Spanish 1 Final Review Nombre _____

Capitulo Uno

1.1 Nouns and articles (pg. 12-14)

Nouns can be masculine or feminine.
Masculine nouns end in:
Feminine nouns end in:
The articles can also tell you if the noun is masculine or feminine. What are the four articles and are they masculine or feminine?

How do you make nouns plural?

1.2 Numbers 0-30 (pg. 16)

What is a rule to help you remember any numbers greater than 15?

1.3 Subject Pronouns and Present tense of ser (pg. 19-21)

What are the subject pronouns and what do they mean?

Singular	Plural

What does ser mean?

Conjugate ser below in the present tense.

Singular	Plural

When do we use ser?

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.4 Telling Time (pg. 24-25)

How do you ask for the time?
How do you say, “It is 1:20”?
How do you say, “It is 2:10”?
What are the two different ways to express 15 minutes past and half past the hour?

What are the two different ways to write times after the half hour?

How do you ask, “At what time”?

Capitulo Dos

2.1 Present tense of –ar verbs (pg. 50-52)

What are the endings for a regular tense –ar verb?

Singular	Plural

What is the construction for conjugating a regular tense –ar verb?

Conjugate the verb gustar.

Singular	Plural

When do you use gusta vs. gustan?

2.2 Forming questions in Spanish (pgs. 55-56)

When you form a question in Spanish, what is the format?

To ask a question that requires more than a *yes* or *no* answer, use an interrogative word. Translate the question words below:

Where (to)?
How?
Which?
Which ones?
When?
How much?
How many?

From where?
Where?
Why?
What? Which?
Who?
Who (plural)?

2.3 Present tense of estar. (pg. 59-60)

Conjugate estar in the present tense.

Singular	Plural

What does estar mean?

When do you use estar vs. ser?

Singular	Plural

2.4 Numbers 31 and higher (pg. 63-64)

What rule can use to remember numbers 31 and higher?

When do you use cien vs. ciento?

Capitulo Tres

3.1 Descriptive adjectives (pg. 89-90)

In Spanish, the descriptive adjectives come after the nouns they modify for the most part.

Adjectives reflect the noun the nouns they are describing. What does that mean? (Hint: There are four different forms of adjectives. What are they?)

Adjectives of quantity usually come _____ the modified noun.

When bueno or malo are placed before a noun, they become _____.

When grande is placed before a noun, it becomes _____.

3.2 Possessive Adjectives (pg. 93)

List the possessive adjectives below along with their meanings.

Singular	Plural

In Spanish, the possessive adjectives do not agree in gender, but they do agree in _____.

Possessive adjectives are always placed _____ the nouns they modify.

3.3 Present tense of –er and –ir verbs (pg. 96-97)

How do you conjugate a verb?

What are the endings for regular, present tense –er verbs?

Singular	Plural

What are the endings for regular, present tense –ir verbs?

Singular	Plural

3.4 Present tense of tener and venir (pg. 100-101)

What does tener mean?
When do we use tener?
Conjugate tener below.

Singular	Plural

What does venir mean?

Conjugate venir below.

Singular	Plural

Capitulo Cuatro

4.1 Present tense of ir (pg. 126)

What does ir mean?
Conjugate ir below.

Singular	Plural

When do you use ir + a + infinitive?

4.2 Stem-Changing verbs: e:ie, o:ue (pg. 129)

Empezar is a e:ie stem-changer. Conjugate it below.

Singular	Plural

Volver is an o:ue stem-changer. Conjugate it below.

Singular	Plural

What are some other common stem changers?

o:ue	e:ie

4.3 Stem-changing verbs: e:i (pg. 133)

Pedir is an e:i stem-changer. Conjugate it below.

Singular	Plural

What are some other e:i stem-changers?

e:i	e:i

4.4 Verbs with irregular yo forms (pg. 136-137)

Write the yo forms of the following verbs. Remember, the rest of the forms of the verbs follow the regular –ar, -er, or –ir endings.

Decir -
Tener -
Venir –
Hacer -
Poner -
Salir –
Suponer -
Traer –

Ver is also irregular in the yo form. Conjugate ver below.

Singular	Plural

Oir is also an irregular verb. Conjugate oir below.

Singular	Plural

Capitulo Cinco

5.1 Estar with conditions and emotions (pg. 164)

What are two conditions when we use the verb estar?

5.2 The present progressive (pg. 166-167)

What is the construction for writing the present progressive in Spanish?

What are the endings in the present progressive for –ar, -er, and –ir verbs?

When the stem of an –er or –ir verb ends in a vowel, the present participle ends in _____.

What are the present participles for ir, poder, and venir?

-Ir stem-changing verbs have a stem change in the present participle. What are they?

Preferir (e:ie)	
Conseguir (e:i)	
Dormer (o:ue)	

5.3 Ser and estar (pg. 170-171)

Uses of Ser	Uses of Estar

5.4 Direct object nouns and pronouns (pg. 174-175)

A direct object noun _____. It answers the questions

_____.

A direct object pronoun replaces the direct object noun. List the direct object pronouns below along with their meanings.

Singular	Plural

There are two places where a direct object pronoun can be found. Where are they?

Capitulo Seis

6.1 Saber and conocer (pg. 200)

What do saber and conocer mean?

Conjugate saber below.

Singular	Plural

Conjugate conocer below.

Singular	Plural

When do you use saber vs. conocer?

Saber	Conocer

6.2 Indirect object pronouns (pg. 202-203)

An indirect object noun _____.

It answers the questions _____.

An indirect object pronoun replaces an indirect object noun. List the indirect object pronouns below along with their meanings.

Singular	Plural

Where is the indirect object pronoun found in a sentence? (Hint: There are two possible locations.)

6.3 Preterite tense of regular verbs (pg. 206-207)

What are the regular –ar preterite endings?

Singular	Plural

What are the regular –er preterite endings?

Singular	Plural

What are the regular –ir preterite endings?

Singular	Plural

-Ar and –er verbs that have a stem-change in the present tense do not have a stem-change in the preterite.

Verbs that end in –car, -gar, and –zar have a spelling change in the yo form. List an example of each below.

Creer, Leer, and Oir are irregular in the preterite tense. Conjugate them below.

Creer

Singular	Plural

Leer

Singular	Plural

Oir

Singular	Plural

6.4 Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns (pg. 210-211)

List the demonstrative adjectives below along with their translations.

Singular	Plural

Which adjectives do we use to point out nouns that are close to the speaker or listener?

Which adjectives do we use to point out nouns that are not close in space or time to the speaker? (However, they may be close to the listener.

List the demonstrative pronouns below along with their translations.

Singular	Plural

Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns agree in _____ with the corresponding noun.

Capitulo Siete

7.1 Reflexive verbs (pg. 236-237)

A reflexive verb is used to indicate:

Conjugate the verb lavarse below and translate as well.

Singular	Plural

The reflexive pronoun agrees with the _____.

Reflexive pronouns usually appear _____ the conjugated verb.

What are some common reflexive verbs?

7.2 Positive and negative expressions (pg. 240-241)

List the positive and corresponding words below along with their meanings.

Positive	Negative

What are the two ways to form negative sentences in Spanish?

Why do we sometimes shorten alguno and ninguno to algun and ningun?

When do we use pero vs. sino?

7.3 Preterite of ser and ir (pg. 244)

Ser and ir are irregular in both the present and preterite tenses. Conjugate them below.

Ser

Singular	Plural

Ir

Singular	Plural

7.4 Verbs like gustar (pg. 246-247)

List some verbs below along with their meanings that are used in the same way as gustar.

How do you tell if the verbs are singular or plural?

Capitulo Ocho

8.1 Preterite stem-changing verbs (pg. 274)

-Ar and –er stem-changing verbs do not have a stem-change in the preterite. However, -ir stem-changing verbs do have a stem-change in the preterite. Conjugate servir and dormir below to demonstrate the stem-change.

Servir

Singular	Plural

Dormir

Singular	Plural

8.2 Double object pronouns (pg. 277-278)

When direct and indirect object pronouns are used together, the indirect object pronoun:

_____.

In Spanish, two pronouns that being with the letter **l** cannot be used together. Therefore, what do we do?

There are two locations where double object pronouns can be found. Where are they?

8.3 Comparisons (pg. 281-283)

What is the construction for making comparisons of inequality when we are comparing adjectives, adverbs, or nouns?

What is the construction for making comparisons of inequality when we are comparing verbs?

What construction do we use for making comparisons of equality when we are comparing adjectives or adverbs?

What construction do we use for making comparisons of equality when we are comparing nouns?

What construction do we use for making comparisons of equality when comparing verbs?

What are the four irregular comparisons that you need to know?

8.4 Superlatives (pg. 286)

What is the construction used to form superlatives?

What are the irregular superlatives?

Adjective	Superlative Form

Capitulo Nueve

9.1 Irregular preterites (pg. 310-311)

Conjugate the following irregular preterite verbs.

u-stem verbs

Tener

Singular	Plural

Poder

Singular	Plural

Poner

Singular	Plural

Saber

Singular	Plural

Estar

Singular	Plural

i-stem verbs

Venir

Singular	Plural

Querer

Singular	Plural

Hacer

Singular	Plural

j-stem verbs

Decir

Singular	Plural

Traer

Singular	Plural

Conducir

Singular	Plural

Traducir

Singular	Plural

Producir

Singular	Plural

Dar is also irregular in the preterite tense. Conjugate dar below.

Singular	Plural

What is the preterite form of haber? (Remember, in the present tense, haber becomes *hay* and means “there is” or “there are”.)