

<p>Examen final – español 3 Semestre 1  150 preguntas  Vocabulario – 22  Gramática – (11 partes) 118  Lectura - 10</p>	<p><b><u>3. Ser / Estar / Tener</u></b>  SER – date/time, profession, normal personal or physical description, nationality/origin, event location   ESTAR – feelings, emotions, temporary condition, health, location   TENER – tener que (have to), possession, age, Tener expressions (suerte, sueño, frío, calor, miedo,</p>
<p><b><u>1. present tense (el presente)</u></b>   Present Formation:   Irregulars   Stem-Changers</p>	<p><b><u>4. Pretérito o Imperfecto</u></b>  Preterite Formation  Imperfect Formation   Preterite Key Words: anoche, ayer, anteayer, de repente, una vez, el__ pasado   Imperfect Key Words:   DR LEWAIT</p>
<p><b><u>2. Verbs like gustar (verbos como gustar)</u></b>   Star with a mí / ti / él / ella / nosotros / vosotros / ellos / ellas / ustedes   Pronoun (me / te / le / nos / os / les) matches with the person doing the action  (A mí me / A Jorge le... / A ellos les ...)   The ending (-a or -an) depends on the object  (A mí me gustan <u>los deportes</u>)   if an infinitive follows the verb, use the SINGULAR form  (A ti te <u>encanta leer</u> los libros)</p>	<p><b><u>5. Por / Para</u></b>   POR:  Author or creator / Thanks for/ Through / length of time / means of transportation / during / \$ exchange   PARA:  In order to / opinion / recipient / deadline</p>

<p><b><u>6. Los Perfectos</u></b>  (HABER + -ado/-ido)  Present Perfect (have done something)  – present tense of haber + -ado/ -ido  Haber en el Presente (he/has/ha/hemos/han)</p> <p>Past Perfect (had done something)  – imperfect tense of haber + -ado/ -ido  Haber en el imperfecto:  (había/ habías/ había / habíamos / habían)</p> <p>Know the Translations!!!!</p>	<p><b><u>9. Reflexivo / Se impersonal / Recíproco</u></b>  Relfexive / reciprocal  Conjugate normally, then add  {me/te/se/nos/os/se} before the verb  Ex. Saludarse/nosotros = nos saludamos  Relfexive – actions reflects back to the person  Recíproco – actions done between 2 or more people “to each other”</p> <p>Se Impersonal – means something “is done”  1. Always use “se”  2. use the él form for singular object  use the ellos form for plural objects</p> <p>ex. Cars for sale – se venden carros  Car for sale –se vende carro  - BE ABLE TO DETERMINE IF THE VERB IS REFLEXIVE/RECÍPROCO/SE IMPERSONAL</p>
<p><b><u>7. Los Progresivos</u></b>  estar + -ando / iendo /-yendo</p> <p>Present progressive – IS doing something  (present tense of estar + -ando/-iendo)  Past Progressive – WAS/WERE doing something  (imperfect tense of estar + -ando/-iendo)</p> <p>IR + -ando/-iendo = slowly but surely ___ing  ANDAR + -ando/-iendo = going around ___ing  SEGUIR + -ando/-iendo = still / continue ___ing</p> <p>KNOW THE TRANSLATIONS!!!!</p>	<p><b>10. Pronombres</b>  Articles (yo/tú/él/ella/Usted/Nosotros/ vosotros / ellos / ellas / Ustedes)</p> <p>Direct Object Pronouns – (lo/la/los/las) replaces the direct object of the sentence  (Verb what? = Direct Object)</p> <p>Indirect Object -(Verb + Direct Obj. to/for whom? = Indirect Object)  Indirect Object Pronous – (me / te / le /nos / os / les)</p>
<p><b><u>8. Mandatos</u></b>  +Tú = use the él form of the present tense  Irregulars - Ven / Di / sal / haz / ten / ve / pon / sé</p> <hr/> <p>- Tú , +/- Usted, +/- Ustedes, +/- Nosotros =  1. go to yo  2. drop the “o”  3. add the opposite _____ ending (opposite tú ending for negative tú commands, opposite usted for usted commands, etc)  Irregulars – SIDES (SER-era / IR – vaya / DAR – de / ESTAR –este / SABER – sepa)</p> <hr/> <p>Pronouns go BEFORE a negative command &amp; AFTER a positive command</p>	<p><b>11. Futuro / Condicional</b>  Future Formation – Infinitve + (-é / ás / á / emos /</p>