Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bloque: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Español 2 –Final Exam – Guía de studio (Units 0-5)**

**1. Temas:**

* Be able to talk about legends and ancient civilizations in Mexico.
* Be able to talk about getting around a city.
* Be able to conjugate irregular verbs in the preterite (-car/-gar/-zar, i to y, and verbs like vine, quise, traje, dije, pude, puse, etc).
* Be able to conjugate verbs in the imperfect tense.
* Be able to choose between preterite and imperfect verbs correctly.
* Be able to retell the legend of Ixta and Popo and the legend of El fuego y el tlacuache.
* Be able to tell a legend or fairytale in Spanish using the past tense.
* Be able to talk about preparing food dishes and food flavors and ingredients.
* Be able to order food and have a conversation in a restaurant.
* Be able to give formal commands.
* Be able to give directions for how to many a dish in Spanish.
* Be able to use direct and indirect object pronouns correctly with commands and in other types of sentences.
* Be able to make both affirmative and negative sentences and the superlative form of adjectives.
* Be able to describe culturally relevant and important food dishes from Spain.

**2. Partes del examen:**

**Speaking Test Section – 25%**

For the speaking test you will receive a prompt in Spanish asking you to respond to a series of questions or provide specific information related to the themes covered in this unit. Your teacher will read the questions to you and you will respond in complete, detailed sentences in Spanish. You will be graded on the speaking rubric.

**Listening Test Section – 25%**

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/Vocabulary Test Section – 25%**

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, true/false, 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. You should also review the vocabulary list from the current unit and the notes from the current unit in preparation.

**Writing Test Section – 25%**

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.

**3. Speaking/Writing Practice/Focus Questions:**

**Make sure you can (Speaking/Writing):**

* Be able to tell a story in the past tense (preterite and imperfect) including introducing the story using *Había una vez...*, describing the characters and setting, saying the important events of what happened, and concluding the story (such as by using *vivieron felices para siempre*).
* Be able to give formal commands (Ud. and Uds.) to tell the instructions of how to make a dish in Spanish including what ingredients are needed and being able to use regular and irregular verbs. Make sure you can form commands from the infinitive, from the present tense, and from English.
* Be able to describe what happened in the past tense using preterite and imperfect correctly, when you made a specific recipe or when telling what occurred in a story.

**Speaking/Writing Questions to Practice:**

1. ¿Cómo empezó el cuento? [Example: Había una vez….]
2. ¿Cómo se llamaban los personajes del cuento?
3. ¿Dónde vivían los personajes?
4. ¿Cómo eran los personajes?
5. ¿Qué hicieron los personajes en el cuento? [Be able to say 5 things that occurred]
6. ¿Qué ocurrió al final del cuento? ¿Vivieron felices para siempre?
7. ¿Qué ingredientes necesito para hacer una ensalada? [Be prepared for different types of recipes, where ingredients lists are provided]
8. ¿Qué ingredientes necesito para hacer un flan? [Be prepared for different types of recipes, where ingredients lists are provided]
9. ¿Qué mezclo? [Use an Ud. Command]
10. ¿Necesito batir los huevos? [Use an Ud. Command]
11. ¿Qué necesito añadir? [Use an Ud. Command]
12. ¿Dónde pongo los ingredientes? [Use an Ud. Command]
13. ¿Cocino los ingredientes? ¿Hiervo los ingredientes? ¿Frío los ingredientes? [Use an Ud. Command]
14. ¿Como la comida ahora? [Use an Ud. Command]
15. ¿Quién compró los ingredientes para la receta? ¿Qué ingredientes compró/compraste?
16. ¿Dónde cocinaste la comida?
17. ¿Herviste tú los ingredientes? ¿Los freíste? ¿Los cócinaste?
18. ¿Qué pusiste en la comida? ¿Sal, pimienta o ajo?
19. ¿Cómo estuvo la comida? ¿Estuvo bueno o malo? ¿Deliciosa, salada, dulce, picante, etc.?
20. ¿Dónde fuiste para cocinar? [Preterite] ¿Debo yo ir a la cocina? [Use an Ud. Command]

**3. Vocabulario:**

**Unidad 4**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **el (la) dios(a)** | god/goddess | **el monumento** | monument |
| **el ejército** | army | **el objeto** | object |
| **el emperador** | emperor | **la pirámide** | pyramid |
| **el (la) enemigo(a)** | enemy | **la religión** | religion |
| **el (la) guerrero(a)** | warrior | **las ruinas** | ruins |
| **el héroe** | hero | **el templo** | temple |
| **la heroína** | heroine | **la tumba** | tomb |
| **el (la) joven** | young man/woman | **la agricultura** | agriculture |
| **la princesa** | princess | **cazar** | to hunt |
| **la batalla** | battle | **construir** | to build |
| **la guerra** | war | **la excavación** | excavation |
| **casarse** | to get married | **el (la) agricultor(a)** | farmer |
| **contar (o🡪ue)** | to tell (a story); to count | **los toltecas** | Toltecs |
| **llevar** | to take; to carry; to wear | **la acera** | sidewalk |
| **llorar** | to cry | **la avenida** | avenue |
| **morir (o🡪ue)** | to die | **el barrio** | neighborhood |
| **pelear** | to fight | **la catedral** | cathedral |
| **regresar** | to return | **la ciudad** | city |
| **transformar** | to transform | **la cuadra** | city block |
| **azteca** | Aztec | **el edificio** | building |
| **estar enamorado(a) (de)** | to be in love (with) | **moderno(a)** | modern |
| **hermoso(a)** | handsome; pretty | **la plaza** | plaza; square |
| **heroico(a)** | heroic | **el rascacielos** | skyscraper |
| **histórico(a)** | historic; historical | **¿Cómo llego a…?** | How do I get to . . . ? |
| **querido(a)** | beloved | **cruzar** | to cross |
| **los celos** | jealousy | **doblar…** | to turn . . . |
| **tener celos** | to be jealous | **a la derecha** | to the right |
| **valiente** | brave | **a la izquierda** | to the left |
| **la montaña** | mountain | **seguir (e🡪i) derecho** | to go straight |
| **el palacio** | palace | **desde** | from |
| **el volcán** | volcano | **entre** | between |
| **la leyenda** | legend | **frente a** | across from |
| **el mensaje** | lesson; message | **hasta** | to |
| **la narración** | narration | **(en) la esquina** | (on) the corner |
| **el personaje** | character | **el semáforo** | traffic light |
| **Había una vez...** | Once upon a time there was/were.. | **Feliz para siempre** | Happily ever after |
| **Hace muchos siglos...** | Many centuries ago . . . | **El pueblo** | Town |
| **sobre** | about | **Hace muchos años…** | Many years ago… |
| **antiguo(a)** | ancient | **Cerrado(a)** | Closed |
| **avanzado(a)** | advanced | **Perdido(a)** | Lost |
| **el calendario** | calendar | **Vestido(a)** | Dressed |
| **la civilización** | civilization | **Enojado(a)** | Angry |
| **la estatua** | statue | **Cansado(a)** | Tired |
| **la herramienta** | tool |  |  |

**Unidad 5**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **El aceite** | Oil (for cooking) | **El flan** | Custard |
| **El ajo** | Garlic | **El gazpacho** | Cold tomato soup |
| **El azúcar** | Sugar | **La paella** | Traditional Spanish rice dish |
| **La cebolla** | Onion | **El plato vegetariano** | Vegetarian dish |
| **Las espinacas** | Spinach | **El pollo asado** | Roasted chicken |
| **La fresa** | Strawberry | **La tarta de chocolate** | Chocolate cake |
| **La lechuga** | Lettuce | **El té** | Tea |
| **El limón** | Lemon *(sometimes a lime)* | **La heladería** | Ice cream shop |
| **La mayonesa** | Mayonnaise | **La pastelería** | Pastry shop (bakery) |
| **La mostaza** | Mustard | **La cuchara** | Spoon |
| **La pimienta** | Pepper | **El cuchillo** | Knife |
| **La sal** | Salt | **La servilleta** | Napkin |
| **El vinagre** | Vinegar | **El tenedor** | Fork |
| **La zanahoria** | Carrot | **El vaso** | Glass |
| **El ingrediente** | Ingredient | **Batido(a)** | Beaten |
| **El supermercado** | Supermarket | **Cocido(a)** | Cooked |
| **El sabor** | Flavor | **Crudo(a)** | Raw |
| **Agrio(a)** | Sour | **Frito(a)** | Fried |
| **Caliente** | Hot (temperature) | **Hervido(a)** | Boiled |
| **Delicioso(a)** | Delicious | **Mezclado(a)** | Mixed |
| **Dulce** | Sweet | **Molido(a)** | Ground |
| **Fresco(a)** | Fresh | **La mantequilla** | Butter |
| **Picante** | Spicy; hot (spiciness) | **La lima** | Lime *(in Mexico – a lemon)* |
| **Sabroso(a)** | Tasty | **Poner en el horno** | To put in the oven/bake |
| **Salado(a)** | Salty | **Revolver (o-ue)/Mezclar** | To stir; to mix |
| **¡Qué asco!** | How disgusting! | **Cocinar** | To cook |
| **Añadir** | To add | **El mantel** | Tablecloth |
| **Batir** | To beat | **Una taza** | A cup; a mug |
| **Freír (e-i)** | To fry | **Una taza medidora** | A measuring cup |
| **Hervir (e-ie)** | To boil | **Un cuarto de taza** | A quarter cup |
| **Mezclar** | To mix | **Un tercio de taza** | A third of a cup |
| **Probar (o-ue)** | To taste; to try | **Una media taza** | A half-cup |
| **La receta** | Recipe | **Una cucharadita** | Teaspoon (measure) |
| **La tortilla de patatas** | Potato omelet | **Una cucharada** | Tablespoon (measure) |
| **Cenar** | To have dinner | **El plato** | Plate |
| **Desayunar** | To have breakfast | **Un bol; un tazón; un cuenco** | A bowl |
| **La merienda** | Afternoon snack | **Una sartén** | A frying pan |
| **¿Cuál es la especialidad de la casa?** | What is the specialty of the house? | **Una olla; una cacerola** | A saucepan; a pot |
| **¿Me puede traer…?** | Can you bring me…? | **El horno** | The oven |
| **Y para comer…** | And to eat… | **Cortar** | To cut |
| **Y para beber…** | And to drink…. | **Poner la mesa** | To set the table |
| **¡Buen provecho!** | Enjoy! (Bon apetit!) | **El camarero** | Waiter |
| **¡Excelente!** | Excellent! | **Una propina** | A tip |
| **Muy amable** | Very kind | **La cuenta** | The bill |
| **Muy atento(a)** | Very attentive | **El cocinero** | The cook |
| **Gracias por atenderme** | Thank you for your service | **El jefe de cocina** | The chef |
| **El caldo** | Broth | **Pedir (e-i)** | To order food; to ask for |
| **La chuleta de cerdo** | Pork chop | **Servir (e-i)** | To serve |
| **El entremés** | Appetizer | **Reservar** | To reserve |
| **Los espaguetis** | Spaghetti | **Dejar (una propina)** | To leave (behind) (a tip) |
| **La especialidad** | Specialty | **La comida está buena.** | The food is (tastes) good. |
| **El filete a la parrilla** | Grilled steak | **La comida está mala.** | The food is (tastes) bad. |
| **¿Para ti?** | For you? | **La comida es buena.** | The food is good (for you). |
| **Para mí…** | For me… | **La comida es mala.** | The food is bad (for you). |

**3. Gramática:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pretérito de verbos -AR:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - é | - amos | | - aste | - asteis | | - ó | - aron | | **Pretérito de verbos –ER/-IR:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - í | - imos | | - iste | - isteis | | - ió | - ieron | |

**Los verbos –car/-gar/-zar:**

**-CAR/-GAR/-ZAR Verbs:** Change in the yo form, rest of forms are normal.

-CAR: -qué, -GAR: -gué, -ZAR: -cé

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Buscar – To look for**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Busqué | - Buscamos | | - Buscaste | - Buscasteis | | - Buscó | - Buscaron |   **Jugar – To play**  **Other –car/gar/zar verbs:**  Comenzar, autorizar, cruzar, almorzar, tocar, sacar, practicar, empacar, llegar, pagar, regar, colgar.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Jugué | - Jugamos | | - Jugaste | - Jugasteis | | - Jugó | - Jugaron | | **Empezar – To begin**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Empecé | - Empezamos | | - Empezaste | - Empezasteis | | - Empezó | - Empezaron | |

**Los verbos irregulares del pretérito:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ir – to go/Ser – to be**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Fui | Fuimos | | Fuiste | Fuisteis | | Fue | Fueron |   **Hacer – to do/make**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Hice | Hicimos | | Hiciste | Hicisteis | | Hizo | Hicieron | | **Ver – to see**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Vi | Vimos | | Viste | Visteis | | Vio | Vieron |   **Dar – to give**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Di | Dimos | | Diste | Disteis | | Dio | Dieron | |

**i to y verbs:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Leer – to read**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Leí | Leímos | | Leíste | Leísteis | | Leyó | Leyeron | | **Construir – to build**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Construí | Construimos | | Construiste | Construisteis | | Construyó | Construyeron | |

**Los verbos irregulares del pretérito:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **I Group:**  ⚫Hacer *– to do/make*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Venir *– to come*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Querer *– To want (tried/refused)*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  **UV Group:**  ⚫Tener *– To have*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Estar *– To be*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Andar *– To walk (through)*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- | **U Group:**  ⚫Poner *– To put*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Poder – To be able to (managed)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Saber *– To know (found out)*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  **J Group:**  ⚫Decir *– To say/tell*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Traer – *To bring*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-  ⚫Conducir *– To drive*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- | Irregular Endings:  -e -imos  -iste -isteis  -o -ieron |

**Stem-change verbs in the Preterite:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **E🡪I – Pedir – to ask for/order**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Pedí | - Pedimos | | - Pediste | - Pedisteis | | - Pidió | - Pidieron |   **O🡪U – Dormir – to sleep**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Dormí | - Dormimos | | - Dormiste | - Dormisteis | | - Durmió | - Durmieron | | **E🡪I - Preferir - to prefer**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Preferí | - Preferimos | | - Preferiste | - Preferisteis | | - Prefirió | - Prefirieron |   **E🡪I – Vestirse – to dress oneself**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Me vestí | - Nos vestimos | | - Te vestiste | - Os vestisteis | | - Se vistió | - Se vistieron | |

**Imperfect:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbos de –AR**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - aba | - ábamos | | - abas | - abais | | - aba | - aban |   **Verbo Ser – To be**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Era | - Éramos | | - Eras | - Erais | | - Era | - Eran | | **Verbos de –ER/-IR**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - ía | - íamos | | - ías | - íais | | - ía | - ían |   **Verbo Ir – To go**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - Iba | - Íbamos | | - Ibas | - Ibais | | - Iba | - Iban | |

**Pretérito vs. Imperfecto:**

**Preterite** is used for actions that are completed in the past, had a specific beginning or end in the past, or were repeated a specific number of times in the past. Any specific time/day mentioned is used with preterite (*Ayer, anoche, la semana pasada, el año pasado*, etc). Can pinpoint preterite on a timeline.

**Imperfect** is used for actions/descriptions that have the meaning “used to ...” or “was doing...”. Imperfect is used for description, time, age, etc. It is used for actions that are still ongoing. Associated with words like *siempre, todo el tiempo, cada día, cada año*. Cannot pinpoint imperfect on a timeline.

**The Imperfect Tense
The imperfect is used to describe something thatg was not perfected or not completed in the past. Regular verbs in the imperfect take these endings:

Estar:
estaba
estabas
estaba
estábamos
estabais
estaban

hacer:
hacía
hacías
hacía
hacíamos
hacíais
hacían

salir:
salía
salías
salía
salíamos
salíais
salían

Preterite and Imperfect
Use the preterite if the action started and ended at a definite time.
La guerra empezó en 1846.
The war vegan in 1846.

Use the imperfect to talk about past actions without saying when they began or ended.
Los guerreros no tenían miedo del enemigo.
The warriors were not afraid of the enemy.

You can apply both tenses to talk about two overlapping events.
Cuando la guerra terminó, Santa Ana era presidente de México.
When the war ended, Santa Ana was president of Mexico.**

**Imperativo/Mandatos Formales: *Meaning – ¡Hable usted! Speak!***

Used only with USTED/USTEDES. Formal commands.

**-AR Verbs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Usted | Ustedes |
| -e | -en |

**-ER/IR Verbs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Usted | Ustedes |
| -a | -an |

**Ejemplo – Hablar – to speak/talk:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Usted | Ustedes |
| ¡Hable ud.! | ¡Hablen uds.! |

**Ejemplo – Escribir – to write:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Usted | Ustedes |
| ¡Escriba ud.! | ¡Escriban uds.! |

**Irregulares:**

**Poner – to put:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Ponga ud.! | ¡Pongan uds.! |

**Decir – to say:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Diga ud.! | ¡Digan uds.! |

**Venir – to come:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Venga ud.! | ¡Vengan uds.! |

**Salir – to leave:**

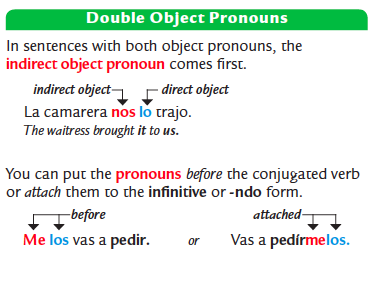
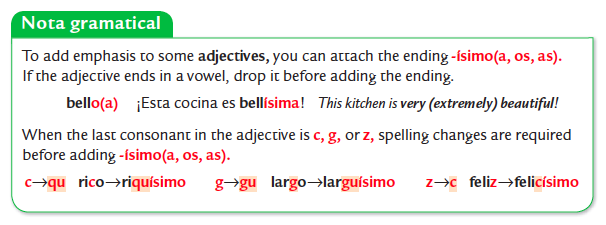
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Salga ud.! | ¡Salgan uds.! |

**Hacer – to do/make:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Haga ud.! | ¡Hagan uds.! |

**Ser – to be (description, permanent):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Sea ud.! | ¡Sean uds.! |

**Usted/Ustedes Commands
You form usted commands with the Yo form of verbs in the present tense. Drop the -o and add the following endings.

Infinitive: Probar (ue)
Present tense: yo pruebo
Usted: pruebe
Ustedes: prueben

Infinitive: comer
Present tense: yo como
Usted: coma
Ustedes: coman

Infinitive: añadir
Present tense: yo añado
Usted: añada
Ustedes: añadanIr – to go:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Vaya ud.! | ¡Vayan uds.! |

**Saber – to know (facts):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Sepa ud.! | ¡Sepan uds.! |

**Conocer – to know (people\_:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Conozca ud.! | ¡Conozcan uds.! |

**Affirmative and Negative Words
Indefinite words refer to non-specific people, things, or situations and can be affirmative or negative.

Affirmative Words:
algo - something
alguien - someone
algún/alguno(a) - some
o...o - either...or
siempre - always
también - also

Negative Words:
nada - nothing
nadie - no one
ningún/ninguno(a) - none; not any
ni...ni - neither...nor
nunca - never
tampoco - neither; either**

**Introducir – to introduce**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Introduzca ud.! | ¡Introduzcan uds.! |

**Estar – to be (temporary):**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Esté ud.! | ¡Estén uds.! |

**Dar – to give:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ¡Dé ud.! | ¡Den uds.! |

**Nota gramatical
When you want to say Let's...! use vamos + a + infinitive.
¡Vamos a ver una pelícual! Let's see a movie.Nota gramatical:
To add emphasis to some adjectives, you can attach the endings -ísimo(a, os, as). If the adjective ends in a vowel, drop it before adding the ending.

bello(a) ¡Esta cocina es bellísima! This kitchen is ver (extremely) beautiful!

When the last consonant in the adjective is c, g, or z, spelling changes are required before adding -ísimo(a, os, as).

c-qu
rico - riquísimo

g-gu
largo - larguísimo

z-c
feliz - felcísimoPronoun Placement with Commands
In afffirmative commands, you attach object pronouns to the end of the verb.

Affirmative Llévenos (attached) al supermercado.
Take us to the supermarket.

In negative commands, you place the object pronouns before the verb and after no.

Negative: No le (before) venda esta camisa.
Don't sell her this shirt.Double Object Pronouns
In sentences with both object pronouns, the indirect object pronoun comes first.

La camarera nos (indirect object) lo (direct object) trajo.
The waitress brought it to us.

You can put the pronouns before the conjugated verb or attach them to the infitinitve or -ndo form.

Me los (before) vas a pedir.
or
Vas a pedírmelos (attached).Pronoun Placement with Commands
In afffirmative commands, you attach object pronouns to the end of the verb.

Affirmative Llévenos (attached) al supermercado.
Take us to the supermarket.

In negative commands, you place the object pronouns before the verb and after no.

Negative: No le (before) venda esta camisa.
Don't sell her this shirt.**

**4. 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.

**México:**

**Datos generales y geográficos:**

* La Ciudad de México/Mexico City/México D.F. is the capital of Mexico
* Common languages: Spanish & indigenous languages like Nahuatl, Maya
* Typical Food: Tamales, enchiladas, tacos

**Ancient Civilizations:**

**The Aztecs:**

* The Aztec Empire, located in central Mexico, had a capital city of Tenochtitlán, which is where modern day Mexico City is located.
* The myth of Ixtaccíhuatl and Popocatépeti explains the origins of two volcanoes in Mexico.
* Huitzilopochtli was an Aztec god of war, sun, human sacrifice and of Tenochtitlán.

**Frida y Diego:**

* Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera were famous artists from México.
* Frida Kahlo was known for her self-portraits or autorretratos with fantastical and surrealistic elements.
* Diego Rivera was known for his murals which reflected Mexican history and often had political and cultural themes.

**El fuego y el tlacuache:**

* "El fuego y el tlacuache" is a mazateca legend (leyenda mazateca) about the origins of fire.
* Tlacuache is the brave opposum (hero of the story) who brought the fire to the rest of the village.

**España:**

**Datos generales y geográficos:**

* Madrid is the capital of Spain.
* Typical Foods: Gazpacho (cold tomato soup with raw vergetables), paella (rice dish with saffron), ensaladilla rusa (potatoes, vegetables, mayonnaise), flan (custard deserrt), churros (fried dough) con chocolate caliente (popular breakfast food from Spain)

**Las tapas:**

* Tapas are small portions of food and are very common in Spain.
* A common tapa *la torilla de patatas* (*tortilla española*) which is different than tortillas from Mexico/Central America. A *tortilla española* is made with egg, potatoes and onion. A *tortilla mexicana* is made of flour or corn.

**El Greco:**

* El Greco was the nickname of Doménikos Theotokópoulos, born in Greece/Grecía, but who became a famous artist in Spain.
* El Greco lived for many years in Toledo, Spain which is near Madrid.
* A famous painting by him is *Vista de Toledo.*

**Antoni Gaudí:**

* Antoni Gaudí was a famous catalán architect (arquitecto) from Barcelona, Spain in the region of Cataluña.
* Gaudí was a modernist and built decorative buildings and locations in Barcelona, drawing inspiration from nature and fantasy with bright colors and curving shapes.

**Pablo Neruda:**

* Pablo Neruda was a famous poet from Chile.
* Pablo Neruda wrote many odas/odes to various every day objects (*las cosas más básicas de la vida*).

**Estados Unidos:**

**Chicanos & Arte:**

* Chicano is a word for Mexican Americans - people born (*nació*) in the United States but of Mexican heritage (*herencia mexicana*).
* Remember what happened in the movie *Walkout*