

Unit I Grammar Test

Study Guide

- I. **Ser**, adjectives, and nationalities
- Conjugating ser (soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son)
 - Know that **ser** is used for descriptions, time, occupation, origin (nationalities), date
 - Adjectives must agree in gender and number with the noun they modify. They are usually placed after the noun or after the conjugated form of **ser**.
- Ejemplos**
las mujeres simpáticas
La mujer es simpático
- Nationalities are adjectives and also must agree in gender and number with the noun they modify. **DO NOT** write the word “de” when you state a person’s nationality. “de” is translated to of, from.
- Ejemplos**
Mario es de Venezuela. Mario es venezolano.
Carmen y Luisa son de Perú. Carmen y Luisa son peruanas.
- II. Alphabet and Pronunciation
- ch, ll, rr, ñ are letters in the Spanish alphabet that are not included in the English alphabet.
 - B and V are pronounced the same.
 - C is pronounced like “s” before e and i but is pronounced like “k” before a, o, u.
 - G is pronounced like “g” before a, o, u but is pronounced like “h” before e, i.
 - Z is pronounced like “s”.
 - H is silent (never is pronounced)
 - LL is pronounced like “y”.
 - RR is trilled and R is trilled at the beginning of words.
 - A diphthong is the combination of two vowel sounds that produce one syllable. The combination is usually two weak vowels (i, u) or a weak and a strong vowel (a, e, o)
 - J is pronounced like “h”

Ejemplos

Ka-ese-ah :: **casa** :: /ka-sah/

Ele-ee-be-ere-oh :: **libro** :: /lee-broh/

Be-ee-eh-ene-be-eh-ene-ee-de-oh-ese :: **bienvenidos** :: /beehh-beh-nee-dohs/

- III. Present Tense
- Infinitives are the most basic form of a verb.
 - Infinitives in Spanish end in -ar, -ir, -er.
 - ar verb endings (o, as, a, amos, áis, an)
 - er verb endings (o, es, e, emos, éis, en)
 - ir verb endings (o, es, e, imos, ís, en)
 - Mentally substitute the subject pronoun (yo, tú, Ud. Él, ella, nosotros, vosotros, Uds., ellos, ellas) for the subject to know which conjugation to use.
 - If there is no “s” at the end of the subject, it is 3rd person singular, so you use the él and ella conjugation.

Ejemplos

María (caminar) a la tienda.

Mis amigos (hablar) mucho.

camina

hablan

Mi mamá y yo no (correr) cada día. **corremos**

- IV. Stem-changing
 - a. See previous notes regarding stem-changing verbs!

Practice Questions

**These are not necessarily the questions on the test. These are just examples of questions and how the information may appear on the test. Make sure you also study your notes from class or use the games posted on the site to practice. I will post answers this evening or you can email me.

Write a complete sentence using the information provided. Be sure to conjugate your verbs.

1. el profesor Romero / ayudar a Luis
2. yo / leer el diccionario
3. tú / escribir un poema

Essay and short answer: Answer the following questions in a complete sentence.

1. What are the 10 subject pronouns and what are their English translations?
2. What letters in the Spanish alphabet are not a part of the English alphabet?
3. What is a cognate? Give at least 5 examples (include English translation).

Conjugate the following verbs in all 10 forms. Remember to write the subject pronoun.

1. bailar

2. almorzar

3. ser

Write the following sentences phonetically.

1. Mi mejor amigo es divertida.
2. Cada día, el director habla con los estudiantes.
3. Por la mañana, me gusta mucho correr y hacer ejercicio.

Write the correct form of the adjective so that it agrees with the subject.

1. Cristina (simpatico) _____
2. Mis amigos (deportista) _____
3. El libro (interesante) _____

Underline the subject and circle the verb in each of the following sentences. **There may be more than one subject or verb.

1. Cristina e Inés caminan cada día porque ellas almuerzan mucho durante el almuerzo en la escuela.
2. Yo nunca bailo en las fiestas.
3. La clase siempre empieza a las siete de la noche.