

**Capítulo 3**  
**TEST REVIEW**

**I. Gustar with Infinitives (p. 86)**

What is an infinitive?

How can you use an infinitive with the verb “gustar”? Which form of “gustar” do you use?

**II. Pronouns after prepositions (p. 88)**

So far, we have learned three different types of pronouns, used in three different situations. List each group in its category here:

**Subject Pronouns**


**Gustar Pronouns**


**After a preposition**


Write three sentences, one containing each type of pronoun:

1. Subject pronoun:
2. Gustar pronoun:
3. Pronoun after a preposition:

**REMEMBER!** When the pronouns mí and ti combine with the preposition “con” ...what happens?

Con + mí =

Con + ti =

Why do we frequently use A + preposition with the verb gustar? There are two reasons. Do your best to explain each:

-Emphasis

-Clarification

**III. Present-tense of the verb *querer* (p. 90)**

Conjugate the verb *querer* in all of its forms:

*querer* (to want)


Just like *gustar* you can use the verb *querer* with both *nouns* and *verbs*. Here are some examples – Translate them into Spanish:

Nouns:

I want fruit.

They want pizza.

Verbs:

You want to play football.

We want to eat.

**IV. Present-tense of regular –AR verbs (p. 98)**

Using the verb below, identify its two parts (stem & ending):

H A B L A R

Explain *why* we conjugate verbs:

List the endings for –AR verbs below:


Conjugate *montar* (to ride)


Conjugate *escuchar* (to listen)


Is it necessary to include a subject pronoun when you write a sentence? Why would you decide to do so?

**V. Present-tense of *ir* and *jugar* (p. 100)**

What is the difference between a regular verb and an irregular verb?

Conjugate the following verbs:

*ir* (to go)


*jugar* (to play sports/games)


What happens when you combine the preposition “a” with “el”?

## VI. Weather expressions (p. 102)

In Spanish, we use the verb *hacer* to express most weather conditions. Translate the following phrases into Spanish:

It is hot:

It is sunny:

It is cold:

It is windy:

It is cool:

The weather is nice/bad:

What's the weather like?

In other case, we use verbs to express the weather. *Llover* means "to rain" and *nevar* means "to snow."  
Translate the following sentences into Spanish:

It is raining:

It is snowing:

## VII. Vocabulario (p. 82-85, 94-96, 111)

Put the vocabulary from this chapter into the following categories.

Talking about things that you and others like to do:

Words you use to talk about *who* you do things with:

Talking about what you *want* to do:

Talking about *how often* you do something:

Talking about everyday activities – focus on verbs and make sure you can conjugate them!