

## Guía de estudio: Examen 1 (Unidad 1 Etapa 1) Sra. Hicks – Español 7C

- I. Saludos y introducciones personales
- a. Saludos
- ¡Hola! Buenos días. Buenos tardes.
- b. ¿Cómo estás? O ¿Cómo está usted?
- ¿Cómo estás (tú)? This phrase is only used in informal situations to ask “\_\_\_\_\_?”
  - ¿Cómo está usted? This phrase is used in formal situations to ask “\_\_\_\_\_?”
- iii. Formal v informal: In Spanish, there are two pronouns for saying YOU singular (tú and usted). Tú is used in \_\_\_\_\_ situations such as with friends, others your same age or younger. Usted is used in \_\_\_\_\_ situations such as to older strangers, teachers, elders, etc. Every Spanish-speaking country has slightly different rules for how these are used, but for the most part, usted is used for people who are older, and tú is used for people your age or younger.
- iv. ¿Qué tal? This phrase is used only in informal situations to ask “\_\_\_\_\_?”
- v. Answers: Some common responses are below and are often used with “Estoy...”
- (no) muy bien: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
  - Mal: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
  - Terrible: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
  - Regular: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
  - Así-así: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
  - Gracias: \_\_\_\_\_(translation) (used with other phrases)
- c. ¿Cómo te llamas?
- In an informal situation, ¿Cómo te llamas? is used to ask someone “\_\_\_\_\_?” The response will be “Me llamo ‘name’”
  - In a formal situation, ¿Cómo se llama (usted)? is used to ask someone “\_\_\_\_\_?” The response will also be “Me llamo ‘name’”
  - The phrase “Se llama ‘name’” can also be used to tell the names of other people (él/ella).
- d. ¿Quién es?: This question is used to gain information about jobs and other nouns that tell about a person.
- Depending on the information you want to give, you can answer this question with many different types of answers.
    - Jobs: To say someone is a doctor, all you need to say is “Es doctor”. You DO NOT have to include an article like we do in English.
    - Descriptions: To use other nouns to describe a person, you use the noun in the same way you would the job. EX: “Es mujer” (She is a woman).
  - Ser*: one of the verbs that means “to be” in Spanish (fill in the form of *ser* and translation)
    - Yo* \_\_\_\_\_ doctora: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Tú* \_\_\_\_\_ estudiante: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Él/ella* \_\_\_\_\_ policía: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Usted* \_\_\_\_\_ maestra: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Nosotros* \_\_\_\_\_ doctores: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Vosotros* \_\_\_\_\_ estudiantes: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Ellos/ellas* \_\_\_\_\_ policías: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)
    - Ustedes* \_\_\_\_\_ maestros: \_\_\_\_\_(translation)

- e. Te/Le presento a...
  - i. When introducing somebody to a friend or someone your same age or younger, you use the phrase “Te presento a...”
  - ii. When introducing someone to someone older than you, you use the phrase “Le presento a...”
  - iii. Whether you use the formal expression (le presento a...) or the informal (te presento a...) ONLY has to do with who you are talking TO (and not the person you are introducing).

II. ¿De dónde eres?: Asking someone’s origin in an informal situation

- a. Soy de...
  - i. You can use any pronoun and its conjugation of *ser* in this formula to say where people are from. The formula is **ser + de** “location”
  - ii. You can say you are from a city, a state, or a country, depending on how much information you want to give.
- b. Países y capitales (list the capitals of the following countries)
  - i. México:
  - ii. Guatemala:
  - iii. San Salvador:
  - iv. Honduras:
  - v. Nicaragua:
  - vi. Costa Rica:
  - vii. Panamá:
  - viii. Cuba:
  - ix. La República Dominicana:
  - x. Puerto Rico:
  - xi. Colombia:
  - xii. Venezuela:
  - xiii. Ecuador:
  - xiv. Perú:
  - xv. Bolivia:
  - xvi. Paraguay:
  - xvii. Chile:
  - xviii. Uruguay:
  - xix. Argentina:
  - xx. España:
  - xxi. Guinea Ecuatorial:

III. ¿Dónde vives?: This phrase is used in informal situations to ask “\_\_\_\_\_?”

- a. Vivo en... o vive en...
  - i. Vivo en...: means “\_\_\_\_\_” and is used with any type of location.
  - ii. Vive en...: means “\_\_\_\_\_” and is used with any type of location. For this expression it is important to include the correct pronoun for whoever you’re talking about in order to avoid confusion.
- b. Lugares (provide the translation or an example)
  - i. Un apartamento: \_\_\_\_\_ (translation)
  - ii. Una casa: \_\_\_\_\_ (translation)
  - iii. El mundo: \_\_\_\_\_ (translation)
  - iv. La comunidad: \_\_\_\_\_ (translation and example)
  - v. Un país: \_\_\_\_\_ (translation and example)
  - vi. Un lugar: \_\_\_\_\_ (translation and example)
- c. Estar: The verb *estar* is used to describe where something is.
  - i. *Mi casa está en Miami* means: \_\_\_\_\_.

- IV. ¿Qué te gusta hacer?: This phrase means: “\_\_\_\_\_?”
- A mí me gusta.../ No me gusta...: This phrase means: “\_\_\_\_\_”
  - A “name” le gusta.../A “name” no le gusta: This phrase is used with other people (él/ella) and means: “\_\_\_\_\_”
  - A tí te gusta.../No te gusta: This phrase is used with the pronoun \_\_\_\_\_ and means: “\_\_\_\_\_”
  - Intereses comunes (provide a translation)
    - Bailar: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Cantar: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Comer: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Correr: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Escribir: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Leer: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Nadar: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Patinar: \_\_\_\_\_
    - Trabajar: \_\_\_\_\_

- V. Vocabulario (provide a translation)
- El (la) amigo(a): \_\_\_\_\_
  - La chica: \_\_\_\_\_
  - El chico: \_\_\_\_\_
  - La familia: \_\_\_\_\_
  - El hombre: \_\_\_\_\_
  - La muchacha: \_\_\_\_\_
  - El muchacho: \_\_\_\_\_
  - La mujer: \_\_\_\_\_
  - El señor: \_\_\_\_\_
  - La señora: \_\_\_\_\_
  - La señorita: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Yo: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tú: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Él: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ella: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Usted: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Nosotros(as): \_\_\_\_\_
  - Vosotros(as): \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ellos(as): \_\_\_\_\_
  - De nada: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Bienvenido/s(a/s): \_\_\_\_\_
  - El concurso: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mucho/s(a/s): \_\_\_\_\_
  - No: \_\_\_\_\_
  - O: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Pero: \_\_\_\_\_
  - También: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Y: \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Cultura

- a. Names: In Spanish-speaking cultures, last names are formed by combining the mother's last name and the father's last name. Ex: Francisco Garcia Flores. Gracia is the last name of his father. Flores is the last name of his mother. Apellido means \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. El apellido de tu mamá es... \_\_\_\_\_
- c. El apellido de tu papá es... \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Tu nombre español es... \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Practica:

- a. Write a sentence telling where the following people are from using the places given.
  - i. Juana/Tegucigalpa: \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Alma y Francisco/ Miami: \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Yo/ Estados Unidos: \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Paola y tú: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Write a sentence describing the profession of the following people.
  - i. Jorge Gómez (police officer): \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Lourdes Martinez (teacher/woman): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. La madre de Francisco (doctor): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. We (students): \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Answer the following questions in complete sentences:
  - i. ¿Cómo te llamas? \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. ¿Cómo estás hoy? \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. ¿De dónde eres? \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. ¿Te gusta cantar? \_\_\_\_\_
  - v. ¿Te gusta escribir? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Say what the following people like to do using the full expression.
  - i. Luis (to run): \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Carlota (to eat): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii. Yo (to write): \_\_\_\_\_
  - iv. Tú (to dance): \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Practice saying and writing sentences about yourself saying who you are, where you are from, and what you like to do.
- f. Answer questions about the following paragraph.

¡Hola! Me llamo Francisco Garcia Flores. Soy de Puerto Rico, pero vivo en Miami. Soy estudiante. Mi mamá es doctora. Mi hermano se llama David. Me gusta bailar. No me gusta correr.

- i. ¿De dónde es Francisco? \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. El apellido del papá de Francisco es... \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. La mamá de Francisco es... \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. La casa de Francisco está en Puerto Rico. ¿Cierto o falso? \_\_\_\_\_
- v. A Francisco le gusta correr. ¿Cierto o falso? \_\_\_\_\_