

Module 2: Talking About Clothing and Fashion

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Module 2 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
80%

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

1 / 1 point

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

- ☐ diga
- ☐ dices
- ☐ digo
- ☒ digas

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

1 / 1 point

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

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

1 / 1 point

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

- ☒ consiga
- ☐ conseguí
- ☐ consigue
- ☐ consigo

Correct

Consiga is the correct conjugation of the verb *conseguir* for the subject *Yasmin* 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. Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.

1 / 1 point

Trabajo como técnico hasta que ellos no me _____ más.

- ☒ necesiten
- ☐ necesitamos
- ☐ necesitan
- ☐ 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. Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

1 / 1 point

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 demasiada pequeña. Parece que no le molesta porque ha estado llevándola todo el día.



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

- ☐ They drove their cars many kilometers
- ☐ He thanked his girlfriend for the gift
- ☒ He returned a gift to the store
- ☐ He bought himself a 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. Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

1 / 1 point

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.



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?

- ☐ 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, so she wasn't bothered by it.
- ☐ 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. Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.

1 / 1 point

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!



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

- ☒ 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 in a modern apartment in the city

- ☒ He wears cheap clothes



Correct

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

- ☒ He lives simply



Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

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!



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

- ☒ 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 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.”

☒ 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

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

1 / 1 point

caro

nuevo

elegante

usado

barato

formal

☐ caro: elegante

☐ elegante: formal

☒ caro: barato

✓

Correct

Caro is ‘expensive.’ *Barato* is ‘cheap.’ *Caro* and *barato* are opposites.

☒ nuevo: usado

✓

Correct

Nuevo is ‘new.’ *Usado* is ‘used.’ *Nuevo* and *usado* are opposites.

10. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

1 / 1 point

publicidad

ganga

biquini

limitar

sustituir

probador

☐ publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador

☒ publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir

☐ publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar

☐ ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir

✓

Correct

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

11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?

1 / 1 point

costar

anuncio

con

medias

normal

perfecto

☒ costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto

☐ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto

☐ con, medias, normal, perfecto

☐ costar, medias, normal, perfecto

✓

Correct

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

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

1 / 1 point

- ☐ ¿Hay algo que necesitas de la tienda?
- ☐ ¿Haya algo que necesites de la tienda?
- ☐ ¿Haya algo que necesitas de la tienda?
- ☒ ¿Hay 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. 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.
- ☐ Busqué un traje que es profesional de estilo.
- ☐ Busco un traje que sean profesional de estilo.
- ☐ Busco 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. 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 hay nadie que tenga la competencia necesario para hacer este trabajo.
- ☐ No haya nadie que tiene 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. How do you say, "I hope they have a good time," in Spanish?

0 / 1 point

- ☐ ¡Ojalá que pasan un buen tiempo!
- ☐ ¡Espere que pasen un buen tiempo!
- ☒ ¡Espera que pasen un buen tiempo!
- ☐ ¡Ojalá que pasen un buen tiempo!

! Incorrect

Please review the lesson "Talking About Hopes, Fears, and Doubts with the Subjunctive" for assistance.

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

1 / 1 point

- ☐ 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.
- ☒ Dudamos 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. What does the following sentence mean in English?

1 / 1 point

Es probable que regateen en el mercado hoy.

- ☐ It's likely that they won't get a good deal in the market today.
- ☐ It's likely that they will have a good time in the market today.
- ☐ It's likely that they will shop in the market today.
- ☒ It's likely that they will bargain/haggle 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. What does the following mean in English? 1 / 1 point

No puede ser que hayan tantas personas en la reunión.

- ☐ It's not possible that there would have been 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 can't be that there were 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. What does the following mean in English? 0 / 1 point

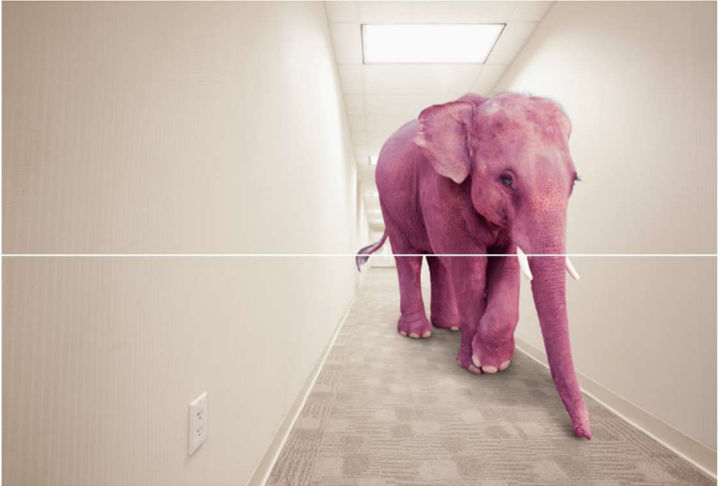
Me gusta que respeten a sus clientes.

- ☐ I like that their clients respect us.
- ☐ I like that the clients respect them.
- ☒ I like that they can respect their clients.
- ☐ I like that they respect their clients.

! Incorrect

Please review the lessons "Making Comments and Expressing Opinions with the Subjunctive" for assistance.

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 hay un elefante pintado aquí.
- ☐ Duden que hayan un elefante pintado aquí.
- ☒ Dudo que haya un elefante pintado aquí.
- ☐ Dude 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. Which of the following answers best describes what someone might say in seeing the photo below? 1 / 1 point



- ☐ Me alegraron de que vayamos en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.
- ☐ Yo alegro de que vayamos en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.
- ☐ Me alegro de que vayan en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.
- ☒ Me alegro de que vayamos en vacaciones en ese lugar pronto.



Correct

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

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.

1 / 1 point

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

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. **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.

0 / 1 point

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

No answer



Incorrect

Please review the lesson "Making Comments and Expressing Opinions with the Subjunctive" and the reading "Clothing and Fashion Vocabulary List" for assistance.

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.

0 / 1 point

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

No answer



Incorrect

Please review the lesson "Introduction to Vocabulario," and the reading "Trips and Vacations Vocabulary List" for assistance.

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.

0 / 1 point

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

No answer



Incorrect

Please review the lesson "Talking About Expected or Wished for Events: The Subjunctive with Adverbial Clauses," and the reading "Trips and Vacations Vocabulary List" for assistance.