

Name:

Final Exam Review Worksheet (DUE Tues. 12/19)

Instructions: In this review packet, you will review selected material from the last semester. Use all of your guided notes, past study guides, and even the course textbook to help you complete this assignment (although, in order to see what you need to work on most, it may be beneficial to go through without notes first). Please stay after school if you need help with any topic.

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.

Ella es la doctora más inteligente.

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.

Remember that nouns, adjectives and articles must match in number as well as gender. In each of the following phrases/sentences, make the subject plural, and then make any other necessary changes.

Example: La niña es baja. → **las niñas son bajas**

El chico es inteligente. → **los chicos son inteligentes**

La ballena azul nada. → **las ballenas azules nadan**

Un oso peligroso → **unos osos peligrosos**

Una mujer trabajadora → **unas mujeres trabajadoras**

El árbol verde crece → **los árboles verdes crecen**

La pluma negra escribe → **las plumas negras escriben**

Ella está enferma → **ellas están enfermas**

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 charts for *Ser* and *Estar*. (Both verbs mean “to be” in different situations.)

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

ESTAR - TO BE	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo estoy	nosotros estamos
2nd person	tú estás	vosotros estáis
3rd person	él, ella Usted está	ellos ustedes están

Circle the verb conjugation that correctly completes each of the following sentences:

Mi madre _____ (es/**está**) enferma. (My mother is sick.)

Los chicos _____ (**son**/están) de Arizona. (The boys are from Arizona.)

El concierto _____ (es/**está**) el doce de Julio. (The concert is the 12th of July.)

Nosotros _____ (**somos**/estamos) muy maduros. (We are very mature.)

Tú _____ (eres/**estás**) muy feliz con la nota. (You are very happy with the grade.)

El gato _____ (es/**está**) flaco. (The cat is skinny.)

Yo _____ (**soy**/estoy) chino. (I am Chinese.)

6. Fill in the proper conjugation endings for regular -AR, -ER and -IR 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

-ER VERB ENDINGS	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo -o	nosotros -emos
2nd person	tú -es	vosotros -éis
3rd person	él, ella usted -e	ellos ustedes -en

-IR VERB ENDINGS	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo -o	nosotros -imos
2nd person	tú -es	vosotros -ís
3rd person	él, ella usted -e	ellos ustedes -en

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

Las tortugas **caminan** muy lentos. (caminar)

El oso **come** salmón. (comer)

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

Ellas **viven** en Londres. (vivir)

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

Tú **escribes** una novela. (escribir)

Nosotras **leemos** el periódico. (leer)

7. Some verbs are regular in the present tense, except for the “yo” form. What is the “yo form” for the following verbs?

Yo **conozco**. (conocer - to know)

Yo **sé**. (saber - to know)

Yo **salgo**. (salir - to leave)

Yo **traigo**. (traer - to bring)

Yo **hago**. (hacer - to do/to make)

Yo **oigo**. (oír - to hear) *this verb is also irregular in other forms, as well

What is the difference between *Saber* and *Conocer*?

Saber is “to know,” as in information or a fact. **Conocer** is “to know,” as in to be familiar with or know a person.

8. Fill out the present-tense conjugations for the verb *Ir*. (Remember, this is an irregular verb, and is not to be confused with other verbs that have an -IR ending.)

IR - TO GO	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo voy	nosotros vamos
2nd person	tú vas	vosotros vais
3rd person	él, ella usted va	ellos ustedes van

What is “IR + a + infinitive”? **Used when talking about an action that one is going to do.**

Translate the following to Spanish:

I am going to the party. → **Voy a la fiesta.**

We are going to eat. → **Vamos a comer.**

You (formal) are going to the concert. → **Usted va al concierto.**

They are going to study a lot. → **Ellos van a estudiar mucho.**

9. Fill out the present tense conjugation charts for the verbs *Tener* and *Venir*. Notice the similarities.

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

VENIR - TO COME	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo vengo	nosotros venimos
2nd person	tú vienes	vosotros venís
3rd person	él, ella usted viene	ellos ustedes vienen

What is “TENER QUE + Infinitive”?

The expression used when talking about a specific subject and what they have to do (obligation, such as “I have to study.”)

Translate the following to Spanish:

I come from Tucson. → **Vengo de Tucson.**

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

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

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

10. What do we mean when we say that *Jugar* is a stem-changing verb that follows the “u→ue” pattern?

It means that the “u” changes to “ue” when conjugating the singular conjugations, along with third-person plural.

Conjugate the verb *Jugar* in the present tense.

JUGAR - TO PLAY	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo juego	nosotros jugamos
2nd person	tú juegas	vosotros jugáis
3rd person	él, ella usted juega	ellos ustedes juegan

What do we mean when we say that *Pensar* or *Querer* are stem-changing verbs that follow the “e→ie” pattern?

It means that the “e” changes to “ie” when conjugating the singular conjugations, along with third-person plural. With verbs with multiple “e’s”, you choose the one that is in the second-to-last syllable.

Conjugate the following “e→ie” verbs in the present tense.

PERDER - TO LOSE	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo pierdo	nosotros perdemos
2nd person	tú pierdes	vosotros perdéis
3rd person	él, ella usted pierde	ellos ustedes pierden

HERVIR - TO BOIL	Singular	Plural
1st person	yo hiervo	nosotros hervimos
2nd person	tú hierves	vosotros hervís
3rd person	él, ella usted hierve	ellos ustedes hierven

COMENZAR - TO COMMENCE	Singular	Plural
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1st person	yo comienzo	nosotros comenzamos
2nd person	tú comienzas	vosotros comenzáis
3rd person	él, ella usted comienza	ellos ustedes comienzan

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

Luisa **juega** al fútbol. (jugar: u→ue)

Paulo y yo **cerramos** la puerta. (cerrar: e→ie)

Vicente y Carola **encienden** las luces. (encender: e→ie)

Yo no **quiero** lasaña. (querer: e→ie)

Tú **gobiernas** como dictador. (gobernar: e→ie)

Vosotros **confesáis** los pecados. (confesar: e→ie)

11. What is the present progressive verb tense? What is the formula we use?

It is used for talking about what is currently happening in the present, such as "I am running."

Create the Spanish gerund from each of the following verbs:

Example: cantar → cantando

abrir **abriendo**

correr **corriendo**

hablar **hablando**

leer **leyendo**

You should be familiar with the following topics, even though they will not appear much on the final exam: Tener Idioms; Asking Questions in Spanish; Telling Time in Spanish; Expressions of Frequency