Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hora: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SPANISH 2 SPRING FINAL STUDY GUIDE**

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| --- |
| **VOCABULARIO** |
| ¿Cómo eras de niño/a? What were you like as a child?niño/niña childjoven youngera wasiba wentveía sawjugar to playvivir to livepelearse to fightllevarse bien/mal to get along well/poorlyfamilia familyabuelo/abuela grandpa/grandmaprimo/prima cousinhermano/hermana brother/sistermadre motherpadre fatherquinceañera 15th birthday partyfiesta partyjuguetes toys¿Qué compraste? What did you buy?comprar to buyropa clothesmercado marketquedar bien/mal to fit well/poorlyapretado tightflojo loosecuero leatheralgodón cottonlana woolpantalones pantscamisa shirt/blousecamiseta t-shirtcalcetines sockszapatos shoes | ¿Te gusta la película? Do you like the movie?película moviecine film/movie theaterserie TV showtelevisión TVgustar to like/pleaseinteresar to interestencantar to love/enchantaburrir to boredoler to hurtimportar to matterinteresar to interestmolestar to bother/annoyparecer to seempreocupar to worry¿Cómo será tu futuro? What will your future be like?ir to goser to be (permanent)estar to be (temporary)tener to havehacer to do/makepoder to be able todecir to saydar to givesaber to knowquerer to want |

**EL PRETÉRITO**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verbos -AR** | **Verbos -ER & -IR** |
| é | amos | í | imos |
| aste | asteis | iste | isteis |
| ó | aron | ió | ieron |

*When do you use the preterite?* when talking about completed events in the past that you can put on a timeline

*What is the difference between preterite and imperfect?* preterite emphasizes the completeness of the action; imperfect is continuous or repeated

**Fill in the blank with the correct conjugations of the verbs in PRETERITE.**

1. Jonathan compró (comprar) ropa en su tienda favorita.
2. Jamil y Asia llegaron (llegar) temprano a la clase.
3. Yo tomé (tomar) el teléfono de Felipe.
4. ¿Tú bailaste (bailar) con Haley en el prom?
5. Markeyah y yo comimos (comer) palomitas en el cine.
6. ¿Makayla y tú vivieron / vivisteis (vivir) en Fountain Square?
7. Rachel estudió (estudiar) el español y la enseñanza.
8. Tú aprendiste (aprender) sobre los intereses de Ja’shon.
9. Kyle compartió (compartir) sus apuntes con Cassie.
10. Ashley y yo bebimos (beber) café por la mañana.

**EL IMPERFECTO**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbos -AR** | **Verbos -ER & -IR** | **ser (to be)** | **ir (to go)** | **ver (to see)** |
| aba | ábamos | ía | íamos | era | éramos | iba | íbamos | veía | veíamos |
| abas | abais | ías | íais | eras | erais | ibas | ibais | veías | veíais |
| aba | aban | ía | ían | era | eran | iba | iban | veía | veían |

*When do you use the imperfect?* to talk about repeated, habitual, or continuous events in the past

**Fill in the blank with the correct conjugations of the verbs in IMPERFECT.**

1. Aleyah y Tayge eran (ser) estudiantes muy buenas.
2. Austin y tú iban / ibais (ir) a la escuela todos los días.
3. Yo veía (ver) a Linnie cada día.
4. Tú trabajabas (trabajar) en la tienda de queso cuando eras joven.
5. David C. comía (comer) sándwiches en el almuerzo.
6. David F. y yo estudiábamos (estudiar) juntos en el colegio.
7. Leo y Daisy cantaban (cantar) en el concurso de talentos todos los años.
8. Tú y Dara celebraban / celebrabais (celebrar) Navidad con sus familias en el pasado.
9. Yo era (ser) muy estudiosa como Karen.
10. Tú vivías (vivir) cerca de Annasia.

**LOS VERBOS DEL TIPO GUSTAR**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **gustar (to like)** | **encantar (to love)** | **interesar (to interest)** |
| me gusta(n) | nos gusta(n) | me encanta(n) | nos encanta(n) | me interesa(n) | nos interesa(n) |
| te gusta(n) | os gusta(n) | te encanta(n) | os encanta(n) | te interesa(n) | os interesa(n) |
| le gusta(n) | les gusta(n) | le encanta(n) | les encanta(n) | le interesa(n) | les interesa(n) |

*What makes gustar verbs special?* they are like “backwards” verbs, and they always use an indirect object pronoun

**Translate the sentences from English to Spanish using gustar verbs.**

1. I am interested in Jewlianna’s perspective. Me interesa la perspectiva de Jewlianna.
2. You love Moses’ book. Te encanta el libro de Moses.
3. Ragan likes FFA. A Ragan le gusta FFA.
4. We are interested in Vontasia’s music. Nos interesa la música de Vontasia.
5. Bri and Brittany love babies. A Bri y a Brittany les encantan los bebés.
6. I like Michelle’s handwriting (*letra*). Me gusta le letra de Michelle.
7. You are interested in Eden’s story. Te interesa la historia de Eden.
8. Michael loves football. A Michael le encanta el fútbol americano.
9. Jesus and I like Spanish class. A Jesús y a mí nos gusta la clase de español.
10. Tyler and Kris are interested in videogames. A Tyler y a Kris les interesan los videojuegos.

**EL FUTURO COMPUESTO**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| voy a | vamos a |
| vas a | vais a |
| va a | van a |

*When do you use the futuro compuesto?* when you talk about something that is going to happen

*What is the difference between futuro simple and futuro compuesto?* futuro simple is more formal than futuro compuesto

**Translate the following from English to Spanish.**

1. I am going to speak Spanish with Aaron. Voy a hablar español con Aaron.
2. You are going to eat lunch with Joey. Vas a almorzar con Joey.
3. Ricky is going to study for the exam. Ricky va a estudiar para el examen.
4. Princess and I are going to live in Spain. Princess y yo vamos a vivir en España.
5. Cory and Ashton are going to understand. Cory y Ashton van a entender.
6. I am going to call Artemio’s mom. Voy a llamar a la madre de Artemio.
7. You are going to drink coffee with Stefany. Vas a tomar café con Stefany.
8. Jalen is going to read the book. Jalen va a leer el libro.
9. Jazmine and I are going to go to Argentina. Jazmine y yo vamos a ir a Argentina.
10. Kyre and you are going to take photographs. Kyre y tú van/vais a sacar fotos.

**EL FUTURO SIMPLE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| é | emos |
| ás | éis |
| á | án |

*When do you use the futuro simple?* when talking about something that will happen in the future

**Fill in the blank with the correct conjugation of the verb in FUTURO SIMPLE.**

1. Yo iré (ir) a Manual con Jesús en el futuro.
2. Tú comprarás (comprar) los pantalones para Lucero.
3. Alexis escribirá (escribir) el ensayo para la clase.
4. Carolyn y yo comeremos (comer) los dulces de tamarindo.
5. Matthew y Gerizim vivirán (vivir) juntos en la universidad.
6. Yo estudiaré (estudiar) con Jkalyn para el examen.
7. Tú aprenderás (aprender) las conjugaciones con Jada.
8. Abbey beberá (beber) el café por la mañana.
9. Kyria y yo seremos (ser) exitosas.
10. Brenda y la maestra hablarán (hablar) español.

**ESCRITURA**

*Choose ONE of the following prompts about which you will write your 5-sentence paragraph.*

A. **¿Cómo será tu futuro?** Write at least five sentences in the future tense (*futuro compuesto* and/or *futuro simple*) describing your plans for the future.

B. **¿Qué te gusta hacer? ¿Qué te interesa?** Write at least five sentences using gustar verbs describing your likes, dislikes, and interests.

Answers vary.

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