**2019 2020 semester 1 Final Exam Study Guide- Descubre 1: español 1**

Lección 1- Hola, ¿qué tal?

* Vocab- p. 38
* 1.1 Nouns and Articles-p. 12
  + Nouns that refer to living/non-living things(masculine and feminine endings)(singular and plural)
  + Plurals of nouns-p.13
  + Definite articles-(el, la, los, las)p.14
  + Indefinite articles-(un, una, unos, unas)p. 14
* 1.2 Numbers 0-30-p.16- (Hay= there is/there are)(¿Cuántos/Cuántas?= how many?)
* 1.3 Present tense of Ser- p. 19-(soy, eres, es, somos, son)
  + Uses of ‘ser’- Identity, Origin, Occupation, Time. (Ser de= To be from)
* 1.4 Telling time-p.24- ¿Qué hora es?-
  + Time to the 15 minutes, half hour, 15 minus the hour, etc.
  + ¿A qué hora?- At what time? (A la una…/ A las dos/tres/cuatro…etc).(En punto=on the dot/sharp) (mediodía=noon)(medianoche=midnight)

Lección 2- En la clase

* Vocab-p. 76
* 2.1 –ar present tense verbs-(o, as, a, amos, an)
  + Common –ar verbs- p. 51
  + Verbs buscar, escuchar, esperar, and mirar are followed by the preposition ‘a’ when referring to a person.
  + When two verbs are used together the second verb stays in the infinitive (watch out for deber and necesitar as the first verb in the phrase)
  + The verb ‘gustar’(to express likes and dislikes)- (No)me gusta(n)+noun. (No)me gusta+infinitive. (Me, te, le, nos, les)(A mí, A ti, A él/ella/ud, A nosotros/as, A uds/ellos/ellas= used for emphasis or to clarify who likes or dislikes something)
* 2.2 Forming questions-p. 55- 4 ways of forming questions. Use the upside down question mark at the beginning and a regular question mark at the end of the sentence.
  + Raise the pitch of your voice.
  + Invert the order of the subject and the verb of a declarative sentence
  + Add the tags ¿no? or ¿verdad? at the end of a statement
  + Use an interrogative Word-p. 56
* 2.3 Ser and Estar( location words)-p. 59- Irregular verbs in the present tense
  + Uses of Estar- Location, Health, Well-being
  + Uses of Ser- Identity, Occupation, Origin, Telling time
  + Prepositions of locations often used with ‘estar’-p. 60
* 2.4 Numbers 31 and higher-p. 63-64

Lección 3- La familia

Vocab-p. 114

* 3.1 Descriptive adjectives-p. 88- Used with the verb ‘ser’. Can end in –o/a, -e, -or, consonant. They agree in gender and/or number with the nouns or pronouns they describe
  + Common adjectives- p. 89
  + Colors- p. 89
  + Some adjectives of nationality-p. 89
  + Position of adjectives- p. 90- Generally follow the nouns. Adjectives of quantity come before the nouns. Bueno/a and malo/a can appear before or after the nouns, but drop the –o in front of singular masculine nouns. ‘Grande’ can be put before the noun as ‘gran’ to mean ‘great’ or after the noun as ‘grande(s)’ to mean big, large.
* 3.2 Possessive adjectives- p. 93- express the quality of ownership. (mi/mis, tu/tus, su/sus, nuestro/a(s);nuestra(s), su/sus. They agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify. ‘Nuestro’ agrees in both gender and number with the nouns. Can also express possession with the construction: article+noun+de+subject pronoun( ejemplo: los parientes de ella)
* 3.3 –er and –ir present tense verbs- p. 96- (-er= o, es, e , emos, en)(-ir= o, es, e, imos, en)
  + Common –er and –ir verbs- p. 97
* 3.4 verbs Tener(tener expressions) and Venir- p. 100
  + They are irregular
  + Expressions with tener- p. 101- (tener+noun to express to be+adjective)