

National Spanish Exam cram topics – level 3

1. Gender:
 - a. Masculine words: -ema, -ama, (-pa), compound words, days of the week, rivers, most countries
 - i. exceptions: el mapa, el día, el planeta, el sofá, el radio, el hacha (las hachas), el agua (las aguas), el águila (las águilas), el arma (las armas), el avión (las aviones)
Rule: if a feminine word has an accented “a” sound as the first syllable, then it will use the masculine definite article “el” to avoid confusion. If plural, the regular “las” will be used.
 - b. Feminine endings: -dad/-tad/-tud, -umbre, -sión, -ción
 - i. exceptions: la mano, la noche, la radio
2. Short forms of adjectives:
 - a. Short form preceding a *singular masculine noun*:
 - i. primer, tercer, buen, mal, algún, ningún, un, gran, san, cien
 - ii. When used with plural or feminine nouns, the above words follow regular rules
 - iii. San = Saint (Masculine), Santa = Saint (Feminine). Before “Tomás” and “Domingo”, use Santo, not just San
3. Adjectives used as nouns:
 - a. Adjectives may be used as nouns by adding the definite article (el, la, los, las) when one knows what is being discussed. (The red one = el rojo, the tall ones (girls) = las altas)
4. Past participles used as adjectives:
 - a. Most past participles (ado/ido, etc.) of verbs can be used alone as adjectives. When done so, they follow the rules of adjectives and match the noun in number and gender. (la puerta abierta, el libro cerrado, las plantas cubiertas, etc.)
5. New verbs:
 - a. Future (“will” in Spanish)
 - i. endings are added to the infinitive.
 - ii. é, ás, á, emos, án
 - iii. Irregulars (add new endings on to these)
 1. tener: tendr-
 2. venir: vendr-
 3. salir: saldr-
 4. valer: valdr-
 5. poner: pondr-
 6. saber: sabr-
 7. caber: cabr-
 8. haber: habr-
 9. poder: podr-
 10. querer: querr-
 11. decir: dir-
 12. hacer: har-

- b. Conditional (“would” in Spanish)
 - i. endings are added to the infinitive
 - ii. ía, ías, ía, íamos, ían (same as imperfect, just at the end of the verb, not the root)
 - iii. SAME irregulars as future (above). Add new endings on to these.
 - c. Past perfect
 - i. SAME as present perfect (and subjunctive perfect), just conjugate “haber” in the imperfect past tense:
 - 1. había, habías, había, habíamos, habían.
 - 2. Use with past participle (ado/ido, etc.)
6. Review verb tenses
- a. Preterite
 - b. Imperfect
 - c. **Preterite vs. Imperfect**
 - d. Subjunctive
 - i. (Remember the subjunctive indicators)
 - ii. Subjunctive with noun clauses
 - e. Commands
 - f. Indirect commands with subjunctive (My mom tells me to study more.)
 - g. Infinitive (remember: **always use the infinitive** after a preposition or when there are two related verbs in a row with no change of subject!)
7. Pronouns:
- a. Possessive (mío(s) / mía(s), tuyo(s) / tuya(s), suyo(s) / suya(s), nuestro(s) / nuestra(s), suyo(s) / suya(s), etc.)
 - b. Direct object (me, te, lo, la, nos, los, las)
 - c. Indirect object (me, te, le, nos, les)
 - d. Double (don’t “lelo”, SELO)
 - e. Order of sentence:
 - i. Subject pronoun – negative word – indirect object pronoun – direct object pronoun (or reflexive pronoun) – conjugated verb.
Él no me lo mandó.
 - f. Impersonal se: se habla español..., se me cayó...
8. Por vs. Para (see Descubre, p. 146)

Other stuff:

(Vocabulary!!!)