**7th grade Midterm Test Study Guide**

**Greetings:**

When greeting a person at a specific time of day we use the phrases Buenos diás, buenas tardes, or buenas noches.

Buenos diás=Good morning/ good day-used to greet someone in the morning time. The only one with an O. BuenOs

Buenas tardes=Good afternoon-used to greet someone in the afternoon from about 12:00 p.m. until 4:59p.m.

Buenas noches =Good night/good evening-used to greet someone from about 5:00 p.m. and later.

**Months:**

Many of the Spanish months are similar to the English months.

\*\*\*The Spanish months are NOT capitalized.

**Greeting Adults/kids/family/friends:**

There is a difference between geeting adults and kids/family/friends. You greet adults or people you call by MR./MRS./MS. Differently to show them respect.

Greeting an Adult Greeting Kids/Family/Friends

¿Cómo se llama? Both mean the same thing (What is your name?) ¿Cómo te llamas?

¿Cómo está usted? Both mean the same thing (How are you?) ¿Cómo estás?/ ¿Qué tal? 

When greeting an adult there is **NO** (s) at the end of the verb. The verbs end in (a). You can think of (a) for adult. (ex. Est**á**/ llam**a**)

When you greet kid/friend/family the verb ends in (s) . You can think of (s) for student. (ex. Está**s**/llama**s**)

When you want to say how you are feeling you say **Estoy** and then the emotion. (ex. **Estoy triste**. I am sad. )

When you want to say you name you say **Me llamo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Days:**

Hoy es=Today is Mañana sera= Tomorrow will be Ayer fue= Yesterday was

EX. Hoy es martes. Ayer fue **lunes**. = Today is Tuesday. Yesterday was **Monday**. You first have to translate the sentence and then plug in the correct day of the week that belongs in the blank.

EX. Mañana será jueves. Hoy es \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. =Tomorrow will be Thursday. Today is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The correct answer would be **miércoles** or **Wednesday**.

\*\*\*The days of the week in Spanish are NOT capitalized

**Questions:**

When answering questions in Spanish it’s important to remember part of the answer is always in the question. (EX. You can see in the questions and answers some of the words repeat themselves. Therefore the “questions” is in the “answer”)

¿Cuántos años tienes? =How old are you Yo tengo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ años.= I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_years old.

**Numbers:**

Spelling the numbers in Spanish can be tricky. There are two rhymes that help you remember some of the spelling rules.

From 20 to 30 its **e** then **i**. From 16 to 19 I spell it like **die**. (ex. Veinte and treinta both are spelled **ei**/**die**cinueve is spelled like die )

From 16 to 30 if it ends in an **s**, I put an accent to pass the test. (ex. Dieciséis, veintidós, veintirés, veintiséis) There are only four numbers that have accents-sixteen, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty six. These numbers end in an (s) and need accents over the vowels. The accent either falls of the **(e)** or the **(o)** (ex.Diecis**é**is, veintid**ó**s,veintir**é**s, veintis**é**is**)**

A trick to remember the spelling of the twenties is to think of the highway I-20 in GA. The twenties have I’s just like highway I-20. (EX. Veint**i**uno the i in the middle is like a highway that connects **venit** and the **#**

**Pronouns:**

* In Spanish we have several pronouns. There are more pronouns in Spanish then in English
* In Spanish there are four different ways to say YOU
* Yo=I, Tú=You (informal), Él=he, Ella=She, Usted= You (formal), Nosotros =we, Vosotros= You all (used in Spain), Ellos= they, Ellas=They feminine, Ustedes= You all
* Any time you see **y yo** it will be **nosotros** because it is like say someone and I or us.

**SER:** You need to know the verb ser and know what each of the conjugations mean and how to use them in a sentence.

* + Conjuagtions of the verb ser
	+ Use ser to express origin (conjugation of ser + de + place)
	+ Using ser to describe people

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| English | Spanish | English | Spanish |
| **I am** | Yo Soy | We are | Nosotros Somos |
| **You are (informal)** | Tú eres | You (all) are | Vosotros Sois |
| **He/she is** | Él/ella es | They are | Ellos/Ellas son |
| **You are (formal)** | Usted es | You (all) are | Ustedes son |

**Gustar:**

* Gustar only has 2 conjugations (Gust**a** &**Gustan**)
* You have to look at the first word that comes after gustar to decide if you are using gusta or gustan
* Gusta- used with verbs and when we are saying someone likes one thing.
* Gustan- used when someone likes more than one/multiple things.
* Remember that you have to use a “special” gustar pronoun before each conjugation of gustar (me/te/le/nos/os/les)
* To say someone does NOT like something you say (No before the pronoun and conjugation of gustar)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **English** | **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** |
| **I like** | Me gusta(n)/ A mí me gusta(n) | We like  | Nos gusta(n) |
| **You like** **\*informal** | Te gusta(n)/ A ti te gusta(n) | You (all) like \*in Spain | Os gusta(n) |
| **He/She likes** | le gusta(n) | They like | Les gusta(n) |
| **You like****\*formal** | Le gusta(n) | You (all) like | Les gusta(n) |

* Verbs used with GUSTAR:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bailar-to dance** | **Leer-to read** | **Cantar-to sing** | **Nadar- to swim** |
| **Comer-to eat** | Patinar- to skate | Escribir- to write | Trabajar- to work |

Definite Articles: The

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Masculine | Feminine |
| El | La |
| Los | Las |

Indefinite Articles: A/An/Some

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Masculine | Feminine |
| Un | Una |
| Unos | Unas |

* When using articles, the word has to match in gender and in number. (Example: chico- it ends in an (o) which means its masculine and singular, so the article we would use is either el or un)
* To decide if a word is masculine, it will typically end with the letter (L,O,N,E,R,J)
* To decide if a word is feminine, it will typically end with the letter (d, ión, z, a)
* If a word ends in an (S) it is plural (exception-days of the week)
* A noun that ends in an E/L are considered gender neutral. They can only be plural. DO NOT add or change to an A to make it feminine.
	+ Examples:
		- Fuerte
		- Paciente
		- Interesante
		- fenomenal

**Tener: To have**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **English** | **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** |
| **I have** | Yo Tengo | We have | Nosotros tenemos |
| **You have****\*informal** | Tú tienes | You (all) have\*in Spain | Vosotros tenéis |
| **He/She has** | Él/ella tiene | They have | Ellos/ellas tienen |
| **You have****\*formal** | Usted tiene | You (all) have | Ustedes tienen |

* Use tener to say what someone has
* Tener is an irregular verb

**Possessive adjectives:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **English** | **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** |
| **My** | MiMis | Our | NuestroNuestraNuestrosNuestras |
| **Your** **\*informal** | TuTus | Your \*in Spain | VuestroVuestraVuestrosVuestras |
| **His/Her/its** | SuSus | Their | SuSus |

* Used to say what someone owns/possesses
* Can be both singular or plural
* Look at the noun (what you are saying someone own’s/possesses) to decide whether or not to use the singular or plural version of the possessive adjective.
* Possessive adjectives have to match in gender and in number

**Conjugating AR verbs:**

* Step 1: Drop the AR ending
* Step 2: Add the new ending (depending on your subject)
* Example: Tú hablar –ar= tú habl\_\_\_\_ + as (as is the ending that goes with tú)
	+ **Tú** habl**as**= you talk
* AR verb endings are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Yo | O | Nosotros/Nosotras | Amos |
| Tú | AS | Vosotros/Vosotras | Áis |
| Él/Ella/Usted | A | Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes | An |

* Common AR verbs:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spanish | English | Spanish | English |
| Ayudar | To help | Buscar | To look for |
| Contestar | To answer | Enseñar | To teach |
| Entrar (en)/(a) | To enter | Esperar | To wait for |
| LLegar | To arrive | Llevar | To wear/to carry |
| Mirar | To look at | Necesitar | To need |
| Pasar  | To pass/to happen | Preparar | To prepare |
| Usar | To use |  |  |

**Adverbs of frequency:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** | **English** |
| **Siempre** | Always | **Todos los días**  | Every day |
| **Mucho** | Often | **A veces** | Sometimes |
| **De vez en cuando** | Once in a while | **Poco** | A little |
| **Rara Vez** | Rarely | **Nunca** | Never |

* When you use adverbs of frequency, think of a STOP light. Some words go before the verb, some words go after the verb, and some can go at the beginning or end of a sentence.
* Todos los días, A veces, and De vez en cuando can go at the BEGINNING or END of a SENTENCE.
* Siempre, Nunca, and Rara vez go BEFORE the verb.
* **Mucho** and **Poco** go AFTER the verb.
	+ Ex: **De vez en cuando** Isabel llega tarde. OR Isabel llega tarde **de vez en cuando.**
	+ EX. Isabel **rara vez** usa el teléfono en la clase.
	+ Ex. Isabel habla **poco** en la clase.

**Hay que and Tener que:**

* In Spanish when we want to say someone must do something we use two different phrases.
	+ Tener que=One has to
	+ Hay que=One must
* We use **Hay que** when there is NO specific subject.
	+ For example: **Hay que** conectar el ratón al teclado. (**One must** connect the mouse to the keyboard.
	+ There are NO conjugations for Hay que. You just use the phrase Hay que.
* We use **tener que** when there IS a specific subject.
	+ For example: **Tengo que** sacar una Buena nota. (**I have to** get a good grade.)
	+ You need to conjugate the verb tener when you are using the phrase “Tener que.”
	+ We conjugate **tener** so we know WHO must do that thing.
* Remember:
	+ Use Hay que when there is NO subject in the sentence.
	+ Use Tener que when there IS a subject in the sentence
	+ Conjugate **TENER.** Do NOT conjugate **HAY**.
	+ Both Tener que and Hay que go before the verb. The second verb will NOT be conjugated.

Ex: Isabel y María **tienen que** ayudar a su abuela.

**Conjugating the verb Ir:**

Ir= **to go** in English.

The conjugations of the verb Ir are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** | **English** |
| Voy | I go/ I’m going | Vamos | We go/ We’re going |
| Vas | You go/ you’re going  | Vais | You go/ you’re going |
| Va | He/she goes/ He’s/ She’s going | Van | They go/They’re going |
| Va | You go/ you’re going | Van | You go/ you’re going |

* To ask a question with the verb (Ir) we use Adónde, which means= **to where**, but it is like saying **where**
* Example: ¿Adónde vas, Ricardo? = Where are you going, Ricardo?
* Use Adónde when you are saying WHERE, *when something or someone is in motion*
* Example: ¿Adónde va Isabel?= (To) Where is Isabel going?
* ¿Vamos…? Means **Shall we go** when asked in a question.
* example: ¿Vamos a la biblioteca?= Shall we go to the library?
* **Al** is a combination of A and El and means **to the/at the**

**Estar:**

The verb Estar means **to be**\_.

The conjugations of estar are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** | **English** |
| Estoy | I am  | Estamos | We are |
| Estás | You are | Estáis | You all are |
| Está | He/she is | Están | They are |
| Está | You are | Están | You all are |

* Use estar to talk about **locations and feelings** of things and people
* Example: La profesora Díaz está es su oficina durante el almuerzo….=Professor Díaz is in her office during lunch…
* Typically when you use the word (en)=on/in, you will use the verb ESTAR
* In the last video we learned that adónde means (to) where when we are asking where someone or something is going, BUT to ask WHERE something is *located,* we use the word Dónde, which means **where**.
* Example: ¿Dónde están Isabel y Ricardo?= Where are Isabel and Ricardo?
* **Del**= of the/from the (it’s a combination of DE and EL)

**Time:**

* To tell time in Spanish we use the verb ser and the phrases \_**Son las** and **Es la.**
* To ask what time it is we use the phrase **\_¿Qué hora es?**
* To ask what time something is happening AT, we use the phrase **¿A qué hora?.**
* Cuarto=15 minutes (quarter of an hour)
* Media= 30 minutes (half and hour)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** | **English** |
| Son las | Its is \_\_\_\_\_\_ o’clock*\*used for all times except times from 12:31to 1:30* | Es la | It is one o’clock*\*Is used for time between 12:31 and 1:30* |
| ¿Qué hora es? | What time is it? | ¿A qué hora? | (At) what time is…? |
| A las | At \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ o’clock*\*used for all times except times from 12:31to 1:30* | A la | At one o’clock*\*Is used for time between 12:31 and 1:30* |
| Medianoche | Midnight | Mediodía | Noon |

* Use y + minutes for the number of minutes AFTER the hour
* Example: Son las doce y diez= 12:10 (think of the y as the : symbol) It is like you are saying it is *12 and 10*.




* Use menos + minutes for the number of minutes BEFORE the hour
* Example: Es la una menos diez= 12:50 (think of the menos as the : symbol)It is like you are saying it is *10 minutes before 1:00*.
* When we want to show AM and PM we use the phrases:
	+ De la mañana\_= in the morning
	+ De la tarde= in the afternoon
	+ De la noche\_= in the evening/ at night
* We use these phrases when a specific time is mentioned
* Example: A la una de la tarde= at one in the afternoon
* When there is NO specific time mentioned we use the phrases
	+ Por la mañana=during/in/at the morning
	+ Por la tarde= during/in/at the afternoon
	+ Por la noche= during/in/at the night
* Example: Pablo estudia por la noche.= Pablo studies during/in/at the night

**Interrogative Question Words/Answering Questions in Spanish:**

There are many ways to ask questions in Spanish. When you want to ask a question in Spanish you switch the position of the **subject** and the **verb**.

Example:

* Isabel va a la escuela.= Isabel goes to school.
* To ask DOES Isabel go to school, you *switch* Isabel and Va.
* ¿Va Isabel a la escuela?= Does Isabel go to school?

Here are the Question words:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **English** | **Spanish** | **English** |
| **Cómo**  | How | **Cúal(es)*****used w/ specific number of choices*** | Which/What |
| **Cúando*****used with dates/days/non specific times*** | When | **Por qué** | Why |
| **Qué*****used when any answer is possible*** | What | **Quién(es)** | Who |
| **Adónde*****mostly used w/ir to talk about where someone is going*** | (To) Where | **Dónde*****mostly used with estar to talk about where something or someone is located*** | Where |
| **A qué hora*****used when asking what time something is at*** | At what time? (is something happening) |  |  |

* All Interrogative (question) words have **accents**  and also have an inverted (upside down) **question mark**  before the word.
* There are a few steps we follow to answer questions and write sentences in Spanish.
	+ Step 1: Figure out what the question is asking you.
	+ Step 2: Think of your answer in English.
	+ Step 3: Write that answer in Spanish.
		- Example: ¿De dónde es ella?
		- Step 1: Where is she from?
		- Step 2: She is from Spain.
		- Step 3: Ella es de España.
	+ Notice that part of the question is in the answer. The verb and pronoun also need to match. It has to be **ella** es.

**Practice Websites:**

* [**http://www.classzone.com/books/en\_espanol\_1/unidad1.cfm**](http://www.classzone.com/books/en_espanol_1/unidad1.cfm)(textbook website)
* [**http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/23**](http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/23) **(possessive adjective practice)**
* [**http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/5**](http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/5) **(definite articles practice)**
* [**http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/7**](http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/7) **(indefinite articles practice)**
* [**http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/12**](http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/12) **(pronoun practice)**
* [**http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/40**](http://www.spanishdict.com/topics/practice/40) **(gustar practice-includes verbs other than gustar, but uses the same rules)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17031**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17031) **(ser video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/19877**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/19877) **(adjective agreement video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/16486**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/16486) **(giving dates/days/numbers video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/18711**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/18711) **(definite articles video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/19872**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/19872) **(indefinite articles video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/16435**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/16435) **(greetings video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17033**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17033) **(gustar video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17056**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17056) **(saying how you are video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/16440**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/16440) **(saying where you are from video)**
* [**http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17028**](http://www.knowmia.com/watch/lesson/17028) **(pronouns)**
* [**http://quizlet.com/6496883/etapa-peliminar-flash-cards/**](http://quizlet.com/6496883/etapa-peliminar-flash-cards/) **(peliminar vocab list)**
* [**http://quizlet.com/26175730/spanish-1-vocabulary-unidad-1-etapa1-flash-cards/**](http://quizlet.com/26175730/spanish-1-vocabulary-unidad-1-etapa1-flash-cards/) **(unit 1.1 vocab list)**
* [**http://quizlet.com/29945146/en-espanol-1-unidad-1-etapa-2-vocabulario-12-flash-cards/**](http://quizlet.com/29945146/en-espanol-1-unidad-1-etapa-2-vocabulario-12-flash-cards/) **(unit 1.2 vocab list)**
* [**http://quizlet.com/28768032/en-espanol-1-13-unidad-1-etapa-3-flash-cards/**](http://quizlet.com/28768032/en-espanol-1-13-unidad-1-etapa-3-flash-cards/) **(unit 1.3 vocab list)**

**Additional Notes:**