

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

Español 1 – Examen de mitad del año – Guía de estudio**1. Temas:**

- The verb *Ser*
- The verb *Gustar*
- Talk about what things you and others like and don't like to do.
- Describe yourself and others
- Article, adjectives, verb and noun agreement.
- Culture of *Estados Unidos*
- -AR Verbs
- The verbs *ir, tener, estar*
- Telling time
- Frequency expressions and question words
- Telling what classes you have, when you have classes, what you do in each class, what supplies you need, and describing your classes.
- Saying where things are or are positioned, how people feel, and places in school.
- Culture of *México*
- Discussing foods and meals
- Discussing family, ages and birthdays
- -ER/-IR Verbs
- The uses of *Tener*
- Possessive adjectives
- Comparisons using *más que, menos que, and tan como/tanto como*

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:**Unit 1**

Alquilar un DVD	To rent a DVD	¿Cómo eres?	What are you like?
Andar en patineta	To skateboard	Artístico(a)	Artistic
Aprender el español	To learn Spanish	Atlético(a)	Athletic
Beber	To drink	Bueno(a)	Good
Comer	To eat	Cómico(a)	Funny
Comprar	To buy	Desorganizado(a)	Disorganized
Correr	To run	Estudioso(a)	Studious
Descansar	To rest	Inteligente	Intelligent
Dibujar	To draw	Malo(a)	Bad
Escribir correos electrónicos	To write emails	Organizado(a)	Organized
Escuchar música	To listen to music	Perezoso(a)	Lazy
Estudiar	To study	Serio(a)	Serious
Hablar por teléfono	To talk on the phone	Simpático(a)	Nice, friendly
Hacer la tarea	To do homework	Trabajador(a)	Hard-working
Jugar al fútbol	To play soccer	Alto(a)	Tall
Leer un libro	To read a book	Bajo(a)	Short (height)
Mirar la televisión	To watch television	Bonito(a)	Pretty
Montar en bicicleta	To ride a bike	Grande	Big, large, great
Pasar un rato con los amigos	To spend time with friends	Guapo(a)	Good-looking
Pasear	To go for a walk	Joven; jóvenes	Young, young person
Practicar deportes	To practice/play sports	Pelirrojo(a)	Red-haired
Preparar la comida	To prepare food/a meal	Pequeño(a)	Small
Tocar la guitarra	To play the guitar	Viejo(a)	Old
Trabajar	To work	Tengo...	I have...
¿Qué te gusta hacer?	What do you like to do?	Tiene...	He/She has...
¿Te gusta...?	Do you like...?	(Tengo/tiene) pelo rubio	(I/He/She has) blonde hair
Me gusta...	I like	(Tengo/tiene) pelo castaño	(I/He/She has) Brown hair
No me gusta...	I don't like	El (la) amigo(a)	Friend
El agua	Water	La chica	Girl
La fruta	Fruit	El chico	Boy
La galleta	Cookie	El (la) estudiante	Student
El helado	Ice Cream	El hombre	Man
El jugo	Juice	La mujer	Woman

Las papas fritas	French fries	La persona	Person
La pizza	Pizza	Muy	Very
El refresco	Soft drink	Un poco	A little
La actividad	Activity	Porque	Because
Antes de **	Before	Todos(as)	All
Después (de) **	Afterward, after	El muchacho	Boy (Used more in parts of Latin America)
La escuela	School	La muchacha	Girl (Used more in parts of Latin America)
Más	More	El (la) alumno(a)	Student
O	Or	El colegio	High School
Pero	But	Y	And
También	Also	Antipático	Unfriendly
		Rubio(a)	Blonde
		Moreno(a)	Dark haired/skinned, Brunette

Unit 2

¿A qué hora es...?	At what time is...?	La pluma	Pen
¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?	La puerta	Door
A la(s)	At ... o'clock	El reloj	Clock; watch
Es la.../Son las...	It is o'clock	La silla	Chair
de la mañana	in the morning (with a time)	La tiza	Chalk
de la tarde	in the afternoon (with a time)	La ventana	Window
de la noche	at night (with a time)	Al lado (de)	Next to
La hora	Hour; time	Cerca (de)	Near (to)
El horario	Schedule	Debajo (de)	Underneath; under
Menos	To; before (telling time)	Delante (de)	In front (of)
El minuto	Minute	Dentro (de)	Inside (of)
... y cuarto	Quarter past	Detrás (de)	Behind
... y (diez)	(Ten) past	Encima (de)	On top (of)
... y media	Half past	Lejos (de)	Far (from)
El arte	Art	Cansado(a)	Tired
Las ciencias	Science	Contento(a)	Content; happy
El español	Spanish	Deprimido(a)	Depressed
La historia	History	Emocionado(a)	Excited
El inglés	English	Enojado(a)	Angry
Las matemáticas	Math; mathematics	Nervioso(a)	Nervous
Contestar	To answer	Ocupado(a)	Busy
Enseñar	To teach	Tranquilo(a)	Calm
Llegar	To arrive	Triste	Sad
Necesitar	To need	Aburrido(a)	(With ser) Boring; (With estar) Bored
Sacar una buena nota	To get a good grade	Divertido(a)	Fun
Sacar una mala nota	To get a bad grade	Interesante	Interesting
Tomar apuntes	To take notes	El baño	The bathroom
Usar la computadora	To use the computer	La biblioteca	The library
De vez en cuando	Once in a while	La cafetería	The cafeteria
Muchas veces	Often; many times	El gimnasio	The gymnasium
Mucho	A lot	La oficina	The office
Nunca	Never	La oficina del director	The principal's office

Siempre	Always	El pasillo	The hall
Todos los días	Everyday	¿Dónde?	Where?
Casi	Almost	¿Adónde?	To where?
¿Cuántos(as)...?	How many	¿Cuándo?	When?
Difícil	Difficult	cuando	when
En	In; at; on	El problema	The problem
El examen (los exámenes)	Exam; test	La educación física	Gym class; physical education
Fácil	Easy	La música	Music
Hay	There is; there are	La salud	Health
Muchos(as)	Many	El estudio	Study
Tarde	Late	El seminario	Seminar
Temprano	Early	La biología	Biology
Tener que	To have to	La física	Physics
El borrador	Eraser	La informática	Computer science
La calculadora	Calculator	Sacar	To take out
El cuaderno	Notebook	Tomar un examen	To take an exam
El escritorio	Desk	Escuchar	To listen to
El lápiz (los lápices)	Pencil	Prestar atención	To pay attention
El mapa	Map	Estudiar	To study
La mochila	Backpack	La pizarra	Whiteboard; chalkboard
El papel	Paper	El bolígrafo	Pen
El pizarrón (los pizarrones)	Board; chalkboard		

Unit 3

El almuerzo	Lunch	La abuela	Grandmother
La bebida	Beverage; drink	El abuelo	Grandfather
La cena	Dinner	Los abuelos	Grandparents
Compartir	To share	La familia	Family
La comida	Food; meal	La hermana	Sister
El desayuno	Breakfast	El hermano	Brother
Vender	To sell	Los hermanos	Brothers; brother(s) and sister(s); Siblings
El café	Coffee	La hija	Daughter
El cereal	Cereal	El hijo	Son
El huevo	Egg	Los hijos	Son(s) and daughter(s); Children
El jugo de naranja	Orange juice	La madrastra	Stepmother
La leche	Milk	La madre	Mother
El pan	Bread	El padrastro	Stepfather
El yogur	Yogurt	El padre	Father
La hamburguesa	Hamburger	Los padres	Parents
El sándwich de jamón y queso	Ham and cheese sandwich	El (la) primo(a)	Cousin
La sopa	Soup	Los primos	Cousins
La banana	Banana	La tía	Aunt
La manzana	Apple	El tío	Uncle
Las uvas	Grapes	Los tíos	Uncles, uncle(s) and aunt(s)
Tener ganas de...	To feel like	¿Cuántos años tienes?	How old are you?
Tener hambre	To be hungry	Tengo...años	I am... years old.
Tener sed	To be thirsty	Mayor	Older
¿Cómo?	How?	Menor	Younger
¿Cuál(es)?	Which? (Which ones?) What?	¿Cuál es la fecha?	What is the date?

¿Por qué?	Why?	Es el ... de ..	It's the ... of ...
¿Qué?	What?	El primero de...	The first of...
¿Quién(es)?	Who?	El cumpleaños	Birthday
Ahora	Now	¡Feliz cumpleaños!	Happy birthday!
Es importante	It's important	La fecha de nacimiento	Birthdate
Horrible	Horrible	El (la) gato(a)	Cat
Nutritivo(a)	Nutritious	El (la) perro(a)	Dog
Otro(a)	Other	Vivir	To live
Para	For; in order to	Ya	Already
Rico(a)	Tasty; Delicious; Rich	Una mascota	A pet

Numbers:

Cero	zero	Veintiuno	21
Uno	one	Veintidós	22
Dos	two	Treinta	30
Tres	three	Treinta y uno	31
Cuatro	four	Treinta y seis	36
Cinco	five	Cuarenta	40
Seis	six	Cuarenta y dos	42
Siete	seven	Cincuenta	50
Ocho	eight	Cincuenta y tres	53
Nueve	nine	Cincuenta y nueve	59
Diez	ten	Sesenta	60
Once	eleven	Sesenta y ocho	68
Doce	twelve	Setenta	70
Trece	thirteen	Setenta y uno	71
Catorce	fourteen	Setenta y cinco	75
Quince	fifteen	Ochenta	80
Dieciséis	sixteen	Ochenta y dos	82
Diecisiete	seventeen	Noventa	90
Dieciocho	eighteen	Noventa y nueve	99
Diecinueve	nineteen	Cien	100
Veinte	twenty	Ciento uno	101

Question Words:

- ¿Quién(es)? – Who?
- ¿Dónde? – Where?
- ¿Adónde? – To where?
- ¿De dónde? – From where?
- ¿Cuál(es)? – Which? / Which ones?
- ¿Cómo? – How?
- ¿Cuándo? – When?
- ¿Cuánto(as)? – How much? / How many?
- ¿Qué? – What?
- ¿Por qué? – Why?
- Porque – Because

4. Gramática:

✧ Ser:

- Ser means to be. Use ser to identify a person or say where he or she is from. Use ser to describe what someone is like.

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

✧ Gustar:

- Use gustar to talk about what people like or like to do.
 - ✧ A mí **me gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A ti **te gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A usted **le gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A él, ella **le gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A nosotros(as) **nos gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A vosotros(as) **os gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A ustedes **les gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ A ellos(as) **les gusta** dibujar.
 - ✧ Me gusta **el** perro. Me gustan **los** perros.

✧ -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

✧ Ir – To go:

Yo voy	Nosotros(as) vamos
Tú vas	Vosotros(as) vais
Usted va	Ustedes van
Él/ella va	Ellos/ellas van

✧ Estar – To Be (Condition/Emotion and Location):

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

✧ Tener – To have:

- Can be used in the following idiomatic expressions:
 - ✧ Tener ____ años = To be ____ years old.
 - ✧ Tener que + infinitive = to have to do something

✧ Tener hambre = to be hungry, Tener sed = to be thirsty, Tener ganas de = to feel like _____

Yo tengo	Nosotros(as) tenemos
Tú tienes	Vosotros(as) tenéis
Usted tiene	Ustedes tienen
Él/ella tiene	Ellos/ellas tienen

✧ **Telling Time:**

- When telling time from the hour to the half-hour, add the minutes to the current hour using “y”.
- When telling time from 30-past until the next hour, you must subtract from the next hour using “menos”. (Tell the number of minutes before the next hour)

From :31 to :59

Subtract time from next hour using **menos**



From :01 to :30

Add time to current hour using **Y**



✧ **Special Phrases:**

- ✧ y cuarto = quarter past
- ✧ y media = half past
- ✧ menos cuarto = quarter of
- ✧ de la mañana/de la tarde/de la noche = in the morning/afternoon/night

Possessive Adjectives

In Spanish, **possessive adjectives** agree in number with the nouns they describe. **Nuestro(a)** and **vuestro(a)** must also agree in gender with the nouns they describe.

Singular Possessive Adjectives

mi my	nuestro(a) our
tu your (familiar)	vuestro(a) your (familiar)
su your (formal)	su your
su his, her, its	su their

Plural Possessive Adjectives

mis my	nuestros(as) our
tus your (familiar)	vuestros(as) your (familiar)
sus your (formal)	sus your
sus his, her, its	sus their

Comparatives

Use the following phrases with an adjective to compare two things.

- más... que**
- menos... que**
- tan... como**

When a comparison does not involve an adjective, use these phrases.

- más que...**
- menos que...**
- tanto como...**

There are a few irregular comparative words.

- mayor** older
- menor** younger
- mejor** better
- peor** worse

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.

Los Estados Unidos:

- ◆ Hispanic Heritage Month begins on the anniversary of independence of 5 Latin American Countries.
- ◆ Hispanic Heritage Month is celebrated from Sept. 15th - Oct. 15th.
- ◆ *Cascarones* are painted eggs filled with confetti. If someone breaks a *cascarón* over your head it brings you good luck.
- ◆ Little Havana is a Cuban American neighborhood in Miami.
- ◆ *Calle 8* or SW 8th Street is an important street in Miami's Cuban neighborhood. It is known for its cafes, restaurants, and shops.

Mexico:

- ◆ Mexico City/La Ciudad de México/México D.F. is the capital of Mexico.
- ◆ Chichén Itzá are ruins of an ancient Mayan city.
- ◆ The city of Chichén Itzá included structures/buildings for sports, worship, and studying astronomy.
- ◆ The Mexican artist Frida Kahlo, is famous for her self-portraits, such as "Autorretrato con collar."
- ◆ The Piedra del Sol, or Sun Stone, is an Aztec Calendar that weighs almost 25 tons.
- ◆ In many Latin American schools, including Mexico, most students do not change rooms for each subject. Instead teachers move from room to room.

Puerto Rico:

- ◆ San Juan is the capital of Puerto Rico.
- ◆ Puerto Rico is a commonwealth of the United States.
- ◆ Viejo San Juan (Old San Juan) is a colonial quarter/neighborhood in the capital of Puerto Rico with narrow streets and brightly-colored houses.
- ◆ El Yunque is a tropical rainforest in Puerto Rico.
- ◆ El coquí is the tiny tree frog, a symbol of Puerto Rico, which is named for its distinctive sound.
- ◆ Tostones are fried plantains and are a common side dish in Puerto Rico.
- ◆ La Quinceañera is a celebration for a girl's 15th birthday party.