural) do?
Peligroso(a)	Dangerous	El fútbol	Soccer
Perder (e-ie)	To lose	Patear	To kick
Los aficionados	Fans	Lanzar; tirar	To throw
El (la) atleta	Athlete	El tanto	The point; the score
El campeón (los campeones),	Champion	Empatado(a)	Tied

la campeona			
El campo	Field	La portería	The goal (soccer)
La cancha	Court	El balón	Ball (often a larger one for volleyball, soccer, basketball)
El equipo	Team	La pelota	Ball (can be used for all balls including baseball or tennis)
El estadio	Stadium	El (la) bateador(a)	Batter
El (la) ganador(a)	Winner	El lanzador	Pitcher
El (la) jugador(a)	Player	El receptor	Catcher
La piscina	Pool	El jardinero	Outfielder
Enfermo(a)	Sick	La base	Base
Fuerte	Strong	Batear	To bat
Herido(a)	Hurt	Atrapar	To catch
Levantar pesas	To lift weights	Pasar	To pass
La salud	Health	Driblar	To dribble
Sano(a)	Healthy	Encestar	To make a basket
La boca	Mouth	La canasta	The basket
El brazo	Arm	La muñeca	Wrist
La cabeza	Head	Los dedos	Fingers
El corazón (los corazones)	Heart	Los dedos de pie	Toes
El cuerpo	Body	El traje de baño	Bathing suit
El estómago	Stomach	Los anteojos de sol	Sunglasses
La mano	Hand	La toalla playera	Beach towel
La nariz (las narices)	Nose	La red	The net (tennis)
El ojo	Eye	Golpear la pelota	To hit the ball
La oreja	Ear	La arena	The sand
El pie	Foot	Me duele....	My hurts me.

4. Gramática:

✧ -AR Verbs:

Yo -o	Nosotros(as) -amos
Tú -as	Vosotros(as) -áis
Usted -a	Ustedes -an
Él/ella -a	Ellos/ellas -an

✧ -ER Verbs:

Yo -o	Nosotros(as) -emos
Tú -es	Vosotros(as) -éis
Usted -e	Ustedes -en
Él/ella -e	Ellos/ellas -en

✧ -IR Verbs:

Yo -o	Nosotros(as) -imos
Tú -es	Vosotros(as) -ís
Usted -e	Ustedes -en
Él/ella -e	Ellos/ellas -en

- ✧ **Verbos irregulares/Boot Verbs:** Dormir: o→ue, Poder: o→ue, Volver: o→ue, Devolver: o→ue, Almorzar: o→ue, Costar: o→ue, Encontrar: o→ue, Jugar: u→ue, Empezar: e→ie, Comenzar: e→ie, Querer:e→ie, Preferir: e→ie, Perder: e→ie, Cerrar: e→ie, Entender: e→ie, Tener: e→ie, Venir: e→ie, Pedir: e→i, Servir: e→i, Decir: e→i

Dormir – To Sleep - o→ue

- Duermo	- Dormimos
- Duermes	- Dormís
- Duerme	- Duermen

Empezar – To Begin- e→ie

- Empiezo	- Empezamos
- Empiezas	- Empezáis
- Empieza	- Empiezan

Querer – To Want - e→ie

- Quiero	- Queremos
- Quieres	- Queréis
- Quiere	- Quieren

Servir – To Serve, e→i

- Sirvo	- Servimos
- Sirves	- Servís
- Sirve	- Sirven

Poder – To Be able to - o→ue

- Puedo	- Podemos
- Puedes	- Podéis
- Puede	- Pueden

Jugar – To Play - u→ue

- Juego	- Jugamos
- Juegas	- Jugáis
- Juega	- Juegan

Perder – To Lose - e→ie

- Pierdo	- Perdemos
- Pierdes	- Perdéis
- Pierde	- Pierden

Pedir – To Order - e→i

- Pido	- Pedimos
- Pides	- Pedís
- Pide	- Piden

Direct Object Pronouns:

Direct Object Pronouns

Direct object pronouns can be used to replace **direct object nouns**.

Singular		Plural	
me	<i>me</i>	nos	<i>us</i>
te	<i>you (familiar)</i>	os	<i>you (familiar)</i>
lo	<i>you (formal), him, it</i>	los	<i>you, them</i>
la	<i>you (formal), her, it</i>	las	<i>you, them</i>

✧ **Ser:**

Yo soy	Nosotros(as) somos
Tú eres	Vosotros(as) sois
Usted es	Ustedes son
Él/ella es	Ellos/ellas son

✧ **Estar:**

Yo estoy	Nosotros(as) estamos
Tú estás	Vosotros(as) estáis
Usted está	Ustedes están
Él/ella está	Ellos/ellas están

Ser or estar

Ser and **estar** both mean *to be*.

- Use **ser** to indicate origin.
- Use **ser** to describe personal traits and physical characteristics.
- **Ser** is also used to indicate professions.
- You also use **ser** to express possession and to give the time and the date.
- Use **estar** to indicate location.
- **Estar** is also used to describe conditions, both physical and emotional.

Ordinal Numbers

When used with a noun, an **ordinal number** must agree in number and gender with that noun.

- **Ordinals** are placed before nouns.
- **Primero** and **tercero** drop the **o** before a masculine singular noun.

More Irregular Verbs

Dar, decir, poner, salir, traer, and venir are all irregular.

decir <i>to say, to tell</i>		venir <i>to come</i>	
digo	decimos	vengo	venimos
dices	decís	vienes	venís
dice	dicen	viene	vienen

Some verbs are irregular only in the yo form of the present tense.

dar	poner	salir	traer
doy	pongo	salgo	traigo

Affirmative tú Commands

Regular **affirmative tú commands** are the same as the él/ella forms in the present tense.

Infinitive	Present Tense	Affirmative tú Command
lavar	(él, ella) lava	¡Lava los platos!
barrer	(él, ella) barre	¡Barre el suelo!
abrir	(él, ella) abre	¡Abre la puerta!

There are irregular **affirmative tú commands**.

decir	hacer	ir	poner	salir	ser	tener	venir
di	haz	ve	pon	sal	sé	ten	ven

Nota gramatical

¿Recuerdas? **gustar** with nouns p. 145

When you want to say what hurts, use **doler (ue)**. This verb functions like **gustar**.

Me duele la cabeza. *My head hurts.* **Le duelen los brazos.** *His arms hurt.*

With **doler**, you use a definite article with parts of the body.

Nota gramatical

When a specific person is the direct object of a sentence, use the personal **a** after the verb and *before* the person.

No conozco **a** Raúl.
I don't know Raúl.

Ayudo **a** la maestra.
I am helping the teacher.

Preterite of Regular -ar Verbs

To form the **preterite** of a regular -ar verb, add the appropriate preterite ending to the verb's stem.

nadar to swim	
nadé	nadamos
nadaste	nadasteis
nadó	nadaron

Preterite of -car, -gar, -zar Verbs

Regular verbs that end in -car, -gar, or -zar have a spelling change in the yo form of the preterite.

buscar	c becomes	qu	(yo) busqué
jugar	g becomes	gu	(yo) jugué
almorzar	z becomes	c	(yo) almorcé

The Verb Jugar

Jugar is a stem-changing verb in which the **u** changes to **ue** in all forms except nosotros(as) and vosotros(as).

jugar to play	
juego	jugamos
juegas	jugáis
juega	juegan

When you use **jugar** with the name of a sport, use **jugar a** + sport.

The Verbs saber and conocer

Both **saber** and **conocer** mean to know and have irregular yo forms in the present tense.

saber to know		conocer to know	
sé	sabemos	conozco	conocemos
sabes	sabéis	conoces	conocéis
sabe	saben	conoce	conocen

- Use **saber** to talk about factual information you know. You can also use **saber** + **infinitive** to say that you know how to do something.
- Use **conocer** when you want to say that you are familiar with a person or place. You also use **conocer** to talk about meeting someone for the first time.

5. Cultura:

Please review your notes sheet on the cultural topics. While culture is not on the exam itself, this is a review of the important topics we covered.

Información general:

- ◆ The capital of Spain/España is Madrid
- ◆ Some typical foods of Spain are paella, tortilla española and gazpacho
- ◆ Spain's currency is the euro.

Sevilla, las sevillanas y el flamenco:

- ◆ Sevillanas are similar to flamenco, which involves singing, dancing, guitar playing, along with rhythmic foot taps and clapping.
- ◆ Girls wear el traje sevillana or a traditional costume during Feria de Abril, which takes place in Sevilla, España.

El fútbol:

- ◆ Two soccer teams from Spain are Real Madrid & their rival team FC Barcelona or El Barça.

El arte surrealista:

- ◆ Salvador Dalí is a famous artist from Spain known for his surrealist paintings.
- ◆ Surrealist paintings reflect an artist's imagination and are often inspired by dreams and imagination.

Información general:

- ◆ Quito is the capital of Ecuador.
- ◆ Ecuador is on the continent of South America.
- ◆ Ecuador is located on the line of the equator, from which it gets its name.

The Andes Mountains & Cotopaxi Volcano:

- ◆ The world's highest active volcano is Cotopaxi near Quito, Ecuador.
- ◆ The Andes mountain range stretches north to south along the western coast of South America.

Geographic Sites & the Equator:

- ◆ The equator divides the northern and southern hemispheres.
- ◆ The monument, *La Mitad del Mundo* (The Middle of the World) in Ecuador, marks the location of equator, where you can stand in both hemispheres.

Información general:

- ◆ Santo Domingo is the capital of the Dominican Republic.
- ◆ The Dominican Republic shares the island of Hispaniola (La Española) with the country of Haiti.
- ◆ Casabe (Cazabe) is a type of Dominican food. It is a flat bread made from cassava or yucca flour.

Baseball:

- ◆ Baseball is the Dominican Republic's national sport.
- ◆ The Serie del Caribe or Caribbean Series is a baseball competition where winter league championship teams from four countries compete.

Altar de la Patria:

- ◆ The Altar de la Patria or Altar of the Nation is a memorial located in the city of Santo Domingo
- ◆ The Altar de la Patria is a memorial dedicated to the heroes of the Dominican Republic's fight for independence.

El Festival del Merengue:

- ◆ Merengue is a lively style of music and dance that many consider a symbol of the Dominican Republic.
- ◆ Instruments such as güiro, maracas, accordion, saxophone, and drums to play merengue's characteristic rhythm.
- ◆ The Festival del Merengue takes place in Santo Domingo every summer.