

SPANISH VOCABULARY AND MEETING PEOPLE

Week 1 QUIZ

1.
Question 1

How would you conjugate the verb *tener* in the following sentence?

Ella _____ muchos amigos.

1 / 1 point



tener



tiene



tienes



tienen

Correct

To agree with the subject 'ella,' *tener* is conjugated as *tiene*.

2.

Question 2

Converting singular to plural: Which of the following answers is the plural of the phrase:

La madre buena ---> _____?

1 / 1 point



La madres buenas



Los madres buenos



La madres buena



Las madres buenas

Correct

By adding an -s to the article, noun, and adjective in this phrase, you have correctly made the plural: 'The good mother --> The good mothers.'

3.

Question 3

Listen or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

José es trabajador. Él es padre. Tiene dos hijos, Ana y Marcos.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:08

Question: How many children does José have? '*¿Cuántos hijos tiene José?*'

1 / 1 point



One



Two



Three



None

Correct

In the story, it says, “Tiene dos hijos.” José does have two children.

4.

Question 4

Listen or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

José es trabajador. Él es padre. Tiene dos hijos, Ana y Marcos.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:08

Question: José is _____. (Select all that apply).

1 / 1 point



A worker

Correct

In the story is states that “*José es trabajador.*” He is hard working.



A father

Correct

In the story is states that “*Él es padre.*” He is a father.



A priest



A grandfather

5.

Question 5

Select the answer that correctly fills in the missing numbers in the series below:

Uno, dos, tres, _____, cinco, _____, siete, ocho, _____, diez

1 / 1 point



Seis, nueve, ocho



Cuatro, seis, nueve



Seis, cuatro, novo



Cuatro, seis, once

Correct

Cuatro (4), seis (6) and nueve (9) are the missing numbers from this series.

6.

Question 6

Use the correct subject pronoun to complete the following sentence about a group of men and women.

_____ son inteligentes.

1 / 1 point



Nosotros



Vosotros



Ellos



Ellas

Correct

‘Ellos’ is the third person plural subject pronoun. ‘They are intelligent.’

7.

Question 7

How would you conjugate the verb *visitar* in the present tense to agree with the subject *ustedes*?

1 / 1 point



visitaran



visitas



visitan



visiten

Correct

Ustedes visitan is the correct conjugation of the verb *visitar* in this example.

8.

Question 8

Select the answer that best completes the following sentence.

Mi madre y yo _____ sinceras.

1 / 1 point



soís



somos



soy



es

Correct

Mi madre y yo somos sinceras. ‘My mother and I (we) are sincere.’

9.

Question 9

Select the answer that best completes the following sentence.

Tú _____ el español bien.

1 / 1 point



hablan



habla



hablamos



hablas

Correct

Tú hablas el español bien. ‘You speak Spanish well.’

10.

Question 10

Which of the following best completes the sentence:

Vowels in Spanish are pronounced with lots of _____.

1 / 1 point



tension



straining



variety



looseness

Correct

Vowels in Spanish are pronounced with lots of tension.

11.

Question 11

What verb means 'to pass' in Spanish?

1 / 1 point

pasar

Correct

Please review the lesson "Verbs that End with -AR"

12.

Question 12

How would you conjugate the verb *hablar* in the following sentence?

Diana _____ con los abuelos.

1 / 1 point



hablaís



hablan



habla



hablas

Correct

Diana **habla** con los abuelos. 'Diana talks with the grandparents.'

13.

Question 13

Write the answer that correctly completes the following sentence. (Fill in the blank)

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Las hijas son _____ (intelligent).

1 / 1 point

inteligentes

Correct

Las hijas son **inteligentes**. 'The daughters are intelligent.'

14.

Question 14

How would you conjugate the verb *preguntar* in the following sentence? (Fill in the blank)

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Vosotros _____ por el trabajador.

1 / 1 point

Preguntáis

Correct

Vosotros **preguntáis** por el trabajador. 'You all ask for the worker.'

15.

Question 15

How would you conjugate the verb *pasar* in the following sentence? (Fill in the blank)

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Tú _____ mi casa cada día.

0 / 1 point

Pasáis

Incorrect

Please review the lesson "Verbs that End with -AR."

16.

Question 16

Select the answer that correctly fills in the missing numbers in the series below:

Uno, dos, _____, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, _____, _____, diez

1 / 1 point

☐

trece, dieciséis, novo

☐

tras, siete, novo

☐

tres, siete, nueve

☒

tres, ocho, nueve

Correct

Tres (3), *ocho* (8), *nueve* (9) are the missing numbers from this series

17.

Question 17

Which of the following words are masculine?

hijo, madre, padre, trabajadora, trabajador

1 / 1 point



trabajadora and trabajador



hijo, madre, padre



hijo, padre, trabajadora



hijo, padre, trabajador

Correct

Hijo, padre, trabajador are masculine in gender.

18.

Question 18

Converting singular to plural: Which of the following answers is the plural of the phrase:

El hijo menor ---> ____ ?

1 / 1 point



Los hijo menor



Los hijos menor



Los hijos menores



El hijos menores

Correct

Los hijos menores is 'the younger children.'

19.

Question 19

What is the subject pronoun for 'we' in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



ustedes



ellos



nosotros



vosotros

Correct

Nosotros is the subject pronoun for 'we' in Spanish.

20.

Question 20

What sound does the Spanish *Ll* make in English?

1 / 1 point



b



ny



h



y

Correct

Ll makes a 'y' sound.

Week 2 QUIZ

1.

Question 1

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Yo _____ enfermo. _____ dolor de estómago.

1 / 1 point

☐

esto, teno

☐

estoy, tieno

☒

estoy, tengo

☐

esto, tengo

Correct

Yo estoy enfermo. Tengo dolor de estómago. 'I am sick. I have a stomach ache.'

2.

Question 2

Select the answer that correctly fills in the missing numbers in the series below:

cuarenta y uno, cuarenta y dos, _____, cuarenta y cuatro, _____, cuarenta y seis, cuarenta y siete, cuarenta y ocho, cuarenta y nueve, _____.

1 / 1 point



cuarenta y tres, cuarenta y cinco, cincuenta



cuarenta y dos, cuarenta y cinco, sesenta



cuarentitres, cuarentaicinco, cincuenta



cincuenta y tres, cincuenta y cinco, cuarenta

Correct

Cuarenta y tres (43), cuarenta y cinco (45) and cincuenta (50) are the missing numbers from the series.

3.

Question 3

Which choice best answers the following question:

¿Cómo están ustedes ahora? ‘How are you all now?’

1 / 1 point



Estamos enfermos. Somos jóvenes.



Estamos enfermos. Tenemos tos y fiebre.



Están enfermos. Son jóvenes.



Están enfermos. Tienen tos y fiebre.

Correct

‘We are sick. We have a cough and fever.’

4.

Question 4

Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

Educación Recibir

Camino Usar

Bueno Débil

Familia Miedo

1 / 1 point



Educación, Familia, Débil, Usar



Educación, Camino, Recibir, Débil



Educación, Familia, Bueno, Miedo



Educación, Familia, Recibir, Usar

Correct

Educación, familia, recibir, and usar are Spanish/English cognates, meaning education, family, to receive, and to use.

5.

Question 5

Listen or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

Raul está enfermo. Él debe tomar medicinas.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:06

Question: How is Raul? ‘¿Cómo está Raul?’

1 / 1 point



He is old. He should take medicine.



He is sick. He should take medicine.



He is weak. He should take medicine.



He is a nurse. He should give medicine.

Correct

In the story it says, '*Raul está enfermo. Él debe tomar medicinas.*' He is sick and should take medicine.

6.

Question 6

Listen or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

Raul está enfermo. Él debe tomar medicinas.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:06

Question: Which of the following words from Raul's story is a Spanish/English cognate?

1 / 1 point



Debe



Tomar



Está



Medicinas

Correct

Medicinas is a Spanish cognate for the English word ‘medicine.’

7.

Question 7

Select the answer that best completes the following sentences.

Ellos _____ enfermos. _____ dolor y fiebre. Ahora tienen _____.

1 / 1 point



están, Tienen, cabeza



están, Tienen, sed



estáis, Tienen, sed



estáis, Tenés, cabeza

Correct

Están, tienen and *sed* correctly complete the sentences. ‘They are sick. They are sore and have fevers. Now they are thirsty.’

8.

Question 8

How do you say “We are on a diet” in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Hacen dieta.



Hacemos dieta.



Hacemos diario.



Nosotros hacen dieta.

Correct

Hacemos dieta does mean 'We are on a diet.'

9.

Question 9

How do you say "You write information" in Spanish? (Select all that apply).

1 / 1 point

☐

Yo escribe información.

☒

Tú escribes información.

Correct

Tú escribes información is the correct way to say 'You (informal) write information.'

☒

Usted escribe información.

Correct

Ustedes escriben información is the correct way to say 'You (formal) write information.'

☐

Escribimos información.

10.

Question 10

How do you write the following number in Spanish?

87

1 / 1 point



Ochenta y siete



Ocho y seite



Ochenta y séis



Ocho y séis

Correct

You do write the number 87 as ochenta y siete in Spanish.

11.

Question 11

How do you write the following number in Spanish?

54

1 / 1 point



cuarenta y cuatro



cuarenta y cinco



cincuenticuatro



cincuenta y cuatro

Correct

You do write the number 54 as cincuenta y cuatro in Spanish.

12.

Question 12

Which of the following means 'you have a cold?'

1 / 1 point



Estáis irritados.



Estás contagiado.



Estás resfriado.



Estás contentos.

Correct

Estás resfriado is 'you have a cold.'

13.

Question 13

How would you conjugate the verb *existir* in the following sentence? Fill in the blank.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Ellos _____.

1 / 1 point

existen

Correct

Ellos existen. 'They exist.'

14.

Question 14

How would you conjugate the verb *vivir* in the following sentence? Fill in the blank.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

¿_____ en casa con sus padres ustedes?

1 / 1 point

Viven

Correct

¿**Viven** en casa con sus padres ustedes? 'Do you all live at home with your parents?

15.

Question 15

How would you conjugate the verb *deber* in the following sentence? Fill in the blank.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Usted _____ ir al médico para medicina.

0 / 1 point

Debís

Incorrect

Please review the lesson "-AR, -ER, -IR Regular Verbs"

16.

Question 16

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

¿Ustedes _____ (use) agua frío o caliente?

0 / 1 point

Usted

Incorrect

Please review the lesson "-AR, -ER, -IR Regular Verbs"

17.

Question 17

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Vosotros _____ (write) bien.

1 / 1 point

Escribís

Correct

Vosotros escribís bien. 'You all write well.'

18.

Question 18

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Yo _____ (sweat) cuando corro.

1 / 1 point

Sudo

Correct

Yo sudo cuando corro.

19.

Question 19

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Ana _____ (needs) buen trabajo.

1 / 1 point

Necesita

Correct

Ana necesita buen trabajo.

20.

Question 20

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Nosotros _____ (need) tomar agua.

1 / 1 point

necesitamos

Correct

Nosotros necesitamos tomar agua.

Week 3 quiz

1.

Question 1

Choose the appropriate forms of *ser* or *estar* to complete the following sentences:

Los niños (*ser*)_____ corteses.

La familia (*estar*)_____ en la plaza.

1 / 1 point

☐

es

☐

están

☒

son

Correct

Son correctly completes the sentence: *Los niños son corteses*. 'The children are polite.'

☒

está

Correct

Está correctly completes the sentence: *La familia está en la plaza*. 'The family is in the plaza.'

2.

Question 2

Look at the following photo. Then answer the question that follows.



¿Hay tres mujeres? ‘

1 / 1 point



No, no hay tres mujeres.



Sí, hay tres mujeres.



Sí, hay tres mujeres.



No, no hay tres mujeres.

Correct

There are not three women in this photo. There are two. *Hay dos mujeres.*

3.

Question 3

Look at the following photo. Then select the answer that best completes the sentence that follows.



_____ tres hombres.

1 / 1 point



Hayan



Hace



Hacen



Hay

Correct

Hay completes this sentence correctly. 'There are three men.'

4.

Question 4

How do you conjugate the verb *empezar* in the following sentence?

La obra de teatro _____ a las ocho.

1 / 1 point



empezan



empieza



empiezas



empeza

Correct

Empieza correctly completes the sentence. 'The play begins at eight.'

5.

Question 5

Which answer best expresses: 'It's very cold there'

1 / 1 point



Hace mucho calor ahí.



Hacen muchos calores ahí.



Hace mucho frío ahí.



Hacen muchos fríos ahí.

Correct

Hace mucho frío ahí means 'it's very cold there.'

6.

Question 6

Select the answer that best completes the following sentence.

Yo _____ que visitar la plaza central.

1 / 1 point



ten



tenga



tengo



tiengo

Correct

Tengo completes the sentence correctly. 'I have to visit the central plaza.'

7.

Question 7

Listen or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

La ciudad es grande. Es más grande que el pueblo.

Elapsed: 0%
Progress: 0%

Question: According to the story, what is larger than the town? '*¿Qué es más grande que el pueblo?*'

1 / 1 point



The population.



The street.



The building.



The city.

Correct

In the story it says that the city “*es más grande que el pueblo.*” The city is larger than the town.

8.

Question 8

Listen or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

Su pueblo es más grande que mi pueblo.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

Question: What could the speaker mean by *su pueblo*? (Select all that apply).

1 / 1 point



Its town.

Correct

Su pueblo could mean its town.



Her town.

Correct

Su pueblo could mean her town.



Your town.

Correct

Su pueblo could mean your town (*de usted*).



His town.

Correct

Su pueblo could mean his town.

9.

Question 9

Select the answer(s) that best completes the following sentence.

La hija es _____ joven _____ su madre.

1 / 1 point

☐

qué

☒

más

Correct

Más correctly completes the first blank in this sentence. The daughter is younger than her mother.

☒

que

Correct

Que correctly completes the second blank in this sentence. The daughter is younger than her mother.

☐

menos

10.

Question 10

Conjugate the verb *dormir* in the following sentence:

Tú _____ todo el día.

1 / 1 point

☐

dormas

☐

dormes

☒

duermes

☐

duermas

Correct

Duermes is the correct conjugation of the verb dormir in this sentence. 'You sleep all day.'

11.

Question 11

Select the answer(s) that best completes the following sentence.

El padre es _____ fuerte _____ el abuelo.

1 / 1 point

☐

muy

☐

hay

☒

más

Correct

Más correctly completes the first blank in this sentence. The father is stronger than the grandfather.

☒

que

Correct

Que correctly completes the second blank in this sentence. The father is stronger than the grandfather.

12.

Question 12

Select the answer(s) that best completes the following sentence.

Mi hermano es _____ rápido _____ yo.

1 / 1 point

☒

que

Correct

Que correctly completes the second blank in this sentence. 'My brother is not as fast as I.'

☒

menos

Correct

Menos correctly completes the first blank in this sentence. 'My brother is not as fast as I.'



hay



peor

13.

Question 13

How do you say 'the weather is bad' in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Hace sol



Hace viento



Hace mal tiempo



Hace buen tiempo

Correct

Hace mal tiempo means 'the weather is bad' in Spanish.

14.

Question 14

How would you tell someone you have to go to Spain?

1 / 1 point



Tengo que pasar España.



Tenemos que ir a España.



Tenemos que tomar España.



Tengo que ir a España.

Correct

Tengo que ir a España means 'I have to go to Spain.'

15.

Question 15

Which is the correct way to say 'they are doctors.'

1 / 1 point



Ella está doctora.



Ellos son doctores.



Ellos están doctores.



Ellos es doctores.

Correct

Ellos son doctores means they are doctors.

16.

Question 16

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word, in its correct form.

Vivimos _____ (on) la tierra.

1 / 1 point



desde



sobre



debajo de



entre

Correct

Vivimos **sobre** la tierra. 'We live on (or upon) the land.'

17.

Question 17

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word, in its correct form.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Nosotros vamos _____ (before) el gobierno.

0 / 1 point

No answer

Incorrect

Please review lesson "Please review the lesson "Introduction to Vocabulario" and the vocabulario handouts."

18.

Question 18

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word, in its correct form.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Vosotros estáis _____ (beneath) el mar.

1 / 1 point

debajo

Correct

Vosotros estáis **debajo** el mar means 'you all are beneath the sea.'

19.

Question 19

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word, in its correct form.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Siguen el fútbol _____ (from/since) la niñez (childhood).

1 / 1 point

desde

Correct

Siguen el fútbol **desde** la niñez (childhood).

20.

Question 20

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word, in its correct form.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Tengo _____ (more) años que mi hermano.

1 / 1 point

más

Correct

Tengo más años que mi hermano means 'I am older than my brother.'

Spanish vocabulary cultural experience

Week 1 quiz

1.

Question 1

How would you conjugate the verb *gustar* in the following sentence?

A ella le _____ todas las frutas.

1 / 1 point



gustas



gustan



gusto



gusta

Correct

To agree with the subject “las frutas,” *gustar* is conjugated as *gustan*.

2.

Question 2

How would you conjugate the verb *gustar* in the following sentence?

No te _____ la carne.

1 / 1 point



gusta



gustan



gustas



gusto

Correct

To agree with the subject “la carne,” *gustar* is conjugated as *gusta*.

3.

Question 3

How would you translate the following sentence to Spanish?

Whom are you calling?

1 / 1 point



¿Qué llamo?



¿Qué llamas?



¿A quién llamo?



¿A quién llamas?

Correct

A quién means ‘to whom.’ The subject in this sentence is *tú*, so the correct conjugation of the verb *llamar* is *llamas*. This question translates to ‘Whom are you calling?’ in English.

4.

Question 4

How would you translate the following sentence to Spanish?

Where are the melons?

1 / 1 point



¿Dónde están los melones?



¿Cuánto están los melones?



¿Qué están los melones?



¿Dónde son los melones?

Correct

Dónde means ‘where.’ *Están* is the correct conjugation of the verb to be—*estar* in this case because the question is talking about location. This question translates to ‘Where are the melons?’ in English.

5.

Question 5

Listen to or read the following story and answer the question that follows.

Anita va al mercado a comprar comida. Ella tiene poco dinero. Solo compra la carne en oferta.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:08

What does Anita buy at the market? *¿Qué compra Anita en el mercado?*

1 / 1 point



Poco dinero



Leche y poca carne



La carne en oferta



Frutas y verduras

Correct

La carne en oferta means ‘the meat on sale.’ In the story, it says, “Solo compra la carne en oferta.” She only buys the meat that is on sale.

6.

Question 6

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Anita va al mercado a comprar comida. Ella tiene poco dinero. Solo compra la carne en oferta.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%
Time Left 0:08

How much money does Anita have? *¿Cuánto dinero tiene Anita?*

1 / 1 point



Veintisiete dolares



Mucho dinero



Poco dinero



Mil pesos

Correct

Poco dinero means ‘very little money.’ In the story, it says, “Ella tiene poco dinero.” She doesn’t have much money with her.

7.

Question 7

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

A Carlos le gusta probar comidas diferentes. Él quiere probar carne con mangos.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%
Time Left 0:06

What food does Carlos want to try? *¿Qué comida quiere probar Carlos?*

1 / 1 point



Carne al gusto



Comidas difíciles



Carne con mangos



Mangos y leche

Correct

In the story is states, “Él quiere probar carne con mangos.” He wants to try meat with mangoes.

8.

Question 8

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

A Carlos le gusta probar comidas diferentes. Él quiere probar carne con mangos.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:06

What does Carlos like to do? *¿Qué le gusta hacer a Carlos?*

1 / 1 point



Carne al gusto



Probar comidas diferentes



Servir mangos y leche



Comer carne con mangos

Correct

In the story is states, “A Carlos le gusta probar comidas diferentes.” He likes to try different foods.

9.

Question 9

Select the indirect object pronoun that correctly completes the following sentence:

Sí, él ____ (us) sirve bien.

1 / 1 point



nos



les



os



le

Correct

As an indirect object pronoun, *nos* means ‘us.’ *Sí, él nos sirve bien.* ‘Yes, he serves us well.’

10.

Question 10

Select the indirect object pronoun that correctly completes the following sentence:

El camarero ____ (you plural, informal) ofrece las bebidas.

1 / 1 point



os



le



les



nos

Correct

As an indirect object pronoun, *os* means ‘you’ in the second person plural form. *El camarero os ofrece las bebidas.* ‘The waiter offers you the drinks.’

11.

Question 11

Select the indirect object pronoun that correctly completes the following sentence:

Ellos no ____ (me) invitan a la fiesta.

1 / 1 point

☐

le

☐

nos

☐

te

☒

me

Correct

As an indirect object pronoun, *me* means ‘me.’ *Ellos no me invitan a la fiesta.* ‘They don’t invite me (or are not inviting me) to the party.’

12.

Question 12

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Les invite a _____ a mi fiesta.

1 / 1 point

☐

a nosotros

☐

les



a usted



ustedes

Correct

The indirect object *les* can double up with the pronoun *a ustedes* to clarify to whom the sentence is referring. *Les invite a ustedes a mi fiesta.* 'Invite you all to my party. '

13.

Question 13

How do you make the following request politely in Spanish?

Can you please bring me more fruit?

0 / 1 point



¿Puede usted traernos más fruta?



¿Puede usted traerme más fruta?



¿Puedes tu traerme más fruta?



¿Puede usted traerte más fruta?

Incorrect

Please review lessons “Making Requests Politely” and “More Irregular Verbs in the Present Tense” for more assistance.

14.

Question 14

How do you make the following request politely in Spanish?

Can you please go to the market?

1 / 1 point



¿Puedes ir al mercado tú?



¿Por favor, vamos al mercado?



¿Puedes ir al mercado vosotros, por favor?



¿Puedo ir al mercado yo?

Correct

¿Puedes ir al mercado tú? means ‘Can you please go to the market?’

15.

Question 15

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

¿Me _____ traer más agua?

1 / 1 point



pone



querer



quiere



por favor

Correct

¿Me quiere traer más agua? means ‘Can you please bring me more water?’

16.

Question 16

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

¿Nos _____ un café?

1 / 1 point



pones



poner



traer



por favor

Correct

¿Nos pones un café? means ‘Can you please bring us a coffee?’

17.

Question 17

How would you conjugate the verb *caer* in the present tense to agree with the subject *ustedes*?

1 / 1 point



caien



caen



caigo



cayen

Correct

Ustedes caen is the correct conjugation of the verb *caer* in this example.

18.

Question 18

How would you conjugate the verb *producir* in the present tense to agree with the subject *yo*?

1 / 1 point



produgo



produces



produzco



produco

Correct

Yo produzco is the correct conjugation of the verb *producir* in this example.

19.

Question 19

Which of the following verbs insert a 'g' in the *yo* form?

1 / 1 point



Caer, traer, producir



Producir, conducir, traducir



Oír, caer, traer



Caer, conducir, producir

Correct

Oír, caer, traer all insert a 'g' in the yo form of the verb: *oigo, caigo and traigo*

20.

Question 20

Conjugate the verb indicated to complete the sentence correctly.

Mi madre y yo _____(decir) que las peras son mejores que las manzanas.

1 / 1 point



decimos



decís



dice



dicen

Correct

Mi madre y yo decimos que las peras son mejores que las manzanas.

‘My mother and I (we) say that pears are better than apples.’ *Decir* is regular in the *nosotros* form.

21.

Question 21

Conjugate the verb indicated to complete the sentence correctly.

Ellos _____ (repetir) la lección.

1 / 1 point



repeten



repite



repetimos



repiten

Correct

Ellos repiten la lección means ‘They repeat the lesson.’ *Repetir* is an irregular verb, whose stressed vowel –e changes to –i in the third person form.

22.

Question 22

Which of the following answers means ‘to have a good time’?

1 / 1 point



Quedar con amigos



Dar un paseo



Pasarlo bien



Dar gato por liebre

Correct

Pasarlo bien means ‘to have a good time.’

23.

Question 23

Which of the following answers means 'to fool someone'?

1 / 1 point



Pasarlo bien



Quedar con amigos



Dar gato por liebre



Dar un paseo

Correct

Dar gato por liebre means 'to fool someone.'

24.

Question 24

Which of the following answers means 'to make a date with friends'?

1 / 1 point



Quedar con amigos



Dar gato por liebre



Dar un paseo



Pasar un buen rato

Correct

Quedar con amigos means 'to make a date with friends.'

25.

Question 25

Which of the following answers means ‘to have a good time’?

1 / 1 point



Dar un paseo



Dar gato por liebre



Quedar con amigos



Pasar un buen rato

Correct

Pasar un buen rato means ‘to have a good time.’

Week 2 quiz

1.

Question 1

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Yo _____ de terminar las clases. Ahora ____ aburro de estar en vacaciones.

1 / 1 point



acabo me



acabo se



acaban me



acaban se

Correct

Acabo is the correct conjugation of the verb *acabar* for the subject *yo*. The expression *acabar de* + infinitive is used to express recent past events. *Me* is the reflexive pronoun for the subject *yo* and the conjugated verb *aburro*.

2.

Question 2

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Acabamos de _____. ¿Te _____ comido hoy?

1 / 1 point



haber comes



comer haber



comer has



hemos has

Correct

Comer is the infinitive ‘to eat’ in this expression *acabar de* + infinitive, meaning ‘we just finished eating.’ *Has* is the correct conjugation of the verb *haber* for the subject *tú* in the second sentence: ‘Have you eaten today?’

3.

Question 3

What is the past participle of the verb *duchar*?

1 / 1 point



Duché



Duchado



Duchando



Ducho

Correct

Duchado is the past participle of the verb *duchar* ‘to shower.’

4.

Question 4

What is the past participle of the verb *producir*?

1 / 1 point



Produciendo



Producí



Produzco



Producido

Correct

Producido is the past participle of the verb *producir* ‘to produce.’

5.

Question 5

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Me levanto a las siete todos los días. Me lavo la cara, me cepillo el pelo, y me lavo los dientes antes de ir al trabajo.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:10

What does the speaker do every day? *¿Qué hace todos los días?*

1 / 1 point



She gets up at seven



She washes her clothes



She goes for a run



She goes to school

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Me levanto a las siete todos los días.” She does get up at seven every day.

6.

Question 6

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Me levanto a las siete todos los días. Me lavo la cara, me cepillo el pelo, y me lavo los dientes antes de ir al trabajo.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%
Time Left 0:10

What is the speaker's daily routine? *¿Cuál es su rutina diaria?*

1 / 1 point



She washes her face, brushes the cat and brushes her teeth



She takes a shower, brushes her teeth and goes to work



She washes her clothes, washes her face and brushes her hair



She washes her face, brushes her hair and brushes her teeth

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “*Me lavo la cara, me cepillo el pelo, y me lavo los dientes antes de ir al trabajo.*” She does wash her face, brush her hair and brush her teeth before going to work.

7.

Question 7

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the choice that best answers the question that follows.

A mis amigos les gusta ir a otros países a probar las comidas típicas. Esta semana están en Perú donde prueban las papas.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%
Time Left 0:09

Where are the speaker's friends this week? *¿Dónde están los amigos esta semana?*

1 / 1 point



Visitan al Papa



Están en Perú



Visitan a México



Están en los Estados Unidos

Correct

Están en Perú means ‘they are in Perú.’ In the story, the speaker says, “*Esta semana están en Perú,*” meaning ‘this week they are in Perú.’

8.

Question 8

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the choice that best answers the question that follows.

A mis amigos les gusta ir a otros países a probar las comidas típicas. Esta semana están en Perú donde prueban las papas.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:09

What do the speaker’s friends try this week? *¿Qué prueban esta semana?*

1 / 1 point



They are tasting types of pizza



They are tasting types of fish



They are tasting potatoes



They are tasting wine

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “*prueban las papas*,” meaning ‘they taste potatoes.’

9.

Question 9

Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

Repetir

El viaje

El champú

El habitante

La mesa

El minuto

1 / 1 point



Repetir, el habitante, el viaje, la mesa



Repetir, el viaje, el champú, la mesa



Repetir, el habitante, el champú, el minuto



El habitante, el champú, el minuto, la mesa

Correct

Repetir, el habitante, el champú, el minuto are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to repeat, inhabitant, shampoo, and minute.

10.

Question 10

Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

Conducir

La radio

La rutina

Estricta

Pasar

Los dientes

1 / 1 point



Conducir, la radio, pasar, la rutina



Estricta, la radio, pasar, los dientes



Estricta, la radio, pasar, la rutina



Conducir, la radio, pasar, los dientes

Correct

Estricta, la radio, pasar, la rutina are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to strict, radio, to pass, and routine.

11.

Question 11

What word in Spanish is the opposite of fácil?

1 / 1 point



Frágil



Viaje



Dormir



Difícil

Correct

Difícil 'difficult' is the opposite of fácil 'easy.'

12.

Question 12

How do you say, "He has high blood pressure," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point

☐

Tengo un exceso de tensión

☐

Tengo la tensión alta

☐

Tiene cuidado

☒

Tiene la tensión alta

Correct

Tiene la tension alta means 'he has high blood pressure.'

13.

Question 13

How do you say, "My parents have low cholesterol," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point

☐

Mis padres tienen el colesterol alto

☐

Sus padres tienen el colesterol alto

☒

Mis padres tienen el colesterol bajo



Sus padres tienen el colesterol bajo

Correct

Mis padres tienen el colesterol bajo means ‘my parents have low cholesterol.’

14.

Question 14

Which of the following choices is a grammatically correct answer to the following question:

¿Has dejado de beber alcohol?

1 / 1 point



Sí, he dejar de beber alcohol



Sí, he dejado de beber alcohol



Sí, he dejado de bebido alcohol



Sí, hes dejado de beber alcohol

Correct

Sí, he dejado de beber alcohol means ‘yes, I have stopped drinking alcohol,’ which is a grammatically correct answer to the question.

15.

Question 15

How do you say “We’ve stopped shopping every Saturday” in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Hemos dejado de ir de compras los domingos



Hemos dejado de ir de compras los sábados



Hemos dejados de ir de compras cada los domingos



Hemos dejado de vender los sábados

Correct

Hemos dejado de ir de compras los sábados is the correct way to say ‘We’ve stopped shopping every Saturday.’

16.

Question 16

What words are missing from the following series of days?

lunes, _____, miércoles, _____, _____, sábado, domingo

1 / 1 point



mes jueves viernes



martes tienes viernes



martes jueves viernes



martes jueves sábado

Correct

Martes, jueves, viernes are the missing days in the series. ‘Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.

17.

Question 17

What is the difference between the following expressions?

Me duermo

Estoy dormido

1 / 1 point



Me duermo means 'I am depressed' and *estoy dormido* means 'I am becoming depressed.'



Me duermo means 'I am sleepy' and *estoy dormido* means 'I am becoming sleepy.'



Me duermo means 'I am becoming sleepy' and *estoy dormido* means 'I am sleepy.'



Me duermo means 'I'm becoming depressed' and *estoy dormido* means 'I am depressed.'

Correct

The reflexive pronoun + verb means you are in the process or becoming. The conjugated verb *estar* + past participle describes the resulting state.

18.

Question 18

What does the following mean in English:

¿Qué te pone triste?

1 / 1 point



What is making you sad?



Who is making you sad?



Where do you put your sadness?



How sad have you become?

Correct

Ponerse plus an adjective expresses the idea of becoming, so *te pones triste* means ‘gets or makes you sad.’

19.

Question 19

What does the following mean in English:

Siempre me enfermo con la lluvia.

1 / 1 point



He always gets me sick when there's rain



I always get sick with the rain.



I never get sick with the rain



I was always sick with the rain

Correct

Enfermarse expresses the idea of becoming, so *me enfermo* means ‘get sick.’

20.

Question 20

Which of the following answers best expresses what is happening in the photo below?



1 / 1 point



Se aburre de su trabajo



Le aburre de su trabajo



Se aburren de tomar café



Se aburre del frío

Correct

Se aburre de su trabajo means ‘she is getting bored with her work.’

21.

Question 21

Which of the following answers best expresses what is happening in the photo below?



1 / 1 point



Antonio tiene dejado de fumar



Antonio han dejado de fumar



Antonio tiene dejarse de fumar



Antonio ha dejado de fumar

Correct

Antonio ha dejado de fumar means ‘he has stopped smoking.’

22.

Question 22

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading “Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation” for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

El mercado _____ (opens) a las nueve.

1 / 1 point

abre

Correct

Abre is the correct conjugation of the verb *abrir* ‘to open’ for the third person singular subject *el mercado*.

23.

Question 23

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading “Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation” for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

(Only enter the missing word and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

La empresa ofrece _____ (service) excelente.

1 / 1 point

servicio
Correct

Servicio means 'service' and is a cognate.

24.

Question 24

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

(Only enter the missing word(s) and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Mi abuela siempre va al mercado _____ (el domingo/ los domingos).

1 / 1 point

los domingos
Correct

Use *los domingos* to express habit or routine. 'My grandmother always goes to the market on Sundays.'

25.

Question 25

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

(Only enter the missing word(s) and not the entire sentence. Entering the entire sentence will be marked incorrectly.)

Tú y yo ____ (get worried) por el viaje.

0 / 1 point

No answer
Incorrect

Please review the lesson "Reflexive Pronouns to Express Changes of State: "To Become/ To Get"" for assistance.

Week 3 quiz

1.

Question 1

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Nuestro _____ (contact) del banco tiene _____ (experience) con la _____ (economy).

1 / 1 point



contacto, experiencia, economía



contacto, experiencia, comercial



tradición, calidad, comunidad



cuento, experiencia, commercial

Correct

Contacto is 'contact.' *Experiencia* is 'experience.' *Economía* is 'economy.'

Nuestro contacto del banco tiene experiencia con la economía. 'Our bank contact has experience with the economy.'

2.

Question 2

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Los _____ (characters) de sus _____(novels) siempre tienen _____ (success).

1 / 1 point



personajes, noveles, éxitos



caracteres, novels, suceder



personajes, novelas, éxito



personajes, novelos, éxitosos

Correct

Personajes is ‘characters.’ *Novelas* is ‘novels.’ *Éxito* is ‘success.’

Los personajes de sus novelas siempre tienen éxito. ‘The characters of his novels always have success/ are always successful.’

3.

Question 3

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

¿Está su _____ (business) en la _____ (industry) de las _____ (sciences) ambientales?

1 / 1 point



negocios, industria, ciencias



negocios, industria, ciencia



negocio, industria, ciencias



negocio, industrias, ciencias

Correct

Negocio is ‘business.’ *Industria* is ‘industry.’ *Ciencias* is ‘sciences.’

¿Está su negocio en la industria de las ciencias ambientales? ‘Is your business in the environmental sciences industry?’

4.

Question 4

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Es un día histórico. El artista más _____ (famous) del mundo ha llegado a nuestro pueblo a compartir sus _____ (theories) y _____ (concepts) artísticos.

1 / 1 point



famoso, teorías, conceptos



famoso, teorías, conceptas



famosa, teoría, concepto



famosa, teorías, conceptos

Correct

Famoso is ‘famous.’ *Teorías* is ‘theories.’ *Conceptos* is ‘concepts.’

Es un día histórico. El artista más famoso del mundo ha llegado a nuestro pueblo a compartir sus teorías y conceptos artísticos. ‘It’s an historic day. The most famous artist in the world has arrived to our town to share his theories and artistic concepts.’

5.

Question 5

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

La comunidad _____ (announces) un teatro _____ (musical) en la zona _____ (historic).

1 / 1 point



anuncia, musical, históricas



anuncian, musical, histórico



anuncian, musicales, históricos



anuncia, musical, histórica

Correct

Anuncia is the correct conjugation of the verb *anunciar* for the third person singular subject, *la comunidad*. *Musical* is 'musical.' *Historica* is the correct form of the adjective *historico*, to agree in gender with the noun it describes, *zona*.

La comunidad anuncia un teatro musical en la zona historica. 'The community announces a musical theater in the historic zone.'

6.

Question 6

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Los artistas modernos han pintado obras superiores que se tratan de la importancia de la expresión y la imaginación.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:10

What kind of works does the speaker say modern artists have painted? *¿Qué tipos de obras dice la narradora han pintado los artistas modernos?*

1 / 1 point



Important works



Famous works



Superior works



Religious works

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Los artistas modernos han pintado obras superiores.” ‘The modern artists have painted superior works (of art).’

7.

Question 7

Read or listen to the following. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Los artistas modernos han pintado obras superiores que se tratan de la importancia de la expresión y la imaginación.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:10

What are the artists’ works about? *¿De qué se tratan las obras de las artistas?*

1 / 1 point



Superior imagination and modern life



The importance of expression and the imagination



The importance of artists and their imaginacion



The need for superior art

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Se tratan de la importancia de la expresión y la imaginación.” ‘They are about the importance of expression and the imagination.’

8.

Question 8

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Mis amigos tienen una tradición. Todos los años traen sus cosas antiguas a un centro comercial y las venden. Usan el dinero para comprar boletos para un evento cultural en la ciudad. Siempre tienen éxito en conocer (meeting) a un artista famoso ahí. Se dice que hay que tener suerte para obtener un encuentro con una persona famosa. Pero mis amigos lo hacen todos los años!

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:26

Why do the speaker’s friends sell their antiquated things every year? *¿Porqué los amigos de la narradora venden sus cosas antiguas todos los años?*

1 / 1 point



Necesitan dinero para regresar a sus casas



Necesitan conocer a gente famosa en el centro comercial



Necesitan dinero para comprar tiquetes a un evento



Necesitan dinero para comprar comida en el centro comercial

Correct

Necesitan dinero para comprar tiquetes a un evento means ‘they need money to buy tickets to an event.’ In the story it says, “Todos los años traen sus cosas antiguas a un centro comercial y los venden. Usan el dinero para comprar tiquetes a un evento cultural en la ciudad.” “Every year they bring their antiquated things to the commercial center and sell them. They use the money to buy tickets to a cultural event in the city.’

9.

Question 9

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Mis amigos tienen una tradición. Todos los años traen sus cosas antiguas a un centro commercial y las venden. Usan el dinero para comprar boletos para un evento cultural en la ciudad. Siempre tienen éxito en conocer (meeting) a un artista famoso ahí. Se dice que hay que tener suerte para obtener un encuentro con una persona famosa. Pero mis amigos lo hacen todos los años!

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Time Left 0:26

What does one normally have to have in order to meet a famous person? *¿Qué se tiene que tener para encontrar a una persona famosa normalmente?*

1 / 1 point



Suerte



Amigos



Una tradición



Dinero

Correct

Suerte is 'luck.' In the story it says, "Normalmente, se tiene que tener suerte para obtener un encuentro con una persona famosa." 'Normally, one has to have luck to obtain a meeting with a famous person.'

10.

Question 10

How do you say, 'He is going to get up early tomorrow?'

1 / 1 point



Va a levantarse temprano mañana.



Se levanta temprano mañana.



Va a acostarse temprano mañana.



Se va a acostar temprano mañana.

Correct

Va a levantarse temprano mañana means ‘He is going to get up early tomorrow.’

11.

Question 11

Which of the following is a grammatically correct variation of the following sentence:

Vamos a lavarnos los dientes antes de acostarnos.

1 / 1 point



Nos vamos a lavar los dientes antes de nos acostar.



Vamos a lavar nos los dientes antes de acostar.



Nos vamos a lavar los dientes antes de acostarnos.



Vamos a lavarnos los dientes antes de nos acostar.

Correct

Nos vamos a lavar los dientes antes de acostarnos means ‘we are going to brush our teeth before going to bed. The reflexive pronoun *nos* can come before the conjugated verb *vamos* or attached to the infinitive *lavar*.

12.

Question 12

Which of the following is a grammatically correct variation of the following sentence:

¿Van a venderlo en la ciudad?

1 / 1 point



¿La van a vender en ciudad?



¿Van a vender en la ciudadlo?



¿Lo van a vender en la ciudad?



¿Van a lo vender en la ciudad?

Correct

¿Lo van a vender en la ciudad? means ‘are they going to sell it in the city? The direct object pronoun *lo* can come before the conjugated verb *van* or attached to the infinitive *vender*.

13.

Question 13

Which of the following sentences is correctly stated?

1 / 1 point



Vamos a verlos los músicos esta noche.



Vamos a ver a los músicos esta noche.



Los vamos a verlos a músicos esta noche.



Lo vamos a ver músicos esta noche.

Correct

Vamos a ver a los músicos esta noche means ‘we are going to see the musicians tonight.’ The direct object in this sentence is *los músicos*, which must be preceded by the personal *a*.

14.

Question 14

Select the correct direct object pronoun to correctly complete the following sentence pair:

Pasamos el banco todos los días./ ____ pasamos todos los días.

1 / 1 point

☒

Lo

☐

Los

☐

La

☐

Nos

Correct

Lo pasamos todos los días means ‘we pass it every day.’ *Lo* is the correct direct object pronoun to substitute for *el banco*.

15.

Question 15

Select the correct direct object pronoun to correctly complete the following sentence pair:

La comunidad literaria escribe poesía interesante en sus reuniones./ ____ escribe en sus reuniones.

1 / 1 point

☐

Las

☐

Lo

☐

Se

☒

La

Correct

La escribe en sus reuniones means ‘they write it in their reunions/ meetings.’ *La* is the correct direct object pronoun to substitute for *poesía*.

16.

Question 16

Select the correct direct object pronoun to correctly complete the following sentence pair:

Los científicos (scientists) observan los árboles en el parque./ ____ observan en el parque.

1 / 1 point

☒

Los

☐

Las

☐

Se

☐

Os

Correct

Los observan en el parque means ‘they observe them in the park.’ *Los* is the correct direct object pronoun to substitute for *árboles*.

17.

Question 17

Select the correct direct object pronoun to correctly complete the following sentence pair:

La compañía elige a el presidente./ La compañía ____ elige.

1 / 1 point



Se



La



Las



Lo

Correct

La compañía lo elige means ‘the company elects him.’ *Lo* is the correct direct object pronoun to substitute for *presidente*.

18.

Question 18

Which of the following answer(s) best combines the indirect and direct object pronouns for the following sentence?

Nos quieren comprar una pintura.

1 / 1 point



Se quieren comprar.



Nos quieren comprarla.

Correct

Nos quieren comprarla means ‘they want to buy it for us’ and is one of the correct ways to substitute and place object pronouns for the original sentence ‘they want to buy us a painting.’



Nos la quieren comprar.

Correct

Nos la quieren comprar means ‘they want to buy it for us’ and is one of the correct ways to substitute and place object pronouns for the original sentence ‘they want to buy us a painting.’



La quieren comprar.

19.

Question 19

Which of the following answer(s) best combines the indirect and direct object pronouns for the following sentence?

Me pongo la chaqueta todas las mañanas frías.

1 / 1 point



Se la pone.



Me lo pongo.



Me la pongo.



Se ponen las mañanas.

Correct

Me la pongo means ‘I put it on myself’ and is one of the correct ways to substitute and place object pronouns for the original sentence ‘I put on my jacket every cold morning.’

20.

Question 20

Which of the following answer(s) best combines the indirect and direct object pronouns for the following sentence?

Raquel quiere venderte la casa.

0 / 1 point



Quiere vendérselo

This should not be selected

Please review the lesson “Indirect and Direct Object Pronouns Together” for assistance.



Te lo quiere vender

This should not be selected

Please review the lesson “Indirect and Direct Object Pronouns Together” for assistance.



Quiere vendértela



Te la quiere vender

21.

Question 21

Which of the following answer(s) best combines the indirect and direct object pronouns for the following sentence?

Tonio se quiere comprar una revista.

1 / 1 point



Quiere comprárselo



Quiere comprártelo



Se la quiere comprar

Correct

Se lo quiere comprar means ‘he wants to buy himself it’ and is one of the correct ways to substitute and place object pronouns for the original sentence ‘Tonio wants to buy himself a magazine.’



Quiere comprársela

Correct

Quiere comprárselo means ‘he wants to buy himself it’ and is one of the correct ways to substitute and place object pronouns for the original sentence ‘Tonio wants to buy himself a magazine.’

22.

Question 22

Which of the following answers best expresses what is most likely happening in the photo?



1 / 1 point



Tenemos éxito en tocar la guitarra



La novela se trata de dos jugadores



Tiene ganas de gritar a la orquesta



Se estrena la obra teatral esta noche

Correct

Se estrena la obra de teatro esta noche means 'The play/theatrical work debuts tonight.'

23.

Question 23

Which of the following answers best expresses what is most likely happening in the photo?



1 / 1 point



Tienen ganas de ver la orquesta



El concepto se trata de la responsabilidad



El negocio tiene mucho éxito



La exposición se trata de los artistas

Correct

El negocio tiene mucho éxito means 'The business is successful.'

Spanish vocabulary sports travel and the home

Week 1 quiz

1.

Question 1

How would you conjugate the verb *incorporar* in the following sentence?

El equipo de fútbol _____ (incorporates) mucho talento de varios jugadores.

1 / 1 point



incorporate



incorporas



incorpora



incorporan

Correct

To agree with the subject “el equipo,” *incorporar* is conjugated as *incorpora*. “The soccer team incorporates a lot of talent from various players.”

2.

Question 2

How would you conjugate the missing verb in the following sentence to complete the present progressive form?

Estoy _____ (bettering) en lanzar la bola.

1 / 1 point



mejorando



mejorar



mejoro



mejoriendo

Correct

The present participle form of the verb *mejorar* ‘to better’ is *mejorando*. Estoy **mejorando** en lanzar la bola. ‘I am getting better at throwing the ball.’

3.

Question 3

How would you translate the following sentence into Spanish? The journalist is integrating all the comments into one document.

1 / 1 point



El periodista está integrando todos los comentarios en un documento.



El periodista están integra todos los comentarios en un documento.



El periodista está integriendo todos los comentarios en un documento.



El periodista está integrar todos los comentarios en un documento.

Correct

To emphasize that the journalist is in the process of doing something, the present progressive form of the verb is necessary *está integrando*.

4.

Question 4

How would you translate the following sentence into Spanish?

We're exhausting the natural resources of the zone.

1 / 1 point



Están agotando los recursos naturales de la zona.



Estamos agotando los recursos naturales de la zona.



Estamos agotar los recursos naturales de la zona.



Estamos agotamos los recursos naturales de la zona.

Correct

The correct conjugation of the verb *estar* for the first person plural subject *nosotros* is *estamos*. The present progressive form of the verb *agotar* 'to exhaust' is *agotando*.

5.

Question 5

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Hay una división entre los jugadores profesionales de fútbol y sus agentes. Está empenzando un debate formal ahora. Van a analizar los dos lados del argumento.

Unidad 06
Programa 06

When does the debate between the players and agents begin? *¿Cuándo empieza el debate entre los jugadores y los agentes?*

1 / 1 point



It's beginning now



It has already taken place



During the next soccer game



It will happen soon

Correct

In the story, it says, “Está empenzando un debate formal ahora.” ‘A formal debate is beginning now.’ The present progressive tense está empenzando tells us that it is going on now.

6.

Question 6

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Hay una división entre los jugadores profesionales de fútbol y sus agentes. Está empenzando un debate formal ahora. Van a analizar los dos lados del argumento.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

What are they doing in the debate? ¿Qué van a hacer en el debate?

1 / 1 point



Van a pagarles más dinero a los jugadores



Van a analizar los argumentos



Van a dividir a los jugadores

Correct

Van a analizar los argumentos means ‘they are going to analyze the arguments.’ In the story, it says, “Van a analizar los dos lados del argumento.” ‘They are going to analyze the two sides of the argument.’

7.

Question 7

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Mi familia y yo estamos asistiendo a un juicio que se trata de un ataque. Un mecánico se defiende. Están llegando muchos periodistas importantes de la zona. Mañana se va encontrar la historia en los periódicos.

Loaded: 0%

Progress: 0%

Where is the speaker and her family? *¿Dónde están la narradora y su familia?*

1 / 1 point



In an important zone of the country



At the mechanic



At the headquarters of a newspaper



At a trial

Correct

In the story it states, "*Mi familia y yo estamos asistiendo a un juicio que se trata de un ataque.*" 'My family and I are attending a trial that is about an attack.'

8.

Question 8

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Mi familia y yo estamos asistiendo a un juicio que se trata de un ataque. Un mecánico se defiende. Están llegando muchos periodistas importantes de la zona. Mañana se va encontrar la historia en los periódicos.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

Who or what is arriving? *¿Qué or quién(es) está(n) llegando?*

1 / 1 point



Many families



Many zones



Lots of journalists



Lots of mechanics

Correct

In the story it states, “*Están llegando muchos periodistas de los periódicos importantes de la zona.*” ‘Lots of journalists from the important newspapers of the zone are arriving.’

9.

Question 9

Select the helping verb that correctly completes the following sentence.

Desde hace años, el grupo _____ oponiéndonos.

1 / 1 point



viene



venimos



va



vamos

Correct

Venir is the correct helping verb, since the action looks back in time. Viene is the correct conjugation of the verb venir for the third person singular subject, el grupo.

10.

Question 10

Select the helping verb that correctly completes the following sentence.

Los jugadores están metiendo muchos golazos. _____ ganando el partido (the game).

1 / 1 point



vienen



van



andan



va

Correct

Ir is the correct helping verb, since the action looks forward in time little by little. Van is the correct conjugation of the verb *ir* for the third person plural subject. 'The players are making lots of goals. They are winning the game (little by little).'

11.

Question 11

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Los jóvenes _____ marcando los exteriores de los edificios con pintura (paint).

1 / 1 point

☐

andar

☒

andan

☐

anda

☐

anadamos

Correct

Andar is the correct helping verb, since the action is going on in a disorganized fashion. Andan is the correct conjugation of the verb andar for the third person plural subject. 'The young people are going around marking the exteriors of buildings with paint.'

12.

Question 12

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Ellos _____ luchando a pesar de las pérdidas.

1 / 1 point

☐

seguimos

☐

sigue

☒

siguen

☐

seguir

Correct

Siguen is the correct conjugation of the verb seguir for the third person plural subject. 'They continue fighting despite the losses.'

13.

Question 13

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Nuestro equipo (team) professional _____ dominando el deporte como siempre.

1 / 1 point

☐

siguen

☒

continua

☐

van

☐

ande

Correct

Continuar is the correct conjugation of the verb seguir for the third person plural subject. 'Our professional team continues dominating the sport as always.'

14.

Question 14

Which of the following choices correctly restates the following sentence?

Hace tres días que las tropas aguantan el ataque.

1 / 1 point

☐

Las tropas aguantando desde hace tres días el ataque.

☐

Hace tres días las tropas aguantan el ataque.

☐

El ataque aguanta las tropas desde hace tres días.

☒

Las tropas aguantan el ataque desde hace tres días.

Correct

Las tropas aguantan el ataque desde hace tres días.

means 'The troops have been enduring the attack for three days.'

15.

Question 15

Which of the following choices correctly restates the following sentence?

El agente cuida a los niños hace cinco meses.

1 / 1 point



Hace cinco meses que el agente cuida a los niños.



Hace cinco niños que el agente cuida a los meses.



Hace que cinco meses el agente cuidan los niños.



Hace cinco meses el agente cuidan a los niños.

Correct

Hace cinco meses que el agente cuida a los niños means 'It's been five months that the agent has been caring for the children.'

16.

Question 16

Select the sentence that best describes what is happening in the photo below:



1 / 1 point



Hace dos semanas que hacen una dieta especial.



Hace media hora que hacen running.



Hace dos horas que se hacen daño.



Se hacen una revision del corazón desde hace cinco minutos.

Correct

Hace media hora que hacen running means 'They have been running for half an hour'

17.

Question 17

Select the sentence that best describes what is happening in the photo below:



1 / 1 point



Ricardo hace una dieta especial. Solo come frutas y verduras.



Ricardo se lo hace una dieta especial. Solo come frutas y verduras.



Ricardo hace deporte los sábados.



Ricardo hace tres semanas una dieta especial. Solo come frutas y verduras.

Correct

Ricardo hace una dieta especial. Solo come verduras means 'Ricardo sticks to a special diet. He only eats fruits and vegetables.'

18.

Question 18

Turn the following adjective into an adverb. Type your answer in the text box below. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

intenso

1 / 1 point

intensamente

Correct

Intensamente is 'intensely.'

19.

Question 19

Turn the following adjective into an adverb. Type your answer in the text box below. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

seguro

1 / 1 point

seguramente

Correct

Seguramente is 'surely.'

20.

Question 20

Turn the following adjective into an adverb. Type your answer in the text box below. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

preciso

1 / 1 point

precisamente

Correct

Precisamente is 'precisely.'

21.

Question 21

Turn the following adjective into an adverb. Type your answer in the text box below. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

definitivo

1 / 1 point

definitivamente

Correct

Definitivamente is 'definitely.'

22.

Question 22

Which of the following answers means 'until'?

1 / 1 point



Hasta



Ambas



Tanto



Detrás

Correct

Hasta means 'until.'

23.

Question 23

Which of the following answers means 'full'?

1 / 1 point



Seguro



Detrás



Tanto



Lleno

Correct

Lleno means 'full.'

24.

Question 24

Which of the following answers means 'contrary'?

1 / 1 point



Extranjero



Detrás



Contrario



Cerrado

Correct

Contrario means 'contrary.'

25.

Question 25

Which of the following answers means 'to skip'?

1 / 1 point



Saltar



Girar



Pegar



Ubicar

Correct

Saltar means 'to skip.'

Week 2 quiz



Question 2

Complete the following sentence with the best answer.

Ayer en mi trabajo _____ (managed) muchos proyectos (projects) para el _____ (transport) de cosas extraordinarias por _____ (airplane).

1 / 1 point



manejó transporte avión



manejó transport avión



manejé transporte avión



manejué transport avión

Correct

Manejé is the correct conjugation of the verb manejar 'to manage.' Transporte means 'transport.' Avion means 'airplane.' 'Yesterday at my work I managed many projects for the transport of extraordinary things by plane.'

3.

Question 3

What is the preterite tense of the verb *trasladar* for the subject *ellos*?

1 / 1 point



Trasladado



Traslados



Trasladó



Trasladaron

Correct

Trasladaron is the preterite tense of the verb *trasladar* 'to move.'

4.

Question 4

What does the preterite past tense express?

1 / 1 point



Events that have happened in the past and continue to the present



Events that have happened in the past and might continue in the future



Events that happened in the past and are complete



Events that happened continuously in the past

Correct

The preterite tense does express events that happened in the past and are complete.

5.

Question 5

Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

En el verano mis compañeros y yo visitamos un palacio en España. Caminamos por los jardines y pasamos por un canal antiguo. Unos kilómetros fuera (outside) de la ciudad, encontramos a un campesino y le tomamos una foto.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

What did the narrator and her friends do in the summer? *¿Qué hicieron la narradora y sus compañeros en el verano?*

1 / 1 point



They went to a palace in Spain

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "Visitamos un palacio en España." 'We visited a palace in Spain.'



They walked through gardens

Correct

Please review lessons "Caminamos por los jardines." 'We walked through the gardens.'



They passed through an ancient canal

Correct

Please review lessons "Pasamos por un canal antiguo." 'We passed through an ancient canal.'



They drove their cars many kilometers

6.

Question 6

6. Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows.

En el verano mis compañeros y yo visitamos un palacio en España. Caminamos por los jardines y pasamos por un canal antiguo. Unos kilómetros fuera (outside) de la ciudad, encontramos a un campesino y le tomamos una foto.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

What did they do outside the city? ¿Qué hicieron fuera de la ciudad?

1 / 1 point



Tomaron fotografías de los jardines y el canal antiguo



Encontraron un campesino y se la tomaron una fotografía



Encontraron el campo y tomaron una fotografía



Tomaron una fotografía del palacio

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Unos kilómetros fuera (outside) de la ciudad, encontramos a un campesino y se la tomamos una foto.” ‘Some kilometers outside the city, we met a farmer and we took a photograph of him.’

7.

Question 7

Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

El departamento de lenguajes ganó un premio (award) anteayer por su excelencia en la enseñanza (teaching). El departamento ha ofrecido muchas oportunidades a los estudiantes para viajar a otros países y hablar los lenguajes que estudian. También el año pasado, trabajó con el municipio para traducir sus documentos a varios lenguajes para la comunidad. ¡Es un departamento muy bueno!

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

Which department won the award? ¿Cuál departamento ganó el premio?

1 / 1 point



The languages department



The Spanish department



The municipal department



The department of community relations

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “El departamento de lenguajes ganó un premio.” ‘The languages department won the award.’

8.

Question 8

8. Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

El departamento de lenguajes ganó un premio (award) anteayer por su excelencia en la enseñanza (teaching). El departamento ha ofrecido muchas oportunidades a los estudiantes para viajar a otros países y hablar los lenguajes que estudian. También el año pasado, trabajó con el municipio para traducir sus documentos a varios lenguajes para la comunidad. ¡Es un departamento muy bueno!

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

What has the department done? ¿Qué hizo el departamento?

1 / 1 point



It helped the municipality with translation

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Trabajó con el municipio para traducir sus documentos a varios lenguajes.” ‘The department worked with the municipality to translate its documents to various languages.’



It has taught languages excellently

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Ganó un premio anteayer por su excelencia en la enseñanza.” ‘The department won an award the day before yesterday for its excellence in teaching.’



They donate money to the community



It has offered students opportunities to travel

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Ha ofrecido muchas oportunidades a los estudiantes para viajar.”
‘The department has offered many opportunities to students to travel.’

9.

Question 9

Which of the following words are opposites? Select all answers that are correct.

oriental

lejano

norteamericano

hermoso

occidental

cercano

1 / 1 point



hermoso: cercano



lejano: cercano

Correct

Lejano is ‘far.’ Cercano is ‘close.’ Lejano and cercano are opposites.



oriental: occidental

Correct

Oriental is ‘eastern.’ Occidental is ‘western.’ Oriental and occidental are opposites.



occidental: norteamericano

10.

Question 10

Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

puro

Soviético

bonito

sensación

turista

llamada

1 / 1 point



Soviético. sensación, bonito, turista



puro, turista, Soviético, sensación



puro, bonito, turista, sensación



Soviético. sensación, llamada, turista

Correct

Puro, turista, Soviético, sensación are Spanish/English cognates, meaning 'pure, tourist, Soviet, and sensation.'

11.

Question 11

What word in Spanish can mean the same as *comida*?

1 / 1 point



Paisaje



Campesino



Cocina



Alimento

Correct

Alimento is 'food.'

12.

Question 12

How do you say, "It's been five years since we visited my uncle," in Spanish? Select all correct answer choices.

1 / 1 point

☐

Visitamos a mi tío que hace cinco años.

☒

Visitamos a mi tío hace cinco años.

Correct

Visitamos a mi tío hace cinco años does mean 'It's been five years since we visited my uncle.'

☒

Hace cinco años que visitamos a mi tío.

Correct

Hace cinco años que visitamos a mi tío does mean 'It's been five years since we visited my uncle.'

☐

Hace cinco años visitamos a mi tío.

13.

Question 13

How do you say, "He celebrated the custom three years ago," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point

☐

Hace tres años que se celebró el costumbre.

☐

El costumbre se celebró hace tres años.

☒

Celebró el costumbre hace tres años.

☐

Hace tres años celebró el costumbre.

Correct

Celebró el costumbre hace tres años means 'He celebrated the custom three years ago.'

14.

Question 14

Which of the following choices is a grammatically correct answer to the following question:

¿Cuándo reservaron la habitación ustedes?

1 / 1 point



Reservamos la habitación la semana pasada.



Reservó la habitación la semana pasada.



Se reservó la habitación la semana pasada.



Reservaron la habitación la semana pasada.

Correct

Reservamos la habitación la semana pasada means 'We reserved the room last week.' This response correctly answers the question 'When did you reserve the room?'

15.

Question 15

How do you say "You (informal, singular) traveled through the forest yesterday" in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Ustedes viajaron por el bosque anoche



Tú viajaste por el bosque ayer



Vosotros viajastéis por el bosque ayer



Tú viajaste por el bosque anoche

Correct

Tú viajaste por el bosque ayer is the correct way to say 'You traveled through the forest yesterday.'

16.

Question 16

Complete the conjugation of the verb confirmar in the preterite tense.

Yo confirmé, tú _____, él/ella/usted confirmó, nosotros _____, vosotros _____, ellos confirmaron

1 / 1 point



confirmas, confirmamos, confirmastéis



confirmaste, confirmamos, confirmastáis



confirmaste, confirmamos, confirmastéis



confirmaste, confirmimos, confirmastéis

Correct

Confirmaste, confirmamos, confirmastéis are the missing verb conjugations for the subjects *tú*, *nosotros* and *vosotros* respectively.

17.

Question 17

What does the following sentence mean in English?

Hace tantos años que nos encontramos.

1 / 1 point



We met too many years ago.



We met too many times since that year.



They found us many years ago.



It's been years since we encountered them.

Correct

Hace tantos años que nos encontramos means 'It's been too many years since we met.'

18.

Question 18

What does the following mean in English:

¿Qué te hizo llorar?

1 / 1 point



Who did you make cry?



What did you make while crying?



What did the crying make for you?



What made you cry?

Correct

¿Qué te hizo llorar? means 'What made you cry?'

19.

Question 19

What does the following mean in English:

Ya identificaron la persona responsable.

1 / 1 point



They identified the person responsible lasted night.



They identified the person responsible yesterday.



Yes, they identified the person responsible.



They already identified the person responsible.

Correct

Ya identificaron la persona responsable means 'They already identified the person responsible.'

20.

Question 20

Which of the following answers best expresses what happened in the photo below?



1 / 1 point



Un elefante extraño caminó por la oficina



Un elefante trabajó por el municipio.



El elefante se pintó el color azul.



Un elefante normal caminó por la oficina.

Correct

Un elefante extraño caminó por la oficina means 'a strange elephant walked through the office.'

21.

Question 21

Which of the following answers best describes the photo below?



1 / 1 point



Tomamos una fotografía de un paisaje hermoso en el parque nacional.



Las turistas pasaron por el valle y volaron a otro continente.



El paisaje tomó una fotografía del parque nacional hermoso.



Los montañas pasaron por la iglesia.

Correct

Tomamos una fotografía de un paisaje hermoso en el parque nacional means 'We took a photo of a beautiful landscape at the national park.'

22.

Question 22

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Se _____ (moved) el negocio diez kilómetros al otro lado de la ciudad.

1 / 1 point

trasladó

Correct

Se trasladó el negocio diez kilómetros al otro lado de la ciudad. 'The business (was) moved ten kilometers to the other side of the city.'

23.

Question 23

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate vocabulary word, in its correct form. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

El hotel _____ (entrusted) los jardines a otro _____ (entity).

1 / 1 point

encargó entidad

Correct

Encargó means 'entrusted' and *entidad* means 'entity.' 'The hotel entrusted the gardens to another entity.'

24.

Question 24

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Hace dos semanas que las turistas _____ (returned) desde Moracco.

1 / 1 point

volvieron

Correct

Hace dos semanas que las turistas volvieron desde Moracco means 'The tourists returned from Moracco two weeks ago.'

25.

Question 25

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Yo _____ (drove) el carro hasta la estación en la valle.

1 / 1 point

manejé

Correct

Yo maneje el carro hasta la estación en la valle means 'I drove the car to the station in the valley.'

Week 3 quiz

1.

Question 1

When do you use the imperfect past tense? Select all the answers that are correct.

1 / 1 point



Descriptions in the past

Correct

Descriptions in the past use the imperfect verb tense. For example, "Hacía sol todo el día." 'It was sunny all day.'



Past actions that repeated

Correct

Past actions not viewed as completed use the imperfect verb tense. For example, "Los jueves lavábamos la ropa." 'On Thursdays we washed the clothes.'



Actions that are considered complete



To set the stage for more dramatic actions that took place

Correct

Use the imperfect verb tense to set the stage for more dramatic actions that took place. For example, "Escuchabas al radio cuando el teléfono sonó." 'You were listening to the radio when the telephone rang.'

2.

Question 2

Imperfect or Preterite? Complete the following sentence with the correct verb, conjugated in the appropriate verb tense. Pay attention to the context of the sentence to determine if the verb should be in the imperfect or the preterite tense.

Antes en la compañía, los trabajadores siempre _____(had) éxito.

1 / 1 point



tuvieron



eran



tenían



fueron

Correct

Use the imperfect form of the verb *tener* for the subject *los trabajadores*. *Antes en la compañía, los trabajadores siempre tenían éxito.* 'Before in the company, the workers were always successful.'

3.

Question 3

Imperfect or Preterite? Complete the following sentence with the correct verb, conjugated in the appropriate verb tense. Pay attention to the context of the sentence to determine if the verb should be in the imperfect or the preterite tense.

Hace muchos años que se _____ (constructed) el piso de piedra en la catedral.

1 / 1 point



tuvieron



construyé



construiste



construyó

Correct

Use the preterite form of the verb *construir* for the impersonal subject, indicated by the pronoun *se*. *Hace muchos años que construyó el piso de piedra en la cathedral.* 'Many years ago the rock floor of the cathedral was constructed.'

4.

Question 4

Imperfect or Preterite? Complete the following sentence with the correct verb, conjugated in the appropriate verb tense. Pay attention to the context of the sentence to determine if the verb should be in the imperfect or the preterite tense.

Cuando era niño, mi abuela siempre me _____ (visited) el día de mi cumpleaños.

1 / 1 point



visitaban



visité



visitaba



visitó

Correct

Use the imperfect form of the verb *visitar* for the subject *mi abuela*. *Cuando era niño, mi abuela siempre me visitaba el día de mi cumpleaños.* 'When I was a child, my grandmother always visited me on my birthday.'

5.

Question 5

Imperfect or Preterite? Complete the following sentence with the correct verb, conjugated in the appropriate verb tense. Pay attention to the context of the sentence to determine if the verb should be in the imperfect or the preterite tense.

En la universidad, me _____ (took advantage of) de una oportunidad para estudiar en Sud América.

1 / 1 point



aproveché



tomó



tomé



aprovechó

Correct

Use the imperfect form of the verb *aprovechar* for the subject *yo* En la universidad, me **aproveché** de una oportunidad para estudiar en Sud América. 'In college, I took advantage of an opportunity to study in South America.'

6.

Question 6

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Ayer fui a una tienda muy rara. Por la ventana pude ver cosas extraordinarias. Decidí entrar. Cuando abrí la puerta, no había nada por dentro (inside) excepto un señor viejo limpiando el piso. Di la vuelta a ver las cosas en la ventana pero ya no estaban. Me desperté en mi cama y me di cuenta que era un sueño solamente. Nunca existía la tienda rara.

Unidad 06
Proyecto 06

Where is the weird store the speaker talks about? *¿Dónde se queda la tienda rara de que habla la narradora?*

1 / 1 point



On an extraordinary street



In her neighborhood



In her dream



In the park

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "*Me desperté en mi cama y me di cuenta que era un sueño solamente.*" 'I woke up in my bed and I realized that it was only a dream.'

7.

Question 7

Read or listen to the following. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Ayer fui a una tienda muy rara. Por la ventana pude ver cosas extraordinarias. Decidí entrar. Cuando abrí la puerta, no había nada por dentro (inside) excepto un señor viejo limpiando el piso. Di la vuelta a ver las cosas en la ventana pero ya no estaban. Me

desperté en mi cama y me di cuenta que era un sueño solamente. Nunca existía la tienda rara.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

What was in the store? *¿Qué estaba en la tienda?*

1 / 1 point



Fruits and vegetables



Beds



Nothing, just an old man cleaning the floor



Extraordinary things

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “No había nada por dentro (inside) excepto un señor viejo limpiando el piso.” ‘There was nothing inside, just an old man cleaning the floor.’

8.

Question 8

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Cuando vivíamos en el norte, me gustaba el invierno mucho. Caía la temperatura y llegaba la nieve. Era muy cómodo llevar una chaqueta caliente y botas. Disfrutábamos sacudir la nieve de nuestros carros porque después siempre nos lanzábamos bolas de nieve.

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Progress: 0%

What used to happen when the speaker lived in the north? *¿Qué pasaba cuando la narradora vivía en el norte?*

1 / 1 point



They'd wear boots and shovel snow



The temperature would fall and they'd wait for snow to arrive



They'd turn up the heat in their house



The temperature fell and snow arrived during winter

Correct

In the story it says, "Caía la temperatura y llegaba la nieve." 'The temperature would fall and snow would arrive.'

9.

Question 9

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Cuando vivíamos en el norte, me gustaba el invierno mucho. Caía la temperatura y llegaba la nieve. Era muy cómodo llevar una chaqueta caliente y botas. Disfrutábamos sacudir la nieve de nuestros carros porque después siempre nos lanzábamos bolas de nieve.

Loaded: 0%
Progress: 0%

Why did they enjoy taking the snow off their cars? *¿Porqué les gustaba quitar la nieve de sus carros?*

1 / 1 point



They loved having clean cars



They always threw snowballs at each other after that



They throw snowballs at their neighbors



They could see out the windows better

Correct

In the story it says, "Disfrutábamos quitar la nieve de nuestros carros porque después siempre nos lanzábamos bolas de nieve." 'We enjoyed taking the snow off our cars because afterward we always threw snowballs at each other.'

10.

Question 10

How do you say, "My friends dressed up to go out last night."

1 / 1 point



Mis amigos se vestían para salir ayer.

☐

Se van a vestirse para salir anoche.

☒

Mis amigos se vistieron para salir anoche.

☐

Va a vestirse para salir mañana.

Correct

Mis amigos se vistieron para salir anoche means 'My friends dressed up to go out last night.'

11.

Question 11

How do you say, "When we were students, we only attended classes in the evenings."

1 / 1 point

☐

Cuando eramos estudiantes solo asistimos clases por la noche.

☐

Cuando fuimos estudiantes solo asistíamos clases por la noche.

☐

Cuando fuimos estudiantes solo asistimos clases por la noche.

☒

Cuando éramos estudiantes solo asistíamos clases por la noche.

Correct

Cuando eramos estudiantes solo asistíamos clases por la noche means 'When we were students, we only attended classes in the evenings.'

12.

Question 12

How do you say, "My grandfather had an apartment near ours for many years."

1 / 1 point

☐

Mi abuelo tiene un apartamento cerca de lo nuestro por muchos años.

☒

Mi abuelo tenía un apartamento cerca de lo nuestro por muchos años.

☐

Mi abuelo tenias un apartamento cerca de lo nuestro por muchos años.



Mi abuelo tuvo un apartamento cerca de lo nuestro por muchos años.

Correct

Mi abuela tenia un apartamento cerca de lo nuestro por muchos años means 'My grandfather had an apartment near ours for many years.'

13.

Question 13

How do you say, "We went to Canada three years ago."

1 / 1 point



Ibamos a Canadá hace tres años.



Fuimos a Canadá hace tres años.



Fuimos a Canadá hace que tres años.



Ibamos a Canadá que hace tres años.

Correct

Fuimos a Canadá hace tres años means 'We went to Canada three years ago.'

14.

Question 14

How do you say, "I arrived at the party on time last week end."

1 / 1 point



Llegué a la fiesta a tiempo el fin de semana pasada.



Llegaba a la fiesta a tiempo el fin de semana pasada.



Llegué a la fiesta en tiempo la semana pasada.



Llegaba a la fiesta en tiempo la semana pasada.

Correct

Llegué a la fiesta a tiempo el fin de semana pasada means 'I arrived at the party on time the week before last.'

15.

Question 15

Fill in the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated in the preterite tense correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Por un momento ella _____ (wanted) llamarle.

1 / 1 point

quiso

Correct

Por un momento ella quiso llamarle means 'for a moment she wanted to call him.'

16.

Question 16

Fill in the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated in the preterite tense correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Ayer los padres _____ (knew/ found out) que van a tener otro niño.

1 / 1 point

supieron

Correct

Ayer los padres supieron que van a tener otro niño means 'Yesterday the parents found out that they are going to have another child.'

17.

Question 17

Fill in the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated in the preterite tense correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

El año pasado nosotros _____ (brought) un plan a la reunión.

1 / 1 point

trajimos

Correct

El año pasado nosotros trajimos un plan a la reunión means 'Last year we brought a plan to the meeting.'

18.

Question 18

Fill in the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated in the preterite tense correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Una vez yo _____ (drove) 3.000 millas en tres días.

1 / 1 point

conduje

Correct

*Una vez yo **conduje** 3.000 millas en tres días* means 'One time I drove 3,000 miles in three days.'

19.

Question 19

Fill in the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated in the preterite tense correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

¿_____ (put) tú la mesa en la sala?

1 / 1 point

pusiste

Correct

¿Pusiste tú la mesa en la sala? means 'Did you put the table in the living room?.'

20.

Question 20

Fill in the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated in the preterite tense correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Vosotros _____ (came) a mi casa el miércoles.

1 / 1 point

vinisteis

Correct

*Vosotros **vinisteis** a mi casa el miércoles* means 'You all came to my house on Wednesday.'

21.

Question 21

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

mirror

1 / 1 point

espejo

Correct

'Mirror' is espejo.

22.

Question 22

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

fountain

0 / 1 point

funete

Incorrect

Please review the reading 'The Home Vocabulary List.'

23.

Question 23

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Chores

1 / 1 point

quehaceres

Correct

'Chores' is *quehaceres*.

24.

Question 24

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Stove

1 / 1 point

estufa

Correct

'Stove' is *estufa*.

25.

Question 25

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Couple

1 / 1 point

pareja

Correct

'Couple' is *pareja*.

Spanish vocabulary careers and social events

Week 1 quiz

1.

Question 1

What is the most consistent factor in determining whether to use informal or formal address in stating commands in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Gender



Age



Career level



Religion

Correct

Older people and strangers are addressed formally in most circumstances.

2.

Question 2

How would you state the following as a formal, affirmative command?

Usted/pasar/a mi/las verduras

1 / 1 point

☐

Pasamelas

☒

Pásemelas

☐

Pásamelas

☐

Pasemelas

Correct

Pásemelas means 'pass them to me.' The written accent is necessary to preserve the original stress pattern of the verb *pasar*.

3.

Question 3

How would you state the following as a formal, affirmative command?

Ustedes/servir/a sus hermanos/el jugo

1 / 1 point

☐

Sirvenselo

☐

Sirvanselo

☐

Sírvenselo

☒

Sírvanselo

Correct

Sírvanselo means 'serve them it.' The written accent is necessary to preserve the original stress pattern of the verb *servir*.

4.

Question 4

How would you state the following as a formal, negative command?

Ustedes/no/poner/a ustedes/las chaquetas

1 / 1 point



No se las ponga



No pónganselas



No ponganselas



No se las pongan

Correct

No se las pongan means 'don't put them on.'

5.

Question 5

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Cuando era niña y querría salir a la lluvia a jugar con mis compañeras, mi madre siempre me decía, "Pónte la chaqueta, llévate la botas, y no te mojes mucho." Ahora cuando mi hija sale corriendo de la casa a jugar y le hablo las mismas palabras de mi madre, me pregunto si mi hija se molestó conmigo tanto como yo con mi mamá en aquellos tiempos.

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What the narrator was a child, what did her mother always tell her? *¿Cuándo era niña la narradora, qué siempre le decía?*

1 / 1 point



Put on your jacket, wear your boots and don't get very wet



Don't run in the rain



You will give the same advice to your daughter someday.



Go outside and play with your friends

Correct

In the story, it says, “Cuando era niña y querría salir a la lluvia a jugar con mis compañeras, mi madre siempre me decía, “Pónte la chaqueta, llévate la botas, y no te mojes mucho.” ” ‘When I was a child and wanted to go out in the rain to play with my friends, my mother always said, “Put on your jacket, wear your boots and don’t get too wet.”’

6.

Question 6

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

Cuando era niña y querría salir a la lluvia a jugar con mis compañeras, mi madre siempre me decía, “Pónte la chaqueta, llévate la botas, y no te mojes mucho.” Ahora cuando mi hija sale corriendo de la casa a jugar y le hablo las mismas palabras de mi madre, me pregunto si mi hija se moleste conmigo tanto como yo con mi mamá en aquellos tiempos.

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What does the narrator wonder about now? *¿Qué se pregunta la narradora ahora?*

1 / 1 point



If her daughter gets as bothered by the narrator’s words of advice as she did with her mother’s



If her mother will ever stop giving her advice



Where her daughter learned her grandmother’s words of advice



If she gives her daughter enough advice before she goes out to play

Correct

In the story it says, “Ahora cuando mi hija sale corriendo de la casa a jugar y le hablo las mismas palabras de mi madre, me pregunto si mi hija se moleste conmigo tanto como yo con mi mamá en aquellos tiempos.” ‘Now when my daughter leaves running from the house to play and I say to her the same words of my mother, I wonder if my daughter gets as bothered with me as I was with my mother those days.’

7.

Question 7

Listen to or read the story below. Select the answer choice(s) that correctly answer(s) the question that follows.

He escuchado (heard) mucho sobre los reyes antiguos y como se trataba a la gente. Para mostrar su poder en frente de todos, demandaban mucho. Por ejemplo, decían, “Pón la mesa, limpia mis botas, ordena la sala, haga eso, no hagas eso.” Hablaban sin respeto porque pensaban que otras personas solo existían a servirlos.

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Progress: 0%

According to the narrator, what was/were the reason that ancient kings demanded a lot from others? *¿Según la narradora, cuál fue la razón/ cuales fueron las razones que los reyes antiguos demandaban a la gente tanto?*

1 / 1 point

☐

Their people demanded a lot from them in return

☒

They thought other people only existed to serve them

Correct

In the story is states, “Hablaban sin respeto porque pensaban que otras personas solo existían a servirlos.” ‘They spoke without respect because they thought that other people only existed to serve them.’

☒

They wanted to show their power in front of others

Correct

In the story is states, “Para mostrar su poder en frente de todos, demandaban mucho.” ‘In order to show their power in front of others, they demanded a lot.’

☐

They didn’t want to do the work themselves

8.

Question 8

Listen to or read the story and answer the question that follows.

He escuchado (heard) mucho sobre los reyes antiguos y como se trataba a la gente. Para mostrar su poder en frente de todos, demandaban mucho. Por ejemplo, decían, “Pón la mesa, limpia mis botas, ordena la sala, haga eso, no hagas eso.” Hablaban sin respeto porque pensaban que otras personas solo existían a servirlos.

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Progress: 0%

What commands did the kings give? ¿Cuales mandatos daban los reyes?

1 / 1 point



Put the table down, clean my boots, arrange the living room, do that, don't do that



Set the table, clean my boots, arrange the living room, do that, don't do that



Set the table, wear your boots, arrange the living room, do that, don't do that



Set the table, take off your boots, do that, don't do that

Correct

In the story it states, "*Están llegando muchos periodistas de los periódicos importantes de la zona.*" 'Lots of journalists from the important newspapers of the zone are arriving.'

9.

Question 9

Select the answer below that makes a command out of the words in parentheses correctly.

_____ (vosotros, venir) a la mesa.

1 / 1 point



venid



vengan



venir



venga

Correct

Venir is irregular in the affirmative, informal command form. The correct conjugation of the command for the subject vosotros is venid.

10.

Question 10

10. Select the answer below that makes a command out of the words in parentheses correctly.

_____ (tú, no salir) mañana.

1 / 1 point

☐

No sal

☒

No salgas

☐

salga

☐

No salte

Correct

Salir is irregular in the negative, informal command form. The correct conjugation of the command for the subject tú is no salgas.

11.

Question 11

Select the answer below that makes a command out of the words in parentheses correctly.

_____ (ustedes, comer) todo.

1 / 1 point

☐

Comed

☐

Comen

☒

Coman

☐

Como

Correct

The correct conjugation for the affirmative command for the subject *ustedes* is *coman*.

12.

Question 12

Select the answer below that makes a command out of the words in parentheses correctly.

_____ (usted, no pedir, me, lo).

1 / 1 point



No pídamelo



No me lo pidan



No me pídale



No me lo pida

Correct

The correct conjugation for the negative command for the subject *usted* is *no pida*. The object pronouns go between 'no' and the verb.

13.

Question 13

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Mi compañero del cuarto _____ todas las noches.

1 / 1 point



sale de fiestar



sale de fiesta



salga de fiestas



sal de fiesta

Correct

Mi compañero del cuarto **sale de fiesta** todas las noches. 'My roommate goes partying every night.'

14.

Question 14

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Esta fiesta es muy buena. Hay _____.

1 / 1 point

☐

buen ruidoso

☒

buen rollo

☐

gente que pasa de ella

☐

gente que va de compras

Correct

Esta fiesta es muy buena. Hay buen rollo.. 'This party is very good. It has a good feeling.'

15.

Question 15

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

Madre y yo siempre _____ los sábados por la mañana.

1 / 1 point

☐

tenemos un buen rollo

☐

salimos de fiesta

☒

vamos de compras

☐

vamos de copas

Correct

Madre y yo siempre vamos de compras los sábados por la mañana. 'Mother and I always go shopping on Saturday mornings.'

16.

Question 16

Select the answer that correctly completes the following sentence:

¿Es Miguel el chico _____?

1 / 1 point

☐

que va de compras

☒

con que estás saliendo

☐

tiene un buen rollo

☐

pasa de todo

Correct

¿Es Miguel el chico con quien estás saliendo? 'Is Miguel the boy with whom you are going out?'

17.

Question 17

What does the subjunctive mood communicate in Spanish? (Select all that apply.)

1 / 1 point

☒

It's used to talk about events that are not yet part of your experience

Correct

The subjunctive is used to communicate events that are not yet part of the speaker's experience.

☐

Completed, past events that will not continue into the future.

☐

It's used to talk about events that will most likely happen in the future.

☒

Requests, suggestions, invitations and refusals

Correct

The subjunctive is used to express requests, suggestions, invitations and refusals.

18.

Question 18

Which of the following is a correct statement regarding making requests using the subjunctive?
(Select all that apply.)

1 / 1 point



The second verb in the sentence uses the subjunctive mood

Correct

One way to make a request is to use two conjugated verbs with the second verb containing the requested action using the subjunctive mood.



The second conjugated verb in the sentence is in the subjunctive

Correct

One way to make a request is to use two conjugated verbs with the second verb containing the requested action using the subjunctive mood.



It requires the use of two conjugated verbs in the sentence

Correct

One way to make a request is to use two conjugated verbs with the second verb containing the requested action using the subjunctive mood.



Two verbs both conjugated in the subjunctive mood are necessary

19.

Question 19

Select the sentence that best describes what is happening in the photo below:



1 / 1 point



Ricardo va de compras los lunes.



Ricardo tiene buen rollo los lunes



Ricardo hace deporte los sábados.



Ricardo sale de fiesta los lunes.

Correct

Ricardo va de compras los lunes means 'Ricardo goes shopping on Saturdays.'

20.

Question 20

Type the subjunctive form for the subject and verb indicated in parentheses in the textbox below.

Here's an example:

Quiero que me _____ (tú, traer) otro café.

Answer: traigas

You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Nuestro padre nos sugiere que _____ (nosotros, hacer) nuestros quehaceres antes de salir.

1 / 1 point

hagamos

Correct

Mi padre nos sugiere que hagamos nuestros quehaceres antes de salir.

21.

Question 21

Type the subjunctive form for the subject and verb indicated in parentheses in the textbox below.

Here's an example:

Quiero que me _____ (tú, traer) otro café.

Answer: traigas

You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Raúl no permite que me _____ (mis amigos, llevar) a ese lugar.

1 / 1 point

lleven

Correct

Raúl no permite que me lleven a ese lugar. 'Raúl doesn't allow them to take me to that place.'

22.

Question 22

Type the subjunctive form for the subject and verb indicated in parentheses in the textbox below.

Here's an example:

Quiero que me _____ (tú, traer) otro café.

Answer: traigas

You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Los vecinos prefieren que no _____ (vosotros, ir) al teatro sin ellos.

1 / 1 point

vayáis

Correct

Los vecinos prefieren que no vayáis al teatro sin ellos. 'The neighbors prefer you not go to the theater without them.'

23.

Question 23

Type the subjunctive form for the subject and verb indicated in parentheses in the textbox below.

Here's an example:

Quiero que me _____ (tú, traer) otro café.

Answer: traigas

You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Es necesario que _____ (usted, ser) más cortés con los clientes.

1 / 1 point

sea

Correct

Es necesario que sea más cortés con los clientes.

24.

Question 24

Type the subjunctive form for the subject and verb indicated in parentheses in the textbox below.

Here's an example:

Quiero que me _____ (tú, traer) otro café.

Answer: traigas

You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the the course.

Les pido que no _____ (ustedes, ordenar) la sala.

1 / 1 point

ordenen

Correct

Les pido que ordenen la sala. 'I ask that you arrange the living room.'

25.

Question 25

Type the subjunctive form for the subject and verb indicated in parentheses in the textbox below.

Here's an example:

Quiero que me _____ (tú, traer) otro café.

Answer: traigas

You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the the course.

Queremos que _____ (ella, poner) la mesa.

1 / 1 point

ponga

Correct

Queremos que ponga la mesa. 'We want her to set the table.'

Week 2 quiz

1.

Question 1

Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.

No puedo ir al centro comercial a comprarte ropa hasta que me _____ lo que necesitas.

1 / 1 point



diga



digas



dices



digo

Correct

Digas is the correct conjugation of the verb *decir* for the subject *tú* in the subjunctive mood. *No puedo ir al centro comercial a comprarte ropa hasta que me **digas** lo que necesitas.* 'I can't go to the mall to buy you clothing until you tell me what you need.'

2.

Question 2

Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.

Él va al banco para que los financieros le _____ dinero para su empresa.

1 / 1 point



preste



prestan



presta



presten

Correct

Presten is the correct conjugation of the verb *prestar* for the subject *los financieros* in the subjunctive mood. *Él va al banco para que los financieros se lo presten dinero para su empresa.* 'He is going to the bank so that the financiers lend him money for his business.'

3.

Question 3

Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.

Cuando Yasmín _____ un carro nuevo, me va a llevar al trabajo.

1 / 1 point



consiga



consigo



conseguí



consigue

Correct

Consiga is the correct conjugation of the verb *conseguir* for the subject *Yasmín* in the subjunctive mood. *Cuando Yasmín consiga un carro nuevo, me va a llevar al trabajo.* 'I can't go to the mall to buy you clothing until you tell me what you need.'

4.

Question 4

Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.

Trabajo como técnico hasta que ellos no me _____ más.

1 / 1 point



necesiten



necesitan



necesitamos



necesito

Correct

Necesiten is the correct conjugation of the verb *necesitar* for the subject *ellos* in the subjunctive mood. Trabajo como técnico hasta que ellos no me necesiten más. 'I work as a technician until they don't need me any more.'

5.

Question 5

Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

Es raro que mi novio devuelve un regalo a la tienda, pero tuvo que hacerlo hoy. Le compré una cazadora de un equipo de fútbol que yo pensé era su favorito. Sin embargo, encontré que no lo es. La cambió para una de un equipo mejor. Me gusta cuando él esté feliz. Por eso no me molestaba cuando escogió otra cazadora. El único problema es la nueva es una talla demasiada pequeña. Parece que no le molesta porque ha estado llevándola todo el día.

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Progress: 0%

What does the boyfriend do that is unusual? ¿Qué es lo que hace el novio que es tan raro?

1 / 1 point



He returned a gift to the store



They drove their cars many kilometers



He bought himself a gift



He thanked his girlfriend for the gift

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Es raro que mi novio devuelve un regalo a la tienda, pero tuvo que hacerlo hoy.” ‘It’s rare that my boyfriend returns a gift to the store, but he had to do it today.’

6.

Question 6

Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

Es raro que mi novio devuelve un regalo a la tienda, pero tuvo que hacerlo hoy. Le compré una cazadora de un equipo de fútbol que yo pensé era su favorito. Sin embargo, encontré que no lo es. La cambié para una de un equipo mejor. Me gusta cuando él esté feliz. Por eso no me molestaba cuando escogió otra cazadora. El único problema es la nueva es una talla demasiado pequeña. Parece que no le molesta porque ha estado llevándola todo el día.

Unidad 06
Proyecto 06

What does the narrator think about her boyfriend taking back her gift to him to the store? *¿Qué piensa la narradora de que su novio lo devolvió su regalo a la tienda?*

1 / 1 point



She likes when he’s happy, so she wasn’t bothered by it.



It bothered her that he took her gift back to the store



It bothered her that he took her gift back, so she bought him a smaller windbreaker instead.



She likes when he’s happy, but she was still bothered by it.

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Es raro que mi novio devuelve un regalo a la tienda, pero tuvo que hacerlo hoy.” ‘It’s rare that my boyfriend returns a gift to the store, but he had to do it today.’

7.

Question 7

Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

Mi hermano tiene muchas ganas de ser una persona con mucho dinero. En este momento sus fondos (funds) están escasos. Tiene que vivir sencillamente. Solo lleva ropa barata y parece una person muy común. Sin embargo, algún día, cuando consiga un buen empleo,

va a comprar ropa de marca, vivir en un apartamento moderno en la ciudad y manejar un carro nuevo. ¡Ojalá que sea generoso conmigo también!

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How does the brother live now? *¿Cómo vive el hermano ahora?*

1 / 1 point



He looks like a common person

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "Parece una person muy común." 'He looks like a common person.'



He lives simply

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "Tiene que vivir sencillamente." 'He has to live simply.'



He wears cheap clothes

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "Solo lleva ropa barata." 'He only wears cheap clothes.'



He lives in a modern apartment in the city

8.

Question 8

Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

Mi hermano tiene muchas ganas de ser una persona con mucho dinero. En este momento sus fondos (funds) están escasos. Tiene que vivir sencillamente. Solo lleva ropa barata y parece una person muy común. Sin embargo, algún día, cuando consiga un buen empleo, va a comprar ropa de marca, vivir en un apartamento moderno en la ciudad y manejar un carro nuevo. ¡Ojalá que sea generoso conmigo también!

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Progress: 0%

What will the brother do once he gets a good job? *¿Qué va a hacer el hermano cuando consiga un buen trabajo?*

1 / 1 point



He will buy brand name clothes

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Sin embargo, algún día, cuando consiga un buen empleo, va a comprar ropa de marca, vivir en un apartamento moderno en la ciudad y manejar un carro nuevo.” ‘However, one day when he gets a good job, he will buy brand name clothes, live in a modern apartment in the city and drive a new car.’



He will live in a modern apartment in the city

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Sin embargo, algún día, cuando consiga un buen empleo, va a comprar ropa de marca, vivir en un apartamento moderno en la ciudad y manejar un carro nuevo.” ‘However, one day when he gets a good job, he will buy brand name clothes, live in a modern apartment in the city and drive a new car.’



He will donate his money to charity



He will drive a new car

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, “Sin embargo, algún día, cuando consiga un buen empleo, va a comprar ropa de marca, vivir en un apartamento moderno en la ciudad y manejar un carro nuevo.” ‘However, one day when he gets a good job, he will buy brand name clothes, live in a modern apartment in the city and drive a new car.’

9.

Question 9

9. Which of the following words are opposites? Select all answers that are correct.

caro

nuevo

elegante

usado

barato

formal

1 / 1 point



nuevo: usado

Correct

Nuevo is 'new.' *Usado* is 'used.' *Nuevo* and *usado* are opposites.



elegante: formal



caro: elegante



caro: barato

Correct

Caro is 'expensive.' *Barato* is 'cheap.' *Caro* and *barato* are opposites.

10.

Question 10

Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

publicidad

ganga

biquini

limitar

sustituir

probador

1 / 1 point



ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir



publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir



publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador



publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar

Correct

Publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, bikini, to limit, and to substitute.

11.

Question 11

Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

costar

anuncio

con

medias

normal

perfecto

1 / 1 point



con, medias, normal, perfecto



costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto



costar, medias, normal, perfecto



con, anuncio, medias, perfecto

Correct

Costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to to cost, announcement, normal and perfect.

12.

Question 12

How do you say, "Is there something that you need from the store?" in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



¿Haya algo que necesitas de la tienda?



¿Hay algo que necesitas de la tienda?



¿Hay algo que necesites de la tienda?



¿Haya algo que necesites de la tienda?

Correct

¿Hay algo que necesites de la tienda? means 'Is there something that you need from the store?' The first verb is in the present tense and the second verb is conjugated in the subjunctive mood because whether or not the other person needs something is not yet part of the speaker's experience.

13.

Question 13

How do you say, "I'm looking for a suit that is professional in style," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Busco un traje que sea profesional de estilo.



Busco un traje que sean profesional de estilo.



Busco un traje que es profesional de estilo.



Busqué un traje que es profesional de estilo.

Correct

Busco un traje que sea profesional de estilo means 'I'm looking for a suit that is professional in style.' The first verb is in the present tense and the second verb is conjugated in the subjunctive mood because the suit is not yet part of the speaker's experience.

14.

Question 14

How do you say "There's no one that has the necessary competence to do this job," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



No hay nadie que ten la competencia necesario para hacer este trabajo.



No haya nadie que tiene la competencia necesario para hacer este trabajo.



No hay nadie que tenga la competencia necesario para hacer este trabajo.



No haya nadie que tenga la competencia necesario para hacer este trabajo.

Correct

No hay nadie que tenga la competencia necesario para hacer este trabajo means 'There's no one that has the necessary competence to do this job.' The first verb is in the present tense and the second verb is conjugated in the subjunctive mood because the person desired is not yet part of the speaker's experience.

15.

Question 15

How do you say, "I hope they have a good time," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



¡Espere que pasen un buen tiempo!



¡Espera que pasen un buen tiempo!



¡Ojalá que pasen un buen tiempo!



¡Ojalá que pasan un buen tiempo!

Correct

¡Ojalá que pasen un buen tiempo! is the correct way to say 'I hope they have a good time.' The second verb that expresses the hope is conjugated in the subjunctive mood.

16.

Question 16

How do you say, "We doubt you will find another person as good as she is," in Spanish?

1 / 1 point



Dudamos que encuentres otra persona tan buena como ella.



Dudan que encuentres otra persona tan buena como ella.



Dudan que encuentras otra persona tan buena como ella.



Dudemos que encuentres otra persona tan buena como ella.

Correct

Dudamos que encuentres otra persona tan buena como ella is the correct way to say 'We doubt you will find another person as good as she is.' The second verb that expresses the doubt is conjugated in the subjunctive mood.

17.

Question 17

What does the following sentence mean in English?

Es probable que regateen en el mercado hoy.

1 / 1 point

☐

It's likely that they will shop in the market today.

☐

It's likely that they will have a good time in the market today.

☒

It's likely that they will bargain/haggle in the market today.

☐

It's likely that they won't get a good deal in the market today.

Correct

Es probable que regateen en el mercado hoy means 'It's likely that they will bargain/haggle in the market today.' The second verb that expresses the event that is not yet part of the speaker's reality is conjugated in the subjunctive mood.

18.

Question 18

What does the following mean in English?

No puede ser que hayan tantas personas en la reunión.

1 / 1 point

☐

It can't be that there were so many people at the meeting.

☒

It's not possible that there are so many people in the meeting.

☐

It can't be that they have so many people at the meeting.

☐

It's not possible that there would have been so many people at the meeting.

Correct

No puede ser que hayan tantas personas en la reunión means 'It's not possible that there are so many people in the meeting.' The second verb that expresses the doubt is conjugated in the subjunctive mood.

19.

Question 19

What does the following mean in English?

Me gusta que respeten a sus clientes.

1 / 1 point



I like that they respect their clients.



I like that their clients respect us.



I like that the clients respect them.



I like that they can respect their clients.

Correct

Me gusta que respeten a sus clientes means 'I like that they respect their clients'

20.

Question 20

Which of the following answers best expresses a doubt a person is likely to have in seeing the photo below?



1 / 1 point



Dude que haya un elefante pintado aquí.



Duden que hayan un elefante pintado aquí.



Dude que hay un elefante pintado aquí.



Dudo que haya un elefante pintado aquí.

Correct

Dudo que haya un elefante pintado aquí means 'I doubt that there's a painted elephant here.'

21.

Question 21

Which of the following answers best describes what someone might say in seeing the photo below?



1 / 1 point



Yo alegro de que vayamos en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.



Me alegro de que vayan en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.



Me alegraron de que vayamos en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.



Me alegro de que vayamos en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.

Correct

Me alegro de que vayamos en vacaciones en este lugar pronto means 'I'm happy that we are going on vacation to this place soon.'

22.

Question 22

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

No sé si ellos _____ (accept) tarjetas de crédito en esta tienda.

1 / 1 point

aceptan

Correct

No sé si ellos aceptan tarjetas de crédito en esta tienda. 'I don't know if they accept credit cards at this store.'

23.

Question 23

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Me gusta que tú siempre _____ (take advantage of) las oportunidades educativas.

1 / 1 point

aproveches

Correct

Me gusta que tú siempre aproveches las oportunidades educativas means 'I like that you always take advantage of educational opportunities.'

24.

Question 24

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Hace dos semanas que las turistas _____ (returned) de Morocco.

1 / 1 point

volvieron

Correct

Hace dos semanas que las turistas volvieron de Morocco means 'The tourists returned from Morocco two weeks ago.'

25.

Question 25

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See

the module 1 reading “Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation” for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Cuando usted _____ (ir) al centro comercial nuevo, voy a ir también.

1 / 1 point

vaya

Correct

Cuando usted vaya al centro comercial nuevo, voy a ir también means ‘When you go to the new mall, I’m going to go too.’

WEEK 3 QUIZ

1.

Question 1

Which of the following verbs have irregular stems in the future tense?

salir

encontrar

saber

querer

conocer

1 / 1 point



Salir, saber and querer



Salir, encontrar and conocer



Salir, encontrar, saber and querer



Salir, encontrar and saber

Correct

Salir, saber and querer all have irregular stems in the future tense, which are '*saldr-*, *sabr-*, and *querr-*'.

2.

Question 2

Which of the following is the correct conjugation of the verb indicated in parentheses in the future tense?

Nosotros _____ (will probably carry) los productos a la tienda.

1 / 1 point



llevaremos



llevaren



llevemos



llevan

Correct

Nosotros llevaremos los productos a la tienda. 'We will carry the products to the store.'

3.

Question 3

Which of the following is the correct conjugation of the verb indicated in parentheses in the future tense?

Ellos _____ (will probably write) al agente para pedir los documentos.

1 / 1 point



presentarán



presentaran



escribirán



escribirá

Correct

Ellos escribirán al agente para pedir los documentos. 'They will write to the agent to ask for the documents.'

4.

Question 4

Which of the following is the correct conjugation of the verb indicated in parentheses in the future tense?

¿_____ (will you investigate) vosotros quién es el director del programa?

1 / 1 point



Investigarán



Investigaréis



Investigarás



Investigará

Correct

¿Investigaréis vosotros quién es el director del programa? 'Will you investigate who is the program director?'

5.

Question 5

Which of the following is the correct conjugation of the verb indicated in parentheses in the future tense?

Ella me _____ (will probably demand) mucho.

1 / 1 point



exigirá



exigiré



requerirá



requeriré

Correct

*Ella me **exigirá** mucho.* 'She will demand a lot from me.'

6.

Question 6

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Cuando tenga la oportunidad, tendré mi propio negocio. El sueldo que gano ahora no es mucho. Sin embargo, en el futuro ganaré mucho más porque soy trabajadora, inteligente y honesta. La empresa que tendré será competitiva con otras empresas de éxito. Yo seré una líder positiva y responsable. No tomaré decisiones demasiadas riesgosas.

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What characteristics does the narrator have that will allow her to make more money in the future? *¿Cuáles características tiene la narradora que le permitirá ganar más dinero en el futuro?*

1 / 1 point



She is a positive leader and doesn't make risky decisions



She is ambitious, positive and responsible



She is hardworking, intelligent and honest



She has her own business, is competitive and successful

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "Sin embargo, en el futuro ganaré mucho más porque soy trabajadora, inteligente y honesta." 'However, in the future I will earn much more because I am hard-working, intelligent and honest.'

7.

Question 7

Read or listen to the following. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Cuando tenga la oportunidad, tendré mi propio negocio. El sueldo que gano ahora no es mucho. Sin embargo, en el futuro ganaré mucho más porque soy trabajadora, inteligente, y honesta. La empresa que tendré será competitiva con otras empresas de éxito. Yo seré una líder positiva y responsable. No tomaré decisiones demasiadas riesgosas.

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What will the narrator do when she has the opportunity? *¿Qué hará la narradora cuando tenga la oportunidad?*

1 / 1 point



She will quit her job at a successful company



She will make risky decisions



She will probably have her own business



She will probably be more competitive

Correct

In the story, the speaker says, "Cuando tenga la oportunidad, tendré mi propio negocio." "When I have the opportunity, I will have my own business."

8.

Question 8

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Si fuera posible, ¿contrataría usted alguien que pueda hacer su trabajo mientras duerma? Yo, sí. Me gustaría explicarle porque digo eso. En este momento gano bien pero trabajo demasiadas horas. Así que no puedo salir de mi trabajo a descansar (to rest). Si fuera possible preferiría entrevistar a unas personas con las mismas habilidades que tengo yo para ser mi sustituto. Me dedicaría ocupar mis horas yendo a vacaciones y durmiendo mucho. Me parece un idea riesgoso. Entonces sigo soñando y trabajando en mi puesto.

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Progress: 0%

What would the narrator do if it were possible? *¿Qué haría la narradora si fuera posible?*

1 / 1 point



She would take more risks in life



She would start her own company



She would better her abilities at work



She would contract someone to do her job for her

Correct

In the story it says, “Si fuera posible, ¿contrataría usted alguien que pueda hacer su trabajo mientras duerma? Yo, sí. ‘If it were possible, would you contract someone who could do your job while you sleep? Me, yes.’

9.

Question 9

Read or listen to the following story. Then select the answer that best answers the question that follows.

Si fuera posible, ¿contrataría usted alguien que pueda hacer su trabajo mientras duerma? Yo, sí. Me gustaría explicarle porque digo eso. En este momento gano bien pero trabajo demasiadas horas. Así que no puedo salir de mi trabajo a descansar (to rest). Si fuera posible, referiría entrevistar a unas personas con las mismas habilidades que tengo yo para ser mi sustituto. Me dedicaría ocupar mis horas yendo a vacaciones y durmiendo mucho. Me parece un idea riesgoso. Entonces sigo soñando y trabajando en mi puesto.

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What would the narrator do with while her substitute does her job? *¿Qué haría la narradora mientras su sustituto haga su trabajo?*

1 / 1 point



She would go on vacation and sleep a lot



She would interview for another job



She would ask for a raise



She would work even more hours

Correct

In the story it says, “Me dedicaría ocupar mis horas yendo a vacaciones y durmiendo mucho.” ‘I would dedicate myself to occupying my hours going on vacation and sleeping a lot.’

10.

Question 10

How do you say, “He’s probably a very good teacher”?

1 / 1 point



Probablemente sea muy buen maestro.



Es possible que será muy buen maestro.



Sea muy buen maestro.



Será muy buen maestro.

Correct

Será muy buen maestro means ‘He’s probably a very good teacher.’ Use the future tense in this case since it’s probable he’s a good teacher.

11.

Question 11

How do you say, “Would you (formal) lend me the telephone?”

1 / 1 point



¿Vaya prestaría el teléfono?



¿Podrían usted prestarme el teléfono?



¿Sea prestarme el teléfono usted?



¿Me prestaría el teléfono usted?

Correct

¿Podría usted prestarme el teléfono? means ‘Would you lend me the telephone?’

12.

Question 12

How do you say, “Would you have a moment to talk about my promotion?”

1 / 1 point



¿Podrías un momento para hablar sobre mi promoción?



¿Podría un momento para hablar sobre mi promoción?



¿Daría un momento para hablar sobre mi promoción?



¿Tendría un momento para hablar sobre mi promoción?

Correct

¿Tendría un moment para hablar sobre mi promoción? means 'Would you have a moment to talk about my promotion?'

13.

Question 13

How do you say, "Could you please present the project to the director tomorrow?"

1 / 1 point



¿Podrías presente el proyecto al director mañana?



¿Podrías presentar el proyecto al director mañana?



¿Presentaría el proyecto al director?



¿Podríamos presentamos el proyecto al director mañana?

Correct

¿Podrías presentar el proyecto al director mañana? means 'Could you please present the project to the director tomorrow?'

14.

Question 14

How do you say, "I would really appreciate it"?

1 / 1 point



Nos lo agradecería mucho.



Se lo agradecería mucho.



Me lo agradecería mucho.



Se lo agradeceríamos mucho.

Correct

Se lo agradecería mucho means 'I would really appreciate it.'

15.

Question 15

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Me _____ (would like) tener otra reunión con ellos.

1 / 1 point

gustaría

Correct

Me **gustaría** tener otra reunión con ellos. means 'I would like to have another meeting with them.'

16.

Question 16

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Nosotros _____ (would go) si fuera posible.

1 / 1 point

iríamos

Correct

Nosotros iríamos si fuera possible means 'We would go if it were possible.'

17.

Question 17

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

¿Qué _____ (would say) sus abuelos?

1 / 1 point

dirían

Correct

¿Qué dirían sus abuelos? means 'What would your grandparents say?'

18.

Question 18

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Con más trabajadores en nuestra oficina, no me _____
(would demand) tanto el director.

1 / 1 point

exigiría

Correct

Con más trabajadores en nuestra oficina, no me exigiría (would demand) tanto el director.

19.

Question 19

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

No es verdad que ellos _____ (include) a todos en sus decisiones.

1 / 1 point

incluyan

Correct

No es verdad que ellos incluyan a todos en sus decisiones means 'It's not true that they include everyone in their decisions.'

20.

Question 20

Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the appropriate verb, conjugated correctly. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

Vosotros _____ (will probably come) a mi casa el miércoles.

1 / 1 point

vendréis

Correct

Vosotros **vendréis** a mi casa el miércoles means 'You all will probably come to my house on Wednesday.'

21.

Question 21

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

How do you say the following word in Spanish?

However

1 / 1 point

sin embargo

Correct

'However' is *sin embargo*.

22.

Question 22

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

How do you say the following word in Spanish?

To compete

1 / 1 point

competir

Correct

'To compete' is *competir*.

23.

Question 23

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

How do you say the following word in Spanish?

Recently

1 / 1 point

recién

Correct

'Recently' is *recién*.

24.

Question 24

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

How do you say the following word in Spanish?

Record

1 / 1 point

Expediente

Correct

'Record' is *expediente*.

25.

Question 25

Type your translation of the following word in the answer box. Do not include articles unless indicated. You do not have to worry about proper capitalization but do type accents and tildes (~) correctly. See the module 1 reading "Typing Spanish Accents and Punctuation" for assistance. This resource is also available in the Supplementary Materials section of the course.

How do you say the following word in Spanish?

To edit

1 / 1 point

Redactar

Correct

'To edit' is *redactar*.