

Nombre: _____ Bloque: _____ Fecha: _____

Español 2 – Examen de mitad del año – Guía de estudio

1. Temas:

- Discuss preparing to travel (travel agency and making reservations)
- Talk about things you do at an airport
- Ask how to get around town (taxi, bus, etc)
- Say where you went and what you did on vacation.
- Ask information questions (question words – who? what? where? etc)
- Talk about buying gifts and souvenirs
- Preterite of –AR verbs
- Preterite of the irregulars ir, ser, hacer, ver, and dar
- Direct and indirect object pronouns and Personal “a”
- Discuss being healthy, sporting events, daily routines and supplies, and body parts
- Preterite of –ER and –IR Verbs
- Adverbs with –mente and Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns
- Pronominal/Reflexive verbs (present and past tense)
- Pensar + infinitive for planning on
- Cultural information about Argentina and Argentina vs. Colombia and Spain
- Discuss shopping for clothing, jewelry, shoes, and handicrafts.
- Discuss what items are made out of and be able to have a conversation in a market.
- Verbs like gustar (me encanta, me interesa, me importa, me queda)
- Irregular yo verbs in the present tense (pongo, hago, vengo, salgo, digo, traigo, veo, conozco, sé, etc).
- Hace que & time words with present and preterite tenses
- Preterite stem-changing verbs (e->i, o->u) (pedir, servir, preferir, competir, seguir, vestirse)
- Irregular preterite verbs (tuve, estuve, pude, puse, supe, hice, etc).
- The culture of Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, and Argentina

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

La agencia de viajes	Travel agency	El (la) turista	Tourist
El (la) agente de viajes	Travel agent	Ver las atracciones	To go sightseeing
Confirmar el vuelo	To confirm a flight	Visitar un museo	To visit a museum
Hacer la maleta	To pack a suitcase	El alojamiento	Lodging
Hacer un viaje	To take a trip	El ascensor	Elevator
Ir de vacaciones	To go on vacation	La habitación	Hotel room; bedroom
Llamar a	To call someone (by phone)	La habitación doble	Double room
Viajar	To travel	La habitación individual	Single room
El boleto	Ticket	Hacer/tener una reservación	To make/have a reservation
El boleto de ida y vuelta	Round trip ticket	El hostel	Hostel; inn
El equipaje	Luggage	El hotel	Hotel
La identificación	Identification	La llave	Key
El itinerario	Itinerary (timetable, route)	La recepción	Reception desk
La maleta	Suitcase	Anteayer	The day before yesterday
El pasaporte	Passport	El año pasado	Last year
La tarjeta de embarque	Boarding pass	El mes pasado	Last month
El traje de baño	Bathing suit	La semana pasada	Last week
Por favor, ¿dónde queda...?	Can you please tell me where ... is?	Le dejo ... en ...	I'll give ... to you for ...
La estación de tren	Train station	Me gustaría	I would like
La oficina de turismo	Tourist office	¿Podría ver...?	Could I see/look at...?
La parada de autobús	Bus stop	¡Qué...!	How...!
Tomar un taxi	To take a taxi	¡Qué bello(a)!	How beautiful!
Abordar	To board	¡Qué caro(a)!	How expensive!
El aeropuerto	Airport	El anillo	Ring
El (la) auxiliar del vuelo	Flight attendant	El arete	Earring
Facturar el equipaje	To check one's luggage (check in luggage to be put on plane)	Las artesanías	Handicrafts
Hacer cola	To get in line	El collar	Necklace
La pantalla	The monitor; the screen	Las joyas	Jewelry
El (la) pasajero(a)	Passenger	El recuerdo	Souvenir
Pasar por seguridad	To go through security	La tarjeta postal	Postcard
La puerta	Gate	Bello(a)	Beautiful; nice
La salida	Departure	Caro(a)	Expensive
El vuelo	Flight	Demasiado(a)	Too; too much
La llegada	Arrival	El dinero en efectivo	Cash
Pasar por la aduana	To go through customs	El mercado al aire libre	Open-air market
El reclamo de equipaje	Baggage claim	Regatear	To bargain; to haggle
Acampar	To camp	La tarjeta de crédito	Credit card
Dar una caminata	To hike	Inspeccionar el equipaje	Inspect the luggage
Estar de vacaciones	To be on vacation	El (la) asistente de vuelo	Flight attendant

Hacer una excursión	To go on a day trip	El avión	Airplane
Mandar tarjetas postales	To send postcards	Volar	To fly
Montar a caballo	To ride a horse	Ayer	Yesterday
Pescar	To fish	La pulsera	Bracelet
El tiempo libre	Free time	Reservar	To reserve
Tomar fotos	To take photos		

Unit 2

El campeonato	Championship	Entrenarse	To train
El ciclismo	Bicycle racing	Lavarse	To wash oneself
La competencia	Competition	Levantarse	To get up
Competir (e-i)	To compete	Maquillarse	To put on makeup
Estar empatado	To be tied	Peinarse	To comb one's hair
Jugar en equipo (u-ue)	To play on a team	Ponerse la ropa	To put on clothes
Meter un gol	To score a goal	La rutina	Routine
El premio	Prize; award	Secarse	To dry oneself
La pista	Track	Tener prisa	To be in a hurry
La red	Net	Tener sueño	To be sleepy
El uniforme	Uniform	El cepillo	Hairbrush
¡Ay, por favor!	Oh, please!	El cepillo de dientes	Toothbrush
¡Bravo!	Bravo!	El champú	Shampoo
¡Dale!	Come on!	La crema de afeitar	Shaving cream
¡Uy!	Ugh!	El desodorante	Deodorant
Es bueno...	It's good...	El jabón	Soap
Es importante...	It's important...	La pasta de dientes	Toothpaste
Es necesario...	It's necessary	El peine	Comb
Hacer ejercicio	To exercise	El secador de pelo	Hair dryer
Mantenerse en forma (e-ie)	To stay in shape	La toalla	Towel
Saludable	Healthy; healthful	La cara	Face
Seguir una dieta balanceada (e-i)	To follow a balanced diet	El codo	Elbow
La Copa Mundial	The World Cup	El cuello	Neck
Los Juegos Olímpicos	The Olympic Games	El dedo	Finger
Los Juegos Panamericanos	The Panamerican Games	El dedo del pie	Toe
La Vuelta a Francia	The Tour de France	El diente	Tooth
Activo(a)	Active	La garganta	Throat
El (la) deportista	Sportsman/woman; athlete	El hombro	Shoulder
Lento(a)	Slow	La muñeca	Wrist
Musculoso(a)	Muscular	El oído	Inner ear (hearing)
Rápido(a)	Fast	La uña	Nail
Acostarse (o-ue)	To go to bed	Primero	First
Afeitarse	To shave oneself	Entonces	Then; so
Apagar la luz	To turn off the light	Luego	Later; then
Arreglarse	To get ready	Más tarde	Later on
Bañarse	To take a bath	Por fin	Finally
Cepillarse los dientes	To brush one's teeth	A veces	Sometimes
Despertarse (e-ie)	To wake up	Frecuentemente	Frequently
Dormirse (o-ue)	To fall asleep	Generalmente	In general; generally
Ducharse	To take a shower	Normalmente	Usually; normally
Encender la luz (e-ie)	To turn on the light	Levantar pesas	To lift weights

Unit 3

El abrigo	Coat	Los artículos	Goods
Las botas	Boots	Barato(a)	Inexpensive; cheap
El chaleco	Vest	La escultura	Sculpture
El cinturón	Belt	Fino(a)	Fine
La falda	Skirt	Una ganga	A bargain
La gorra	Cap; hat	La pintura	Painting
La pulsera	Bracelet	El retrato	Portrait

El reloj	Watch; clock	Único(a)	Unique
Las sandalias	Sandals	(Estar) hecho(a) a mano	(To be) handmade
El suéter	Sweater	Ser de...	To be made of...
El traje	Suit	Cerámica	Ceramic
De cuadros	Plaid	Cuero	Leather
De rayas	Striped	Madera	Wood
Estar de moda	To be in style	Metal	Metal
El número	Shoe size	Oro	Gold
La talla	Clothing size	Piedra	Stone
Vestirse (e-i)	To get dressed	Plata	Silver
¿Cómo me queda(n)?	How does it (they) fit me?	Con mucho gusto	With pleasure
Quedar...	To fit...	Con permiso	Excuse me
Bien	Well	De nada	You're welcome
Mal	Badly	Disculpe	Excuse me; I'm sorry
Flojo(a)	Loose	No hay de qué	Don't mention it
Apretado(a)	Tight	Pase	Go ahead
El almacén	Department store	Perdóneme	Forgive me
La farmacia	Pharmacy	¿Me deja ver...?	May I see...?
Internet	Internet	Pedir (e-i)	To ask for; to order
La joyería	Jewelry store	Competir (e-i)	To compete
La librería	Book store	Seguir (e-i)	To follow
La panadería	Bakery	Preferir (e-i)	To prefer
La zapatería	Shoe store	Servir (e-i)	To serve
Está abierto(a)	It's open	Vestirse (e-i)	To get dressed
Está cerrado(a)	It's closed	Dormir (o-u)	To sleep
Creo que sí.	I think so.	Estar (estuv-)	To be
Creo que no.	I don't think so.	Poder (pud-)	To be able to; (managed to)
En mi opinión...	In my opinion...	Poner (pus-)	To put
Es buena idea/mala idea.	It's a good idea/bad idea.	Saber (sup-)	To know; (found out)
Me parece que...	It seems to me...	Tener (tuv-)	To have
Encantar	To delight	Querer (quis-)	To want; (to try/to refuse)
Importar	To be important	Hacer (hic-)	To do; to make
Interesar	To interest	Venir (vin-)	To come
Recomendar (e-ie)	To recommend		

4. 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

Empezar – To begin

- Empecé	- Empezamos
- Empezaste	- Empezasteis
- Empezó	- Empezaron

Jugar – To play

- Jugué	- Jugamos
- Jugaste	- Jugasteis
- Jugó	- Jugaron

Other -car/gar/zar verbs:

Comenzar, autorizar, cruzar, almorzar, tocar, sacar, practicar, empacar, llegar, pagar, regar, colgar.

Los verbos irregulares del pretérito:**Ir – to go/Ser – to be**

Fui	Fuimos
Fuiste	Fuisteis
Fue	Fueron

Ver – to see

Vi	Vimos
Viste	Visteis
Vio	Vieron

Hacer – to do/make

Hice	Hicimos
Hiciste	Hicisteis
Hizo	Hicieron

Dar – to give

Di	Dimos
Diste	Disteis
Dio	Dieron

Verbos pronominales/Reflexivos:

Pronominal Verbs: Verbs that use reflexive pronouns. Includes reciprocal, reflexive and idiomatic verbs.

Reflexive Verbs: Verbs where you do an action to or for yourself.

Irregulars: Watch for Stem-changing/boot verbs in the present tense. These same stem-changes do not occur in the preterite. The preterite has it's own set of stem-changes that happen in 3rd person only. (Dormir – Dúrmíó)

Lavarse (Present Tense)

Me lavo	Nos lavamos
Te lavas	Os laváis
Se lava	Se lavan

Lavarse (Preterite Tense)

Me lavé	Nos lavamos
Te lavaste	Os lavasteis
Se lavó	Se lavaron

Despertarse (Present Tense) E-IE (Boot verb)

Me despierto	Nos despertamos
Te despiertas	Os despertáis
Se despierta	Se despiertan

Despertarse (Preterite Tense) No stem-change

Me desperté	Nos despertamos
Te despertaste	Os despertasteis
Se despertó	Se despertaron

Irregular Yo verbs in the Present Tense:

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

hacer	poner	salir	traer
yo hago	pongo	salgo	traigo

conocer	dar	saber	ver
yo conozco	doy	sé	veo

decir	venir	tener
yo digo	vengo	tengo

Irregular Preterite Verbs:

Irregular Preterite Verbs

The verbs **estar, poder, poner, saber, and tener** have a unique stem in the preterite, but they all take the same endings.

Verb	Stem	Preterite Endings	
estar	estuv-	-e	-imos
poder	pud-	-iste	-isteis
poner	pus-	-o	-ieron
saber	sup-		
tener	tuv-		

Note that there are no accents on these endings.

Preterite of -ir Stem-changing Verbs

Stem-changing -ir verbs in the preterite change only in the **usted/él/ella** and the **ustedes/ellos/ellas** forms.

Preterite tense **e → i**

Preterite tense **o → u**

pedir to ask for		dormir to sleep	
pedí	pedimos	dormí	dormimos
pediste	pedisteis	dormiste	dormisteis
pidió	pidieron	durmió	durmieron

Hace que + Time:

Hace **que** = How long you have been doing something for
amount of time *present tense*

Hace **que** = How long ago you did something
amount of time *preterite tense*

Direct and Indirect Object Pronouns:

Direct Objects: Receive the action of the verb. Ask: What do I give/send/serve?

Indirect Objects: Receive the direct object. Ask: To whom?

Direct Object Pronouns:

Singular	Plural
Lo – it (Masculine Singular)	Los – them (Masculine Plural)
La – it (Feminine Singular)	Las – them (Feminine Plural)

Indirect Object Pronouns:

Singular	Plural
Me – to me	Nos – to us
Te – to you	Os – to you all
Le – to him/her/you (Le lo = se lo)	Les – to them/you all (Les la = se la)

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.

Costa Rica:

- ◆ San José is the capital of Costa Rica.
- ◆ Tico is another word for *costarricense*/Costa Rican and it comes from the tendency of adding “-tico” to the end of words.
- ◆ The name of the Costa Rican soccer team is *Los Ticos*.
- ◆ In Costa Rica there are a lot of gardens and reserves where nature is *protegida* or protected.
- ◆ Arenal is an active volcano in Costa Rica

Argentina:

- ◆ Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.
- ◆ Patagonia is a region located in southern Argentina that is very popular with tourists looking for extreme sports.
- ◆ La Pampa is the region of flat land in Argentina where los Gauchos are.
- ◆ The Tango is a famous dance that originated in Argentina.
- ◆ River Plate is Argentina’s soccer team.
- ◆ The World Cup (Copa Mundial) has a tournament every 4 years.
- ◆ Gauchos are *ganaderos* or cattle ranchers who live off the land in the region of La Pampa in Argentina.

Puerto Rico:

- ◆ San Juan is the Capital of Puerto Rico
- ◆ Puerto Rico is a commonwealth of the United States
- ◆ *Tímbaleros* are drum players and *timbales* are drums.
- ◆ *Taínos* are the native tribe from Puerto Rico.
- ◆ *Boricua* is another word for Puerto Rican.
- ◆ *Los vejigantes* are people who wear traditional Puerto Rican masks.
- ◆ *Casitas* (painted ceramic miniature houses) and *Tallas* (wooden statues of saints) are typical Puerto Rican handicrafts.