

Study Guide for Spring Semester Final - Spanish 1 - *Realidades*

This guide consists of the main items that will appear on your final exam. You should review all vocabulary, practice verb endings and practice asking and answering questions. Class time is generally not spent on review. You should begin reviewing now for the exam.

Format:

– (100+ multiple choice questions)

1. IN CLASS LISTENING COMPREHENSION

2. SCANTRON – FINAL EXAM

covering **vocabulary and grammar**. Because language is cumulative, any material from the first semester can also appear on the test. The multiple choice questions will also include **reading comprehension** of short reading selection(s).

The following outline is designed to help guide your own studying for the exam:

CAPÍTULO 4B ¿Quieres ir conmigo?

Vocabulario (p. 198-199):

1. Talk about activities outside of school
2. Extend, accept and decline invitations
3. Tell when an event happens

Gramática:

- **Querer = to want (p.198; p.330; p.342) **This is a stem-changing verb.**
--¿Qué quieres hacer? –Quiero jugar al fútbol.
- **Preferir = to prefer (p.198; p.330; p.342) **This is a stem-changing verb.**
--¿Qué prefieres hacer? –Prefiero jugar al voleibol.
- **¿Te gustaría + infinitive? = would you like to ---? / Me gustaría = I would like to...**
- **Ir + a + infinitive to express the simple future (p.206) Voy a jugar al tenis hoy. = I'm going to play tennis today.**
- **Jugar = to play (p.208) **This is a stem-changing verb.**

Juego Jugamos

Juegas

Juega Juegan

® **REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO - VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 218**

® **TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0416**

CAPÍTULO 5A: Una fiesta de cumpleaños

Vocabulario (p.222-223):

1. Describe families
2. Talk about celebrations and families
3. Ask and tell ages

4. Express possession

Gramática:

- **Tener = to have (p.228)**

Tengo Tenemos

Tienes

Tiene Tienen

****Expressions w/ tener include:**

- ✓ **age (Tengo dieciséis años = I am 16 years old.)**
- ✓ **tener hambre y sed = to be hungry and thirsty**
- ✓ **tener calor / frío = to be hot / cold**
- ✓ **tener sueño = to be sleepy**
- ✓ **tener razón = to be correct**
- ✓ **tener miedo = to be scared**
- **Tener que + infinitive = to have to do something. Sofía tiene que decorar el pastel. = Sofia has to decorate the cake.**
- **Possessive adjectives (p.232)**

® **REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO- VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 244**

® **TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0508**

CAPÍTULO 5B: ¡Vamos a un restaurante!

Vocabulario (p.248-249):

1. Talk about family celebrations
2. Describe family members and friends
3. Ask politely to have something brought to you
4. Order a meal in a restaurant

Gramática:

- **Venir = to come (to a place or an event) (p.256)**

Vengo Venimos

Vienes

Viene Vienen

- **Traer = to bring (p.257) (Follows the pattern of –er verbs except for the irregular yo form: traigo)**

Traigo Traemos

Traes

Trae Traen

- **Ser and Estar (p.258)**

Ser = to be → used to identify and describe what a person, place or thing is like vs.

Estar =to be → meanings of location and feelings or other conditions that change

® REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO- VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 268

® TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0516

CAPÍTULO 6A: En mi dormitorio

Vocabulario (p.272-273):

1. Talk about your bedroom
2. Describe bedroom items and electronic equipment
3. Make comparison

Gramática:

- Making comparisons (p.278)
- The superlative (p.280)
- Poder and Dormir **These are stem-changing verbs.

Puedo Podemos

Puedes

Puede Pueden

*You use *poder* to say what you can or cannot do: --¿Puedes ir a la fiesta conmigo?

--No, no puedo ir.

- Dormir = to sleep

Duermo Dormimos

Duermes

Duerme Duermen

® REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO- VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 294

® TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0607

CAPÍTULO 6B: ¿Cómo es tu casa?

Vocabulario (p.272-273):

1. Identify rooms in a house
2. Name household chores
3. Tell where you live

Gramática:

- Poner = to put; to set (the table) (Follows the pattern of –er verbs except for the irregular yo form: pongo)
- Hacer = to do; to make (Follows the pattern of –er verbs except for the irregular yo form: hago)
- Dar = to give; Dar de comer = to feed (Follows the pattern of –ar verbs except for the irregular yo form: doy)
- Affirmative tú commands (p.305) → Use the same present tense forms that you use for

él, ella, Ud. The following are irregular informal commands:

- ✓ hacer/haz
- ✓ poner/pon
- Deber: Debes / No debes + infinitive → Use to tell someone what he/she should or should not do.

® REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO- VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 318

® TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0616

CAPÍTULO 7A: ¿Cuánto cuesta?

Vocabulario (p.322-325):

1. Talk about shopping and clothing
2. Talking about prices
3. Numbers 100 to billones

Gramática:

- Stem-changing verbs: pensar, querer and preferir. Examples: pensar-yo pienso, nosotros pensamos; querer-tú quieres, nosotras queremos.

® REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO- VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 342

® TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0706

CAPÍTULO 7B: ¡Qué regalo!

Gramática

- The preterite of –ar verbs (p.354; p.356) Some –ar verbs have unique spelling changes only in the "yo" form. The reason for the spelling changes is to preserve the sound of the infinitive. These verbs include:
 - ✓ jugar/yo jugué (accent on the e). Also buscar, jugar and pagar
 - ✓ sacar/yo saqué (accent on the e). Also practicar and tocar
- Direct object pronouns (p.360) (=answers the question "what" or "whom") (= me, te, lo, la, nos, los, las)

® REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO- VOCABULARIO Y GRAMÁTICA: p. 370

® TEST PREPARATION: www.phschool.com web code: jcd-0717