

MID-TERM EXAM STUDY GUIDE

Buen Viaje Level 2, REPASO A→G + Chapters 1→4
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BV2 REPASO: (REVIEW of SP1)

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PG #</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>GRAMMAR TOPICS</u>
REPASO A	R2-R7	SCHOOL/SUPPLIES/CLOTHING	-AR VERBS
REPASO B	R10-R15	ADJECTIVES	SER, NOUNS, ARTICLES, ADJ.
REPASO C	R18-R25	FAMILY/HOUSE	-ER/-IR VERBS, TENER, TENER QUE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
REPASO D	R28-R33	SPORTS	STEM CHG. VERBS, GUSTAR/ABURRIR/ INTERESAR
REPASO E	R36-R41	*AIRPORT (CHP11 BV1)	-GO VERBS, SABER VS CONOCER PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (estar) +-ando, -iendo)
REPASO F	R44-R49	HEALTH	SER VS ESTAR, REFLEXIVES
REPASO G	R52-57	SUMMER/WINTER (CHP 9 BV1)	PRETERITE -AR/-ER/-IR DIRECT/IND OBJECT PRONOUNS

BV2 CH1→CH4

<u>CHAPTER</u>	<u>PG #</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>	<u>GRAMMAR TOPICS</u>
1	2-26	TRAIN VOCAB	PRETERITE IRREGULARS
2	30-33 34-52	RESTAURANT & TABLE SET FOOD & MAKE RESERVATIONS	SHOE VERBS IN PRETERITE
3	56-59	COMPUTER	IMPERFECT FORMS
3	60-82	PHONE	USES OF THE IMPERFECT
4	86-89	CLOTHING/SHOES/JEWELRY	PRETERITE & IMPERFECT
4	90-112	STORES/SUPERMARKET	PASSIVE VOICE

Culture Readings: *El AVE*-p. 18-19, *La Comida Mexicana* p.44-45[46-47], *El teléfono*-p.74-75 [78-79], *Las compras*-p.104-105 [110-111]

***See [H/O's] for EACH grammar topic in YOUR NOTEBOOKS!!**

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****Here are SOME of the REPASO → CH4 grammar concepts you have studied so far. Be sure to check the complete list of grammar:**

REPASO

The verb **tener** (to have) is irregular

tengo	tenemos
tienes	tenéis
tiene	tienen

TENER QUE + INFINITIVE = to have to do something Ex. Tengo que *estudiar*.

Adjective agreement

Adjectives in Spanish change their forms to match the nouns they describe.

- Use -o with masculine and -a with feminine nouns.
Pablo es bastante **alto**.
Verónica es menos **alta**.
- Most adjectives ending in a consonant or an -e don't change.
Pablo es fuerte, leal y joven.
Verónica también es fuerte, leal y joven.
- However, if the adjective ends in **-dor** or if it refers to someone's **nationality**, add -a for feminine nouns.
Pablo es español y trabajador.
Verónica es **española** también y es más **trabajadora**.
- To describe more than one person or thing, add -s or -es to make the adjective plural.
Pablo y Verónica son **jóvenes** y muy simpáticos.

Present tense of regular verbs

You already know that Spanish has three types of verbs: -ar, -er, and -ir. Here is a review of the present tense. The endings on the stem of these verbs show who is doing the action, so you don't usually need to use the subject pronouns.

	Nadar	Comer	Escribir
yo	nado	como	escribo
tú	nadas	comes	escribes
él, ella, usted	nada	come	escribe
nosotros/as	nadamos	comemos	escribimos
vosotros/as	nadáis	coméis	escribís
ellos, ellas, ustedes	nadan	comen	escriben

To say what someone is going to do in the future use: **ir a + infinitive**.

- Maribel **va a** jugar al tenis esta tarde.
- ¿Y ustedes? ¿Qué **van a** hacer?

The verb gustar

To talk about liking one thing, use gusta. For more than one thing, use gustan.

- Me gusta el chocolate.
- Me gustan los zapatos.

Verbs like gustar: encantar, fascinar, aburrir, interesar and chocar are preceded by an indirect object pronoun: **me, te, le, nos, os, or les**. These pronouns tell you who likes or doesn't like something. A prepositional phrase (like **a él, a mi hermana, a Uds., a ellas**, etc.) helps **clarify to whom** when le or les is used. A mí, a ti, a nosotros(as), and a vosotros(as) are used for emphasis only.

(A mí) **me gustan** coches deportivos.

(A ti) **te encanta** el vestido.

A él **le chocan** los guisantes.

(A nosotros) no **nos gusta** patinar.

A mí y a mis amigos **nos facina** ir al cine.

A Uds. **les choca** la contaminación del aire.

REPASO cont.

I like sports cars.

You love the dress.

He hates peas. *{use chocan b/c "guisantes" is plural}

We don't like to skate. *{use gusta b/c we like to do 1 thing [skate]}

My friends and I love to go to the movies.

Y'all hate air pollution.

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The verb **estar** – Repaso F

Could someone be happy now but unhappy later? Busy today but not busy tomorrow? Remember to use **estar** to describe changing moods and physical conditions.

Estoy contento.		Estamos aburridos.
Estás triste.		Estás en la clase.
Está preocupada.		Están enfadados.

To say where someone or something is **located** [**estar** is an irregular verb- ▲]

- Los amigos de Maribel **están** en Sevilla.
- Sevilla **está** en el sur de España.
- Yo **estoy** en la clase de español ahora.

La clase de español **está** en el segundo piso del edificio

The Present tense of the verbs **poder** and **querer** – Repaso D

Poder (to be able to, can) and **querer** (to want) both have a **stem change** (o → ue and e → ie) in the Present in every form except nosotros and vosotros. In class, we called these “stem changing verbs”.

poder (to be able to)	
puedo	podemos
puedes	
puede	pueden

querer (to want)	
quiero	queremos
quieres	
quiere	quieren

“GO” verbs Repaso E

“YO-GO” VERBS:

poner → (yo) **pongo** (tú) pones →

hacer → (yo) **hago** → (tú) haces →

salir → (yo) **salgo** → (tú) sales →

traer → (yo) **traigo** → (tú) traes →

traer – to carry (to bring)

traigo	traemos
traes	traéis
trae	traen

Reflexive verbs and pronouns – Repaso F

1. With a reflexive verb, the action reflects back on the subject: I wash myself. The infinitives have **se** attached to them (lavarse). The **se** changes according to the subject of the verb:

me	lavo
te	lavas
se	lava
nos	lavamos
os	laváis
se	lavan

2. Reflexive pronouns are placed **before the conjugated verb** OR **attached** to the **infinitive**.
Lupita **se** levanta a las diez porque le gusta levantarse tarde.
3. When using a reflexive with a part of the body or article of clothing, use a **definite article** [la, las, el, los].
Me lavo **el** pelo con champú y **las** manos con jabón.
Me pongo **los** calcetines y el sombrero.
Voy a ponerme **las** zapatillas de tenis y **los** pantalones cortos.

The reflexive verb **vestirse** –

Vestirse has the **stem change** e → i in all its forms except nosotros and vosotros.

me visto	nos vestimos
te vistes	os vestís
se viste	se visten

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Direct object pronouns – Repaso G

In Chapter 3 you learned to use the **direct object pronouns: lo, los, la, and las**. The other direct object pronouns are: **me, te, nos**.

Me		llamó a las cinco.
Te		
Lo		
La		

Remember that **object pronouns** go directly **before the conjugated verb** or can be **attached to the infinitive**.

Sí, **los** voy a ver después de las clases.
X Conjugated verb

Sí, voy a **verlos** después de las clases.
 InfinitiveX

Preterite of regular -ar verbs – Repaso G

The preterite tense is used to tell what happened or what you did. To form the preterite tense of hablar or any other regular -ar verb, take the part of the verb called the stem (habl-) and add these endings to it.

Hablé	}	con él anoche.
Hablaste		
Habló		
Hablamos		por teléfono ayer.
Hablasteis		
Hablaron		

Notice that **habló has an **accent** over the **ó**, making it different from the yo form in the present. Which form is the same in both the present and the preterite? *

* The nosotros form: **Hablamos** anoche. (We spoke last night.) **Hablamos** ahora. (We are speaking now.)

Preterite of the verb "ir" (to go) – Repaso G

Ir is an **irregular verb**. Its conjugation follows its own pattern: **fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron**.

*Note: the Preterite of the verb **ser** is also conjugated the same: **fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron**

Preterite of -er and -ir verbs – Repaso E

- You've already used -ar verbs in the preterite tense: yo nadé, tú nadaste... Now look at the preterite endings for **-er** and **-ir** verbs. What do you notice? (* Regular **-er** and **-ir** verbs have the **same endings in the preterite tense**).

-er		
corrí		corrimos
corriste		corristeis
corrió		corrieron
-ir		
asistí		asistimos
asististe		asististeis
asistió		asistieron

- *The **nosotros form is the same** in both the present and preterite for regular **-ir** verbs. Meaning is clear from context.
 Asistimos a la clase de judo todos los días. We go to judo class every day. [Present]
 Bueno, ayer no asistimos. Well, yesterday we didn't go. [Preterite]
- In the preterite, **dar** (to give) takes -er /-ir endings but without the written accent marks:
 [**di, diste, dio, dimos, disteis, dieron.**]

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Preterite of "dormir" – CH 2

In the present tense, **dormir** is an **o→ue stem changing verb**.

Now look at the **preterite tense** of **dormir** (to sleep). Notice that the **o → u** in the **él/ella/Ud. and ellos/ellas/Uds. forms**.

dormí	dormimos
dormiste	dormisteis
durmió	durmieron

The verb **poder** in the preterite "u" Verb in the preterite- CH 2

Here's the conjugation for **poder** (can, to be able to) in the preterite tense.

*pude	podimos
podiste	podisteis
*pudo	pidieron

What two things are irregular about this conjugation?*

- The preterite stem (**pod-**) is **irregular**; there are **no accent marks** on **pude** or **pudo**

- NOTE: andar, estar, tener, poder, saber, and poner are all "U" VERBS in the preterite!**

They follow the same patterns.

The preterite (**pedir/servir/traer/decir**) CH2

The preterite forms of the verbs "pedir" (to ask for, to order) and "servir" (to serve)

These are called third/third verbs because the third person singular and the third person plural change the e to i

pedir – to ask for/order	
pedí	pedimos
pediste	pedisteis
pidió	pidieron

servir – to serve	
serví	servimos
serviste	servisteis
sirvió	sirvieron

The preterite of the verb **traer** (to bring) and **decir** (to say) They both are **irregular!**

traer – to bring	
traje	trajimos
trajiste	trajisteis
trajo	trajeron

decir – to say/tell	
dije	dijimos
dijiste	dijisteis
dijo	dijeron

Notice the two bottom forms drop the "i" of the -ió and -ieron endings. Notice that there are **NO** accent marks .

The imperfect tense

The imperfect tense is another form of the past tense. The preterite talks about past, completed actions. The imperfect tense is used to describe continuous, habitual, on-going actions. Use the imperfect for telling time and referring to a period of time in the past. It is also used to tell your age and what you were like in the past. Use it with emotions and opinions too.

NOTE: Preterite typically is the **"ed"** ending of the English past tense.

Imperfect typically is the **"was...ing"** or **"used to"** version of the English past tense.

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Formation of the Imperfect tense:

-ar	
-aba	-ábamos
-abas	-abais
-aba	-aban
-er / -ir	
-ía	-íamos
-ías	-íais
-ía	-ían

Only three verbs are irregular in the imperfect formation:

ir – to go	
iba	íbamos
ibas	ibais
iba	iban

ser – to be	
era	éramos
eras	erais
era	eran

ver – to see	
veía	veíamos
veías	veíais
veía	veían

The verb "haber" when used as "hay", means "there is" or "there are";
The verb "haber" in the imperfect tense becomes **había**. There is no plural form.
Había means there was, were, or there used to be

To talk about two things that were happening in the past use the word **mientras** and the **imperfect** tense