

Checklist for Test-Out Materials

Course Name: Spanish III

Circle Semester: Semester A Semester B

Materials Needed:

- ☐ Book(s)
- ☐ Necessary Assignments/Projects/Presentations/Etc.
- ☐ Assessment Rubrics (if applicable)
- ☐ Semester Exam Review
- ☐ Final Semester Assessment

Course Specifics

Book(s) Names:

none

List of assignments, projects, presentations, etc. students need to complete prior to testing. Please be very specific when listing assignments so students and parents know exactly what the expectations are:

Complete the final exam and the final project. The project will have to be presented.

Specific suggestions for students to prepare for this assessment: complete the exam review.
Use online resources.

Describe expectations for final semester assessment:

Other recommendations or information:

Office Use Only

Date of Test-Out: _____

Student Name: _____

Credit Granted: Yes: _____ No: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Counselor: _____

Spanish III Final Exam Review (Grammar, part 1)
June, 2012

Test Out:
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

PRETERIT TENSE

Complete a verb box for the following:

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| • Comer | • Tener | • Estar | • Cazar |
| • Abrir | • Hacer | • Sacar | • Acampar |
| • Escribir | • Ser | • Pagar | • Jugar |
| • Cantar | • Ir | • Comenzar | |
| • Caminar | • Poner | • Correr | |

Translate:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| • Ana didn't play a year ago (a sport) | • She was sick. |
| • They didn't play last month. | • I took a lot of pictures (sacar). |
| • She arrived a year ago. | • She didn't pay the bill. |
| • He left three days ago. | • I paid the bill at the restaurant. |
| • It's been a week since I studied. | • Last week she began the book. |
| • It's been 5 days since I read. | • I began the class yesterday. |
| • They played the piano. | • I ate the fruit. |
| • Y'all didn't play the guitar. | • They went fishing. |
| • You (fam.) went to the theater. | • She ran the marathon. |
| • She went to Miami. | • I hunted with my dad. |
| • I wasn't at the party. | • I didn't like the tacos. |

GUSTAR

Translate:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • I like tacos. | • I will love it. |
| • We like pizza. | • I would love it. |
| • We love Pepsi. | • I wouldn't like to run. |
| • We love cars. | • She would like to travel. |
| • I didn't like the tacos. | • I will like the fair. |
| • She didn't like the book. | • I love you. |
| • You (fam.) love the music. | • I love Jack Johnson. |
| • Y'all love boys. | |

FUTURE TENSE & CONDITIONAL

Complete a verb box for the following in *each* tense:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| • Ir | • Decir | • Aprender | • Trabajar |
| • Escribir | • Poner | • Venir | • Estudiar |
| • Tener | • Llamar | • Hacer | |
| • Caminar | • Estudiar | • Concinar | |
| • Beber | • Hacer | • Viajar | |

Translate:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • I will travel to Mexico this summer, but I would go by plane. | • She intends to buy a car next month. |
| • They will fix the car and buy another. | • She wouldn't swim at Otsego Lake. |
| • I hope to leave tomorrow | • I would study with Mario, but he will not concentrate. |
| • I won't cook, but she will cook. | • She will work at the restaurant, but I wouldn't work in a restaurant. |
| • You (fam.) would eat with us, but we will not be at home for dinner. | • They won't go to the party, but Miguel will go. |
| | • I don't intend to clean today; I won't have time. |
| | • Y'all wouldn't speak Spanish at home. |
| | • She wouldn't want to live in Michigan because of the cold. |

OBJECT PRONOUNS

For each of the following:

- Replace only the direct object.
- Replace only the indirect object.
- Replace both objects.

- Nosotros ahorramos todo el dinero en el banco para ellos.
- Los soldados defenderán el país para nosotros.
- Yo nunca voy a limpiar el coche para ellos.
- Planchamos el mantel para ella, pero no es fácil.
- Siempre leo los libros a mis hijos después de la escuela.

- Ella quiere dar el dinero a los pobres.
- Nosotros no vamos a comprar helado para los chicos.
- Mi madre va a terminar el proyecto para mí.
- Los chicos no van a escribir las cartas a mi hermana.
- Los hermanos van a hacer un pastel para su madre.

PERFECT TENSES:

Write out the verb boxes for haber in the following tenses:

- Future
- Conditional
- Present
- Past

Write the past participles for all of the following verbs:

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| • Esperar | • Pensar |
| • Mantener | • Escribir |
| • Pintar | • Ser |
| • Poner | • Estar |
| • Salir | • Lavar |
| • Comprar | • Hablar |
| • Pensar | • Llamar |
| • Arreglar | • Lavar |
| • Querer | |

Translate:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • She has waited a long time. | • They would have eaten the cake first. |
| • We have maintained good grades. | • I had gone to the park. |
| • I have painted the room | • We hadn't read the books. |
| • We will have painted a lot of rooms. | • She has spent time in México. |
| • You wouldn't have studied. | • Y'all will have travelled with my mom. |

Saber-Conocer

A. Complete a verb box for each of the verbs in the following tenses: present, preterit, and imperfect.

B. Translate:

- They know a lot of Spanish verbs.
- Tomás knows a lot of students at Gaylord High School.
- We knew some of the verbs, but didn't study enough.
- I knew Alpena as a child because we lived nearby.
- She found out that the boys ate all of the pizza.
- You (fam.) didn't know him before this year.
- Y'all were familiar with the process.
- Those boys didn't find out that we don't have school tomorrow.
- They knew the answer (la respuesta).
- My friends met Maria at the club.

A. Answer the following questions (4 points):

1. What makes a verb reflexive?
2. Give an example of a reflexive pronoun.
3. Is the following construction reflexive? *Yo le bano*. Why or why not?

B. Give the appropriate reflexive pronouns, where necessary (10 points).

1. Maria y Carlos, si no _____ apuran, vamos a llegar tarde.
2. Mi hermana _____ acuesta a los niños muy temprano.
3. Ella no _____ viste rápidamente.
4. A veces _____ duermes en clase porque es aburrido.
5. Tengo que lavar _____ los platos cada noche.

C. Conjugate the following in (a.) present tense, (b.) preterite tense, (c.) future tense and (d.) using *ir + a + inf.* construction (24 points).

1. QUEJARSE, TU

2. CAMBIARSE, UD.

3. IRSE, YO

a. _____ a. _____ a. _____

b. _____ b. _____ b. _____

c. _____ c. _____ c. _____

d. _____ d. _____ d. _____

D. Translate the following (20 points):

1. First, She is going to wash her face.

2. We don't shower after practice.

3. He doesn't get angry easily, but he angers *me* daily (diario)!

4. It seems that I looks like my sister.

5. We shaved the dog and our dad got angry.

6. I will go to bed at 9:00, but will not fall asleep until 10:00.

El Cotilleo

The assignment you were given yesterday was to "get the scoop" on 4 different people. The topic is the same; however, now it will be a cumulative project.

The scenario: You and a friend are talking about people you know. Gossip doesn't have to be negative; you can use positive things too.

Requirements:

You'll need two of the following:

- Present tense regular verbs
- Preterit tense regular verbs
- Present tense irregular verbs
- Preterit tense irregular verbs
- Ir + a + infinitive
- Future tense or Conditional tense
- Present progressive
- Present progressive using irregular participles
- object pronouns
- object pronouns with present participles or infinitives
- Gustar (2 different tenses)
- Tener phrases in any tense you choose

Also include ten vocabulary words from any of the following lists:

- Clothing vocabulary
- Food vocabulary
- Adjectives

You may use one 3 X 5 card while you present, but don't be too dependent on the card. Your natural intonation, is a portion of your grade.

78 points possible – Percentage will be recorded.

RUBRIC – el Cotilleo

Present tense regular verbs

1. _____ 0 1 2

2. _____ 0 1 2

Preterit tense regular verbs

3. _____ 0 1 2

4. _____ 0 1 2

Present tense irregular verbs

5. _____ 0 1 2

6. _____ 0 1 2

Preterit tense irregular verbs

7. _____ 0 1 2

8. _____ 0 1 2

Ir + a + infinitive

9. _____ 0 1 2

10. _____ 0 1 2

Future tense or Conditional tense

11. _____ 0 1 2

12. _____ 0 1 2

Present progressive

13. _____ 0 1 2

14. _____ 0 1 2

Present progressive using irregular participles

15. _____ 0 1 2

16. _____ 0 1 2

Double object pronouns

17. _____ 0 1 2

18. _____ 0 1 2

Double object pronouns with present participles or infinitives

19. _____ 0 1 2

20. _____ 0 1 2

Gustar (2 different tenses)

21. _____ 0 1 2

22. _____ 0 1 2

Tener phrases in any tense you choose

23. _____ 0 1 2

24. _____ 0 1 2

Pronunciación:

A: _____ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B: _____ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Intonación:

A: _____ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B: _____ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

TOTALES:

A: _____ /78 = % =

B: _____ /78 = % =

Direct Object Pronouns

Objetos directos

¿Qué es un objeto directo?

A *direct object* receives the action of the verb.

The boy ate the *cake* before eating his *potatoes*.

Ask: What did the boy eat?

The boy ate the cake before eating his potatoes .

cake potatoes
 └──────────┘
 DIRECT OBJECTS

¿Qué es un pronombre del objeto directo?

A *direct object PRONOUN* renames the direct object.

The boy ate *it* before eating *them*.

Ask: What did the boy eat?

The boy ate *it* before eating *them* .

it them
 └──────────┘
 DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

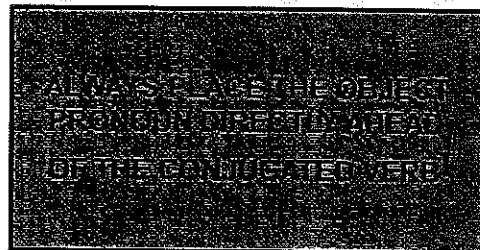
Practicamos . . .

- ❖ She wrote the book early in life.
- ❖ I cooked supper last night, but not tonight.
- ❖ They learned the dance with Craig.
- ❖ We studied the verbs in class.
- ❖ You are not eating good food.

Pronombres de los objetos directos españoles

Me	Nos
Te	Os
Lo/La	Los/Las

NOTE:



There's more . . .

What if there's an infinitive
with the object pronoun?

There are two options . . .

Option #1

Yo voy a estudiar español en la universidad.

Yo voy a estudiarlo en la universidad.

Nosotros vamos a hacer un pastel esta noche.

Nosotros vamos a hacerlo esta noche.

Tú siempre quieres hablar español en clase.

Tú siempre quieres hablarlo en clase.

Option #2

Yo voy a estudiar las ciencias en la universidad.

Yo las voy a estudiar en la universidad.

Nosotros vamos a hacer unas galletas esta
noche.

Nosotros las vamos a hacer esta noche.

Tú siempre quieres decir secretos en clase.

Tú siempre los quieres decir en clase.

There's more . . .

What if there's an infinitive
with present progressive?

There are two options . . .

But, the options are the same as for infinitives

Option #1 — attach the DOP to the participle.

Yo estoy estudiando historia porque tengo un
examen.

Yo estoy estudiandola porque tengo un examen.

Nosotros estamos haciendo un pastel.

Nosotros estamos haciéndolo esta noche.

Tú siempre estás hablando español en clase.

Tú siempre estás hablandolo en clase.

Option #2 — place the DOP before the
conjugated verb

Yo estoy estudiando historia porque tengo un
examen.

Yo la estoy estudiando porque tengo un examen.

Nosotros estamos haciendo un pastel.

Nosotros lo estamos haciendo esta noche.

Tú siempre estás hablando español en clase.

Tú siempre lo estás hablando en clase.

Objetos Indirectos y sus pronombres

When a pronoun takes the place of the name of the indirect object, use the following pronouns:

me (me)
te (you-familiar)
le (him, her, you-formal)
nos (us)
os (you-all-familiar)
les (them, you-all-formal)



Since le and les can mean more than one thing, a prepositional phrase is often added to remove the ambiguity – to *clarify*.

Ella le escribe a Juan una carta.
Ella le escribe a su hermana una carta.
Ella le escribe a usted una carta.

Ella les escribe a sus padres una carta.
Ella les escribe a ustedes una carta.

Sometimes a prepositional phrase is added not for clarity, but rather for emphasis.

Juan me da a mí el dinero.
John gives me the money.

(emphasizing that the money is given to me and not to someone else)

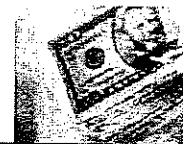
Juan te da a ti el dinero.
John gives you the money. (emphasis on you)

There is no ambiguity in the following sentence. It can only mean one thing.

Juan me da el dinero.
John gives me the money.

The addition of a prepositional phrase merely adds emphasis.

Juan me da a mí el dinero.
John gives me the money.



Summary

- The IO tells us where the DO is going.
- The IO answers the question "to whom" or "for whom."
- Sentences that have an IO usually also have a DO
- Sometimes the DO is not stated, but rather is implied, or understood.
- The IO pronouns are: me, te, le, nos, os, les.
- Place the pronoun before the conjugated verb.
- Think in phrases, do not translate word-for-word.
- Le and les are ambiguous.
- Prepositional phrases are often used for clarity and for emphasis.

Objetos Indirectos y sus pronombres Parte 2

What if you need to add an IOP to a sentence with an infinitive or a present participle?

He is going to give the book to Maria.
El va a dar el libro a Maria.

Where is the book going?
To Maria.

El le va a dar el libro.
OR
El va a darle el libro.

Place the IOP *directly* before the conjugated verb

OR

Attach the IOP to the infinitive.



A few more examples.

Yo no voy a contestar el teléfono para él.
Yo no voy a contestarle el teléfono.
Yo no le voy a contestar el teléfono.

Yo no voy a leer el libro a Marcos.
Yo no voy a leerle el libro.
Yo no le voy a leer el libro.

Ella va a comprar el postre para nosotros.
Ella va a comprarlos el postre.
Yo nos va a comprar el postre.

Ella va a preparar el postre para ellos.
Ella va a prepararles el postre.
Ella les va a preparar el postre.

Ella está hablando en español a Marcos.
Ella está habiéndole en español.
Ella le está hablando en español.

Ella está hablando por teléfono con Marcos.
Ella está habiéndole por teléfono.
Ella le está hablando por teléfono.

DOUBLE object pronoun use?

YES! Stay with me . . .

There are occasions when it's necessary to replace both the *direct* and *indirect* objects in a sentence.

I make the coffee for you every day.

I make it for you every day.

Hago el café para ti cada día.

Te lo hago cada día.

NOTE THE ORDER OF YOUR OBJECT PRONOUNS:

INDIRECT —————> DIRECT

That NEVER, EVER changes!

Practicamos . . .

1. Roberto da un beso a mi.
Roberto me lo da.
2. María no lee muchos libros a ti.
María no te los lee.
3. Yo siempre compro mucha ropa para mí.
Yo siempre me la compro.
4. Andrew da un regalo de dinero a nosotros.
Andrew nos lo da.
5. ¿Ella hace la tarea para vosotros?
¿Ella os la hace?

Yes, but what if there's an infinitive or a participle?!

Maintain your *INDIRECT* ——— *DIRECT* order and place them similarly to the way you placed them as single object pronouns.

I am going to make the coffee for you every day.

I am going to make it for you every day.

Voy a hacer el café para ti cada día.

Te lo voy a hacer cada día. --- place them *BEFORE* the verb.

Voy a hacértelo cada día. --- *ATTACH* them to the *INFINITIVE*.

NOTE THE ORDER OF YOUR OBJECT PRONOUNS:
INDIRECT —————> DIRECT
That NEVER, EVER changes!

So far so good?

Well, that's not all . . .

There's a catch. If both the Indirect Object Pronoun AND the Direct Object Pronoun both begin with "L," you have to do something different.

I make the coffee for him every day.

I make it for him every day.

Le lo Hago cada día?

NO!

Se lo hago cada día.

Hang in there . . .

So, the object pronoun boxes look like this:

Direct:

Me Nos

Te Os

Lo, La Los, Las

Indirect:

Me Nos

Te Os

Le/se Les/se

Just remember: NO "L" combinations.

~~Le lo?~~

NO!

SE LO

~~Le la?~~

NO!

SE LA

~~Les lo?~~

NO!

SE LO

Me lo?

Sure! There isn't a double "L" combo.

Los verbos *Saber* y *Conocer*

¿Cómo se usa estos verbos?

Pues . . .

Hay que saber los tiempos:

- Presente,
- Pretérito, y
- el Imperfecto "

Saber

- Información
- Presente:

sé sabemos

sabes sabéis

sabe saben

Ellos no saben los verbos.

They don't know the verbs. (Information)

Conocer

- Gente o lugares (to be familiar with things/to know people)
- Presente:

conozco conocemos

conoces conocéis

conoce conocen

Vos. no conocéis a mi madre.

Y'all don't know my mother. (to be acquainted with a person)

Yo no conozco Gaylord.

I am not familiar with Gaylord.
(to be familiar with a thing or a place)

Saber

- Información – to find out “found out”
- Pretérito:

supe	supimos
supiste	supisteis
supo	supieron

¿Tú no supiste que tenemos un examen hoy?

You didn't find out that we have a test today?

Conocer

- Gente (met someone)
- Don't use it with things or places in the Pret.
- Pretérito:

conocí	conocimos
conociste	conocisteis
conoció	conocieron

Ella no conoció a mi madre.

She didn't meet my mother. (met someone)

Saber

- Información – knew or didn't know
- Imperfecto:

sabía	sabíamos
sabías	sabíais
sabía	sabían

Nosotros no sabíamos los verbos.

We didn't know the verbs. (information)

Conocer

- Gente (knew someone)
- Lugares y cosas (was familiar with someone or someone)
- Imperfecto:

conocía	conocíamos
conocías	conocíais
conocía	conocían

Ellos no conocían a mi madre.

They didn't know my mother. (acquainted with someone)

Ellos no conocían Gaylord.

They weren't familiar with Gaylord.
(to be familiar with a thing or a place)

Ejemplos con CONOCER

Let's start with a sentence in the present tense:

- Yo conozco bien a Jaime.
- I know Jaime well.

Now, let's put that sentence in the PRETERIT:

- Yo conocí bien a Jaime.
- I met Jaime well. – Hmm . . .

How about the IMPERFECT?

- Yo conocía bien a Jaime.
- I knew Jaime well. – Mucho mejor.

Ejemplos con SABER

Let's start with a sentence in the present tense:

- Yo sólo sé el álgebra un poco.
- I only know a little Algebra.

Now, let's put that sentence in the PRETERIT:

- Yo sólo supe el álgebra un poco.
- I only found out a little Algebra. – Hmm . . .

How about the IMPERFECT?

- Yo sólo sabía el álgebra un poco.
- I only knew a little Algebra. – Mucho mejor.

The point?

- Think about what you want to say.
- Remember the meanings change with each tense.

The Present Perfect

In English: I have played

To form the Perfect Tense you need part of the verb haber and a past participle.

haber	+	past participle
he		llegado
has		comido
ha		unido
hemos		
habéis		
han		

I have arrived	He llegado
You (fam) have eaten	Has comido
He has eaten	Ha comido
We have joined	Hemos unido
Y'all have joined	Habéis unido
They have arrived	Han llegado

There are some irregular past participles:

abrir	to open	abierto
cubrir	to cover	cubierto
decir	to say	dicho
escribir	to write	escrito
hacer	to do/make	hecho
morir	to die	muerto
poner	to put	puesto
resolver	to solve	resuelto
ver	to see	visto
volver	to return	vuelto

The Past Perfect

In English: I had played

To form the Past Perfect Tense you need part of the verb haber and a past participle.

haber	+	past participle
había		llegado
habías		comido
había		unido
habíamos		
habíais		
habían		

	Había llegado
	Habías comido
	Había unido
	Habíamos unido
	Habíais unido
	Habían llegado

The Future Perfect

In English: I will have played

To form the Future Perfect Tense you need part of the verb haber and a past participle.

haber	+	past participle
habré		
habrás		
habrá		
habremos		
habréis		
habrán		

llega	→	lleg	→	llegado
come	→	com	→	comido
un	→	un	→	unido

I will have arrived

Habré llegado

You (fam) will have eaten

Habrás comido

He will have eaten

Habrá comido

We will have joined

Habremos unido

Y'all will have joined

Habréis unido

They will have arrived

Habrán llegado

The Conditional Perfect

In English: I would have played

To form the Past Perfect Tense you need part of the verb haber and a past participle.

haber	+	past participle
habría		
habrías		
habría		
habríamos		
habríais		
habrían		

llega	→	lleg	→	llegado
come	→	com	→	comido
un	→	un	→	unido

I would have arrived

Habría llegado

You (fam) would have eaten

Habrías comido

He would have eaten

Habría comido

We would have joined

Habríamos unido

Y'all would have joined

Habríais unido

They would have arrived

Habrían llegado

Present = have

he
has
ha
hemos
habéis
han

Past = had

había
habías
había
habíamos
habíais
habían

Futura = will have

habré
habrás
habrá
habremos
habréis
habrán

Conditional = would have

habría
habrías
habría
habríamos
habríais
habrían

El Pretérito The Past Tense

Regular -ar verbs

To conjugate regular -ar verbs in the preterite, simply drop the ending (-ar) and add one of the following:

é	amos
aste	asteis
ó	aron

Regular -er verbs

To conjugate regular -er verbs in the preterite, simply drop the ending (-er) and add one of the following:

í	imos
iste	isteis
ió	ieron

Regular -ir verbs

To conjugate regular -ir verbs in the preterite, simply drop the ending (-ir) and add one of the following:

í	imos
iste	isteis
ió	ieron

Preterite of -car, -zar-, gar verbs:

In order to preserve the sound of the infinitive, a number of verbs change orthographically (spelling) in the preterite tense. The following changes occur in the "yo" form only:

Verbs that end in -gar change g to gu
Verbs that end in -car change c to qu
Verbs that end in -zar change z to c

Here are three examples:
yo jugué (jugar)
yo busqué (buscar)
yo almorcé (almorzar)

Preterite is frequently associated with phrases that pinpoint a particular occasion or specific time frame.

Yesterday	ayer
yesterday morning	ayer por la mañana
Yesterday afternoon	ayer por la tarde
The day before yesterday	anteayer
last night	anoche
after	después
Last year	el año pasado

More common phrases . . .

el mes pasado	last month
el otro día	the other day
en ese momento	at that moment
entonces	then
esta mañana	this morning
esta tarde	this afternoon
hace dos días, años	two days, years ago
la semana pasada	last week

Poner

puse	pusimos
pusiste	pusisteis
puso	pusieron

Tener

tuve	tuvimos
tuviste	tuvisteis
tuvo	tuvieron

Los irregulares

Venir

vine	vinimos
viniste	vinisteis
vino	vinieron

Estar

estuve	estuvimos
estuviste	estuvisteis
estuvo	estuvieron

Ser

fui	fuimos
fuiste	fuisteis
fue	fueron

Andar

anduve	anduvimos
anduviste	anduvisteis
anduvo	anduvieron

Dar

di	dimos
diste	disteis
dio	dieron

Hacer

hice	hicimos
hiciste	hicisteis
hizo	hicieron

Ir

fui	fuimos
fuiste	fuisteis
fue	fueron

Poder

pude	podimos
podiste	podisteis
pudo	podieron

Decir

dije	dijimos
dijiste	dijisteis
dijo	dijeron

Leer

leí	leímos
leíste	leísteis
leyó	leyeron

ver

vi	vimos
viste	visteis
vio	vieron

Caer

caí	caímos
caíste	caísteis
cayó	cayeron

traer

traje	trajimos
trajiste	trajisteis
trajo	trajeron

The Future Tenses in Spanish

© CAS 2002

I would play
I would be playing

jugar
comer
vivir

You (pl)
will receive

There are 12 irregular verbs in the Future Tense

The endings are the same as for the regular verbs, but a future stem is used instead of the infinitive.

The Conditional Tense

In English: I would play

I would be playing

infinitive + ending



escuchar
leer
existir



ía
ías
ía
íamos
íais
ían



They would
read



I would exist/
He/she would
exist



You (fem., pl.)
would
listen



We would
exist



Irregular verbs in the Conditional Tense

caber	to fit	cabría, cabrías,
decir	to have	diría
haber	to do/make	habría
hacer	to be able	haría
poder	to put	podría
poner	to want	pondría
querer	to know (fact)	querría
saber	to go out	sabría
salir	to have	saldría
tener	to be worth	tendría
valer	to come	valdría
venir	to say/tell	vendría

In other words,
the same as for
the Future Tense !

Español III
Exámen Final, Enero 2013

REVIEW

Use of GUSTAR and ENCANTAR. For each number, choose the correct translation.

- 1) "I love eating tacos."
- 2) "We didn't like the class."
- 3) "I like Miguel, but Maria doesn't like him."
- 4) "You are not going to like the pizza."
- 5) "Y'all didn't like the book, but you loved the movie."

VERBOS EN EL TIEMPO PRETERITO.

Choose the appropriate verb form for each of the following:

- 6) comer
- 7) escuchar
- 8) estar
- 9) poner
- 10) habla

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING, CHOOSE THE CORRECT TRANSLATION.

- 11) "I did not read yesterday."
- 12) "We had three classes together last year."
- 13) "Y'all didn't do the work and now you don't know the verbs."
- 14) "I played the guitar, but I didn't play soccer."
- 15) "We went to the hospital with Grandma."
- 16) "They ate and I paid the bill."

Tener phrases - Choose the correct translations:

- 17) We have an exam and I am in a hurry to get to class on time.
- 18) You don't have to have your book today.
- 19) They are cold and hungry and don't have a home.
- 20) She had an accident and now she has to go to the hospital.

El Tiempo del Futuro – Choose the appropriate verb form for each infinitive and subject in the Future Tense.

- 21) estudiar
- 22) tener
- 23) hacer
- 24) dar

Choose the appropriate translation for each of the following.

- 25) I am going to learn.
26) We are going to go.
27) Next summer Marcos will go on vacation to Chile.
28) I will tell my mother the truth.
29) When will you (fam.) be here?

El Tiempo del Condicional – Choose the appropriate verb form for each infinitive and subject in the Conditional Tense.

- 30) escribir
31) poner, Mario
33) vivir, ellos
34) leer, yo

Choose the appropriate translation for each of the following.

- 35) I wouldn't live in the capital because there is a lot of pollution.
36) We wouldn't wear high heel shoes in school.
37) She would like to travel, but it's expensive.
38) I would go to the party, but I have to work.

READING SECTION -- READ EACH SELECTION AND ANSWER THE CORRESPONDING QUESTION FOR EACH.

A Rosario le encanta cocinar. Su receta favorita es muy fácil y la hace con frecuencia. Es su favorita porque contiene papas, cebolla, ajo, queso, y champiñones. Primero pone todo en un sartén con aceite para calentarlos y después lo hornea todo.

- Which of the following are some of Rosario's favorite foods.
- According to the passage, the first step is to. . .

El Presente Progresivo.

Which of the following statements is true about present participles?

When is the Present Progressive tense used?

What type of verb tense is the Present Progressive?

El Presente Progresivo – Choose the correct translation for each sentence.

- 45) I am washing the dishes.
46) Why is he wearing a tie today?
47) My mother is walking on the beach.
48) Is she going to school with Dad?

CURRENT EVENTS -- answer the following questions as they apply to our unit on El Dorado and the news we've talked about in class.

Sección E: News. Answer each question below.

49. Hugo Chavez is the leftist president of which of the following countries?
50. We hear of many immigrants coming from _____ to Andalucía in Spain.
51. Illegals aren't tolerated in Spain now because. . .
52. News from Mexico is plagued with stories about the _____.
53. This central Mexican city is becoming prevalent in cartel news.

Saber y Conocer: Translate the following sentences using the proper forms and tenses of either *saber* or *conocer*. Read carefully for meaning in order to choose the correct form.

- 54.) I don't know mucho Spanish.
- 55.) She didn't know him in high school.
- 56.) That boy was familiar with this material.
- 57.) Y'all didn't find out the truth.
- 58.) I don't know her or her sister.

Direct objects: Choose the sentence that appropriately replaces the direct object for each of the following.

- 59.) Nosotros ahorramos todo el dinero en el banco.
- 60.) Los soldados defenderán el país ni modo.
- 61.) Yo nunca voy a limpiar tu coche.
- 62.) No planchamos el mantel; es demasiado difícil.

Indirect objects: Choose the sentence that appropriately replaces the indirect object for each of the following.

- 63.) Yo siempre leo los libros a mis hijos después de la escuela.
- 64.) Los soldados defenderán el país para nosotros.
- 65.) Yo nunca voy a limpiar el coche para él.
- 66.) No planchamos la ropa para tí.

Double Object Pronoun Use: Choose the sentence that appropriately replaces the both objects for each of the following.

67.) ~~Nosotros ahorramos todo el dinero en el banco para ellos.~~

68.) Los soldados defenderán el país para nosotros ni modo.

69.) Yo ato los zapatos para mi niño.

70.) Queremos enviar cartas a abuelo.

Vocabulary. FOOD AND ADJECTIVES. . . KNOW 'EM!

Español III

S2 Final Exam

REVIEW

In most sections of your review you will find a list of sentences. Be sure you can translate all of them. If you can, you ought to be able to identify the correct translation in a multiple choice question.

Perfect tenses: Choose the appropriate forms of haber for each tense (present, past, future, conditional).

- 1.) haber, tú
- 2.) haber, ellos
- 3.) haber, yo
- 4.) haber, vos.

Perfect tenses: Be sure you can identify the past participle of all regular and irregular verbs.

Perfect tenses:

- She has waited many hours.
- They hadn't maintained good grades.
- We will have painted many rooms.
- I wouldn't have put the bread in the refrigerator.

Stem changing verbs:

- We lose our keys every day.
- She competes with her sister in school.
- I prefer to eat with my family.
- They didn't measure the room.
- He slept a lot in class.

Por vs. Para: Fill in the blank and be able to tell me the reason for using either Por or Para.

- ¡No he empezado esta tarea todavía y es _____ mañana!
- Ella trabaja un montón de horas _____ estudiante.
- Me gusta el verano _____ tiempo caliente y el sol.
- Los chicos no viajaron _____ europa durante el verano; estuvieron en Canadá
- Yo siempre estudio mucho _____ esta clase porque es difícil.

Reflexive verbs

- It seems that it is going to rain.
- All of my kids look alike.
- He didn't shower this morning, but he did shave.
- Y'all worried every day.
- The man seated the lady near the window.
- I didn't wake up on time.
- We didn't brush the dog because it is really hard.
- If we don't hurry (apurarse), we are going to arrive late.
- She doesn't get dressed quickly
- Sometimes you fall asleep in class because it is boring.
- You have to wash the dishes every night.

~OVER~

Vocabulario de la Casa: Be able to fill in the blank with an appropriate word.

- A la mesa hay cinco _____.
- Cada mañana miro en el _____.
- Tengo una _____ muy bonita en mi cama.
- Ponemos el helado en el _____.
- Quiero comprar una _____ para mi cama en México.
- A mi mamá le gusta poner _____ en la sala porque huelen bien.
- No me gusta abrir la _____ porque hace frío.
- ¿Cuál cosa no estaría en el baño?

Ser and Estar. Fill in the blank with the correct verb in the correct tense.

Como niña, yo nunca _____ a la escuela después de las 3:30 de la tarde.
La fiesta _____ muy divertido.
Mi libro _____ en la mesa y ahora no sé donde está.
Mi padre siempre _____ mi mejor amigo.
Durante el verano que viene nosotros no _____ aquí mucho.
El viaje _____ fantástico, pero no puedo ir.

Vocabulario Medical: Look for cues in the reading to help you fill in this conversation with appropriate medical vocabulary.

Médico: Buenos días Señor. ¿Quién está aquí con ud.? ¿Es su esposa?

Sr. Ramirez: Hola, Doctor. No, ella es mi hermana. Soy _____. Mi esposa se murió hace un año.

Médico: ¡Qué lástima! ¿En qué le puedo servir hoy? La enfermera me dice que tiene _____.

Sr. Ramirez: Sí. Siempre la tengo. También tengo _____ horrible.

Médico: Hmmm. ¿Tiene también _____?

Sr. Ramirez: Sí, un poco. Pero el _____ es _____; lo tengo casi diario.

Médico: ¿Lo tiene _____? ¿Comes bastante?

Sr. Ramirez: No, va y viene. Creo que sí como bastante, pero no tengo _____.

Médico: Será importante tomar _____ para asegurar que usted recibe todo que necesita.

Sr. Ramirez: Ay. No me gustan las _____. ¿Sería posible tener una _____?

Vocabulario – Infinitivos – Prepare to label (8-10) pictures with the appropriate Word.

For example: If you see the picture below, you'll have four options to choose from. You'd be looking for the word "adornar."



