

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 – 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. Vocabulario:****Unit 1**

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

			America)
<b>La escuela</b>	School	<b>La muchacha</b>	Girl (Used more in parts of Latin America)
<b>Más</b>	More	<b>El (la) alumno(a)</b>	Student
<b>O</b>	Or	<b>El colegio</b>	High School
<b>Pero</b>	But	<b>Y</b>	And
<b>También</b>	Also	<b>Antipático</b>	Unfriendly
		<b>Rubio(a)</b>	Blonde
		<b>Moreno(a)</b>	Dark haired/skinned, Brunette

## Unit 2

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

<b>El examen (los exámenes)</b>	Exam; test	<b>La educación física</b>	Gym class; physical education
<b>Fácil</b>	Easy	<b>La música</b>	Music
<b>Hay</b>	There is; there are	<b>La salud</b>	Health
<b>Muchos(as)</b>	Many	<b>El estudio</b>	Study
<b>Tarde</b>	Late	<b>El seminario</b>	Seminar
<b>Temprano</b>	Early	<b>La biología</b>	Biology
<b>Tener que</b>	To have to	<b>La física</b>	Physics
<b>El borrador</b>	Eraser	<b>La informática</b>	Computer science
<b>La calculadora</b>	Calculator	<b>Sacar</b>	To take out
<b>El cuaderno</b>	Notebook	<b>Tomar un examen</b>	To take an exam
<b>El escritorio</b>	Desk	<b>Escuchar</b>	To listen to
<b>El lápiz (los lápices)</b>	Pencil	<b>Prestar atención</b>	To pay attention
<b>El mapa</b>	Map	<b>Estudiar</b>	To study
<b>La mochila</b>	Backpack	<b>La pizarra</b>	Whiteboard; chalkboard
<b>El papel</b>	Paper	<b>El bolígrafo</b>	Pen
<b>El pizarrón (los pizarrones)</b>	Board; chalkboard		

### Unit 3

<b>El almuerzo</b>	Lunch	<b>La abuela</b>	Grandmother
<b>La bebida</b>	Beverage; drink	<b>El abuelo</b>	Grandfather
<b>La cena</b>	Dinner	<b>Los abuelos</b>	Grandparents
<b>Compartir</b>	To share	<b>La familia</b>	Family
<b>La comida</b>	Food; meal	<b>La hermana</b>	Sister
<b>El desayuno</b>	Breakfast	<b>El hermano</b>	Brother
<b>Vender</b>	To sell	<b>Los hermanos</b>	Brothers; brother(s) and sister(s); Siblings
<b>El café</b>	Coffee	<b>La hija</b>	Daughter
<b>El cereal</b>	Cereal	<b>El hijo</b>	Son
<b>El huevo</b>	Egg	<b>Los hijos</b>	Son(s) and daughter(s); Children
<b>El jugo de naranja</b>	Orange juice	<b>La madrastra</b>	Stepmother
<b>La leche</b>	Milk	<b>La madre</b>	Mother
<b>El pan</b>	Bread	<b>El padrastro</b>	Stepfather
<b>El yogur</b>	Yogurt	<b>El padre</b>	Father
<b>La hamburguesa</b>	Hamburger	<b>Los padres</b>	Parents
<b>El sándwich de jamón y queso</b>	Ham and cheese sandwich	<b>El (la) primo(a)</b>	Cousin
<b>La sopa</b>	Soup	<b>Los primos</b>	Cousins
<b>La banana</b>	Banana	<b>La tía</b>	Aunt
<b>La manzana</b>	Apple	<b>El tío</b>	Uncle
<b>Las uvas</b>	Grapes	<b>Los tíos</b>	Uncles, uncle(s) and aunt(s)
<b>Tener ganas de...</b>	To feel like	<b>¿Cuántos años tienes?</b>	How old are you?
<b>Tener hambre</b>	To be hungry	<b>Tengo...años</b>	I am... years old.
<b>Tener sed</b>	To be thirsty	<b>Mayor</b>	Older
<b>¿Cómo?</b>	How?	<b>Menor</b>	Younger
<b>¿Cuál(es)?</b>	Which? (Which ones?) What?	<b>¿Cuál es la fecha?</b>	What is the date?
<b>¿Por qué?</b>	Why?	<b>Es el ... de ..</b>	It's the ... of ...
<b>¿Qué?</b>	What?	<b>El primero de...</b>	The first of...
<b>¿Quién(es)?</b>	Who?	<b>El cumpleaños</b>	Birthday
<b>Ahora</b>	Now	<b>¡Feliz cumpleaños!</b>	Happy birthday!
<b>Es importante</b>	It's important	<b>La fecha de nacimiento</b>	Birthdate
<b>Horrible</b>	Horrible	<b>El (la) gato(a)</b>	Cat
<b>Nutritivo(a)</b>	Nutritious	<b>El (la) perro(a)</b>	Dog

<b>Otro(a)</b>	Other	<b>Vivir</b>	To live
<b>Para</b>	For; in order to	<b>Ya</b>	Already
<b>Rico(a)</b>	Tasty; Delicious; Rich	<b>Una mascota</b>	A pet

**Numbers:**

<b>Cero</b>	zero	<b>Veintiuno</b>	21
<b>Uno</b>	one	<b>Veintidós</b>	22
<b>Dos</b>	two	<b>Treinta</b>	30
<b>Tres</b>	three	<b>Treinta y uno</b>	31
<b>Cuatro</b>	four	<b>Treinta y seis</b>	36
<b>Cinco</b>	five	<b>Cuarenta</b>	40
<b>Seis</b>	six	<b>Cuarenta y dos</b>	42
<b>Siete</b>	seven	<b>Cincuenta</b>	50
<b>Ocho</b>	eight	<b>Cincuenta y tres</b>	53
<b>Nueve</b>	nine	<b>Cincuenta y nueve</b>	59
<b>Diez</b>	ten	<b>Sesenta</b>	60
<b>Once</b>	eleven	<b>Sesenta y ocho</b>	68
<b>Doce</b>	twelve	<b>Setenta</b>	70
<b>Trece</b>	thirteen	<b>Setenta y uno</b>	71
<b>Catorce</b>	fourteen	<b>Setenta y cinco</b>	75
<b>Quince</b>	fifteen	<b>Ochenta</b>	80
<b>Dieciséis</b>	sixteen	<b>Ochenta y dos</b>	82
<b>Diecisiete</b>	seventeen	<b>Noventa</b>	90
<b>Dieciocho</b>	eighteen	<b>Noventa y nueve</b>	99
<b>Diecinueve</b>	nineteen	<b>Cien</b>	100
<b>Veinte</b>	twenty	<b>Ciento uno</b>	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 <b>soy</b>	Nosotros(as) <b>somos</b>
Tú <b>eres</b>	Vosotros(as) <b>sois</b>
Usted <b>es</b>	Ustedes <b>son</b>
Él/ella <b>es</b>	Ellos/ellas <b>son</b>

### ✧ 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 <b>-o</b>	Nosotros(as) <b>-amos</b>
Tú <b>-as</b>	Vosotros(as) <b>-áis</b>
Usted <b>-a</b>	Ustedes <b>-an</b>
Él/ella <b>-a</b>	Ellos/ellas <b>-an</b>

### ✧ -ER Verbs:

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

### ✧ -IR Verbs:

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

### ✧ Ir – To go:

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

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

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

### ✧ 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 <b>tengo</b>	Nosotros(as) <b>tenemos</b>
Tú <b> tienes</b>	Vosotros(as) <b>tenéis</b>
Usted <b>tiene</b>	Ustedes <b>tienen</b>
Él/ella <b>tiene</b>	Ellos/ellas <b>tienen</b>

✧ **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**

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

**Plural Possessive Adjectives**

<b>mis</b> my	<b>nuestros(as)</b> our
<b>tus</b> your (familiar)	<b>vuestros(as)</b> your (familiar)
<b>sus</b> your (formal)	<b>sus</b> your
<b>sus</b> his, her, its	<b>sus</b> 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.

- |                       |                         |                        |                      |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>mayor</b><br>older | <b>menor</b><br>younger | <b>mejor</b><br>better | <b>peor</b><br>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. 15<sup>th</sup>.
- ◆ *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 15<sup>th</sup> birthday party.