## Module 2: Talking About Clothing and Fashion



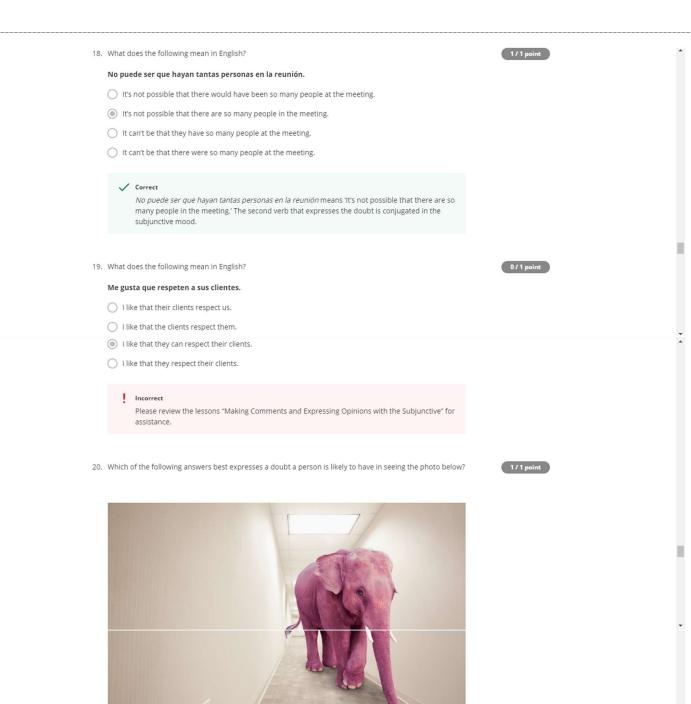
**Due** Apr 27, 12:29 PM IST

`	Congratulations! You passed! TO PASS 80% or higher	GRADE 80%	Î
LA	Module 2 Quiz TEST SUBMISSION GRADE 0%		
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.  diga dices digo	1/1 point	
	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.  Él va al banco para que los financieros le dinero para su empresa.  preste  prestan  presta  prestan	1/1 point	
3.	<ul> <li>✓ 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.'     </li> <li>Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.</li> <li>Cuando Yasmín un carro nuevo, me va a llevar al trabajo.</li> <li>⊚ consiga</li> <li>○ consigue</li> <li>○ consigo</li> </ul>	1/1 point	ž
4.	<ul> <li>✓ Correct         Consiga is the correct conjugation of the verb conseguir for the subject Yasmin in the subjunctive mood. Cuando Yasmin 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.'     </li> <li>Choose the answer below that best completes the sentence using the subjunctive mood.</li> <li>Trabajo como técnico hasta que ellos no me más.</li> <li>necesiten</li> <li>necesitan</li> </ul>	1/1 point	*
5.	<ul> <li>✓ 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. ¹I work as a technician until they don't need me any more.¹     </li> <li>Read or listen to the following story. Then answer the question that follows. Select all the answers that are correct.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	2 1/1 point	

	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 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.		
	0:31 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!		•
	0:27		•
	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."		
	<ul> <li>☐ He lives in a modern apartment in the city</li> <li>☑ He wears cheap clothes</li> </ul>		
	✓ Correct In the story, the speaker says, "Solo lleva ropa barata." 'He only wears cheap clothes.'		
	✓ He lives simply		
8.	✓ Correct In the story, the speaker says, "Tiene que vivir sencillamente." 'He has to live simply.'  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!		
	0:27  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, algun dia, 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		

publicidad ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador  publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar  ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir				
in the story in e-gealer spy. "Se embryos, agon on, coando congo unburn emplo, va a compart proper de manta, were in va apartamente moderno entre acusar y manager in care nuovo." However, on de species de single a pacification in entre de single value in get get a pacification in entre visit de value of the single value of the single value of the following words are aparticle fellect all ancients that are correct.    Her will donate for money to chantly		In the story, the speaker says, "Sin embargo, algún dia, 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		•
in the design, the speaker styr. The emblage, sign of act author damps on a compart rote of a minute of a minute of a minute of a speaker styr. It is not to see that are correct.    He will denote the money to chantly	-	He will live in a modern apartment in the city		
9. 9. Which of the following words are opposited? Select all answers that are correct.  Carro  Engante  Usado  Barato  Carrier elegante  Gesparte: formal  Carrier elegante  Gesparte: formal  Carrier to suppositive. (Barato is tribeagh: Carrier and Abrato are opposites.)  Traverous usado  Carrier to formal interest casado in tribeagh: Carrier and Abrato are opposites.  Traverous usado  Carrier Monerous tirene. (Casado is Stated. Movero and asado are opposites.)  10. Which of the following words are Spanish finglish cognates?  Publicidad  Baraja  balgum  Immar  substud  probador  publicidad, Signali, Illimitar, sustitur are Spanish finglish cognates, meaning to publicing, bilarin, to limitir and to substitute.  Carrier  In. Which of the following words are Spanish finglish cognates. meaning to publicing, bilarin, to limitir and to substitute.  11. Which of the following words are Spanish finglish cognates.  Traverse  All includes liquaria, limitar, sustitur are Spanish finglish cognates, meaning to publicing, bilarin, to limitir and to substitute.  11. Which of the following words are Spanish finglish cognates.  Traverse  All includes are Spanish findles spanish finglish cognates, meaning to publicing, bilarin, to limitir, and to substitute.  14.4 paints  15. Which of the following words are Spanish finglish cognates.  Carrier annual, perfecto  Contact, medias, normal, perfecto		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		
Carlo  Puero  delgarine  usado  barrato  formal  carc etegarine  elegarine formal  carc setegarine  elegarine formal  carc setegarine  elegarine formal  carc terestro	[	] He will donate his money to charity		
nuevo elegante    carco elegante   carco elegante   elegante formal   carco isegente   elegante   elegante   elegante     carco isegente   & arato     Convext   Carco is repersive: Burato is theap: Caro and Burato are opposites.   Inuevo usado   Convext	9. 9	Which of the following words are opposites? Select all answers that are correct.	1/1 point	
elegance tusado barata    Carro: elegance	(	uro		
barato formal    carce elegante     elegante formal     carce barato     Correct     Correct   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert   Caro is respensive: Barato is 'Cheap'. Caro and barato are opposites.				_
carox elegante     elegante formal     carox barato     Carox barato     Carox is expensive: Barato is 'cheap: Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert is expensive: Barato is 'cheap: Caro and barato are opposites.     Insert is expensive: Barato is 'cheap: Caro and barato are opposites.     Inventor is new: Unado is 'sseet'. Nuevo and usado are opposites.     Inventor is new: Unado is 'sseet'. Nuevo and usado are opposites.     Inventor is new: Unado is 'sseet'. Nuevo and usado are opposites.     Inventor is new is ne	ι	sado		
caro: degante formal classatio caro tarato  caro tarato  caro tepender: Burato is 'cheap: Caro and burato are opposites.  nuevo: usado is vised: Nuevo and usado are opposites.  Nuevo is new: Usado is vised: Nuevo and usado are opposites.  Nuevo is new: Usado is vised: Nuevo and usado are opposites.  Nuevo is new: Usado is vised: Nuevo and usado are opposites.  Nuevo is new: Usado is vised: Nuevo and usado are opposites.  In Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  publicidad ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador  publicidad biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad biquini, limitar, sustituir  caro publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  viewer  Publicidad biquini, limitar, sustituir are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, bikini, to limit, and so substitute.  11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  12. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  costar  anancio  con  medias  normal perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	ł	arato		
eleganter formal  caro charato  caro s'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?  publicidad Banga biquini limitar sustituir probador  publicidad, Diquini, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, Diquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, Diquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, Diquini, limitar, sustituir  vierrect  imit and to substitute.  11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English Cognates; meaning to publicity, bikini, to limit and to substitute.  12. In the first of the following words are Spanish/English Cognates; meaning to publicity, bikini, to limit and to substitute.  cortair  contair  contair  anuncio.  con medias.  normal perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, pormal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, pormal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	f	rmal		
Carrots (sepensive: Barato is cheap: Caro and barato are opposites.  ✓ cerrect Nuevo is new: Usado is 'used'. Nuevo and usado are opposites.  10. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  publicided ganga biquini Ilimitar sustituir probador  publicided. Ilimitar sustituir, probador  publicided. Diquini, limitar sustituir  publicided. Diquini, limitar sustituir  publicided. Diquini, limitar sustituir  publicided. Diquini, limitar sustituir  vicerect  Publicided. Diquini, 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?  costar anuncio con medias normal perfecto  © costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  ○ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  ○ costar, medias, normal, perfecto	[	] caro: elegante		
	ſ	elegante: formal		
✓ correct Caro is "expensive." Barato is "theap." 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?  publicided ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador □ publicided. Imitar, sustituir, probador □ publicided. Spanga, biquini, limitar, sustituir □ publicided. ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir □ publicided. Spanga, biquini, limitar sustituir □ publicided. Spanga, biquini, limitar sustituir □ publicided. Siquini, limitar, sustituir  ✓ Correct Publicided. Siquini, limitar, sustituir are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, bikini, to limita and to substituir  11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  costar anuncio con medias normal perfecto □ costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto □ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto □ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto □ costar, medias, normal, perfecto	,			
Caro is 'expensive.' Barato is 'cheap.' Caro and barato are opposites.  In nuevo: usado  Carect Nuevo is 'new'. Usado is 'used.' Nuevo and usado are opposites.  10. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  publicided ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador publicided, limitar, sustituir probador publicided, limitar, sustituir probador publicided, singuini, limitar, sustituir poblidided, ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir poblidided, ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir  Cerrect Publicided, Diquini, limitar, sustituir are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, biláni, to limit, and to substitute.  11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  17.1 seinet  17.1 seinet  17.1 seinet  Costar anuncio con medias normal perfecto con, medias, normal, perfecto con, anuncio, normal, perfecto costar, medias, normal, perfecto		and solution		
Carrect Nuevo Is 'new.' Usado is 'used.' Nuevo and usado are opposites.  10. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  publicidad ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador   publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador   publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir   publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir   publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir   which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, bikini, to limit, and to substitute.  11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  11. Which of the following normal, perfecto   con medias normal perfecto   con, anuncio, normal, perfecto   con, anuncio, medias, perfecto   con, anuncio, medias, perfecto   con, medias, normal, perfecto				
Nuevo is 'new'. Usado is 'used.' Nuevo and usado are opposites.  10. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  publicidad ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador  publicidad. Iimitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad. Iimitar, 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?  costar anuncio con medias normal perfecto  ⊙ costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  ○ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  ○ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  ○ con, anuncio, medias, normal, perfecto  ○ costar, medias, normal, perfecto  ○ costar, medias, normal, perfecto	ľ	nuevo: usado		
publicidad ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador publicidad, paga, biquini, limitar, sustituir publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar sustituir publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir		The Control of the Co		
ganga biquini limitar sustituir probador  publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar  ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir   Cerrect  Publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  V Cerrect  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?  171 point  171 point  171 point  172 point  173 point  173 point  173 point  174 point  175 point  176 point  177 point  177 point  178 point  178 point  178 point  178 point  178 point  179 point  179 point  170 point  170 point  170 point  171 point  171 point  172 point  173 point  174 point  175 point  177 point  177 point  178 point  178 point  178 point  179 point  179 point  179 point  179 point  170 point  170 point  170 point  171 point  171 point  171 point  172 point  173 point  174 point  175 point  177 point  177 point  177 point  177 point  178 point  178 point  179 point  179 point  177 point	10. \	hich of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?	1/1 point	
biquini limitar sustituir probador  publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  cerect  Publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  cerect  Publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  cerect  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?  17.1 point  17.1 point  17.1 point  costar  anuncio  con  medias  normal  perfecto  © costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	ţ	ublicidad		
Ilimitar sustituir probador  publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, sanga, 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?  11.1 Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  11.2 point  11.3 point  11.4 point  11.5 point  11.5 point  11.6 point  11.6 point  11.6 point  11.6 point  11.6 point  11.7	8	anga		
sustituir  probador  publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar  ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir   correct  Publicidad, 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?  11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  11. which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?  11. point  costar  anuncio  con  medias  normal  perfecto  con, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	ŀ	quini		
probador  publicidad, limitar, sustituir, probador  publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir  publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar  ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir   correct  Publicidad, 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 paint  1/1 paint  1/1 paint  costar  anuncio  con  medias  normal  perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, normal, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	I	nitar		
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  con, anuncio, medias, normal, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	S	ıstituir		
<ul> <li>■ publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir</li> <li>□ publicidad, ganga, biquini, limitar</li> <li>□ ganga, biquini, limitar, sustituir</li> <li>✓ Correct         Publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, bikini, to limit, and to substitute.</li> <li>11. Which of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?</li> <li>1/1 point</li> <li>costar</li> <li>anuncio</li> <li>con</li> <li>medias</li> <li>normal</li> <li>perfecto</li> <li>□ costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto</li> <li>□ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto</li> <li>□ con, medias, normal, perfecto</li> <li>□ costar, medias, normal, perfecto</li> <li>□ costar, medias, normal, perfecto</li> </ul>				
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?  17.1 point  17.1 point  17.1 point  17.2 point  17.3 point  17.5 point  17.5 point  17.6 point  17.7 point  17.7 point  17.8				
oganga, 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?  costar anuncio con medias normal perfecto costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto con, anuncio, medias, perfecto con, medias, normal, perfecto costar, medias, normal, perfecto costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	(			
✓ 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?  Costar anuncio  con medias  normal perfecto  ○ costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  ○ con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  ○ con, medias, normal, perfecto  ○ costar, medias, normal, perfecto  ○ costar, medias, normal, perfecto	(			
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?  costar  anuncio  con  medias  normal  perfecto  con, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto				
costar anuncio con medias normal perfecto		Publicidad, biquini, limitar, sustituir are Spanish/English cognates, meaning to publicity, bikini, to		
anuncio con medias normal perfecto	11. \	hich of the following words are Spanish/English cognates?	1/1 point	
medias normal perfecto  costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	(	ostar		
medias  normal  perfecto  costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	ē	nuncio		
normal  perfecto  costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto	(	on .		
perfecto  costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto  costar, medias, normal, perfecto		edias		
<ul> <li>costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto</li> <li>con, anuncio, medias, perfecto</li> <li>con, medias, normal, perfecto</li> <li>costar, medias, normal, perfecto</li> </ul> Correct				
<ul> <li>con, anuncio, medias, perfecto</li> <li>con, medias, normal, perfecto</li> <li>costar, medias, normal, perfecto</li> </ul> ✓ Correct	r			
<ul><li>con, medias, normal, perfecto</li><li>costar, medias, normal, perfecto</li><li>✓ Correct</li></ul>	t t	erfecto		
Correct	t t	erfecto  O costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto		
	t t	erfecto  costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto		
announcement, normal and perfect.	t t	erfecto  costar, anuncio, normal, perfecto  con, anuncio, medias, perfecto  con, medias, normal, perfecto		

12	<ul> <li>How do you say, "Is there something that you need from the store?" in Spanish?</li> <li>¿Hay algo que necesitas de la tienda?</li> <li>¿Haya algo que necesitas de la tienda?</li> <li>¿Haya algo que necesitas de la tienda?</li> <li>② ¿Hay algo que necesites de la tienda?</li> </ul>	1/1 point	
	✓ 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	<ul> <li>How do you say, "I'm looking for a suit that is professional in style," in Spanish?</li> <li>Busco un traje que sea profesional de estilo.</li> <li>Busqué un traje que es profesional de estilo.</li> <li>Busco un traje que sean profesional de estilo.</li> <li>Busco un traje que es profesional de estilo.</li> </ul>	1/1 point	ž.
	✓ Correct  Busco un traje que sea profesional de estilo means 'l'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	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 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.	1/1 point	
15	<ul> <li>✓ 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.     </li> <li>How do you say, "I hope they have a good time," in Spanish?</li> <li>¡Ojalá que pasan un buen tiempo!</li> </ul>	0/1 point	•
	¡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?      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.	1/1 point	
	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	Big 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 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	1/1 point	
	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.		





O Dude que hay un elefante pintado aquí.

O Duden que hayan un elefante pintado aquí.

Dudo que haya un elefante pintado aquí.

O 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. <b>Fill in the blank</b> 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.	