

## Guía de estudio: Examen 2 (Unidad 1 Etapa 2) Sra. Hicks – Español 7C

- I. Adjetivos
  - a. Adjectives always come **after** the noun they are describing (with a few exceptions).
  - b. Adjectives must always agree with the noun they are describing in gender and number.
  - c. Like English, commas and conjunctions are used to connect multiple adjectives.
- II. Género: Gender in Spanish has little to do with the concept of gender in English. In most cases it is very random and is something that needs to be memorized.
  - a. Masculino: Masculine nouns usually end with an “o”, an “e”, or a consonant (when singular). Adjectives that describe masculine nouns usually end with an “o” (sometimes masculine and feminine forms of an adjective will end with an “e”).
  - b. Femenino: Feminine nouns usually end with an “a” or an “e” (when singular). Adjectives describing feminine nouns usually end with an “a” (sometimes masculine and feminine forms of an adjective will end with an “e”).
- III. Numero: Nouns in Spanish come in both singular and plural. An “s” is added to the end of nouns that end in vowels and an “es” is added to the end of nouns ending in consonants. Adjectives describing plural nouns must also be plural.

**\*ADJECTIVES MUST ALWAYS AGREE WITH THE NOUN THEY ARE DESCRIBING!\***

- IV. Artículos: an article usually appears with the noun in Spanish (more than in English). Articles must always agree with the noun they accompany.
  - a. Definite: Definite articles are used to talk about specific things (for example “the” in English).
    - i. Singular masculino: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Singular femenino: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. Plural masculino: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. Plural femenino: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Indefinite: indefinite articles are used to talk about unspecific things (for example “a” in English)
    - i. Singular masculino: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. Singular femenino: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. Plural masculino: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. Plural femenino: \_\_\_\_\_
- V. ¿Qué lleva? This question is used to ask \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. Tipos de ropa
    - i. La blusa: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. El calcetín: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iii. La camisa: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iv. La camiseta: \_\_\_\_\_
    - v. La chaqueta: \_\_\_\_\_
    - vi. La falda: \_\_\_\_\_
    - vii. La ropa: \_\_\_\_\_
    - viii. Los jeans: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ix. Los pantalones: \_\_\_\_\_
    - x. El sombrero: \_\_\_\_\_
    - xi. El suéter: \_\_\_\_\_
    - xii. El vestido: \_\_\_\_\_
    - xiii. El zapato: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Llevar: This verb means \_\_\_\_\_. Fill in the blank with the correct form of *llevar*
- i. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ una camisa negra.
  - ii. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ pantalones azules.
  - iii. Él \_\_\_\_\_ una chaqueta roja.
  - iv. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ faldas rosas.
  - v. Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ zapatos blancos.
  - vi. Ellas \_\_\_\_\_ calcetines morados.

VI. ¿Cómo es? This question is used to ask \_\_\_\_\_?

a. Descripciones físicos

- i. Alto: \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Bajo: \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Bonito: \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Delgado: \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Feo: \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Fuerte: \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Gordo: \_\_\_\_\_
- viii. Guapo: \_\_\_\_\_
- ix. Moreno: \_\_\_\_\_
- x. Pelirrojo: \_\_\_\_\_
- xi. Pequeño: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Personalidades

- i. Aburrido: \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Bueno: \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Cómico: \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Divertido: \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Inteligente: \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Interesante: \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Malo: \_\_\_\_\_
- viii. Paciente: \_\_\_\_\_
- ix. Perezoso: \_\_\_\_\_
- x. Serio: \_\_\_\_\_
- xi. Simpático: \_\_\_\_\_
- xii. Trabajador: \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Tener: this verb means \_\_\_\_\_

a. Formas de *tener*: fill in the blank with the correct form of *tener*

- i. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ pelo corto.
- ii. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ pelo largo.
- iii. Ella \_\_\_\_\_ pelo castaño.
- iv. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ pelo corto.
- v. Vosotros \_\_\_\_\_ pelo largo.
- vi. Ellos \_\_\_\_\_ pelo rubio.

b. Pelo: Use *tener* + pelo

- i. Pelo corto: \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Pelo largo: \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Pelo castaño: \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. Pelo rubio: \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. ¿De qué color es? This expression is used to ask \_\_\_\_\_?

a. Colores:

- i. Amarillo: \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Anaranjado: \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Azul: \_\_\_\_\_

- iv. Blanco: \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Marrón: \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Morado: \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Negro: \_\_\_\_\_
- viii. Rojo: \_\_\_\_\_
- ix. Rosado: \_\_\_\_\_
- x. Verde: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Colors are just like adjectives in that they must **always** agree with the noun they are describing.

IX. Otro vocabulario

- a. Nuevo: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Otro: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Pues: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Es verdad. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. ¡No digas eso! \_\_\_\_\_
- f. ¡Qué (divertido)! \_\_\_\_\_

X. Práctica

1. ¿Lleva \_\_\_\_\_ calcetines rojos?
2. Tiene \_\_\_\_\_ pelo rubio.
3. Francisco lleva \_\_\_\_\_ azules.
  - a. La falda
  - b. La camisa
  - c. El suéter
  - d. Los jeans
4. Paloma lleva \_\_\_\_\_ bolsas anaranjadas.
5. Marta \_\_\_\_\_ vestidos cuando va a bailar.
6. Bárbara es una chica \_\_\_\_\_ (good-looking).
7. Mi amiga Rosa María tiene el pelo \_\_\_\_\_ (Brown)
8. El estudiante lleva pantalones \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Marrón y verde
  - b. Buenos y cómicos
  - c. Azules y negros
  - d. Doctores y maestros
9. Tú eres un chico \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Divertido y trabajador
  - b. Morado y verde
  - c. Calcetines y pantalones
  - d. Casa y apartamento
10. Delia es mi amigo. Ella es \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Aburrida
  - b. Simpática
  - c. Fea
  - d. zapato