

Name:

Final Exam Review (7th)

1. What is the indefinite article (in English)?

a/an

Fill in the table with the Spanish indefinite articles:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	un	unos
Feminine	una	unas

Fill in the blank with the proper indefinite article:

Hay **un** gato en la casa.

Tenemos **una** fiesta.

Son **unos** amigos fieles.

Ésas son **unas** ballenas muy grandes.

2. What is the definite article (in English)?

the

Fill in the table with the Spanish definite articles:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	el	los
Feminine	la	las

Fill in the blank with the proper definite article:

Mi hermano tiene **el** carro.

Somos **los** nuevos vecinos.

Nosotros pedimos **la** cuenta.

Ellas son **las** doctoras más inteligentes.

3. What is grammatical gender? In general, how can we tell if a word is masculine or feminine?

Certain words, like nouns, articles and adjectives, have a gender, either masculine or feminine. This is just a way to coordinate nouns, articles and adjectives. It has nothing to do with biological gender. Generally, nouns ending in -o are masculine, and those ending in -a are feminine.

How do we make nouns and adjectives plural? After responding, in the next exercise, make the phrases plural.

If they end in a vowel, add an -s. If they end in a consonant, add an -es. If it ends in -z, change the -z to -c and then add -es.

Example: La niña baja → **las niñas bajas**

El chico inteligente → **los chicos inteligentes**

La ballena azul → **las ballenas azules**

Un oso peligroso → **unos osos peligrosos**

Una mujer trabajadora → **unas mujeres trabajadoras**

El árbol verde → **los árboles verdes**

La pluma negra → **las plumas negras**

Un tigre feroz → **unos tigres feroces**

4. Below you will find the Spanish subject pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo	nosotros
2nd person	tú	vosotros
3rd person	él, ella usted	ellos ustedes

In English, what is a subject?

A subject tells who or what does the action of a sentence.

In English, explain below what 1st, 2nd and 3rd person mean.

It's all about one's perspective. First person is talking about myself (I, we); Second person is when I direct myself to you, or you all; Third person is when I talk about someone indirectly, like he, she or any other noun, whether it's singular or plural.

Remember that the subject pronouns aren't the only subjects we will see come before verbs. For the following subjects, indicate if they are 1st, 2nd or 3rd person. Also indicate plural or singular.

el gato **third person singular**
Pablito **third person singular**
Ramón y yo **first person plural**
él y ella **third person plural**
las chicas **third person plural**
Tom, Ron y Louis **third person plural**

5. Complete the verb chart for *Ser*.

SER - TO BE	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo soy	nosotros somos
2nd person	tú eres	vosotros sois
3rd person	él, ella Usted es	ellos ustedes son

6. Fill in the proper conjugation endings for regular -AR verbs in the PRESENT TENSE.

-AR VERB ENDINGS	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo -o	nosotros -amos
2nd person	tú -as	vosotros -áis
3rd person	él, ella usted -a	ellos ustedes -an

Fill in the blank with the proper present-tense conjugation of the regular verb in parentheses.

Las tortugas caminan muy lentos. (caminar)

El profesor **habla** con los estudiantes. (hablar)

Yo **tomo** el metro. (tomar)

Ellas **esperan** a su padre. (esperar)

Paco y Luis **estudian** para la prueba. (estudiar)

Tú **llegas** a casa. (llegar)

Nosotras **charlamos** demasiado (charlar)

Samuel **cocina** con su abuela. (cocinar)

Ustedes **ganan** el partido. (ganar)

7. Fill out the present tense conjugation charts for the verb *Tener*.

TENER - TO HAVE	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo tengo	nosotros tenemos
2nd person	tú tienes	vosotros tenéis
3rd person	él, ella usted tiene	ellos ustedes tienen

What is “TENER QUE + Infinitive”?

Used to express a specific obligation. Example - I have to study.

What is an idiom?

A phrase that cannot be translated literally from one language to another.

Translate the following to Spanish:

I have to live in Tucson. → **Tengo que vivir en Tucson.**

You have three dogs. → **Tú tienes tres perros or Usted tiene tres perros.**

We have to help. → **Tenemos que ayudar.**

Roberto is cold. → **Roberto tiene frío.**

I have the desire to sleep. → **Tengo ganas de dormir.**

They are lucky. → **Tienen suerte.**