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## Introduction

Welcome to the **Advanced Book** of *Rocket Spanish*! By now you should feel comfortable with the building blocks of the Spanish language. You should understand what it means to conjugate a verb, automatically put your adjectives after the words they describe, and feel comfortable making those upside-down question marks!

In this book you'll learn more of the intricacies of the Spanish language. You'll learn to talk about the past, be more precise in the present, and talk about the future. As you have moved forward in the intermediate level, you will find that things get a lot more complicated. Talking about the past can get tricky when you have to decide between two past tenses and remember the verb endings for each. You'll explore in depth all those joining words like **a**, **de**, **en**, and **con**, and learn when to use **por** versus **para**, **¿qué?** versus **¿cuál?**, and **pedir** versus **preguntar**.

The most important thing this book can give you is an idea of the complexity of the Spanish language. Beginning Spanish students often look at the number of words that are similar to English (like **el problema**, **la idea**, and **la televisión**) and think that all they have to do is add a few extra syllables to make English into Spanish. Yet the more you investigate the Spanish language, the more you will see that it follows its own rules.

As a result, you'll have to put more effort into learning verb endings, irregular verbs, and the rules governing word use. You may even find that your English grammar improves as a result! Side bars will give you inside information about everything from Spanish surnames to speaking tips. Just as in the **Beginner's Book**, you'll find a vocabulary list at the end of each section as well as exercises to practice what you have learned.

If you can grasp the basic ideas contained in this book, you should be applauded. If you can master them, you deserve to take your own trip to a Spanish-speaking country to show off your skills!



# ***Part I. Talking about the Past: Introduction to the Preterite Tense***



## 1.1 Talking about What Happened in the Past

Unfortunately, you can't handle many conversational topics by just talking about what is happening right now. To express yourself fully, you need to be able to talk about what happened yesterday, or last week, or last year.

This is where the past tense comes in. The past tense will enable you to talk about events in the past, actions that started and ended in the past, and actions that started in the past and continue up until now.

### *The Two Major Past Tenses*

There is more than one past tense in Spanish. The two most common past tenses are the **preterite** and the **imperfect**. Get used to these terms! These tenses are used all the time to refer to actions that occur in the past. Just like **ser** and **estar**, you'll have to learn the difference between the **preterite** and **imperfect**, even though we don't have that difference in English.

The **preterite** tense is used to describe events that happened at a definite point in the past. For example, if you were describing a trip you had by saying, "We did this, then we did this, and finally we did this," you would use the preterite tense quite often.

Take note that you should probably use the preterite if you come across one of the following words or phrases:

<b>el otro día</b>	<i>the other day</i>	<b>el año pasado</b>	<i>last year</i>
<b>ayer</b>	<i>yesterday</i>	<b>una vez</b>	<i>once</i>
<b>anoche</b>	<i>last night</i>	<b>la semana pasada</b>	<i>last week</i>

The **imperfect** tense, on the other hand, is different. It is used to describe continuous actions in the past. These actions will not usually have a specific date associated with them. For example, if you are talking about how old you were, or what you used to do when you were in school, or what you were doing when something else happened, you would generally use the imperfect.

The preterite is actually the more difficult to conjugate of the two past tenses. Therefore, we'll start on it so that you can get the hard stuff out of the way!

### *Starting with the Preterite*

Like all conjugations in Spanish, you'll have to memorize the verb endings. I promise that they'll all become second nature after time. The best way to memorize them is simply practice, practice, practice!

Study the verb endings in the following table:

Subject Pronoun	-ar verbs <b>hablar</b> (to talk)	-er verbs <b>comer</b> (to eat)	-ir verbs <b>vivir</b> (to live)
yo	habl- <b>é</b>	com- <b>í</b>	viv- <b>í</b>
tú	habl- <b>aste</b>	com- <b>iste</b>	viv- <b>iste</b>
Ud., él, ella	habl- <b>ó</b>	com- <b>ió</b>	viv- <b>ió</b>
nosotros/as	habl- <b>amos</b>	com- <b>imos</b>	viv- <b>imos</b>
vosotros/as	habl- <b>asteis</b>	com- <b>isteis</b>	viv- <b>isteis</b>
Uds., ellos, ellas	habl- <b>aron</b>	com- <b>ieron</b>	viv- <b>ieron</b>

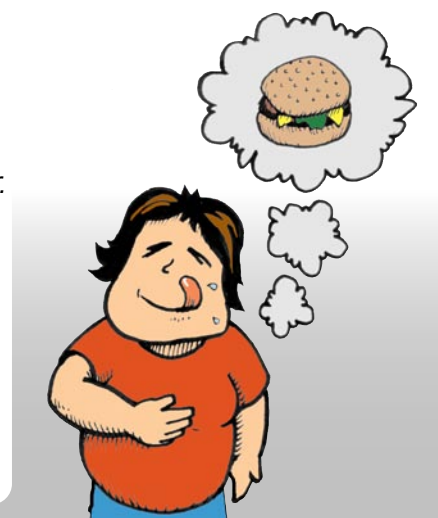
The first thing you should notice is that there are only two sets of endings: one for **-ar** verbs and the second for **-er** and **-ir** verbs.

Notice that the verb endings for **nosotros** are the same as in the present tense. This means that when you hear a sentence about something “we” did or are doing, you’ll have to guess from the context whether it occurred in the past or the present.

Another important thing to notice is that the third person singular form (Ud., él, ella) for **-ar** verbs looks almost identical to the first person form ... except for the accent mark over the ‘o’. So don’t forget it!

### Por ejemplo:

- El domingo pasado, mis padres y yo hablamos por una hora.  
- *Last Sunday, my parents and I spoke for an hour.*
- ¿El año pasado viviste en Argentina, no?  
- *You lived in Argentina last year, right?*
- ¿Qué comieron Uds. ayer?  
- *What did you eat yesterday?*
- ¿Cuándo hablaste tú con Maria?  
- *When did you talk with Maria?*
- Ayer comí una hamburguesa para la cena.**  
- *Yesterday I ate a hamburger for dinner.*







## 1.2 The Confusion Begins: Irregular Verbs in the Preterite

Once you start delving into the past, you'll find that verbs start acting in very strange ways. Unfortunately, you are going to find many irregular verbs in the preterite tense. Many irregularities in verb conjugations occur simply because of pronunciation. Spanish, unlike English, is pronounced phonetically. In other words, you can read any word in Spanish as long as you understand how to sound it out. In order to preserve the pronunciation of certain words, the spelling of those words will change.

### *Irregular Verbs that End in -zar, -car, -gar*

Verbs that end with **-zar**, **-car**, or **-gar** cannot be conjugated normally in the "yo" form of the preterite tense without having to change their spelling of necessity to preserve the pronunciation.

For example, think of the verb  **pescar**  (to fish). Try to conjugate it normally in the "yo" form:  **pesc + -é = pescé** . The letter 'c' is a soft sound in Spanish, so the word would sound like  *pesé* . In order to preserve the hard 'k' sound of "pescar," Spanish changes the 'c' to a 'qu,' making the 'yo' form into  **pesqué** .

The following tables gives examples of some irregular verbs that change in the "yo" form to preserve the correct pronunciation. Note that the other conjugations remain regular.

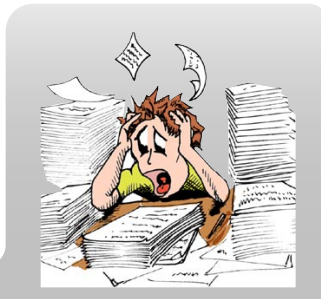
	<b>COMENZAR</b> (to start)	<b>PESCAR</b> (to fish)	<b>PAGAR</b> (to pay)
yo	comencé	pesqué	pagué
tú	comenzaste	pecaste	pagaste
Ud., él, ella	comenzó	pescó	pagó
nosotros/as	comenzamos	pescamos	pagamos
vosotros/as	comenzasteis	pecasteis	pagasteis
Uds., ellos, ellas	comenzaron	pescaron	pagaron

Other verbs that change in this way include  **jugar**  ( *jugué* ) and  **buscar**  ( *busqué* ).

### Por ejemplo:

- Comencé a escribir la semana pasada.**

- I started writing last week.



2. **Ayer pesqué en el río.**

- Yesterday I fished in the river.



3. **¿Le pagaste al dueño de la tienda?**

- Did you pay the shop owner?

### Stem-Changing Verbs in the Past

Stretch your memory way back to **Part V** of the **Beginner's Book**. Remember what a stem change is? A stem change is when the **stem** of a verb (the part that is left when the -AR, -ER, or -IR ending is taken away) changes its vowel sounds from **-e** to **-ie**, **-e** to **-i**, **-o** to **-ue**, or **-o** to **-u**.

To understand stem changes in the preterite tense, you must first note that:

1. **All the —AR and —ER verbs that stem change in the present** (such as *mostrar, almorzar, pensar, perder, tener, and entender*) **do NOT stem change in the preterite.**

(These verbs may be irregular in other ways, however.)

In **Lesson 5.5** of the **Beginner's Book**, you learned about stem changes in present participles, such as **estoy viniendo**, **estoy durmiendo**, and **estoy diciendo**.

2. **The -IR stem-changing verbs WILL stem change in the preterite, but only in the third person singular and plural.** They follow the same rules as the present participles, except that all -o to -ue stem changers become -o to -u, and all -e to -ie stem changers become -e to -i.

(You may feel a bit discouraged to know that these verbs may have *additional* irregularities, such as the verbs **venir** and **decir**, which you'll study later on.)

All these rules may sound a bit confusing, so here are some examples.

	—e to —i <b>REPETIR</b> (to repeat)	—o to —u <b>DORMIR</b> (to sleep)
yo	repetí	dormí
tú	repetiste	dormiste
Ud., él, ella	repitió	durmió
nosotros/as	repetimos	dormimos
vosotros/as	repetisteis	dormisteis
Uds., ellos, ellas	repitieron	durmieron

Other –e to –i verbs include **servir, sentir, venir, decir, preferir,** and **pedir.**

Other –o to –u verbs include **morir.**

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Yo dormí toda la noche.**

- *I slept all night.*

2. Repetimos las palabras de la canción.

- *We repeated the words of the song.*

3. Los muchachos durmieron demasiado anoche.

- *The boys slept too much last night.*

4. Ella repitió el curso de inglés.

- *She repeated the English course.*

5. Él se murió de amor.

- *He died from love.*

6. Me sentí mal cuando Maria me contó las noticias.

- *I felt bad when Mary told me the news.*





## 1.3 Regular Irregularities

You will find so many irregular verbs in the preterite tense that it's not even funny. This is one reason why you weren't introduced to the past tense until the intermediate book: you have to be pretty dedicated to Spanish to make it this far!

If you ARE truly dedicated to learning Spanish, you'll put in the time necessary to memorize the handful of irregular patterns that occur. The best advice I can offer you is to sound out every verb that you conjugate. The more you hear Spanish aloud, the more you'll begin to realize when an incorrect word "sounds funny."

The verbs below DO sound funny if you try to conjugate them in the normal way.

For example, try to say, "He read the book yesterday," in Spanish. Did you say, "*Él leió el libro ayer*"? What a mouthful! The word *leió* does not exist in Spanish, because there's a much, much easier alternative: **leyó**.

Now, try the sentence, "You brought it." This sentence is almost impossible to say if translated as, "*Usted lo traió*." Again, there is an easier alternative: **Usted lo trajo**.

Examine the list of irregular verbs below.

	<b>LEER</b> (to read)	<b>SABER</b> (to know, to know how)	<b>TRAER</b> (to bring)
<i>yo</i>	leí	supe	traje
<i>tú</i>	leíste	supiste	trajiste
<i>Ud., él, ella,</i>	<b>leyó</b>	supo	trajo
<i>nosotros/as</i>	leímos	supimos	trajimos
<i>vosotros/as</i>	leísteis	supisteis	trajisteis
<i>Uds., ellos, ellas</i>	<b>leyeron</b>	supieron	trajeron

### Understanding LEER

When there are two vowel sounds in a row, you will often have to change the spelling in order to preserve the pronunciation.

The pattern is as follows:

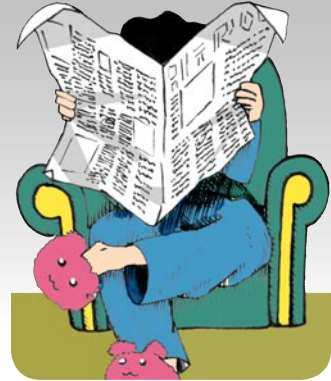
- The 'i' is replaced with a 'y' in the third person singular and plural forms.
- The initial 'i' of the verb ending is accented in all forms.

Verbs that follow the same pattern as **leer** include **caer** (to fall) and **oír** (to hear).

- **caer**: caí, caíste, cayó, caímos, caísteis, cayeron
- **oír**: oí, oíste, oyó, oímos, oísteis, oyeron

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Yo leí el diario anoche.**  
- I read the newspaper last night.
2. El libro se cayó.  
- The book fell.
3. El cantante oyó la banda.  
- The singer heard the band.



### Understanding SABER

This is a very strange stem change in which a vowel (whether an 'a,' 'e,' or 'o') changes to a 'u'. It has no rhyme or reason.

The pattern is as follows:

- A vowel is replaced with 'u.'
- The first and third person singular forms follow the –AR verb endings.
- The second person singular and all plural forms follow the –ER/–IR verb endings.
- There are no accent marks.

You'll see this stem change in **tener** (to have), **estar** (to be), **andar** (to walk), **poder** (to be able to, can), and **poner** (to put).

- **tener**: tuve, tuviste, tuvo, tuvimos, tuvisteis, tuvieron
- **estar**: estuve, estuviste, estuvo, estuvimos, estuvisteis, estuvieron
- **andar**: anduve, anduviste, anduvo, anduvimos, anduvisteis, anduvieron
- **poder**: pude, pusiste, pudo, pudimos, pudisteis, pudieron
- **poner**: puse, pusiste, puso, pusimos, pusisteis, pusieron

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Ellos supieron las noticias ayer.  
- They knew the news yesterday.



2. **Él no tuvo nada.**  
- He had nothing.

## Understanding TRAER

Remember how I mentioned earlier that **decir** had an additional irregularity, aside from the –e to –i stem change? Here it is: the ‘c’ in **decir** changes to a ‘j’ in order to preserve the hard consonant sound. For example, try to say the sentence, “She said.” If you answered, “*Ella dició,*” you’d be wrong. Spanish has a much simpler alternative: **Ella dijo.**

In addition, the endings follow the same patterns as the group of verbs above (**-e, -iste, -o, -imos, -isteis, -ieron**).

The pattern is as follows:

- The ‘c’ (or ‘e’ in the case of **traer**) is changed to ‘j.’
- The first and third person singular forms follow the –AR verb endings.
- The second person singular and all plural forms follow the –ER/–IR verb endings.
- There are no accent marks.

Verbs that follow this pattern are **conducir** (to drive) and **producir** (to produce).

**conducir:** *conduje, condujiste, condujo, conducimos, condujisteis, condujeron*

**producir:** *produje, produjiste, produjo, producimos, produjisteis, produjeron*

**decir:** *dije, dijiste, dijo, dijimos, dijisteis, dijeron*

### Por ejemplo:

1. **¿Cuándo trajiste mi libro de vuelta?**  
- *When did you bring my book back?*
2. Yo no les dije nada a tus padres.  
- *I did not tell your parents anything.*



## A Few More Irregulars: HACER, VENIR, QUERER

By now you may be noticing a pattern. There are many irregular verbs in the preterite that follow the pattern of endings: **-e, -iste, -o, -imos, -isteis, -ieron**, with all forms being unstressed (e.g., without an accent mark). Three more of those verbs are **hacer, venir, and querer**.

	<b>HACER</b> (to make, to do)	<b>QUERER</b> (to want, to love)	<b>VENIR</b> (to come)
<i>yo</i>	hice	quise	vine
<i>tú</i>	hiciste	quisiste	viniste
<i>Ud., él, ella,</i>	hizo	quiso	vino
<i>nosotros/as</i>	hicimos	quisimos	vinimos
<i>vosotros/as</i>	hicisteis	quisisteis	vinisteis
<i>Uds., ellos, ellas</i>	hicieron	quisieron	vinieron

Notice that both **querer** and **venir** are **-e** to **-i** stem changing verbs, while **hacer** makes a very strange stem change from **-a** to **-i**.

You will use these verbs so frequently that it is a good idea to put in the time to memorize their forms.



## 1.4 Short Verbs: DAR, VER, IR and SER

Now, for some simpler rules. With short verbs like **dar** and **ver**, the only irregularity in the preterite is one that you'll find easy to accomplish: just forget to put the accent marks in! Because the words are so short, the stress falls naturally on the right syllable.

	<b>DAR</b> (to give)	<b>VER</b> (to see)
yo	di	vi
tú	diste	viste
Ud., él, ella,	dio	vio
nosotros/as	dimos	vimos
vosotros/as	disteis	visteis
Uds., ellos, ellas	dieron	vieron

### Por ejemplo:

- Te dije que no ése.**  
- I told you, not that one.
- Ellos nos dijeron que fuéramos a jugar más tarde.  
- They told us that we were going to play later.
- Yo no le di la plata a él.  
- I didn't give him the money.
- Usted le dio la manzana a la chica.  
- You gave the apple to the girl.
- Nosotros le dimos cincuenta pesos al conductor.  
- We gave the driver fifty pesos.



### Identical Twins: IR and SER

One of the strangest things to happen to Spanish verbs is to take on the exact same irregular preterite form, and this happens with the very common verbs **ir** and **ser**. Who knows why these two verbs evolved over the course of time to have the same preterite past tense form, but they do make life complicated if you're unfamiliar with them.



Study the chart below:

	<b>IR</b> (to go)	<b>SER</b> (to be: permanent)
yo	fui	fui
tú	fuiste	fuiste
Ud., él, ella,	fue	fue
nosotros/as	fuimos	fuimos
vosotros/as	fuisteis	fuisteis
Uds., ellos, ellas	fueron	fueron

### Going or Being? The Problem with FUI

Now that you've memorized the verb forms for **ir** and **ser**, you may be wondering how in the world you will ever know whether a sentence with the word **fui** means "I went" or "I was."

Quite simply, by context! You'll have to figure out which verb is meant by the rest of the words in the sentence. It's not as hard as it sounds. See if you can guess the meaning of the verbs in the examples below:

1. Nosotros **fuimos** a la piscina la semana pasada.
2. Ayer **fue** un día muy aburrido.
3. Tú **fuiste** la persona que me robó.




---

#### Answers:

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. <i>We went to the pool last week.</i>     | <b>ir</b>  |
| 2. <i>Yesterday was a very boring day.</i>   | <b>ser</b> |
| 3. <i>You were the person who robbed me.</i> | <b>ser</b> |



## 1.5 Verbs that Say One Thing and Mean Something Else

The complications never end with the preterite tense. Not only are there piles of irregular verbs, but some verbs actually *change their meaning* when put into the preterite tense from the present.

If you speak Spanish on a regular basis, you will come to understand these differences just by hearing them spoken aloud in the context of a conversation. Right now, all you need to do is familiarize yourself with the idea that some verbs can have a different meaning in the past. The more Spanish you speak, the more you'll adopt these meanings automatically.

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Present Tense</u>	<u>Preterite (Past) Tense</u>
<b>conocer</b>	conozco a – <i>I know (someone)</i>	conocí a – <i>I met (someone)</i>
<b>poder</b>	podemos – <i>we can</i>	podimos – <i>we managed to</i> no pudimos – <i>we failed to</i>
<b>querer</b>	quiero – <i>I want, I love</i>	quise – <i>I tried to</i> no quise – <i>I refused to</i>
<b>saber</b>	sabemos – <i>we know</i>	supimos – <i>we found out</i>
<b>tener</b>	tengo frío – <i>I am cold</i>	tuve frío – <i>I got cold</i>



Por ejemplo:



### 1. **Sabemos jugar ajedrez.**

*We know how to play chess.*

Supimos que juegas ajedrez.

*We found out that you play chess.*

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 2. ¿Podemos entrar a su casa?    | <i>Can we come inside your house?</i>       |
| Pudimos entrar a tu casa.        | <i>We managed to get inside your house.</i> |
| 3. Te quiero mucho.              | <i>I love you very much.</i>                |
| Quise aprender a tocar el piano. | <i>I tried to learn to play piano.</i>      |
| 4. Conozco a tus padres.         | <i>I know your parents.</i>                 |
| Conocí a tus padres.             | <i>I met your parents.</i>                  |

Once you learn how to form the imperfect tense in the next section, you'll learn how to give these verbs their original meaning again, as in, "I knew," "I could," "I wanted," et cetera.



## 1.6 Review

### *I. Section Summary*

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **That there are at least two different ways to talk about things that happened in the past: the preterite and the imperfect.**
- ✓ **The verb endings for regular preterite verbs.**
- ✓ **The reasons why many verbs are irregular in the preterite tense.**
- ✓ **Some of the patterns that irregular preterite verbs follow.**
- ✓ **That some verbs change their meaning when put into the preterite past.**

## II. Vocabulary Review

<b>Vocabulary List #1</b>	
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>	<b>NOUNS</b>
amor (el)	<i>love</i>
banda (la)	<i>band</i>
canción (la)	<i>song</i>
cantante (el, la)	<i>singer</i>
cena (la)	<i>dinner</i>
chica (la)	<i>girl</i>
conductor (el)	<i>driver</i>
curso (el)	<i>course</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
diario (el)	<i>daily newspaper</i>
dueño (el)	<i>owner; landlord</i>
hamburguesa (la)	<i>hamburger</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
manzana (la)	<i>apple</i>
noticias (las)	<i>news</i>
palabra (la)	<i>word</i>
persona (la)	<i>person</i>
piscina (la)	<i>swimming pool</i>
plata (la)	<i>money; silver</i>
río (el)	<i>river</i>
tienda (la)	<i>shop</i>
<b>VERBOS</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
almorzar	<i>to have lunch</i>
andar	<i>to walk</i>
buscar	<i>to look for, to seek</i>
caer	<i>to fall</i>
comenzar	<i>to start, to commence</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
contar	<i>to tell, to count</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
decir	<i>to say, to tell</i>
dormir	<i>to sleep</i>
entender	<i>to understand</i>
escribir	<i>to write</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, location, emotion)</i>
hablar	<i>to talk</i>
hacer	<i>to make, to do</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
jugar	<i>to play</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
morir	<i>to die</i>
mostrar	<i>to show</i>
oír	<i>to hear</i>
pagar	<i>to pay</i>
pensar	<i>to think</i>
perder	<i>to lose</i>
pescar	<i>to fish</i>

poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
poner	<i>to put</i>
preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
querer	<i>to want, to love</i>
repetir	<i>to repeat</i>
robar	<i>to rob, to steal</i>
saber	<i>to know (how)</i>
sentir	<i>to feel</i>
ser	<i>to be (permanent characteristic)</i>
servir	<i>to serve</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
traer	<i>to bring</i>
venir	<i>to come</i>
ver	<i>to see</i>
vivir	<i>to live</i>

<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>	<b>ADJECTIVES</b>
aburrido	<i>boring</i>
demasiado	<i>too much</i>
inglés	<i>English</i>

<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>	<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>
anoche	<i>last night</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>
de vuelta	<i>back, return</i>
el año pasado	<i>last year</i>
el domingo pasado	<i>last Sunday</i>
el otro día	<i>the other day</i>
ése/ésa	<i>that one</i>
la semana pasada	<i>last week</i>
más tarde	<i>later</i>
nada	<i>nothing</i>
una vez	<i>once</i>

### III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Ricardo and Lupe share the details of how they spent the previous day.

**Ricardo:** Hola, Lupe. ¿Qué hiciste ayer? No te vi.

**Lupe:** No estaba en clase. Fui a la playa con mi amiga Juana.

**Ricardo:** ¡La playa siempre es mejor que una prueba! No tuviste que dar la prueba. Fue muy difícil.

**Lupe:** Me imagino. ¿Cómo hiciste?

**Ricardo:** Más o menos. Voy a ver cuando se devuelva la prueba mañana. ¿Cómo estaba el tiempo en la playa?

**Lupe:** Hacía un solazo. Jugué voleibol, tomé unas cervezas, y nadé en el mar.

**Ricardo:** ¿Fuiste al restaurante al lado de la playa?

**Lupe:** ¿La marisquería? Sí. Comí pescado con plátano frito.

**Ricardo:** ¡Qué rico!

**Lupe:** Después de comer comencé a sentirme mal.

**Ricardo:** ¿Qué pasó?

**Lupe:** La comida no estaba bien cocinada. Me sentí enferma, y me fui a la casa.

**Ricardo:** ¿Estás bien ahora?

**Lupe:** Sí. ¡Pero ahora tengo miedo de volver a clase y dar la prueba!

#### PALABRAS NUEVAS

<b>dar una prueba</b>	<i>take a test</i>	<b>pescado</b>	<i>fish</i>
<b>me imagino</b>	<i>I can imagine, I bet</i>	<b>plátano frito</b>	<i>fried banana</i>
<b>estaba (estar)</b>	<i>was (imperfect)</i>	<b>¡qué rico!</b>	<i>how delicious!</i>
<b>solazo</b>	<i>lots of sunshine</i>	<b>¿qué paso?</b>	<i>what happened?</i>
<b>voleibol</b>	<i>volleyball</i>	<b>bien cocinada</b>	<i>well cooked</i>
<b>marisquería</b>	<i>seafood restaurant</i>	<b>tengo miedo de</b>	<i>I'm afraid of</i>

## IV. Exercises

**Exercise 1.** Write an affirmative or negative response to the following questions. Note that questions asked of *tú* (you) should be answered by *yo* (me), while questions asked of *ustedes/vosotros* (you) should be answered by *nosotros* (us).

Ex. ¿Comenzaste la tarea? (no) No, no comencé la tarea.

1. ¿Lavaste los platos? (sí) \_\_\_\_\_

2. ¿Caminaste el perro? (no) \_\_\_\_\_

3. ¿Le pagaste a Luis por el café? (sí) \_\_\_\_\_

4. ¿Fueron Uds. a pescar ayer? (no) \_\_\_\_\_

5. ¿Vivieron Uds. en esa casa? (no) \_\_\_\_\_

6. ¿Visitáis el museo? (sí) \_\_\_\_\_

7. ¿Sacáis la basura? (no) \_\_\_\_\_

8. ¿Escribió la carta Lola? (sí) \_\_\_\_\_

9. ¿Durmieron Uds. bien ayer? (sí) \_\_\_\_\_

10. ¿Repitieron ellos los ejercicios? (no) \_\_\_\_\_

11. ¿Fuiste a la playa con Juan? (no) \_\_\_\_\_

12. ¿Hablaron Uds. con el doctor? (no) \_\_\_\_\_



**Exercise 2.** Read the following story and fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb indicated.

Ex.

Yo me llamo Dolores. Soy médica veterinaria en el capital de Venezuela,  
(llamar)

Caracas. Ayer me \_\_\_\_\_ algo muy raro. Estaba andando por una calle  
1. (pasar)

tranquila cuando \_\_\_\_\_ un cachorro en un cesto al lado de la vereda.  
2. (ver)

Cuando me acerqué, el cachorro \_\_\_\_\_ a llorar. Me parecía que el cachorrito  
3. (comenzar)

estaba perdido. Sin saber que hacer, \_\_\_\_\_ la puerta de la casa en frente.  
4. (golpear)

Cuando la señora \_\_\_\_\_, no me pudo decir nada. No sabía de quien era el  
5. (contestar)

cachorro. Al fin, \_\_\_\_\_ que llevar el cachorro a mi trabajo.  
6. (tener)

\_\_\_\_\_ una cobija en el cesto y le \_\_\_\_\_ leche caliente al  
7. (poner) (dar)

perrito. Después, \_\_\_\_\_ un aviso en las noticias. ¡Espero que el dueño  
8. (poner)

encuentre su cachorro muy pronto!

### PALABRAS NUEVAS

<b>médica veterinaria</b>	<i>veterinarian (female)</i>	<b>acercar</b>	<i>to approach</i>
<b>raro</b>	<i>strange</i>	<b>llorar</b>	<i>to cry</i>
<b>una calle tranquila</b>	<i>a quiet street</i>	<b>perdido</b>	<i>lost</i>
<b>cachorro</b>	<i>puppy</i>	<b>golpear la puerta</b>	<i>to knock at the door</i>
<b>cesto</b>	<i>basket</i>	<b>contestar</b>	<i>to answer</i>
<b>vereda</b>	<i>sidewalk</i>	<b>cobija</b>	<i>blanket</i>

**Exercise 3.** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **ir** or **ser** in the preterite.

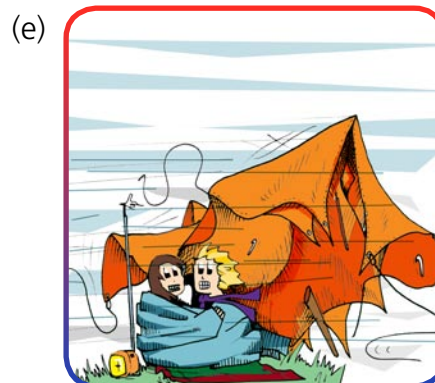
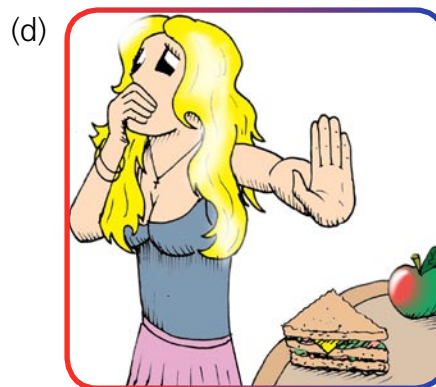
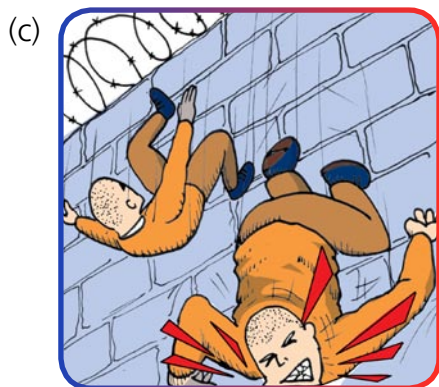
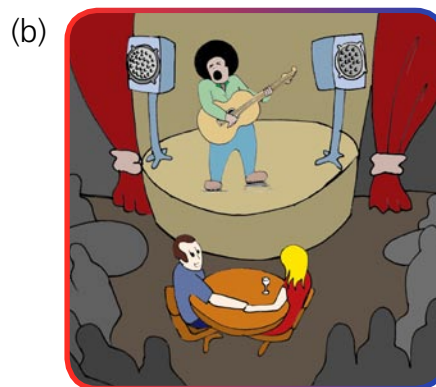
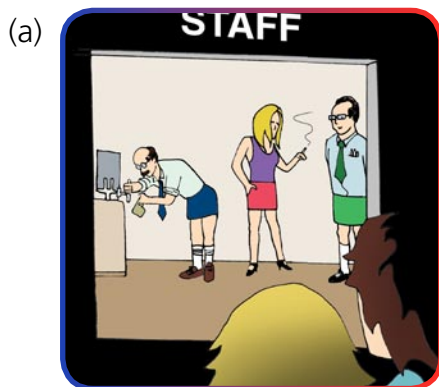
Ex. Yo fui a la tienda a las tres.

1. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ los ganadores.
2. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ a la escuela a las nueve.
3. Diego y Elisa \_\_\_\_\_ a California el año pasado.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ vosotros que vi en la tienda hace una hora.
5. Ayer \_\_\_\_\_ un día muy triste para todos.
6. El otro día Luisa \_\_\_\_\_ a tomar un café con Carlos.
7. Una vez yo \_\_\_\_\_ representante de mi escuela.
8. El viernes pasado Carmen \_\_\_\_\_ la cantante principal en un concierto.
9. Cuando yo tenía diez años, mi familia \_\_\_\_\_ a Disneyland.
10. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ a la clase de inglés pero nadie estaba allí.
11. Ayer Susana \_\_\_\_\_ a buscarte, pero no te encontró.
12. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ a comer, pero estaba cerrada la puerta de la cafetería.
13. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ mi mejor amigo en el colegio.

**Exercise 4.** Match each sentence with the appropriate picture.

**SENTENCE**

1. Conocí a Juan en un concierto.
2. Ellos quisieron escalar la pared, pero no pudieron.
3. Lorena no quiso comer nada.
4. Supimos que nuestros profesores lleva minifaldas fuera de clase.
5. Estela y Guadalupe tuvieron frío cuando el viento se llevó su carpa.

## ***Part II. Talking About the Past: The Imperfect Tense***



## 2.1 Introduction to the Imperfect Past

The past is never perfect. You could have done things differently ... unsaid what you said ... or made a different decision.

However, in Spanish, the **imperfect past** does NOT refer to the things that you wish would have ended up differently. Rather, it is the name of the *other* major past tense in Spanish. You will use it a lot. If you can master the imperfect and the preterite, you will be able to talk about almost everything you want to talk about in the past.

The imperfect tense refers to a past action that is:

- ✓ indefinite (no definite start or end date) *or*
- ✓ continuous or repeated *or*
- ✓ took place over a period of time *or*
- ✓ started in the past but continues into the present.

... as opposed to events or actions that took place at a specific point in time (described by the preterite).

You should use the imperfect whenever you wish to describe **what used to happen** or **what happened regularly/periodically** in the past.

Some phrases that signal the use of the imperfect are as follows:

<b>a veces</b>	<i>sometimes</i>	<b>mucho</b>	<i>a lot</i>
<b>cada día</b>	<i>every day</i>	<b>por un rato</b>	<i>for a while</i>
<b>cada año</b>	<i>every year</i>	<b>siempre</b>	<i>always</i>
<b>de vez en cuando</b>	<i>once in a while</i>	<b>tantas veces</b>	<i>so many times</i>
<b>frecuentemente</b>	<i>frequently</i>	<b>todas las semanas</b>	<i>every week</i>
<b>generalmente</b>	<i>usually</i>	<b>todos los días</b>	<i>everyday</i>
<b>muchas veces</b>	<i>many times</i>	<b>todo el tiempo</b>	<i>all the time</i>

### ***Distinguishing the Imperfect from the Preterite***

The distinction between the imperfect and preterite past tenses is as difficult for English speakers to get their head around as the distinction between **ser** and **estar**. We just don't think this way in English!

If you were born in Latin America, however, you'd find the difference between the imperfect and the preterite to be clear as day. It would be so obvious that you'd wonder how anyone couldn't understand the difference.

The more you speak and listen to Spanish, the easier you'll find it to use the right tense naturally, too. Right now, try this.

Think of the imperfect tense as a timeline.

Think of the preterite as a point on that timeline.

For example, visualize the sentence, "**I was cooking when the phone rang.**" The action of **cooking** would take place along the timeline, while the event of **a ringing phone** would be the point that interrupts it. As a result, you would translate it as follows:

**Estaba cocinando cuando sonó el teléfono.**



The verb "was cooking" is in the imperfect, while the verb "rang" is in the preterite.

The handy table below will also help you distinguish between when you use the imperfect and when you use the preterite.

#### Using the PRETERITE Past Tense

- ✓ You are talking about an occurrence which has been completed or has come to an end.



#### Por ejemplo:

Matías tuvo un accidente.  
- *Matias had an accident.*

#### Using the IMPERFECT Past Tense

- ✓ You are describing something that happened that has no definite beginning or end, or is still continuing on into the present.



#### Por ejemplo:

Eduardo estudiaba leyes.  
- *Edward studied law.*

- ✓ You are describing the beginning or end of something that has happened in the past.



**Por ejemplo:**

Ayer Lola empezó a trabajar.  
- *Yesterday Lola started work.*

- ✓ You are describing something that occurred continuously over a period of time in the past, or what used to happen.



**Por ejemplo:**

Cuando yo era estudiante, estaba muy feliz.  
- *When I was a student, I was very happy.*

- ✓ You are describing a series of events that followed each other in the past.



**Por ejemplo:**

Juan corrió, se cayó, y se rompió la pierna.  
*Juan ran, fell, and broke his leg.*

- ✓ You are talking about previous mental, physical, or emotional conditions.



**Por ejemplo:**

Ella estaba cansada y muy triste.  
- *She was tired and very sad.*



Now that you have some idea of when to use the imperfect past tense, I'll let you in on some good news. The imperfect tense is 99% regular! This means that you won't have to deal with hardly ANY of those complicated irregular verbs that you encountered with the preterite. Plus, it's easy to conjugate.

Study the regular imperfect verb endings in the table below.

	<b>ESTUDIAR</b> (to study)	<b>COMER</b> (to eat)	<b>VIVIR</b> (to live)
yo	estudi-aba	com-ía	viv-ía
tú	estudi-abas	com-ías	viv-ías
Ud., él, ella,	estudi-aba	com-ía	viv-ía
nosotros/as	estudi-ábamos	com-íamos	viv-íamos
vosotros/as	estudi-abais	com-íais	viv-íais
Uds., ellos, ellas	estudi-aban	com-ían	viv-ían

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Estudiábamos juntos todos los sábados.**

- *We used to study together every Saturday.*

2. Yo estudiaba todos los días cuando era estudiante.

- *I used to study every day when I was a student.*

3. Tú comías pescado todos los días.

- *You used to eat fish every day.*

4. Uds. vivían en Puerto Rico.

- *You used to live in Puerto Rico.*

5. Nosotros vivíamos cerca de tus padres.

- *We used to live close to your parents.*



### **Irregular Verbs in the Imperfect**

You're going to love this. There are only THREE irregular verbs in the imperfect. The only down side is that they are verbs that you will use frequently: **ser**, **ver**, and **ir**.

	<b>SER</b> (to be)	<b>VER</b> (to see)	<b>IR</b> (to go)
yo	era	veía	iba
tú	eras	veías	ibas
Ud., él, ella,	era	veía	iba
nosotros/as	éramos	veíamos	íbamos
vosotros/as	erais	veíais	ibais
Uds., ellos, ellas	eran	veían	iban

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Cuando éramos joven, comíamos mucho.**

- *When we were young, we used to eat a lot.*

2. El niño veía muchas películas.

- *The boy used to watch a lot of movies.*

3. Íbamos a la playa cada verano.

- *We used to go to the beach every summer.*







## 2.2 Using Multiple Tenses in a Sentence

We combine tenses unthinkingly in English. “I was cooking when the phone rang.” “When the storm started, I was at home.” “When I get more time, I will travel more often.” “If I were rich, I’d have a big house.”

The problem is that, as native speakers, we never stop to think about the fact that we’re combining different tenses. In fact, we rarely think about tenses in English at all: we simply use them!

When you start saying anything but the simplest of sentences in Spanish, you’re going to need the ability to distinguish tenses in your head. The two main past tenses are the perfect place to start, because many sentences combine the two.

Remember the timeline from the previous chapter? Let’s put it to use. Let’s say that you want to tell someone, “**I wasn’t home when you called.**” What is the action that occurs over an indefinite period of time in the past? *My not being home.* What is the event that breaks up the continuous action? *Your call.* Therefore, “I wasn’t home” would be in the imperfect tense, while “you called” would be in the preterite tense.



**No estaba en casa cuando llamaste.**

Or perhaps you want to say, “**I was 18 years old when I graduated from high school.**” What is the action that occurs over a period of time? *Being 18 years old.* What is the event that breaks up the timeline? *Graduation.* Therefore, “I was 18 years old” would be in the imperfect, while “I graduated” would be in the preterite.

**Tenía dieciocho años cuando me gradué de colegio.**

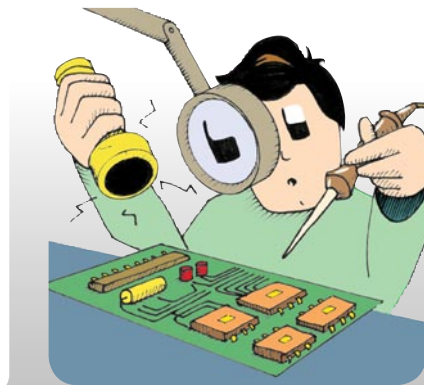
This pattern can be summarized as follows:

- The **imperfect** refers to the ongoing action in a sentence.
- The **preterite** refers to the action that intervened in the ongoing action.

Or, as I like to say it:

**When an imperfect action is going on, a preterite event happens.**

**!** Note that a preterite “event” does not HAVE to follow an imperfect verb. You may wish to say, “When I was young, I always watched television.” BOTH verbs would be in the imperfect.



 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Arreglaba mi computadora cuando se cortó la luz.**  
- *I was fixing my computer when the light went out.*
2. Juan escribía una carta cuando se le cayó el lápiz.  
- *Juan was writing a letter when he dropped his pencil.*
3. Yo estaba ganando el juego cuando comenzó a llover.  
- *I was winning the game when it started raining.*
4. Eran las cinco cuando Teresa llegó.  
- *It was five o'clock when Teresa arrived.*



### REMEMBER...

References to age and time in the past are almost ALWAYS in the imperfect. In other words, if you want to say that the party was at 10pm, you'd say,

**La fiesta era a las diez de la noche.**

If you wanted to say that when you were a child you didn't like onions, you'd say,

**Cuando era niño, no me gustaba la cebolla.**

## 2.3 What I Was Doing When...

In **Chapter 5.5** of the **Beginner's Book**, you learned about how to say, "I am walking," "I am singing," or "I am eating" in Spanish. What you didn't know was that there is a **past progressive** tense that is EXACTLY THE SAME as the **present progressive**, except that the verb **estar** is in the imperfect tense.

First of all, a quick review. If you want to say that you **are doing** something, you will use a conjugated form of **estar** followed by the **present participle** of the verb (formed by adding **-ando** or **-iendo**).

I am walking.	=	<b>Estoy caminando.</b>
I am singing.	=	<b>Estoy cantando.</b>
I am eating.	=	<b>Estoy comiendo.</b>

Now, let's say that you want to talk about what you **were doing** in the past. Use the exact same format that you learned ... except substitute an imperfect form of the verb **estar** for the present tense.

I was walking.	=	<b>Estaba caminando.</b>
I was singing.	=	<b>Estaba cantando.</b>
I was eating.	=	<b>Estaba comiendo.</b>

Why use the imperfect rather than the preterite? Because **an action that is progressive is also continuous**, and continuous actions require the imperfect.

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Tomás y Pablo estaban jugando cuando Tomás se rompió el brazo.**

- *Thomas and Pablo were playing when Thomas broke his arm.*

2. Estaba haciendo compras todo el día.

- *I was shopping all day.*

3. La actriz estaba cantando y bailando a la misma vez.

- *The actress was singing and dancing at the same time.*





### WHEN DO YOU USE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE?

As you may have noticed from the examples, you can say EITHER

**1. La banda y yo tocábamos en un bar cuando llegó la policía.**

OR

**2. La banda y yo estábamos tocando en un bar cuando llegó la policía.**

The first is simply a shortened version of the second. Generally, you will encounter the second usage more frequently.



## 2.4 Verbs that Say One Thing and Mean It

As I mentioned in **Chapter 1.5**, there are words that change their meaning when put into the preterite tense from the present. These words change BACK to their original meaning when put in the imperfect.

Let's review.

Verb	Present Tense	Preterite	Imperfect
<b>conocer</b>	conozco ( <i>I know</i> )	conocí ( <i>I met</i> )	conocía ( <i>I knew</i> )
<b>saber</b>	sé ( <i>I know</i> )	supe ( <i>I found out</i> )	sabía ( <i>I knew</i> )
<b>tener</b>	tengo sed ( <i>I'm thirsty</i> )	tuve sed ( <i>I got thirsty</i> )	tenía sed ( <i>I was thirsty</i> )

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Sabía como hacerlo cuando era niña, pero ahora no.**

- *I knew how to do it when I was a girl, but not now.*

2. Conocí a Jorge en abril.

- *I met George in April.*

3. Después de mucho tiempo en el sol, Sandra tuvo calor y quería volver al hotel.

- *After a lot of time in the sun, Sandra got hot and wanted to return to the hotel.*

4. Los otros no tenían calor.

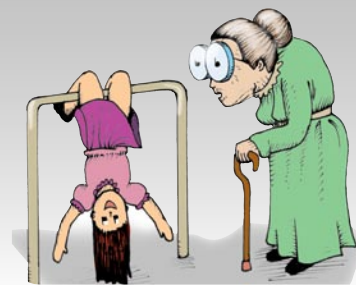
- *The others weren't hot.*

5. Después de mirar el horario de clases, supe que Señor Hernández iba a ser mi profesor para el próximo año.

- *After looking at the class schedule, I found out that Mr. Hernandez was going to be my teacher for next year.*

6. Sabía que iba a aprender mucho.

- *I knew that I was going to learn a lot.*



### WHAT YOU WERE GOING TO DO

In the last book, you learned how to say, "I'm going to ..." by using the verb **Voy a ...** You can also use **ir a** to talk about what you were going to do by putting **ir** into the imperfect.

*"I was going to ... " = Iba a ...*

**Iba a ir a la escuela temprano, pero me dormí demasiado tarde.**

*- I was going to go to school early, but I slept too late.*



## 2.5 How Long Ago Did It Happen?

You already know how to ask when something happened. All you have to do is ask, **¿Cuándo?** For example,

- ¿Cuándo llegaste a Madrid? *When did you arrive in Madrid?*
- ¿Cuándo terminaste la tarea? *When did you finish the homework?*
- ¿Cuándo fuiste a la fiesta? *When did you go to the party?*

However, if you wish to ask how long ago something happened or how long something has been happening, you need to memorize the Spanish phrase:

**¿Hace cuánto tiempo que...?**

*or*

**¿Cuánto tiempo hace que...?**

Either form of the question is correct, and you will complete the question with a conjugated verb in either the present or past tense.

Generally,

- ✓ If the verb is in the **present tense**, the question means, “(For) how long have...?”
- ✓ If the verb is in the **past tense**, the question means, “How long ago did...?”

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **¿Hace cuánto tiempo que estudias?**

- *How long have you been studying?*

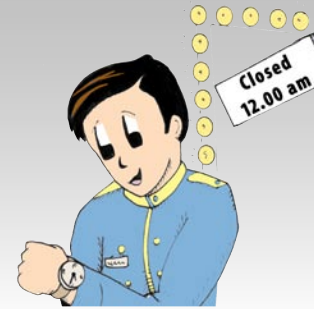


2. **¿Cuánto tiempo hace que manejas buses?**

- *How long have you been driving buses?*

3. **¿Cuánto tiempo hace que trabajaste en el cine?**

- How long ago did you work in the movie theater?




4. **¿Hace cuánto tiempo que viajaste a los Estados Unidos?**

- How long ago did you travel to the United States?

Usually, the response will follow this format:


**hace** + time period + **que** + action

Please note that **hacer** is always in the third person singular form (**hace**) and does NOT change to reflect the quantity of time.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Hace tres años que estudio. ¡Ya me canso!  
- *I've studied for three years. I'm getting tired of it!* OR  
- *I've been studying for three years. I'm getting tired of it!*
2. Hace seis meses que manejo buses.  
- *I've driven buses for six months.* OR  
- *I've been driving buses for six months.*
3. Hace un año que trabajé en el cine.  
- *It's been a year since I worked in the movie theater.*
4. Hace una semana que viajé a los Estados Unidos.  
- *It's been a week since I traveled to the United States.*

In the past tense, you have the option of putting "**hace** + time period" at the end of the sentence, thereby eliminating the need for **que**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que tuvo a su hijo?  
- *How long ago did you have your son?*  
  
Tuve a mi hijo **hace tres semanas**.  
- *I had my son three weeks ago.*



**DID YOU KNOW?**

Did you know that in many Spanish-speaking countries, the act of giving birth is called giving light?

**dar la luz**  
*to give birth*

2. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que Uds. vivieron en Chile?  
- *How long ago did you live in Chile?*

Vivimos en Chile **hace once años**.

- *We lived in Chile eleven years ago.*

3. ¿Hace cuánto tiempo que fuisteis a la playa?  
- *How long ago did you go to the beach?*

Fuimos a la playa **hace dos días**.

- *We went to the beach two days ago.*

You can also ask how long ago it's been since you *haven't* done something. In this case, you will use the present tense, and the translation of these questions can be a little tricky. For example,

1. **¿Hace cuánto tiempo que no fumas?**  
- *How long have you not been smoking?*
2. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que no sales a divertirte?  
- *How long has it been since you've gone out to enjoy yourself?*



**! DON'T WORRY TOO MUCH!**

As you can tell from these examples, it can sometimes be very tricky to translate Spanish sentences into their literal meaning in English! When you are speaking Spanish, you will pick up the differences in meaning from the context of the conversation, and you won't have to worry about the precise translation of every sentence.



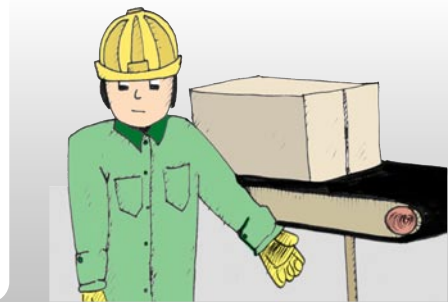
## Since When?

You can also ask since when someone has been doing something by using the phrase,

### ¿Desde cuándo?

This question is usually asked in the present tense.

#### Por ejemplo:



1. **Ahora trabajo en un fábrica.**

*Now I work in a factory.*

¿Desde cuándo trabajas allí?

*Since when do you work there?*

2. Mis padres viven en Santa Cruz ahora.

*My parents live in Santa Cruz now.*

¿Desde cuándo viven allá?

*Since when do they live there?*

3. Ahora mi tía hace artesanías.

*Now my aunt makes crafts.*

¿Desde cuándo las hace ella?

*Since when does she make them?*

When you respond, you can answer with one of the following:

- **desde + noun**
- **desde que + conjugated verb**
- **desde hace + time period**

For example, take the question, “**¿Desde cuándo trabajas aquí?**” You can formulate your answer in one of the following ways:

- **Desde agosto.** *Since August.*
- **Desde que vine a Montevideo.** *Since I came to Montevideo.*
- **Desde hace tres meses.** *For three months.*

#### Por ejemplo:

1. ¿Desde cuándo vives en Barcelona?

*Since when do you live in Barcelona?*

Desde el cuatro de diciembre del año 2001.

*Since December 4, 2001.*

Desde que recibí una oferta de trabajo.

*Since I received a job offer.*

Desde hace cinco años, más o menos.

*For five years, more or less.*

2. ¿Desde cuándo hablas español?

Desde el año pasado.  
Desde que fui a España.  
Desde hace un año.

*Since when do you speak Spanish?*

*Since last year.  
Since I went to Spain.  
For a year.*



## DATES IN SPANISH

In Spanish, dates are written as follows:

day + **de** + month + **de** + year



### Por ejemplo:

*Today is July 3, 2005.* = **Hoy es el tres de julio de 2005.**

*Today is Wednesday, January 2* = **Hoy es miércoles, el dos de enero.**

*Today is April 1, 2000.* = **Hoy es el primero de abril de 2000.**



## 2.6 Review

### *I. Section Summary*

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **When to use the imperfect versus when to use the preterite.**
- ✓ **The three irregular verbs in the imperfect.**
- ✓ **How to talk about what you were doing when something happened.**
- ✓ **The difference between the imperfect and preterite forms of *conocer*, *saber*, and *tener*.**
- ✓ **How to ask or say how long ago something happened.**

## II. Vocabulary Review

Vocabulary List #2	
Spanish	English
<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>	<b>NOUNS</b>
accidente (el)	<i>accident</i>
actora (la)	<i>actress</i>
año (el)	<i>year</i>
artesanías (las)	<i>crafts</i>
brazo (el)	<i>arm</i>
bus (el)	<i>bus</i>
calor (el)	<i>heat</i>
carrera (la)	<i>race</i>
carta (la)	<i>letter</i>
cine (el)	<i>movie theater, cinema</i>
colegio (el)	<i>high school</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
estudiante (el, la)	<i>student</i>
fábrica (la)	<i>factory</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
hijo (el)	<i>son</i>
horario de clases (el)	<i>class schedule</i>
hotel (el)	<i>hotel</i>
juego (el)	<i>game</i>
lápiz (el)	<i>pencil</i>
leyes (los)	<i>law</i>
luz (la)	<i>light, electricity</i>
mes (el)	<i>month</i>
niño (el)	<i>boy</i>
otros (los)	<i>the others</i>
padres (los)	<i>parents</i>
partido (el)	<i>game (in the context of sports)</i>
película (la)	<i>movie, film</i>
pescado (el)	<i>fish (in the context of food, not the animal)</i>
playa (la)	<i>beach</i>
profesor (el)	<i>professor, teacher</i>
semana (la)	<i>week</i>
sol (el)	<i>sun</i>
teléfono (el)	<i>telephone</i>
tía (la)	<i>aunt</i>
tren (el)	<i>train</i>
verano (el)	<i>summer, dry season (Latin America)</i>
<b>VERBOS</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
aprender	<i>to learn</i>
arreglar	<i>to fix, to arrange, to order</i>
bailar	<i>to dance</i>
caer	<i>to fall</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
cansarse	<i>to get tired</i>
cantar	<i>to sing</i>
cocinar	<i>to cook</i>

comenzar	<i>to start, to commence</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
cortarse	<i>to cut off</i>
divertirse	<i>to enjoy oneself, to have a good time</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, location, feelings)</i>
estudiar	<i>to study</i>
fumar	<i>to smoke</i>
ganar	<i>to win</i>
graduarse	<i>to graduate</i>
hacer compras	<i>to go shopping</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
llegar	<i>to arrive</i>
llover	<i>to rain</i>
manejar	<i>to drive, to manage</i>
mirar	<i>to look</i>
romper	<i>to break</i>
salir	<i>to leave, to go out</i>
ser	<i>to be (permanent condition)</i>
sonar	<i>to ring, to make a sound</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>
trabajar	<i>to work</i>
ver	<i>to see</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>
vivir	<i>to live</i>
volver	<i>to return</i>

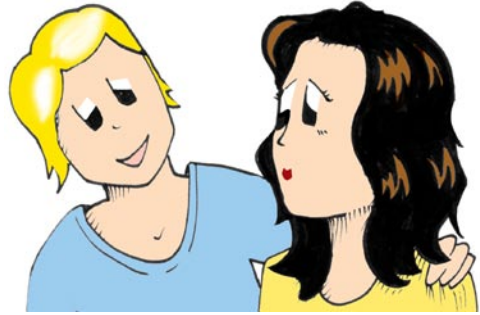
<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>	<b>ADJECTIVES</b>
cansado	<i>tired</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>

<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>	<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>
a la misma vez	<i>at the same time</i>
¿a qué hora?	<i>at what time?</i>
a veces	<i>sometimes</i>
ahora	<i>now</i>
cada	<i>each, every</i>
cada año	<i>every year</i>
cada día	<i>every day</i>
cerca de	<i>near</i>
de vez en cuando	<i>once in a while</i>
¿desde cuándo?	<i>since when?</i>
después	<i>after</i>
el próximo año	<i>next year</i>
en casa	<i>at home</i>
frecuentemente	<i>frequently</i>
generalmente	<i>usually</i>
¿hace cuánto tiempo que...?	<i>how long ago? how long have...?</i>
juntos	<i>together</i>
muchas veces	<i>many times</i>
mucho	<i>a lot</i>

muy	<i>very</i>
por un rato	<i>for a while</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>
tantas veces	<i>so many times</i>
todas las semanas	<i>every week</i>
todo el día	<i>all day</i>
todo el tiempo	<i>all the time</i>
todos los días	<i>everyday</i>
ya	<i>already, since, any longer</i>

### III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Enrique and Evita talk about what they did when they were children.



**Enrique:** ¿No te acuerdas cuanto peleábamos como niños?

**Evita:** Claro que sí. Yo siempre te ganaba.

**Enrique:** ¡No! Es que tú nunca jugabas justamente. Siempre me robabas la pelota. Cuando yo la ganaba otra vez, tú comenzabas a llorar. Mamá pensaba que yo era el culpable.

**Evita:** Los hermanos siempre son los culpables. ¿Te acuerdas del tiempo en que me empujaste y me caí de la bicicleta? Tuve que tener tres puntos en la rodilla.

**Enrique:** ¿Yo? Ése fue tu amigo Rodrigo.

**Evita:** No, fuiste tú. Yo lo sé porque después no podías salir de tu cuarto por una semana.

**Enrique:** No es verdad. No podía salir de mi cuarto porque después de lo que pasó le pegué a Rodrigo.

**Evita:** ¿En serio? ¿Por mí?

**Enrique:** Bueno, no me gusta decirlo, pero sí.

**Evita:** ¡Eres un buen hermano, Enrique!

### PALABRAS NUEVAS

<b>acordarse</b>	<i>to remember</i>	<b>empujar</b>	<i>to push</i>
<b>pelear</b>	<i>to fight</i>	<b>puntos</b>	<i>stitches</i>
<b>claro que sí (que no)</b>	<i>of course (not)</i>	<b>rodilla</b>	<i>knee</i>
<b>justamente</b>	<i>fairly</i>	<b>pegar</b>	<i>to hit</i>
<b>el culpable</b>	<i>the guilty one</i>		

## IV. Exercises

**Exercise 1.** Match each sentence with the logical conclusion.

- |  |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| Ex. Cuando estábamos de vacaciones         | ( f ) | a. se olvidó de cocinar los tomates también.    |
| 1. Cuando el científico ganó el premio     | ( )   | b. estudiaba todo el tiempo.                    |
| 2. Cuando las chicas tenían frío           | ( )   | c. recibió mucho aplauso. (aplausos = applause) |
| 3. Cuando Maria cocinaba las salchichas    | ( )   | d. estábamos cansados de bailar tanto.          |
| 4. Cuando Carlos aprendía la ingeniería    | ( )   | e. peleábamos mucho. (pelear = to fight)        |
| 5. Cuando mis amigos y yo salimos del club | ( )   | f. sacamos muchas fotos.                        |
| 6. Cuando mi hermano y yo éramos pequeños  | ( )   | g. sus novios les dieron sus chaquetas.         |

**Exercise 2.** Learn about the life of Marcelo by making the following phrases into a complete sentence starting with **Cuando Marcelo...**

Ex. ser niño — le gustar jugar con su juego de química.

Cuando Marcelo era niño le gustaba jugar con su juego de química.

1. estar en escuela — aprender utilizar un microscopio.

---

2. entrar a la universidad — querer estudiar química.

---

3. hablar con su asesor — lo convencer seguir biología.

---

4. terminar su curso — recibir muchas ofertas de trabajo.

---



**Exercise 3.** Answer the question, "When did it happen?" by using the answer provided in parenthesis.

Ex. ¿Cuándo le conociste a tu primer novio? (estar en la escuela)

*Le conocí a mi primer novio cuando estaba en la escuela.*

1. ¿Cuándo comenzaste tu primer trabajo? (vivir en Valparaíso)

---

2. ¿Cuándo aprendiste a manejar un carro? (tener dieciséis años)

---

3. ¿Cuándo perdiste el reloj? (nadar en el río Guayas)

---

4. ¿Cuándo compraste tu primera casa? (tener mi primer hijo)

---

5. ¿Cuándo viajaste a Ecuador? (trabajar con la empresa petrolera)

---

6. ¿Cuándo hablaste con mis padres? (visitar Santiago)

---

**Exercise 4.** Answer the following questions using the answer provided.

Ex. ¿Desde cuándo tomas este bus? (cambiar de trabajo)

*Desde que cambié de trabajo.*

1. ¿Desde cuándo vives en esta casa? (hace 4 años)

---

2. ¿Desde cuándo haces deporte? (el verano)

---

3. ¿Desde cuándo tienes ese vestido? (ir al mall)

---

**Exercise 5.** Complete the sentence with the correct past tense form of **conocer**, **saber**, or **tener**.

Ex. Yo sabía tu nombre antes de que me dijeras.

1. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ a Mick Jagger después de un concierto del grupo Rolling Stones.
2. Todos, yo incluido, \_\_\_\_\_ hambre después de cuatro horas de clases.
3. Timoteo y Andrés \_\_\_\_\_ las respuestas del examen cuando el profesor dejó la clave en su escritorio.
4. Los estudiantes \_\_\_\_\_ un problema con el horario de clases.
5. Tú \_\_\_\_\_ a Señor Mendoza hace mucho tiempo, ¿no?
6. ¿\_\_\_\_\_ tú al Señor Ortega antes de que te lo presentara?
7. El momento en que desembarqué del avión en Dubai, \_\_\_\_\_ tanto calor que no lo suportaba.
8. Yo \_\_\_\_\_ donde ir, mientras ella \_\_\_\_\_ las direcciones porque le preguntó a un señor en la calle.

## ***Part III. Useful Words***

## 3.1 Describing Actions

Back in the **Beginners Book**, you learned how to describe people, places and things through the use of descriptive words called **adjectives**. This include words like **bonito** (*pretty*), **lento** (*slow*), **gordo** (*fat*), et cetera.

You can also describe actions in a similar way. Instead of adjectives, you will use **adverbs**. Examples of adverbs include **rápidamente** (*quickly*), **lentamente** (*slowly*), **suavemente** (*softly*), et cetera. These words describe how an action is taking place and may refer to a variety of characteristics.

The majority of adverbs in English end in **-ly**. Think of words like *loudly*, *roughly*, *carefully*, *completely*, or *hastily*. Fortunately, Spanish has an equivalent of the -ly ending in English:

**-mente**

It is easier to use adverbs than adjectives in Spanish. Why? Well, while adjectives change according to the gender and quantity of the noun they describe, adverbs **don't change at all**. The same adverb form applies to all verbs, indiscriminately!

You can form an adverb from almost any adjective in Spanish. All you have to do is take the **feminine form of the adjective** and add **-mente** to the end. Here are some examples.

<b>adjective</b>	= <b>feminine form</b>	+ <b>-mente</b>	= <b>adverb</b>
<b>absoluto</b> - <i>absolute</i>	absoluta	absolutamente	<i>absolutely</i>
<b>lento</b> - <i>slow</i>	lenta	lentamente	<i>slowly</i>
<b>rápido</b> - <i>fast</i>	rápida	rápidamente	<i>quickly</i>
<b>suave</b> - <i>soft</i>	(no change)	suavemente	<i>softly</i>

### Por ejemplo:

- El avión aterrizó suavemente.**  
- *The plane landed softly.*
- Me escapé rápidamente del aeropuerto.  
- *I escaped quickly from the airport.*
- Estoy absolutamente seguro.  
- *I am absolutely sure.*
- Juan terminó el trabajo completamente.  
- *John finished the job completely.*



## Adverbs that Describe How an Action Occurs

You will find some adverbs in Spanish that don't look much like their English equivalents, but are used quite frequently. You need to memorize the following adverbs, because you will hear them often.



**a escondidas** - *secretly*



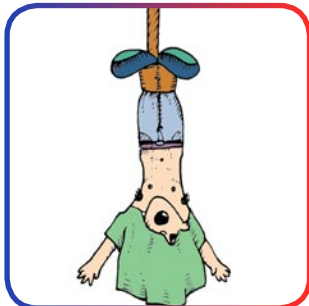
**de memoria** - *by memory*



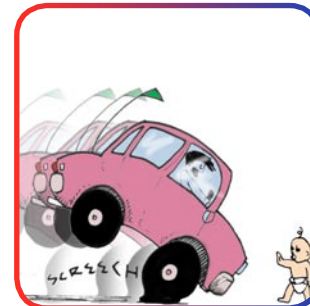
**a oscuras** - *in the dark*



**de prisa** - *in a hurry*



**al revés** - *backwards, inside out, upside down, the opposite way*



**de repente** - *suddenly*



**de golpe** - *suddenly*



**sobre todo** - *above all*

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Me lo sé de memoria.  
- *I know it by memory.*
2. El terremoto sucedió de golpe.  
- *The earthquake happened suddenly.*
3. Carmen se puso la camiseta al revés.  
- *Carmen put her t-shirt on backwards.*
4. Lo hicimos a escondidas.  
- *We did it secretly.*
5. De repente sonó el alarma.  
- *Suddenly, the alarm rang out.*

### **Adverbs that Describe When an Action Occurs**

If you wish to describe how often or when an action occurs, you may wish to use one of the following adverbs.

<b>a menudo</b>	<i>often</i>	<b>al fin</b>	<i>at last, in the end, finally</i>
<b>a tiempo</b>	<i>on time</i>	<b>de día</b>	<i>during daytime</i>
<b>a veces</b>	<i>sometimes</i>	<b>de noche</b>	<i>during nighttime</i>
<b>al anochecer</b>	<i>at night</i>	<b>de vez en cuando</b>	<i>once in a while</i>

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Comemos carne de vez en cuando.**  
- *We eat meat once in a while.*



2. A veces vamos a la playa después de estudiar.  
- *Sometimes we go to the beach after studying.*
3. Dormimos de día, trabajamos de noche.  
- *We sleep during the daytime, we work during the nighttime.*
4. Al fin podía entrar en la universidad.  
- *At last, I was able to enter the university.*

## Adverbs that Describe Where an Action Occurs

If you wish to describe where an action occurs, you may wish to use one of the following adverbs.

<b>a la derecha</b>	<i>to the right</i>	<b>en ninguna parte</b>	<i>nowhere</i>
<b>a la izquierda</b>	<i>to the left</i>	<b>en otra parte</b>	<i>elsewhere, somewhere else</i>
<b>de arriba a bajo</b>	<i>from top to bottom</i>	<b>en todas partes</b>	<i>everywhere</i>
<b>en casa</b>	<i>at home</i>	<b>por aquí</b>	<i>around here, this way</i>

### Por ejemplo:

- El libro está en casa.  
- *The book is at home.*
- Rosita dejó el dinero en otra parte.  
- *Rosita left the money elsewhere.*
- Hay bancos en todas partes.  
- *There are banks everywhere.*
- Por aquí debe haber alguna tienda donde podemos comprar colas.  
- *Around here there should be some shop where we can buy colas.*
- No se encuentran tantas cascadas en ninguna otra parte.**  
- *So many waterfalls can't be found anywhere else.*





## 3.2 Prepositions Part I: A, DE, EN, HACIA, and CON

In **Chapter 4.4** of the **Beginner's Book**, you learned that prepositions are connecting words that indicate location as well as placement in time. They include words like “*about, above, across, after, against, along, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond...*” and so on.

You have already become used to using many prepositions in Spanish. The direction words that you learned in **Chapter 2.4** of the **Beginner's Book** (such as *en, entre, detrás, adelante*) were prepositions. Other Spanish prepositions that you have been using without realizing it are **a** and **de**.

It is useful to go back to these prepositions and take a second look, as they can have multiple meanings depending on the context. In this chapter, we'll look at **a, de, en, hacia,** and **con**. You will hear these words *all the time* in a variety of contexts. Unfortunately, there is no single meaning in English for any of them.

<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Translation</u>
<b>a</b>	<i>to, at, from, by, on, for, upon</i>
<b>con</b>	<i>with, to</i>
<b>de</b>	<i>of, about, on, with, because of, by, at</i>
<b>en</b>	<i>in, on, at</i>
<b>hacia</b>	<i>towards, to, at about or around</i>

### Investigating 'a'

The word **a** is one of the all-time useful Spanish words. You'll hear it everywhere, either alone or combined with **el** to form the contraction **al**.

In addition to these ordinary usages, **a** can also be used as a command.

Read the following story about Carlos' trip to Lima, Peru, and look at the number of ways in which the word **a** is used.





1. Carlos iba **a** Lima.
2. Él subió **al** tren.
3. Llegó **a** la ciudad.
4. Su hotel estaba **a** la derecha de la estación del tren.
5. **A** la una almorzó.
6. **Al** terminar de comer, recorrió la ciudad **a** pie.
7. Compró un recuerdo **a** una señora en el mercado.
8. Mandó un postal **a** su novia.
9. Fue **a** dormir.

1. Carlos was going **to** Lima.
2. He got **on** the train.
3. He arrived **in** the city.
4. His hotel was **to** the right of the train station.
5. **At** one o'clock he had lunch.
6. **Upon** finishing eating, he went round the city **on** foot.
7. He bought a souvenir **from** a lady in the market.
8. He sent a postcard **to** his girlfriend.
9. He went **to** sleep.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **¡Al auto!**

- *To the car!*

2. ¡A tu habitación!

- *To your room!*

Don't forget that Spanish also requires you to add an **a** when a human being serves as the direct or indirect object of a sentence.



 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Le di el regalo a mi sobrino.**

- *I gave the gift to my nephew.*

2. Te presento **a** Diego y **a** Maria, mis nuevos vecinos.

- *I'd like to introduce you to Diego and Maria, my new neighbors.*



## Examples of 'de'

The preposition **de** is also widely used in Spanish for a variety of purposes. In general, it means "of" or "from," although it can be used to indicate possession, origin, type, composition, and more. Let's look at some uses.

✓ **Possession**

los padres de Sara  
el negocio de Señor Goodwin

*Sarah's parents*  
*Mr. Goodwin's business*

✓ **Origin**

Él es de argentina.  
El queso es de Gales.

*He is from Argentina.*  
*The cheese is from Wales.*

✓ **Subject**

un libro de español  
una compañía de computadoras  
Ella sabe todo de las matemáticas.

*a Spanish book*  
*a computer company*  
*She knows everything about math.*

✓ **Position Phrases**

encima de  
al lado de

*on top of*  
*beside*

✓ **From Here to There**

de aquí a Miami  
de una cosa a otra

*from here to Miami*  
*from one thing to another*

✓ **Parts**

un pedazo de manzana  
un poco de crema

*a piece of apple*  
*a little cream*

✓ **Time**

de día  
de sábado a domingo

*by day*  
*from Saturday to Sunday*

✓ **Cause**

morir de risas  
gritar de frustración

*to die of laughter*  
*to shout from frustration*

✓ **Composition**

Está hecho de lana.  
una camisa de seda  
carne de res

*It's made of wool.*  
*a silk shirt*  
*beef*

## Looking at 'en'

**En** is another useful, all-purpose word that can be used to express "in," "on," "by."

- ✓ **Time**  
en el verano *in the summer*  
en un minuto *in a minute*  
en la mañana *in the morning*
  
- ✓ **Place**  
Estamos en casa. *We are at home.*  
Entramos en la casa. *We enter the house.*  
Hablamos en el bus. *We talk on the bus.*  
Caminamos en el bosque. *We walk in the forest.*
  
- ✓ **Method of Travel**  
Voy en tren. *I go by train.*  
Viajo en avión. *I travel by plane.*  
Cruzo el océano en barco. *I cross the ocean by boat.*
  
- ✓ **Mode**  
Hablas en español. *You speak in Spanish.*  
Estás en serio. *You are serious.*
  
- ✓ **Subject**  
Eres bueno en las lenguas. *You are good at languages.*  
Eres experto en los negocios. *You are expert in business.*

## Understanding 'hacia'

First of all, don't make the mistake of confusing **hacia** with **hacia**! **Hacia** is one of those words that will change its meaning completely depending on whether it has an accent mark or not.

- **hacia** is a preposition that means "towards" or "to"
- **hacia** is the third person singular form of the verb **hacer** in the imperfect.

The preposition **hacia** is used:

- to express the direction of movement (in which it means *towards* or *to*)

**Caminamos hacia la luz.**

*We walked towards the light.*



- to express the roughness of a time estimate (where it can mean *around* or *about*)  
**Te llamo hacia las tres.** I'll call you about three.

- or in the following phrases:

<b>hacia abajo</b>	<i>down, downwards</i>
<b>hacia adelante</b>	<i>forwards</i>
<b>hacia arriba</b>	<i>up, upwards</i>
<b>hacia atrás</b>	<i>back, backwards</i>

### Por ejemplo:

- Tenemos que caminar hacia el parque para llegar a la casa de Juan.  
- *We have to walk towards the park to go to John's house.*
- Vi a mi hermana caminando rápidamente hacia mí.  
- *I saw my sister walking rapidly towards me.*
- El atleta corría hacia atrás para agarrar la pelota.  
- *The athlete ran backwards to catch the ball.*
- ¿Qué dices si te encuentro hacia las ocho?  
- *What do you say if I meet you around eight o'clock?*

### More with 'con'

Most of the time, **con** will mean "with."  
As a result, you'll find it quite easy to use.

### Por ejemplo:

- Me gusta el café con leche, con una cucharilla de azúcar.  
- *I like coffee with milk, with one teaspoon of sugar.*
- Maneja con cuidado.  
- *Drive carefully (with care).*
- ¿Con quién fuiste al baile anoche?  
- *With whom did you go to the dance last night?*
- Mi mamá corta el pan con un cuchillo especial.**  
- *My mother cuts the bread with a special knife.*



But **con** has several other uses as well. You can also use "**con**" to express surprise at a known statement or simply to emphasize the importance of something or someone.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Con todo lo que trabajé, todavía no podía ahorrar suficiente dinero para comprarme un auto.  
- *With all the work I did, I still couldn't save enough money to buy myself a car.*
2. ¡Con todo lo que he hecho por ti, igual no me quieres!  
- *With all that I've done for you, you still don't love me!*
3. Con tantas cosas que compré para el picnic, ¡está lloviendo!  
- *With everything I bought for the picnic, it's raining!*

The following usages of **con** are a bit more specialized. You'll recognize them from their context.

- ✓ **Él está con gripe.**  
- *He's sick.*
- ✓ Con tanta calor, prefiero quedarme en la sombra.  
- *In this heat, I prefer to stay in the shade.*
- ✓ Quiero hablar con el gerente.  
- *I want to speak to the manager.*
- ✓ Mi amiga Andrea se casó con un mexicano.  
- *My friend Andrea married a Mexican.*



Don't forget that when **con** is followed by either **mí** or **ti**, the words merge together to form a contraction.

**con** + **mí** = **conmigo**  
**con** + **ti** = **contigo**

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. ¿Quieres ir conmigo al parque?  
- *Would you like to go with me to the park?*



2. **Me gustaría salir contigo a dar una vuelta bajo las estrellas.**  
- *I would like to go with you for a walk under the stars.*



## 3.3 Prepositions Part II: DESDE, ENTRE, SIN, HASTA

If you haven't had enough of prepositions yet, here are some more. Prepositions are extremely important to learn, because they allow you to connect your thoughts and make your sentences more precise. Although they may seem more confusing and vague compared to nouns or verbs, don't dismiss them. You'll hear the following words quite frequently in conversations.

<b>desde</b>	<i>from, since</i>
<b>entre</b>	<i>among, between</i>
<b>hasta</b>	<i>until, to, up to, as far as, even, including</i>
<b>sin</b>	<i>without</i>

### DESDE: From or Since

The preposition **desde** is used in a variety of expressions to mean "from" or "since."

#### ✓ Position/Place

**Desde aquí puedo ver el jardín de los vecinos.**

- *From here I can see the neighbors' garden.*

Tú me miraste desde la ventana.

- *You watched me from the window.*



#### ✓ Time

**Estoy de régimen desde esta mañana.**

- *I'm on a diet from this morning on.*

Vamos a comenzar el entrenamiento desde el lunes de la próxima semana.

- *We're going to start training from Monday of the next week.*



It is also used in the following phrases.

#### ✓ **desde ... hasta** (from ... to)

El avión viajó desde Perú hasta Chile.

- *The plane traveled from Peru to Chile.*

- ✓ **desde que...** (since)
  - He vivido aquí desde que nací.
  - *I've lived here since I was born.*
- ✓ **¿desde cuándo?** (how long?)
  - ¿Desde cuándo lo sabes?
  - *How long have you known?*
  - Desde que lo leí en tu diario.
  - *Since I read it in your diary.*

## HASTA: Until, Up to, As Far As, Even, Including

**Hasta** is another all-around useful word that can mean everything from “until” to “including.” You have already seen its use above, in the phrase **desde ... hasta** (in which it means “to”). You’ve probably said it many times when waving goodbye to someone: **¡hasta luego!** **¡hasta mañana!** Here are some examples of other ways to use **hasta**.

### ✓ until

#### ¡Hasta la muerte!

- *Until death!*

Los estudiantes no estudiaron para su prueba hasta el ultimo momento.

- *The students didn't study for their test until the last moment.*

Juan se va a quedar en Cuba hasta el fin de año.

- *Juan will stay in Cuba until the end of the year.*

Hasta que aprendas todo, tienes que quedarte en casa.

- *Until you learn everything, you have to stay at home.*



### ✓ up to

#### Llené el vaso hasta encima.

- *I filled the glass up to the top.*

Algunas veces corro hasta una hora sin parar.

- *Sometimes I run up to an hour without stopping.*

Puedes gastar hasta veinte dólares esta noche.

- *You can spend up to twenty dollars tonight.*



✓ **as far as**

**Los astronautas viajaron hasta el planeta Marte.**

- *The astronauts traveled as far as the planet Mars.*



✓ **even**

**Hasta Maria piensa que tu vestido nuevo es feo.**

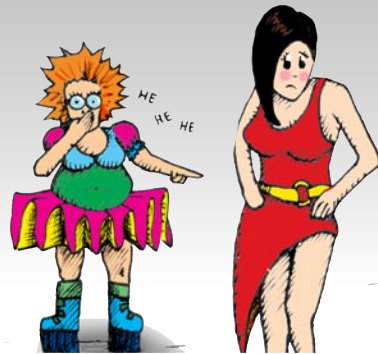
- *Even Maria thinks that your new dress is ugly.*

¡Hasta los vecinos escucharon lo que dijiste!

- *Even the neighbors heard what you said!*

Hasta borracho Mario habla como abogado.

- *Mario talks like a lawyer even when he's drunk.*



✓ **including**

**Comí hasta los huesos.**

- *I ate (everything), including the bones.*



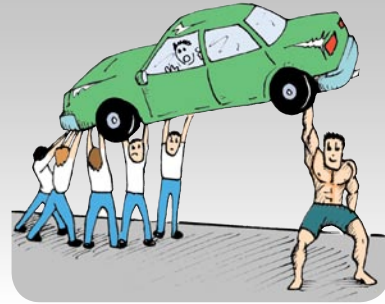


## ENTRE: Among or Between

You won't have many problems with the preposition **entre**, which means *among* or *between*. Use it just as you would use its English equivalents.

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Levantaron el auto entre seis hombres.**  
- *They picked up the car between six men.*
2. No hay mucha diferencia entre estos dos productos.  
- *There is not much difference between both this products.*
3. Tenemos dos mil pesos entre todos nosotros.  
- *We have two thousand pesos between all of us.*
4. Tienes que elegir entre estos tres libros.  
- *You have to choose among these three books.*



## SIN: Without

The word **sin** is usually followed by a noun, but you can also use it with the infinitive form of a verb.

### Por ejemplo:

1. Diego quedó sin palabras.  
- *Diego was left without words.*
2. Los turistas llegaron al hotel sin dinero.  
- *The tourists arrived to the hotel without money.*
3. Sin poder estar al lado de su madre, Maria le escribió una carta.  
- *Without being able to be by her mother's side, Maria wrote her a letter.*
4. No puedo hacerlo sin ver las instrucciones.  
- *I can't make it without looking at the instructions.*



## 3.4 More Uses of the Infinitive

By now you're used to using infinitives (the form of a verb that ends in –AR, –ER, or –IR) in a variety of ways. However, did you realize that an infinitive can be used as a subject or the object of a preposition?

In English, when a verb is used as a **verbal noun**, an –ing word is used. Examples include, "I like singing," "Diving is fun," or, "Before eating, I washed the dishes." If you translated these directly into Spanish, you may be tempted to use the present participle (such as **cantando**, **buceando**, **comiendo**). This would be incorrect. Use the infinitive instead.

Look at the following examples.

✓ **Used as a Subject**

Imitar es la forma más sincera de halagar.  
- *Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.*

Estar a tiempo es importante.  
- *Being on time is important.*

✓ **Used as the Object of a Preposition**

Lo hice sin pensar en las consecuencias.  
- *I did it without thinking of the consequences.*

Para poder respirar bajo el agua, necesitas tanques de aire.  
- *To be able to breath under water, you need air tanks.*

Antes de explicar la lección, la profesora nos dio algunas hojas de papel.  
- *Before explaining the lesson, the professor gave us some sheets of paper.*

### ***Infinitives as Commands***

When you see signs in public places, you'll often see the infinitive form of a verb used as a command.

NO ENTRAR	<i>No entrance</i>
NO FUMAR	<i>No smoking</i>
NO PARQUEAR	<i>No parking</i>

## Verbs Followed by Infinitives

There are many, many verbs in Spanish that are followed by a preposition (usually **a**, **de**, or **en**) and an infinitive. Some of these include:

<b>enseñar a</b>	<i>to teach (something)</i>
<b>ir a</b>	<i>to go to</i>
<b>pensar en</b>	<i>to think about</i>
<b>tener que</b>	<i>to have to</i>
<b>tratar de</b>	<i>to try to</i>

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Fuimos a ver a Marta en el hospital.**  
- *We went to see Marta at the hospital.*
2. Mi primo me enseñó a jugar billar.  
- *My cousin taught me to play pool.*
3. Voy a tratar de hacerlo bien.  
- *I'm going to try to do it well.*
4. Paremos de pensar en el pasado y pensemos en el futuro.  
- *Let's stop thinking about the past and think about the future.*
5. Tengo que aprender la materia rápidamente.  
- *I have to learn the subject quickly.*



## Sensory Verbs

You are already familiar with using the infinitive form of a verb after words like **poder**, **saber**, and **querer**. (Examples include: "**Puedo hacerlo**," "**Sé nadar**," and "**Quiero ir**.")

However, did you know that **sensory verbs** like **to hear**, **to see**, or **to feel**, are also followed by an infinitive? Watch out for the word order: the infinitive will come *directly* after the conjugated sensory verb, followed by the direct object.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Escucho cantar el pájaro.  
- *I hear the bird sing.*
2. ¿Me veían ustedes bailar?  
- *Did you guys see me dance?*
3. Siento enfriar el vaso.  
- *I feel the glass getting cold.*
4. **Huelo cocinar la carne.**  
- *I smell the meat cooking.*





## 3.5 Prepositions Part III: POR and PARA

The words **por** and **para** are extraordinarily confusing in Spanish, because they have such similar meanings and such diverse usages. Don't expect to master the uses of **por** and **para** after finishing this chapter. It will take much longer to get used to all the instances in which one rather than the other is used.



### DON'T JUST LISTEN TO ME...

The best advice I can give you—and this goes for every lesson in this book!—is to listen to as many native speakers as you can. The more you listen to native speakers, the more comfortable you will become with what people say when they want to express a certain meaning. As logical as the rules in Spanish seem to be (and they may not seem very logical to you!), learning a language is NOT like learning mathematics or the sciences. A language is an organic, breathing thing ... with lots of room for impreciseness, ambiguity, and imperfect grammar.

Once you become familiar with the building blocks of Spanish, you shouldn't have to think hard when you're speaking. Rather, you should be able to listen to what others say and imitate their expressions—even without knowing precisely what it all means in English!

In general, **por** and **para** both mean *for* or *by*. Just to show how tricky translating the word "for" in English can be, look at the following sentences and try to translate them in your mind.

- I voted for Garcia Vallejo in the elections.
- I bought a gift for my parents.
- I went for a run.
- I asked for a drink.

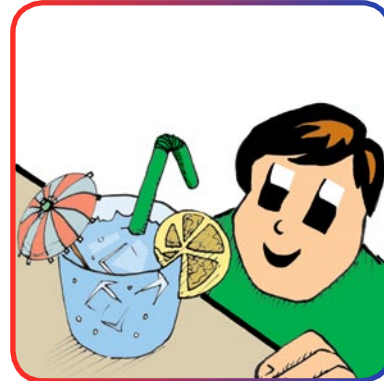
Is this what you got?

- *Voté por García Vallejo en las elecciones.*
- *Compré un regalo para mis padres.*
- *Fui a correr.*
- *Pedí una bebida.*

Notice that if you're going to use the verb **pedir** (to ask for), you will NOT need to use either **por** or **para**, as "for" is already included in the meaning of the verb itself.



**Pido una habitación en el hostel.**  
*I ask for a room in the hostel.*



**Pedimos algunas bebidas en el bar.**  
*We asked for some drinks at the bar.*

## Starting with POR

### ✓ Usage #1: Thanks

The most common usage of **por** will be in the expression, "Thanks for..."

Gracias por ayudarme.  
Gracias por su hospitalidad.

*Thanks for helping me.*  
*Thanks for your hospitality.*

### ✓ Usage #2: Motion

You will use the preposition **por** if you want to talk about going through a certain place or passing by a certain place. In these contexts, **por** takes on the meaning of *through*, *by*, *along*, or *around*.

### **Por ejemplo:**

**(Don't forget this use of 'por'!)**

1. **Caminamos por el centro de la ciudad.**  
- *We walked through the center of the city.*
2. El autobús pasó por el parque.  
- *The bus went by the park.*
3. Fuimos por Baeza en ruta a la selva.  
- *We went through Baeza en route to the jungle.*



### ✓ Usage #3: Duration

**Por** is also used to describe the duration of an activity or an action, in which case it can mean *during*, *in*, or *for*.

1. **La fiesta fue por todo el día.**

- *The party went all day.*

2. Julio se fue de vacaciones por tres semanas.

- *Julio went on vacation for three weeks.*

3. Normalmente hago los trabajos pequeños por las mañanas cuando el jefe está ocupado.

- *Normally I do the small jobs during the mornings when the boss is busy.*



**HOLIDAY WORDS**

In Spanish, you don't just go on vacation. You go on vacations!

**ir de vacaciones**

*go on vacation*

✓ **Usage #4: Reason**

If you want to express a motive, a cause, or a reason for doing something, you may use **por**. In this context, its meaning will become: *for, on behalf of, because of, or on account of.*

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. El niño dejó de estudiar por su problema médico.  
- *The boy left his studies because of his medical problem.*
2. Por culpa de ellos, no terminamos el trabajo.  
- *Because of them, we didn't finish the job.*
3. Lo hice por ella.  
- *I did it for her.*
4. Francisco viene por ella a las ocho.  
- *Francisco comes for her at eight o'clock.*
5. Por falta de estudiar no pasé el examen.  
- *For lack of studying, I didn't pass the exam.*

✓ **Usage #5: Looking for Something**

If you are looking for something or someone, you will use the word **por**. In this context, it will mean *for or in search of.*

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Juan regresó a su casa por la billetera.  
- *Juan returned home for his wallet.*
2. Maria fue a la biblioteca por un libro de historia.  
- *Maria went to the library for a history book.*

## ? DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that there is more than one way to “call” in Spanish? In English, we talk about calling people regardless of whether we’re calling their name aloud or calling them by phone. In Spanish, on the other hand, a distinction is often made between the two. For example, you may wish to say...

### ¿Por qué no me llamas por teléfono para confirmar la cita?

*Why don't you call me to confirm the date?*

Think about the differences in the following sentences.

- **Te llamas Pamela.**
- **Te llamo cuando estoy lista.**
- **Te llamo por teléfono en una hora.**

### ✓ Usage #6: Via

**Por** can also mean *via, by, or by way of*.

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Te llamé por teléfono, pero no estabas.**  
- *I called you by phone, but you weren't there.*
2. El autobús viaja por la carretera Austral.  
- *The bus travels by way of the Austral highway.*
3. Viajamos a Perú por avión.  
- *We traveled to Peru by plane.*



### ✓ Usage #7: Exchange

When you want to exchange something or substitute it with something else, you will need to use **por** to mean *for* or *in exchange for*.

### Por ejemplo:



1. **Cambiamos la televisión por dinero.**  
- *We exchanged the television for money.*
2. Me ofrecieron dos días libres por trabajar hoy.  
- *They offered me two days off in exchange for working today.*



✓ **Usage #8: Done by**

You will often use **por** in sentences in the passive voice to express by whom the action was performed.

1. **El cuadro fue pintado por Picasso.**

- *The picture was painted by Picasso.*

2. El libro fue escrito por Pablo Neruda.

- *The book was written by Pablo Neruda.*

3. El curso es enseñada por la Profesora Ramírez.

- *The course is taught by Professor Ramirez.*



✓ **Usage #9: Measurement**

Finally, you will often find **por** used in expressions of measurement, frequency, and even multiplication! It can mean *for*, *per*, or *times*.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Carla hace ejercicio tres veces por semana.**

- *Carla exercises three times a week.*

2. REBAJA: Tres por el precio de dos ... ¡solo hoy!

- *SALE: Three for the price of two ... today only!*

3. La familia Sánchez va de vacaciones dos veces por año.

- *The Sanchez family goes on vacation twice a year.*

4. La carne cuesta diez dólares por kilo.

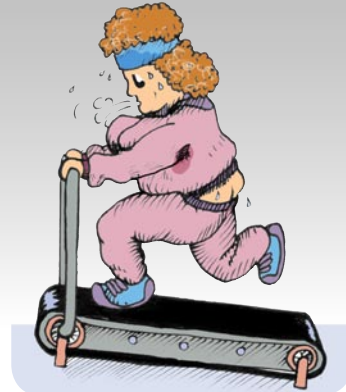
- *The meat costs ten dollars per kilogram.*

5. Mi auto hace veinte millas por galón.

- *My car does twenty miles to the gallon.*

6. Cinco por dos son diez.

- *Five times two equals ten.*



## Using PARA

Fortunately, **para** has fewer uses than **por**.

✓ **Usage #1: Gifts**

If you give something to someone, you will use **para**.

 **Por ejemplo:****1. Compré unas flores para mi novia.**

- *I bought some flowers for my girlfriend.*

**2. Esas flores son para mi novia.**

- *Those flowers are for my girlfriend.*



Things can get a bit tricky if you talk about buying a gift for someone as a favor to someone else. Just remember: if you give something to someone, you will use **para**. If you do something for someone, you will use **por**.

**Fui a comprar un vestido para mi hermana por mi mamá.**

*I went to buy a dress for my sister on behalf of my mother.*

**✓ Usage #2: Destination**

If you are talking about your destination or direction of travel, you will use **para** to mean *to, towards, or in the direction of*.

- Vamos para Barcelona este fin de semana.  
- *Let's go to Barcelona this weekend.*
- Ángel ya salió para Buenos Aires.  
- *Angel already left for Buenos Aires.*
- Los viajeros estaban yendo para el norte.  
- *The travelers were going north.*

**SPANISH LAST NAMES**

If you were born in Latin America, chances are that you would have two names! This is because every person carries the last name of both his/her father AND mother. The two last names can be written one right after another, or be separated by a **y** or a hyphen.

For example, Estela's father's paternal name is Moreno, while her mother's paternal name is Alvarez. She can write her name like this:

- *Señorita Estela Moreno Álvarez*
- *Srta. Estela Moreno y Álvarez*
- *Srta. Moreno-Álvarez*

In some countries, a woman will keep her maiden name when she gets married and simply add on a **de** plus her husband's surname (e.g., *Sra. Moreno-Álvarez de Ruiz*). In other countries, a woman will drop off her last name (her mother's) and add her husband's surname before her father's (e.g., *Sra. Ruiz-Moreno*).

✓ **Usage #3: Deadlines**

When you make a deadline or appointment, you will need to use **para**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Él necesita terminar el trabajo para el próximo lunes.  
- *He needs to finish the work by next Monday.*
2. Tengo una cita con el doctor para el miércoles.  
- *I have an appointment with the doctor for Wednesday.*

✓ **Usage #4: Comparisons and Opinions**

If you want to say, "For me, once is enough," or "For a second-grader, he's very tall," you will use **para**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Para mí, un pedazo de pastel es suficiente.**  
- *For me, one piece of cake is enough.*
2. Para un niño, es fácil aprender otro idioma.  
- *For a child, it is easy to learn another language.*
3. Para un músico, el ritmo es algo natural.  
- *For a musician, rhythm is natural.*



✓ **Usage #5: Employment**

If you want to talk about who someone works for, you will use **para**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Ramiro trabaja para un negocio de inversiones.  
- *Ramiro works for an investment business.*
2. La señora Bastidas del Carmen trabaja para la compañía eléctrica.  
- *Mrs. Bastidas del Carmen works for the electric company.*

DON'T confuse this with:

- **Hice el trabajo por él.**  
*I did the job for him.*

Look at Usage #4 of **por** to see why.

✓ **Usage #6: Instructions**

If you want to say what one has to do in order to accomplish something, you will use **para**. In this case, it will mean "to" or "in order to."

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Para hacer un pastel, necesitas huevos, harina, y mantequilla.**

- *To make a cake, you need eggs, flour, and butter.*

2. Para manejar como experto, tienes que practicar mucho.

- *To drive like an expert, you have to practice a lot.*



✓ **Usage #7: Purpose**

If you want to talk about what something is for, or its purpose, use **para**.

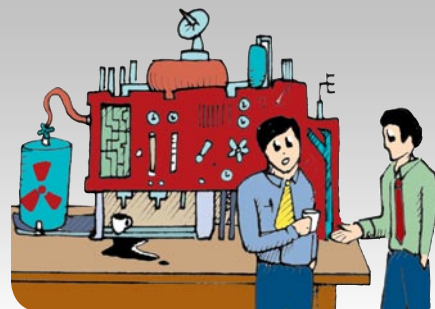
 **Por ejemplo:**

1. El concierto es para reunir dinero para tratar víctimas de SIDA en África.

- *The concert is to raise money to treat AIDS victims in Africa.*

2. **La maquina es para hacer café.**

- *The machine is for making coffee.*



## When POR and PARA Get Confusing

If you can't think of which one to use, you can probably say either **por** or **para** and still get your meaning across. However, be warned: the word you choose may affect how someone understands your sentence.

### ✓ Confusion #1

El señor Vega-Ramos fue para Buenos Aires.      *Mr. Vega went to Buenos Aires.*

El señor Vega-Ramos fue por Buenos Aires.      *Mr. Vega went via Buenos Aires.*

### ✓ Confusion #2

Estoy para salir.      *I'm about to leave.*

Estoy por salir.      *I'm in the mood to leave.*

### ✓ Confusion #3

¿Por qué estudias español?  
—Porque me gusta el idioma.      *For what reason you study Spanish?  
—Because I like the language.*

¿Para qué estudias español?  
—Para poder viajar a España.      *For what purpose do you study  
Spanish?  
—To be able to travel to Spain.*

### ✓ Confusion #4



**Compré cerveza para mis amigos**  
(para poder disfrutarla juntos).

*I bought beer for my friends  
(in order to enjoy it together).*

Compré cerveza por mis amigos  
(con el dinero que me dieron).

*I bought beer for my friends  
(with the money they gave me).*



## 3.6 Review

### *I. Section Summary*

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **How to form an adverb from an adjective.**
- ✓ **Some common place and time adverbs.**
- ✓ **How to use a, de, en, hacia, and con.**
- ✓ **How to use desde, entre, sin, and hasta.**
- ✓ **Five new ways in which you can use the infinitive form of verbs.**
- ✓ **The difference between por and para.**

## II. Vocabulary Review

<b>Vocabulary List #3</b>	
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>	<b>NOUNS</b>
abogado (el)	<i>lawyer</i>
aeropuerto (el)	<i>airport</i>
agua (el)	<i>water</i>
aire (el)	<i>air</i>
alarma (el)	<i>alarm</i>
astronauta (el, la)	<i>astronaut</i>
atleta (el, la)	<i>athlete</i>
avión (el)	<i>airplane</i>
azúcar (el)	<i>sugar</i>
baile (el)	<i>dance</i>
banco (el)	<i>bank</i>
barco (el)	<i>boat</i>
bebida (la)	<i>drink</i>
biblioteca (la)	<i>library</i>
billar (el)	<i>pool (game)</i>
billetera (la)	<i>wallet</i>
bosque (el)	<i>forest</i>
café (el)	<i>coffee</i>
camiseta (la)	<i>t-shirt</i>
carne (la)	<i>meat</i>
carne de res (la)	<i>beef</i>
carretera (la)	<i>highway</i>
carta (la)	<i>letter</i>
cascada (la)	<i>waterfall</i>
centro (el)	<i>center</i>
cerveza (la)	<i>beer</i>
cita (la)	<i>date, appointment</i>
ciudad (la)	<i>city</i>
compañía (la)	<i>company</i>
compañía eléctrica (la)	<i>electric company</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
concierto (el)	<i>concert</i>
consecuencia (la)	<i>consequence</i>
cosa (la)	<i>thing</i>
crema (la)	<i>cream</i>
cuadro (el)	<i>painting, picture</i>
cucharilla (la)	<i>teaspoon</i>
cuchillo (el)	<i>knife</i>
culpa (la)	<i>fault, blame</i>
curso (el)	<i>course</i>
diario (el)	<i>diary, journal</i>
diferencia (la)	<i>difference</i>
dinero (el)	<i>money</i>
elección (la)	<i>election</i>
entrenamiento (el)	<i>training</i>
estación del tren (la)	<i>train station</i>
estrella (la)	<i>star</i>
examen (el)	<i>exam</i>

experto (el)	<i>expert</i>
falta (la)	<i>lack</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
fin (el)	<i>end</i>
fin de semana (el)	<i>weekend</i>
flor (la)	<i>flower</i>
frustración (la)	<i>frustration</i>
futuro (el)	<i>future</i>
Gales	<i>Wales</i>
gerente (el, la)	<i>manager</i>
gripe (la)	<i>cold (sickness)</i>
habitación (la)	<i>room</i>
harina (la)	<i>flour</i>
hermana (la)	<i>sister</i>
historia (la)	<i>history, story</i>
hoja de papel (la)	<i>sheet of paper</i>
hombre (el)	<i>man</i>
hospitalidad (la)	<i>hospitality</i>
hostal (el)	<i>hostel</i>
hueso (el)	<i>bone</i>
huevo (el)	<i>egg</i>
idioma (el)	<i>language, idiom</i>
instrucción (la)	<i>instruction</i>
inversión (la)	<i>investment</i>
jardín (el)	<i>garden</i>
jefe (el)	<i>boss</i>
kilo (el)	<i>kilogram</i>
lana (la)	<i>wool</i>
lección (la)	<i>lesson</i>
leche (la)	<i>milk</i>
lengua (la)	<i>language</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
luz (la)	<i>light</i>
mantequilla (la)	<i>butter</i>
manzana (la)	<i>apple</i>
maquina (la)	<i>machine</i>
Marte	<i>Mars</i>
matemáticas (las)	<i>mathematics</i>
materia (la)	<i>subject matter</i>
mercado (el)	<i>market</i>
mexicano (el)	<i>Mexican</i>
muerte (la)	<i>death</i>
negocio (el)	<i>business</i>
niño (el)	<i>boy, child</i>
norte (el)	<i>north</i>
novia (la)	<i>girlfriend</i>
océano (el)	<i>ocean</i>
padres (los)	<i>parents</i>
pájaro (el)	<i>bird</i>
palabra (la)	<i>word</i>
pan (el)	<i>bread</i>
parque (el)	<i>park</i>
pasado (el)	<i>past</i>
pastel (el)	<i>cake</i>



pedazo (el)	<i>piece</i>
pelota (la)	<i>ball</i>
pistola (la)	<i>pistol</i>
planeta (el)	<i>planet</i>
playa (la)	<i>beach</i>
postal (el)	<i>postcard</i>
precio (el)	<i>price</i>
primo (el)	<i>cousin</i>
problema (el)	<i>problem</i>
producto (el)	<i>product</i>
prueba (la)	<i>test</i>
queso (el)	<i>cheese</i>
rebaja (la)	<i>sale, discount, reduction</i>
recuerdo (el)	<i>souvenir</i>
regalo (el)	<i>gift, present</i>
risa (la)	<i>laugh</i>
ritmo (el)	<i>rhythm</i>
ruta (la)	<i>route</i>
seda (la)	<i>silk</i>
selva (la)	<i>jungle</i>
SIDA	<i>AIDS</i>
sobrino (el)	<i>nephew</i>
sombra (la)	<i>shade</i>
tanque (el)	<i>tank</i>
teléfono (el)	<i>telephone</i>
televisión (la)	<i>television</i>
terremoto (el)	<i>earthquake</i>
tienda (la)	<i>store, shop</i>
trabajo (el)	<i>job</i>
tren (el)	<i>train</i>
turista (el, la)	<i>tourist</i>
vacación (la)	<i>vacation</i>
vaso (el)	<i>glass</i>
vecino (el)	<i>neighbor</i>
ventana (la)	<i>window</i>
vestido (el)	<i>dress</i>
victima (la)	<i>victim</i>

<b>VERBOS</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
agarrar	<i>to catch, to grasp, to take</i>
ahorrar	<i>to save</i>
almorzar	<i>to have lunch</i>
aprender	<i>to learn</i>
aterrizar	<i>to land</i>
ayudar	<i>to help</i>
bailar	<i>to dance</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
cantar	<i>to sing</i>
casarse	<i>to marry, to get married</i>
cocinar	<i>to cook</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
comprar	<i>to buy</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
cortar	<i>to cut</i>

cruzar	<i>to cross</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
dar una vuelta	<i>to go for a walk</i>
decir	<i>to say, to tell</i>
dejar	<i>to leave</i>
dejar de	<i>to stop, to give up</i>
disfrutar	<i>to enjoy</i>
dormir	<i>to sleep</i>
elegir	<i>to choose</i>
encontrar	<i>to find</i>
encontrarse	<i>to meet</i>
enfriar	<i>to get cold, to drop in temperature</i>
enseñar a	<i>to teach (something)</i>
entrar	<i>to enter</i>
escaparse	<i>to escape (reflexive)</i>
escuchar	<i>to listen to, to hear</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, location, feelings)</i>
estar a tiempo	<i>to be on time</i>
estar de régimen	<i>to be on a diet</i>
estar de vacaciones	<i>to be on vacation</i>
estudiar	<i>to study</i>
explicar	<i>to explain</i>
fumar	<i>to smoke</i>
gastar	<i>to spend</i>
gritar	<i>to shout</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (to like)</i>
hacer	<i>to make, to do</i>
hacer ejercicio	<i>to exercise</i>
halagar	<i>to flatter</i>
imitar	<i>to imitate</i>
ir a	<i>to go to</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
levantar	<i>to raise</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
llegar	<i>to arrive</i>
llenar	<i>to fill</i>
llover	<i>to rain</i>
mandar	<i>to send, to order</i>
manejar	<i>to drive</i>
mirar	<i>to look</i>
morir	<i>to die</i>
nacer	<i>to be born</i>
necesitar	<i>to need</i>
ofrecer	<i>to offer</i>
oler	<i>to smell</i>
parar	<i>to stop</i>
parquear	<i>to park</i>
pedir	<i>to ask for, to request</i>
pensar (en)	<i>to think (about)</i>
poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
practicar	<i>to practice</i>
preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
presentar	<i>to present</i>
quedar	<i>to be left, to fit</i>

quedarse	<i>to stay, to remain, to agree</i>
querer	<i>to want, to love</i>
recorrer	<i>to go round, visit, travel, cover distance</i>
regresar	<i>to return</i>
respirar	<i>to breathe</i>
reunir	<i>to collect, raise, gather, to gather together</i>
saber	<i>to know, to know how</i>
salir	<i>to leave, to go out</i>
sentir	<i>to feel</i>
sonar	<i>to sound, to ring</i>
subir	<i>to go up, to get on, to ascend</i>
suceder	<i>to happen</i>
tener que	<i>to have to</i>
terminar	<i>to finish</i>
trabajar	<i>to work</i>
tratar	<i>to treat</i>
tratar de	<i>to try</i>
venir	<i>to come</i>
ver	<i>to see</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>
vivir	<i>to live</i>
votar	<i>to vote</i>

<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>	<b>ADJECTIVES</b>
absoluto	<i>absolute</i>
bonito	<i>pretty</i>
borracho	<i>drunk</i>
bueno	<i>good</i>
especial	<i>special</i>
fácil	<i>easy</i>
feo	<i>ugly</i>
gordo	<i>fat</i>
importante	<i>important</i>
lento	<i>slow</i>
libre	<i>free</i>
médico	<i>medical, doctor</i>
natural	<i>natural</i>
nuevo	<i>new</i>
ocupado	<i>busy</i>
pequeño	<i>small</i>
próximo	<i>next</i>
rápido	<i>fast, rapid</i>
seguro	<i>sure</i>
serio	<i>serious</i>
suave	<i>soft</i>
suficiente	<i>enough, sufficient</i>
último	<i>last</i>

<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>	<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>
a	<i>to, at, from, by, on, for, upon</i>
a escondidas	<i>secretly</i>
a la derecha	<i>to the right</i>
a la izquierda	<i>to the left</i>
a menudo	<i>often</i>

a oscuras	<i>in the dark</i>
a tiempo	<i>on time</i>
a veces	<i>sometimes</i>
absolutamente	<i>absolutely</i>
ahora	<i>now</i>
al anochecer	<i>at night</i>
al fin	<i>at last, in the end, finally</i>
al lado de	<i>beside</i>
al revés	<i>backwards, opposite</i>
algo	<i>something</i>
algún, alguna	<i>some</i>
algunas veces	<i>sometimes</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
bajo de	<i>below</i>
como	<i>like, how</i>
completamente	<i>completely</i>
con	<i>with, to</i>
conmigo	<i>with me</i>
contigo	<i>with you (tú)</i>
de	<i>of, about, on, with, because of, by, at</i>
de arriba a bajo	<i>from top to bottom</i>
de día	<i>during daytime</i>
de golpe	<i>suddenly</i>
de memoria	<i>by memory</i>
de noche	<i>during nighttime</i>
de prisa	<i>in a hurry</i>
de repente	<i>suddenly</i>
de vez en cuando	<i>once in a while</i>
debe haber	<i>there should be</i>
desde	<i>from, since</i>
donde	<i>where</i>
dos veces	<i>twice</i>
en	<i>in, on, at</i>
en casa	<i>at home</i>
en ninguna parte	<i>nowhere</i>
en otra parte	<i>elsewhere, somewhere else</i>
en todas partes	<i>everywhere</i>
encima de	<i>on top of</i>
entre	<i>among, between</i>
gracias por	<i>thanks for</i>
hacia	<i>towards, to, at about or around</i>
hasta	<i>until, to, up to, as far as, even, including</i>
hay	<i>there is, there are</i>
hoy	<i>today</i>
juntos	<i>together</i>
lentamente	<i>slowly</i>
me gustaría	<i>I would like</i>
normalmente	<i>normally</i>
otro	<i>other, another</i>
para	<i>for, by</i>
pero	<i>but</i>
poco	<i>little (quantity)</i>
por	<i>for, by</i>
por aquí	<i>around here, this way</i>

rápidamente	<i>quickly, rapidly</i>
sin	<i>without</i>
sobre todo	<i>above all</i>
solo	<i>only</i>
suavemente	<i>softly</i>
tantos/as	<i>so many</i>
todo	<i>all, everything</i>
una vez	<i>once</i>
ya	<i>already, yet</i>

### III. Read the Conversation

Read the following conversation, in which Pablo and Lorena decide which stereo to purchase.

**Lorena:** Mira, Pablo, ése estéreo me parece muy bien.

**Pablo:** Para mil doscientos dólares, sí, te va a parecer *muy* bien. Necesitamos algo más económico. ¿Qué dices sobre éste con los parlantes gigantes?

**Lorena:** ¿En color plomo? No, no. Tiene que ser negro para quedar bien con la sala.

**Pablo:** Podemos gastar entre quinientos y ocho cientos dólares. Entonces, hay tres opciones. Podemos elegir entre el estéreo de color plomo, este estéreo con cambiador de cinco discos, y éste con sonido ambiental.

**Lorena:** Yo quiero uno con control remoto, para no tener que levantarme para cambiar el volumen o cambiar de discos.

**Pablo:** Sí. Necesitamos uno con amplificador y ecualizador también.

**Lorena:** El segundo es de buena marca. Está bueno por el precio.

**Pablo:** Sí, pero es un modelo antiguo. El tercero, con sonido ambiental, es el último modelo. Para usar un estéreo como ése, se necesita un título en electrónica.

**Lorena:** En realidad, no me gusta ninguno.

**Pablo:** Pero no puedes dar una opinión sin oír la calidad de sonido.

**Lorena:** Ya me decidí. ¡Mejor esperamos y compramos un sistema de cine en casa!

### PALABRAS NUEVAS

<b>estéreo</b>	<i>stereo</i>	<b>amplificador</b>	<i>amplifier</i>
<b>parecer</b>	<i>to seem</i>	<b>ecualizador</b>	<i>equalizer</i>
<b>parlantes</b>	<i>speakers</i>	<b>marca</b>	<i>brand</i>
<b>color plomo</b>	<i>gray</i>	<b>último modelo</b>	<i>latest model</i>
<b>la sala</b>	<i>living room</i>	<b>título</b>	<i>degree</i>
<b>cambiador de discos</b>	<i>CD changer</i>	<b>la electrónica</b>	<i>electronics</i>
<b>sonido ambiental</b>	<i>surround sound</i>	<b>la calidad de sonido</b>	<i>sound quality</i>
<b>control remoto</b>	<i>remote control</i>	<b>sistema de cine en casa</b>	<i>home theater system</i>
<b>volumen</b>	<i>volume</i>		

## IV. Exercises

**Exercise 1.** Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition (**a, con, de, en, entre, hacia, para, por, sin, sobre**). There may be more than one correct answer.

- Ex. Te llamo a las tres. *I'll call you at three o'clock.*
1. Te llamo \_\_\_\_\_ las tres. *I'll call you about three.*
2. Te llamo \_\_\_\_\_ teléfono. *I'll call you by phone.*
3. Te llamo \_\_\_\_\_ hablar \_\_\_\_\_ la fiesta. *I'll call you to talk about the party.*
4. Vamos \_\_\_\_\_ Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_ tren. *We're going to Barcelona by train.*
5. Vamos \_\_\_\_\_ Barcelona \_\_\_\_\_ tren. *We're going to Barcelona via train.*
6. Vamos \_\_\_\_\_ Barcelona. *We're going to Barcelona.*
7. Vamos \_\_\_\_\_ las montañas. *We're going towards the mountains.*
8. Quiero el pollo \_\_\_\_\_ papas. *I want the chicken with potatoes.*
9. Quiero el pollo \_\_\_\_\_ papas. *I want the chicken without potatoes.*
10. Quiero un plato \_\_\_\_\_ pollo. *I want a plate of chicken.*
11. No puedo decidir \_\_\_\_\_ el pollo y las papas. *I can't decide between the chicken and the potatoes.*
12. Hablo \_\_\_\_\_ español. *I talk in Spanish.*
13. Hablo \_\_\_\_\_ Carmina. *I talk with Carmina.*
14. Hablo \_\_\_\_\_ Carmina. *I talk to Carmina.*
15. Hablo \_\_\_\_\_ muchas cosas. *I talk of many things.*
16. Hablo \_\_\_\_\_ muchas cosas. *I talk about many things.*
17. Estoy lleno \_\_\_\_\_ las orejas. *I'm full up to the ears.*
18. Estoy \_\_\_\_\_ ganas de hacer nada. *I don't feel like doing anything.*
19. Estoy \_\_\_\_\_ tomar un café. *I'm in the mood for having a coffee.*
20. Estoy \_\_\_\_\_ Córdoba \_\_\_\_\_ este momento. *I'm in Córdoba at the moment.*
21. Estoy \_\_\_\_\_ Córdoba \_\_\_\_\_ el momento. *I'm in Córdoba for the moment.*

**Exercise 2.** Fill in the blanks with either **por** or **para**.

Ex. Te doy mi auto por dos mil dólares, un precio muy bueno para un amigo muy bueno.

1. Vamos \_\_\_\_\_ Bogotá \_\_\_\_\_ llegar a Medellín.
2. Quiero hacerlo \_\_\_\_\_ ti, pero no voy a poder hacerlo \_\_\_\_\_ el día que quieres.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ hacerme feliz, tienes que comprar muchas cosas \_\_\_\_\_ mí.
4. Mercedes busca un par de zapatos especial \_\_\_\_\_ su esposo, quien trabaja \_\_\_\_\_ una compañía de construcción.
5. Vamos \_\_\_\_\_ una hora, pero si no te gusta podemos ir \_\_\_\_\_ la otra fiesta.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ mí está bien, pero \_\_\_\_\_ Mateo no sé.
7. Mil gracias \_\_\_\_\_ ser tan amable, no sé que puedo hacer \_\_\_\_\_ agradecerte.
8. El abrigo es de lana y es \_\_\_\_\_ los climas más fríos que hay.
9. La familia Gutiérrez va \_\_\_\_\_ Hawai \_\_\_\_\_ dos semanas lindas de vacaciones.
10. El cine está ofreciendo dos boletos \_\_\_\_\_ el precio de uno, solo \_\_\_\_\_ este viernes.



**Exercise 3.** Match the sign with the words below.

**SIGN**

1. NO FUMAR
2. NO COMER
3. NO CORRER
4. PELIGRO
5. NO ENTRAR
6. NO TRASPASAR
7. NO BEBER EL AGUA
8. POR FAVOR NO TIRAR BASURA
9. PARA ASISTENCIA TIMBRAR

**PICTURE**


(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)



(i)



## ***Part IV. Connecting Ideas***



## 4.1 Asking for Something: PEDIR v. PREGUNTAR

Whew, the last section was a monster! When to use this word and not the other one, a million and one meanings for the same exact word. In this section, you're going to learn even more useful words, including *either, or, that, which, but, and neither*. You may not realize how often you use these words in English without even thinking about them. They're extremely important if you want to express yourself clearly and understand what others are saying to you. So let's get into it!

You may have noticed that the verbs **pedir** and **preguntar** both mean the same thing: *to ask*. Just like the twin verbs **ser** and **estar** (to be), and **saber** and **conocer** (to know), the verbs **pedir** and **preguntar** have the same definition but completely separate usages in Spanish.

<b>preguntar</b>	<i>to ask a question, to ask for information</i>
<b>pedir</b>	<i>to ask for something, to request</i>

### The Ordinary Asking Word: PREGUNTAR

You are going to ask a lot of questions if you travel to a foreign country. You'll need to ask where things are, how much things cost, and how to say new words in Spanish. The verb that describes all these "asking" situations is **preguntar**.

#### Por ejemplo:

1. **Siempre me preguntas. ¿Por qué no puedes ver el diccionario?**

- *You're always asking me. Why can't you look at the dictionary?*

2. Me preguntaron si te conocía, pero les dije que no.

- *They asked me if I knew you, but I said no.*

3. Tienes que preguntar cuanto cuestan los boletos de avión a Guatemala.

- *You have to ask how much the plane tickets to Guatemala cost.*



You can also use the preposition **por** with **preguntar** to form the expression **preguntar por**. This can mean *to ask for* or *about*, or *to ask on behalf* of someone.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Les pregunté por mi comida, porque no había llegado todavía.**

- *I asked them about my food, because it still hadn't arrived.*

2. Pregunté por mi computadora para ver si ya estaba lista.

- *I asked about my computer to see if it was ready yet.*

3. Les pregunté por mi padre, como él no podía ir.

- *I asked them on behalf of my father, as he could not go.*



### A Closer Look at PEDIR

Say that you don't want information. What you really need is for someone to do something for you. You need the bellhop to bring your bags, you need the front desk to set a wakeup call, or you need that shirt in a different size. When you are asking for something or asking someone to do something, you will use **pedir**.

Remember that **pedir** mean *to ask for*. As a result, you don't need to add the word *for* after the verb.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Te pido ayuda.

- *I ask you for help.*

2. Marco me pidió que le cuidara a su gato mientras está de vacaciones.

- *Marco asked me to look after his cat while he is on vacation.*

3. Le tengo que pedir el dinero a Alejandra para poder comprar los boletos.

- *I have to ask Alejandra for the money to be able to buy the tickets.*

4. **La policía me pidió mi licencia de manejar, pero no la tenía.**

- *The police asked me for my driving license, but I didn't have it.*





## 4.2 Asking the Question, "What?"

In **Chapter 2.3** of the **Beginner's Book**, you learned all the important question-asking words in Spanish, like *who? what? when? where?* and *why?*

**¿quién? ¿qué? ¿cuándo? ¿dónde? ¿por qué?**

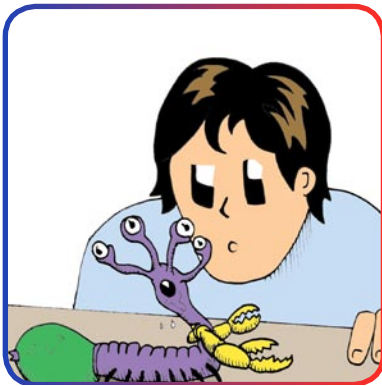
One question word that you may have learned during the lesson but forgotten by the time you made it to this chapter is **cual**. The question **¿cuál?** means *which?*

**Cual** is a useful word in Spanish ... and not simply to ask questions. You'll learn more about its uses in the next chapter. At the moment, though, we're going to take a look at what makes the question **¿qué?** different from the question **¿cuál?** The two question words are used more interchangeably than you might think.

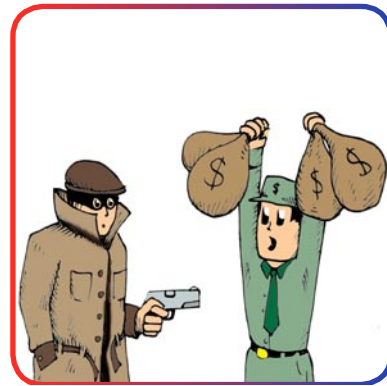
### *The Many Uses of ¿Qué?*

For most questions, when you want to know what something is (e.g., a definition), what someone is doing, or what time it is, you will use **¿qué?**

 **Por ejemplo:**



1. ¿Qué es esto?  
- *What is this?*



2. ¿Qué quieres?  
- *What do you want?*



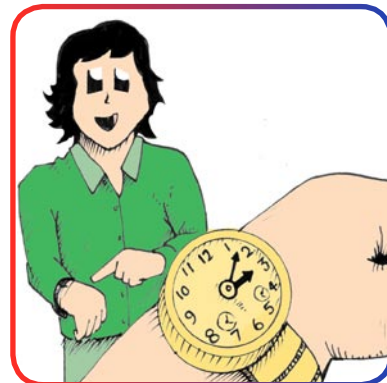
3. ¿Qué te pasa?  
- What's wrong?



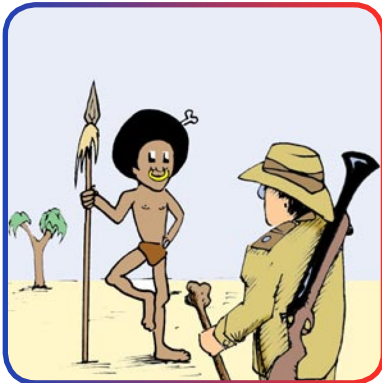
4. ¿Qué opinas?  
- What do you think?



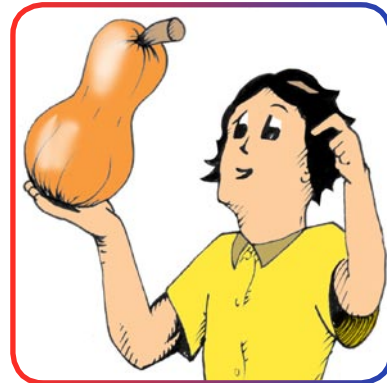
5. ¿Qué haces?  
- What do you do (for a living)?  
What are you doing?



6. ¿Qué hora es?  
- What time is it?



7. ¿Qué lenguas hablas?  
- What languages do you speak?



8. ¿Qué es un zapallo?  
- What is a "zapallo"? (It's a type of squash.)

The word **¿qué?** can sometimes mean *which?* This is because, even if you want to ask *which?* you cannot use the word **¿cuál?** when a noun immediately follows. In these cases, the word **¿qué?** takes on the meaning of *which?*

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. ¿Qué plato de comida te gusta más?  
- *Which dish do you like most?*
2. ¿Qué automóvil estás manejando hoy?  
- *Which car are you driving today?*
3. ¿Qué camisa le prestaste a tu amigo?  
- *Which shirt did you lend to your friend?*
4. ¿Qué vino prefieres, un tinto o un blanco?  
- *Which wine do you prefer, a red or a white?*

Because grammatical rules are often bent or broken in usage, you may still hear native speakers using the word **¿cuál?** in these circumstances.

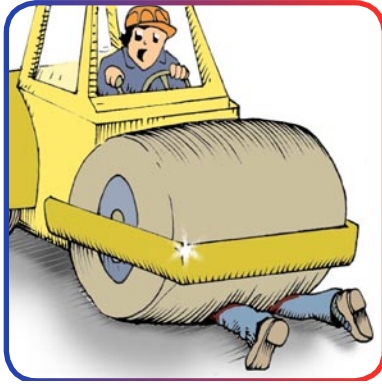
Lastly, the word **qué** is used in a variety of exclamations. These exclamations are difficult to translate precisely into English, but you will notice that **qué** can take on the meaning of *how* as well as *what*. Some common exclamations include:



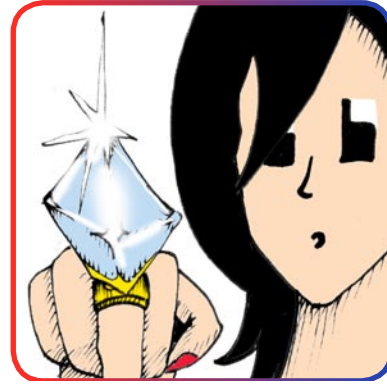
**¡Qué bueno!** ... *How great!*



**¡Qué felicidad!** ... *What happiness!*



**¡Qué lastima!** ... What a pity!



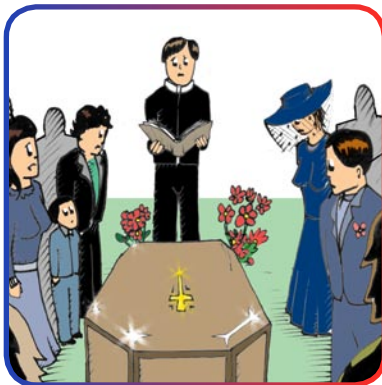
**¡Qué lindo!** ... How neat! How pretty!



**¡Qué pena!** ... What a shame!



**¡Qué suerte!** ... How lucky!



**¡Qué triste!** ... How sad!



**¡Qué vergüenza!** ... What a disgrace!

### When to Use ¿Cuál?

Usually, **¿cuál?** means *Which?* Basically, you should use **¿cuál?** whenever there is a choice for the person who is going to answer. However, as you have just seen, you cannot use **¿cuál?** before a noun. You must use **¿qué?** instead.

Nevertheless, that still leaves plenty of opportunities to use **¿cuál?** There are many questions where a verb rather than a noun follows the question word. Remember that **¿cuál?** will become **¿cuáles?** when the word to which it refers is plural.



**Por ejemplo:**

1. **¿Cuál es tu auto?**

- *Which is your car?*

2. **¿Cuál te gusta más: el grande, el chico o el mediano?**

- *Which do you like more: the large, the small, or the medium?*

3. **¿Cuáles son los zapatos de Sara?**

- *Which are Sarah's shoes?*

4. **¿Cuáles son los mejores, los míos o los tuyos?**

- *Which are better, mine or yours?*



**¿Cuál?** can also mean *What?* in certain circumstances. When you are asking for information, such as a person's name, telephone number, address, or a date, you will use **¿cuál?** rather than **¿qué?**

The most common instances of this use of **¿cuál?** are:

**¿Cuál es tu nombre?**

*What is your name?*

**¿Cuál es la fecha hoy?**

*What is the date today?*

**¿Cuál es tu número telefónico?**

*What is your telephone number?*

**¿Cuál es la dirección?**

*What is the address?*

**¿Cuál es tu problema?**

*What is your problem?*

**Using ¿Cómo? to ask What?**

Imagine that you have been conversing with your new Spanish-speaking friend, but he or she just said something that you completely missed. You want to ask, "What?" Instead, you ask:

**¿Cómo?**

**¿Cómo?** is the polite way of asking *What?* when you want someone to repeat what they have just said. (You may wish to add, "What did you say?" or **¿Qué dijiste?**)





## 4.3 Using That, Whom, and Which in Statements

The words *that*, *which*, and *who* are not just used in questions. They are used in statements, too. Examples include:

- My coat, which is blue, is hanging in your closet.
- Mrs. Castle, who is a music teacher, knows how to play the piano.
- The highway that extends to the north is the one you want to take.

When these words are used in statements, they are called **relative pronouns**. In this chapter, we'll look at the many ways in which you can use these words. In addition to **que** and **quien**, which you already know, we'll take a look at some new words: **lo que**, **el cual**, and **el que**.

### Using Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns add more information about a noun in a sentence. They can be used to connect short sentences or add a few more details about something that was mentioned. Take a look at the two examples below to see how relative pronouns might be used.

1. Juan tiene dos perros.  
- *Juan has two dogs.*

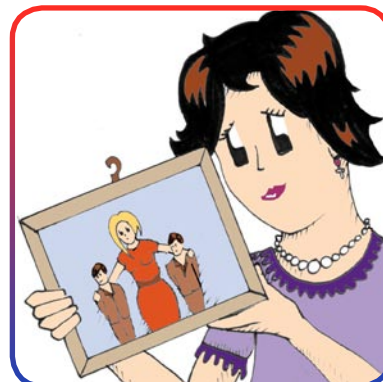
Los perros de Juan son negros.  
- *Juan's dogs are black.*



Juan tiene dos perros **que** son negros.  
- *Juan has two dogs that are black.*

2. La hija de Juan se llama Marcela.  
- *Juan's daughter is called Marcela.*

Marcela tiene dos hijos.  
- *Marcela has two sons.*



La hija de Juan, **quien** tiene dos hijos, se llama Marcela.  
- *Juan's daughter, who has two sons, is called Marcela.*

The most common relative pronoun is **que**. Notice that the relative pronoun **que** does NOT have an accent mark over the **é** like the question **¿qué?** does.

Get used to using **que**. It has a variety of meanings, including *that*, *which*, *who* and *whom*. Whereas we often drop the word *that* in English, it must ALWAYS be included in Spanish. For example, in English you can say,

- *I bought the shoes she wanted.*
- *We brought the car you asked for.*
- *Luisa followed the road you told her to follow.*

Can you see where the word *that* should be inserted into each of the following sentences to be able to translate them precisely into Spanish?

- Compré los zapatos **que** ella quería.
- Trajimos el auto **que** pediste.
- Luisa siguió el camino **que** usted le dijo que siga.

Once you get used to inserting *that* into your sentences, you'll find it easy to use **que**. Look at the following examples.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Maria devolvió el libro que pidió prestado.**

- *Maria returned the book that she borrowed.*

2. **La persona que te saludó es tu nuevo jefe.**

- *The person that greeted you is your new boss.*

3. **El hotel que tiene el techo rojo es nuestro.**

- *The hotel that has the red roof is ours.*



## QUE with Prepositions

**Que** can also be used together with the prepositions **a**, **con**, **de**, or **en** to form phrases like *at which*, *in which*, *to which*, et cetera.

<b>a que</b>	<i>to which</i>
<b>con que</b>	<i>with which</i>
<b>de que</b>	<i>of which, about which</i>
<b>en que</b>	<i>in which, at which</i>

To use these expressions properly, you need to have a basic understanding of English grammatical rules governing prepositions. Spanish has a much more rigid grammatical structure than English in many cases. When it comes to prepositions, you can't just let them dangle in Spanish. Compare the sentences below.

INFORMAL STRUCTURE	FORMAL STRUCTURE
The person I went with was late.	The person <b>with whom</b> I went was late.
The restaurant we went to was busy.	The restaurant <b>to which</b> we went was busy.
The topic we talked about was boring.	The topic <b>about which</b> we talked was boring.

In Spanish, you **MUST** use the formal structure. It is impossible to form sentences in Spanish using the informal structure in the first column.

Look again at the first pair of sentences above. Compare these two direct translations into Spanish.

INFORMAL STRUCTURE	FORMAL STRUCTURE
La persona fui con estaba atrasada.	La persona <b>con quien</b> fui estaba atrasada.

The first sentence makes no sense in Spanish. The second sentence is correct.

If you usually speak grammatical English, you'll find this quite easy. If you're an ordinary English speaker, you may find that learning how to use prepositions properly in Spanish is a bit difficult at first. If it seems a bit confusing, remember that a similar grammatical rule governs the construction of questions in Spanish.

### DID YOU KNOW?

That the great British statesman Winston Churchill, in response to the efforts of an editor to clumsily rearrange one of his sentences to make it grammatically correct, scribbled this line,

**This is the sort of English up with which I will not put.**

INFORMAL STRUCTURE	FORMAL STRUCTURE	SPANISH
Who am I speaking to?	<b>To whom</b> am I speaking?	¿Con quién hablo?
Who are you going with?	<b>With whom</b> are you going?	¿Con quién vas?
Where are you going to?	<b>To where</b> are you going?	¿A dónde vas?

Again, Spanish always uses the formal structure, and as a result you'll never find a Spanish sentence that ends with a preposition.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **El lago en que nadaron ustedes está contaminado.**  
- The lake at which you swam is polluted.
2. El árbol de que estamos hablando es muy viejo.  
- The tree about which we are talking is very old.
3. La playa a que fuimos el sábado está muy lejos.  
- The beach to which we went Saturday is far away.



**Talking about Who and Whom**

**Quien** is used to refer to people. It can mean *who*, *whom*, or *that* and is often used with the prepositions **a**, **con**, and **de**.

<b>a quien</b>	<i>who, whom, to whom</i>
<b>con quien</b>	<i>with whom</i>
<b>de quien</b>	<i>about whom, that</i>

Remember that **quien** reflects the quantity of the subject to which it refers. If its object is plural, **quien** becomes **quienes**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Juan, a quien le regalé los zapatos, está muy contento.**  
- Juan, to whom I gave the shoes, is very happy.
2. Las personas con quienes salimos anoche no han regresado.  
- The people with whom we went out last night have not returned.
3. El profesor a quien le preguntamos sobre la contaminación no sabía nada.  
- The professor whom we asked about the pollution didn't know anything.
4. Nos sorprendimos cuando Carmen, de quien estábamos hablando, llegó.  
- We were surprised when Carmen, about whom we'd been talking, arrived.



## Looking at LO QUE

In the previous examples, **que** and **quien** have both referred to specific nouns (e.g. *Carmen, la señora, las personas, or el profesor*). When what you are talking about ISN'T a particular noun but rather an idea, a wish, a situation, or something that happened in the past, you will need to use **lo que**.

**Lo que** can mean *that, what, or that which*.

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Aprendí todo lo que sé de computadoras en la escuela.**

- *I learned all that I know about computers at school.*

2. La verdad es que todo lo que te mostré no es mío.

- *The truth is that all that I showed you is not mine.*

3. Lo que quise decir es que tienes razón.

- *What I meant to say is that you're right.*

4. Lo que no entiendo es por que no me dijiste inmediatamente.

- *What I don't understand is why you didn't tell me immediately.*



### DON'T STRESS!

You will need to become familiar enough with these words to recognize when they are spoken or written, but you can go through your entire Spanish-speaking life without using them once. That is because these words are particularly precise and formal. You will see them written much more than you will hear them spoken.

## More about CUAL

As mentioned before, the word **cual** can be used in statements as well as in questions, as long as it has a definite article (**el, la, los, or las**) in front. When used in statements rather than questions, it can mean *that, who, and whom*.

**El cual** and its forms (**la cual, los cuales, las cuales**) are used in very specific circumstances:

- ✓ After prepositions of more than one syllable, e.g.
  - *The town that I visited yesterday by bus is called Conocoto.*
  - **El pueblo, el cual visité ayer por bus, se llama Conocoto.**
  
- ✓ When the person or thing to which the relative pronoun refers is unclear, e.g.
  - *The employee of the Vereda company, who was in the news, is going to give a press conference.*
  - **El empleado de la compañía Vereda, la cual estaba en las noticias, va a dar una conferencia de prensa.**  
(If you said, “**el que estaba en las noticias**” it would mean that the employee had been in the news, not the company.)
  
- ✓ When the clause contains information that is NOT essential, e.g.
  - *The Torres brothers, those whom I like, are coming to La Paz the 14th of February.*
  - *Los hermanos Torres, los que me gustan, vienen a La Paz el catorce de febrero.*

Note that **el que** and its forms **la que**, **los que**, and **las que** can also be used to talk about *the one(s)* or *that one(s)* when you are clarifying which person or thing you are referring to.

Examples of sentences that would require the use of a form of **el que** are as follows.

- My friend, **the one** who’s a actor, is coming tomorrow.
- I want you to take the car, **the one** parked in the garage.
- Did you do the job, **that one** I asked you to do?

### Por ejemplo:

#### 1. **La playa a la cual fuimos ayer es muy famosa.**

- *The beach to which we went yesterday is very famous.*

#### 2. ¿Te acuerdas de esos árboles, de los cuales estuvimos hablando anoche?

Los cortaron.

- *Do you remember those trees that we were talking about last night?  
They’ve been cut down.*



#### 3. Mi primo—el que nos vendió la camisa—va a tener una fiesta.

- *My cousin—the one who sold us the shirt—is going to have a party.*



## 4.4 Either or, Neither Nor

When you wish to ask someone whether they want this thing or another or neither one, you will need to understand how to use the expressions **o ... o** (*either ... or*) and **ni ... ni** (*neither ... nor*).

### *Either ... Or*

Everyday spoken Spanish, like English, rarely uses the full **either ... or** expression. Most often, people ask, "This one or that one?" without bothering with *either*. Nevertheless, you need to recognize the expression when you see it.

- **O me dices lo que quiero saber o tendré que sacártelo a la fuerza.**

*Either you tell me what I want to know or I'll have to get it out of you by force.*

More commonly, you'll hear sentences like:

- **Quiero ése o el otro.**
- **¿Eres el hermano del paciente o solo un amigo?**

*I want that one or the other one.*

*Are you the patient's brother or just a friend?*

There is one trick to using **o** that many writers of Spanish forget (though you tend to do it naturally while speaking). When **o** is used in front of a word that has an 'o' sound, the **o** will change to **u**.

This is a similar rule to the one that requires the word **y** (*and*) to change to an **e** before a word that begins with an "ee" sound.

### Por ejemplo:

1. **El hombre con uniforme es o policía u oficial.**

*- The man in uniform is either a policeman or an official.*

2. Te podemos ofrecer una de dos cosas: cien dólares ya u un oferta de otra noche gratis.

*- We can offer you one of two things: \$100 now or an offer for another night free.*

3. Quiero hacer las maletas e irme.

*- I want to pack my bags and go.*

4. Espera, vienen Soledad e Isabela.

*- Wait, Soledad and Isabella are coming.*



## Neither ... Nor

Unlike *either ... or*, you almost ALWAYS use the full **neither ... nor** in Spanish. This is because, whereas you can say, "I don't want this one or that one," in English, you have to translate the sentence into Spanish by saying, "I don't want *neither* this one *nor* that one." (This is the *double negatives* rule.)

### Por ejemplo:

1. **Diego no es ni muy inteligente ni muy tonto.**  
- *Diego is neither very intelligent nor very dumb.*
2. No quiero ni quedarme aquí ni ir. No sé que quiero.  
- *I don't want to stay here or go. I don't know what I want.*
3. Las personas no eligieron ni Sr. Rivera ni Sr. Vargas para el puesto.  
- *The people chose neither Mr. Rivera nor Mr. Vargas for the position.*



## Not Even...

The word **ni** can sometimes be used on its own before the infinitive form of a verb to mean *not even*.

### Por ejemplo:

1. **No quiero ni besarte en este momento.**  
- *I don't even want to kiss you right now.*
2. ¡No quiero ni hablar contigo!  
- *I don't want to even talk to you!*
3. Los huéspedes no quieren ni salir de sus habitaciones.  
- *The guests don't want to even leave their rooms.*



You can also express *not even* with the phrase **ni siquiera**.



 **Por ejemplo:**

1. **Ni siquiera puedo ir al baño sin que mi mujer me moleste.**  
- *I can't even go to the bathroom without my wife bothering me.*
2. A Pepito no lo dejan ni siquiera ir al cine solo.  
- *They don't even let Pepito go to the movies by himself.*
3. Ni siquiera los mejores cirujanos pudieron hacerla sana.  
- *Not even the best surgeons could make her well.*

## 4.5 Being Contrary: But, Not Only

Back in **Chapter 7.2** of the **Beginner's Book**, you learned about the word **pero**, which means *but*. (This is not to be confused with the word **perro**, which means dog!)

What you didn't learn then was that there is another word for **but** in Spanish that has a slightly different meaning: **sino**.

<b>pero</b>	<i>but, however</i>
<b>sino</b>	<i>but rather, on the contrary</i>

### When to Use PERO

You will ordinarily use **pero** before a complete clause or statement, be it a negative one or a positive one. You will know that **pero** is the correct choice if you can substitute the word *however* and still convey the correct English meaning.

#### Por ejemplo:

1. Me gustan mucho las manzanas, pero los plátanos me gustan más.  
- *I like apples very much, but I like bananas more.*
2. El auto rojo está muy maltratado, pero el motor está superbueno.  
- *The red car has been badly taken care of, but the motor is in great condition.*

### When to Use SINO

When what follows the word *but* is NOT a complete clause or statement, you may need to use **sino** instead. If you can substitute *but rather* or *on the contrary* and still convey the correct English meaning, then you will know that **sino** is the correct choice.

#### Por ejemplo:

1. **No sirven comida en el bar, sino en el restaurante.**  
- *They don't serve food at the bar, but rather in the restaurant.*
2. No me gusta hablar, sino cantar.  
- *I don't like talking, but rather singing.*
3. A Sarita no le gusta Orlando Bloom, sino Johnny Depp.  
- *Sarita doesn't like Orlando Bloom, but rather Johnny Depp.*



If what follows **sino** is a conjugated verb or a subordinate clause (rather than an infinitive or a noun), you'll need to use **sino que**.

### **Por ejemplo:**

1. El avión no pasa por Santiago, sino que para un rato allí.  
- *The airplane doesn't pass through Santiago, but rather stops a while there.*
2. Los mochileros no fueron a Machu Pichu en tren, sino que caminaban por la Ruta de los Incas.  
- *The backpackers didn't go to Machu Pichu by train, but rather walked via the Incan Trail.*
3. No quiero quedarme en hotel, sino que me gustaría acampar.  
- *I don't want to stay in a hotel, but rather I'd like to camp.*

### **Not Only ... But Also**

**Sino** has another use. If you want to say that you not only won first place but also the grand prize, you will use the phrase **no sólo ... sino**. Don't forget the accent mark in **sólo**!

The word **también** is frequently used with **no sólo ... sino**. **También** means *too* or *also*.

### **Por ejemplo:**

1. No sólo vamos a Irlanda sino a Escocia también.  
- *We're not only going to Ireland but to Scotland, too.*
2. No sólo comimos pastel sino helado también.  
- *We didn't just eat cake but ice cream also.*
3. No sólo gané el gran premio sino también un viaje a Nueva York.  
- *I didn't just win the grand prize but also a trip to New York.*

Remember that if what follows is a subordinate clause (e.g., a conjugated verb), you need to use **sino que**.

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. No sólo estoy enamorado de Silvia, sino que quiero casarme con ella.  
- *I'm not only in love with Silvia, but also I want to marry her.*
2. No sólo dices que tengo que cambiarme, sino que les dices a todas tus amigas que vago soy.  
- *You don't just tell me that I have to change, but you also tell all your friends how lazy I am.*

3. **¡No sólo quieres que te de un regalo, sino que tiene que valer más de cien dólares también!**

- *Not only do you want me to give you a present, but it has to be worth more than one hundred dollars, too!*





## 4.6 Review

### I. Section Summary

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ How to ask a question about or on behalf of someone
- ✓ How to ask for something
- ✓ How to ask what something is (definition) or what something is called in Spanish
- ✓ How to use ¡qué! in exclamations
- ✓ How to ask for someone's name, directions, or the date
- ✓ How to ask someone to repeat what they just said
- ✓ The importance of "that" in Spanish
- ✓ How to talk about "that which," "about which," "of which..."
- ✓ How to talk about "to whom," "with whom," "about whom..."
- ✓ Recognize "lo que," "el cual," and "el que" when they appear in sentences
- ✓ How to talk about what can't even be done.
- ✓ How to talk about choices by using "either ... or" and "neither ... nor"
- ✓ When "sino" should be used instead of "pero" to convey the sense of "but (rather)"
- ✓ How to talk about what not only happened, but what also happened.

## II. Vocabulary Review

<b>Vocabulary List #4</b>	
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>	<b>NOUNS</b>
amigo (el)	<i>friend</i>
árbol (el)	<i>tree</i>
ayuda (la)	<i>help</i>
baño (el)	<i>bathroom</i>
bar (el)	<i>bar</i>
boleto de avión (el)	<i>plane ticket</i>
camino (el)	<i>road</i>
camisa (la)	<i>shirt</i>
chico (el)	<i>the small (one)</i>
cirujano (el)	<i>surgeon</i>
comida (la)	<i>food</i>
compañía (la)	<i>company</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
conferencia de prensa (la)	<i>press conference</i>
cosa (la)	<i>thing</i>
diccionario (el)	<i>dictionary</i>
dirección (la)	<i>address</i>
empleado (el)	<i>employee</i>
Escocia	<i>Scotland</i>
escuela (la)	<i>school (primary)</i>
fecha (la)	<i>date</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
gato (el)	<i>cat</i>
gran premio (el)	<i>grand prize</i>
grande (el)	<i>the large (one)</i>
habitación (la)	<i>room</i>
helado (el)	<i>ice cream</i>
hermanos (los)	<i>brothers, siblings</i>
hija (la)	<i>daughter</i>
hijo (el)	<i>son</i>
huésped (el, la)	<i>guest</i>
Irlanda	<i>Ireland</i>
jefe (el)	<i>boss</i>
lago (el)	<i>lake</i>
lengua (la)	<i>language, tongue</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
licencia de manejar (la)	<i>driver's license</i>
manzana (la)	<i>apple</i>
mediano (el)	<i>the medium (one)</i>
mío (el)	<i>mine (my one)</i>
mochilero (el)	<i>backpacker</i>
motor (el)	<i>motor</i>
mujer (la)	<i>woman, wife</i>
noche (la)	<i>night</i>
nombre (el)	<i>name</i>
Nueva York	<i>New York</i>
número telefónico (el)	<i>telephone number</i>
oferta (la)	<i>offer</i>



oficial (el, la)	<i>official</i>
otro (el)	<i>the other</i>
paciente (el)	<i>patient</i>
padre (el)	<i>father</i>
pastel (el)	<i>cake</i>
perro (el)	<i>paper</i>
persona (la)	<i>person</i>
plátano (el)	<i>banana</i>
plato (el)	<i>dish</i>
playa (la)	<i>beach</i>
policía (el)	<i>policeman, policewoman</i>
policía (la)	<i>police (force)</i>
primo (el)	<i>cousin</i>
pueblo (el)	<i>village, town</i>
puesto (el)	<i>position</i>
regalo (el)	<i>present</i>
restaurante (el)	<i>restaurant</i>
ruta (la)	<i>route, trail</i>
señora (la)	<i>lady</i>
techo (el)	<i>roof</i>
tuyo (el)	<i>yours (your one)</i>
uniforme (el)	<i>uniform</i>
verdad (la)	<i>truth</i>
viaje (el)	<i>trip</i>
vino blanco (el)	<i>white wine</i>
vino tinto (el)	<i>red wine</i>
zapato (el)	<i>shoe</i>

<b>VERBOS</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
acampar	<i>to camp</i>
acordarse	<i>to remember</i>
besar	<i>to kiss</i>
cambiarse	<i>to change oneself</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
casarse	<i>to marry, to get married</i>
conocer	<i>to know (someone, a place)</i>
cortar	<i>to cut</i>
costar	<i>to cost</i>
cuidar (a)	<i>to take care (of)</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
decir	<i>to say, to tell</i>
devolver	<i>to return (a thing)</i>
elegir	<i>to choose, to select</i>
entender	<i>to understand</i>
esperar	<i>to wait, to hope</i>
estar de vacaciones	<i>to be on vacation</i>
ganar	<i>to win</i>
gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (to like)</i>
hablar	<i>to talk, to speak</i>
hacer	<i>to make, to do</i>
hacer una maleta	<i>to pack a bag</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
llamarse	<i>to be called (to be named)</i>
llegar	<i>to arrive</i>

manejar	<i>to drive</i>
molestar	<i>to bother</i>
mostrar	<i>to show</i>
nadar	<i>to swim</i>
ofrecer	<i>to offer</i>
parar	<i>to stop</i>
pedir	<i>to ask for something, to request</i>
poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
preguntar	<i>to ask a question, to ask for information</i>
prestar	<i>to lend</i>
quedarse	<i>to stay, to remain</i>
querer	<i>to want, to love</i>
recomendar	<i>to recommend</i>
regalar	<i>to give (as a gift)</i>
regresar	<i>to return (to come back)</i>
saber	<i>to know, to know how</i>
sacar	<i>to take out, to get</i>
salir	<i>to go out, to leave</i>
saludar	<i>to greet</i>
seguir	<i>to continue, to follow</i>
servir	<i>to serve</i>
sorprender	<i>to surprise</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tener que	<i>to have to</i>
tener razón	<i>to be right</i>
traer	<i>to bring</i>
valer	<i>to be worth</i>
vender	<i>to sell</i>
venir	<i>to come</i>
ver	<i>to look at, to see</i>

<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>	<b>ADJECTIVES</b>
atrasado	<i>late, behind</i>
contaminado	<i>polluted</i>
contento	<i>happy, content</i>
enamorado	<i>in love</i>
famoso	<i>famous</i>
gratis	<i>free</i>
inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>
lejos	<i>far away</i>
maltratado	<i>mistreated</i>
mejor	<i>best</i>
negro	<i>black</i>
nuevo	<i>new</i>
rojo	<i>red</i>
sano	<i>healthy, well</i>
superbueno	<i>really good</i>
tonto	<i>dumb, silly</i>
vago	<i>lazy</i>
viejo	<i>old</i>

<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>	<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>
a la fuerza	<i>by force</i>

a que	<i>to which</i>
a quien	<i>who, whom, to whom</i>
allí	<i>there</i>
anoche	<i>last night</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>
¿cómo es ella?	<i>what's she like? what sort of person is she?</i>
¿cómo está ella?	<i>how is she? how's she feeling?</i>
¿cómo se dice esto?	<i>what is the word for this?</i>
¿cómo te llamas?	<i>what is your name?</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how? in some cases, what?</i>
con que	<i>with which</i>
con quien	<i>with whom</i>
¿cuál es la dirección?	<i>what is the address?</i>
¿cuál es la fecha?	<i>what is the date?</i>
¿cuál es tu nombre?	<i>what is your name?</i>
¿cuál es tu número telefónico?	<i>what is your telephone number?</i>
¿cuál?	<i>which?</i>
¿cuándo?	<i>when?</i>
de que	<i>of which, about which</i>
de quien	<i>about whom, that</i>
¿dónde?	<i>where?</i>
el cual, los cuales	<i>which, that, those</i>
el que, los que	<i>he who, those who, who</i>
en este momento	<i>at this moment</i>
en que	<i>in which, at which</i>
ése	<i>that one</i>
esto	<i>this</i>
inmediatamente	<i>immediately</i>

### III. Read the Conversation

Practice your reading comprehension with the following conversation, in which an unfamiliar young man tries chat up Cristina in a bar.

- Jorge:** Hola, linda, ¿cómo te va?
- Cristina:** ¿Quién eres tú?
- Jorge:** Solo un admirador con el corazón perdido en tu mirada. ¿No te ha dicho nadie que hermosos ojos tienes?
- Cristina:** Algunos, sí. ¿Cómo te llamas, chico?
- Jorge:** Me llamo Jorge, el que está conocido en todas partes por ser caballero, sincero, honesto, y siempre a tu servicio.
- Cristina:** ¡Qué piropos! ¿Estás seguro que no eres actor?
- Jorge:** ¿Yo? Claro que no. Solo actúo de amor.
- Cristina:** Entonces, ¿qué haces, caballero?
- Jorge:** Hago algunas cosas, a veces una, a veces otra. En este momento soy mecánico.
- Cristina:** ¿De autos?
- Jorge:** No, de aviones.
- Cristina:** ¡Qué chévere! ¿Me puedes hacer volar a mí?
- Jorge:** Señorita, si me dejas. ¿Te puedo pedir algo?
- Cristina:** Tal vez. ¿Qué quieres?
- Jorge:** Darte un besito en la mano. Permítame, por favor.
- Cristina:** Bueno, solo un beso ... ¡y solo en la mano!

### PALABRAS NUEVAS

<b>linda</b>	<i>pretty one</i>	<b>a tu servicio</b>	<i>at your service</i>
<b>¿cómo te va?</b>	<i>how's it going?</i>	<b>piropos</b>	<i>flirtatious compliments</i>
<b>admirador</b>	<i>admirer</i>	<b>actuar</b>	<i>to act</i>
<b>corazón</b>	<i>heart</i>	<b>hacerme volar</b>	<i>to make me fly</i>
<b>perdido en tu mirada</b>	<i>lost in your gaze</i>	<b>si me dejas</b>	<i>if you let me</i>
<b>ojos</b>	<i>eyes</i>	<b>tal vez</b>	<i>maybe</i>
<b>caballero</b>	<i>gentleman</i>	<b>permítame</b>	<i>permit me</i>

## IV. Exercises

**Exercise 1.** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of **pedir** or **preguntar**. All sentences are in the present tense.

Ex. Te quería pedir una mano, pero ya lo he hecho.

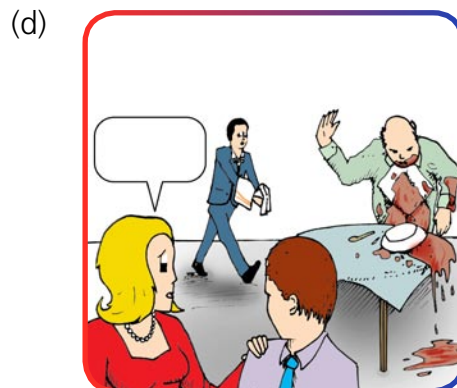
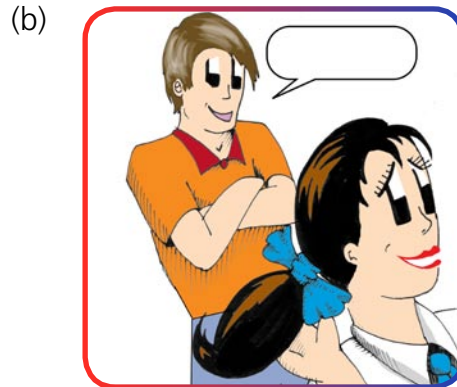
1. Elena le \_\_\_\_\_ a la profesora cual es la capital de Perú.
2. Necesitas \_\_\_\_\_ la información en el centro turístico.
3. Los amigos van a la casa de Casuela a \_\_\_\_\_ por ella.
4. Sofía y Pamela \_\_\_\_\_ dinero para comprar helados a su mamá.
5. Por mi parte, está bien, pero le debes \_\_\_\_\_ a Marcelo.
6. ¿Puedes \_\_\_\_\_ otra copa de vino?
7. Hay tantas cosas ricas en el menú, ¿qué comida vas a \_\_\_\_\_?
8. ¿Puedes \_\_\_\_\_ cuando comienza el programa?
9. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ la llave a mis padres.
10. Los turistas \_\_\_\_\_ una habitación al lado del mar.
11. Le voy a \_\_\_\_\_ a este hombre a ver si él sabe donde ir.
12. Necesitamos \_\_\_\_\_ el costo de una llamada a los Estados Unidos.

**Exercise 2.** *Connect the questions to the proper responses.*

- |                           |       |  |
|---------------------------|-------|--|
| Ex. ¿Cuál es el auto?     | ( h ) | a. Wilfredo está enfermo.                                |
| 1. ¿Cómo es el auto?      | ( )   | b. Quiero que me digas algo.                             |
| 2. ¿Qué es un auto?       | ( )   | c. Wilfredo es abogado.                                  |
| 3. ¿Cuál quieres?         | ( )   | d. La fecha es el treinta de marzo de 2005.              |
| 4. ¿Qué quieres?          | ( )   | e. El auto es negro, un modelo viejo con cuatro puertas. |
| 5. ¿Cómo lo quieres?      | ( )   | f. Wilfredo es alto con pelo negro.                      |
| 6. ¿Cómo está Wilfredo?   | ( )   | g. Son las once de la mañana.                            |
| 7. ¿Cómo es Wilfredo?     | ( )   | h. El auto es el que está en frente de la casa blanca.   |
| 8. ¿Qué hace Wilfredo?    | ( )   | i. Está haciendo un viento fuerte.                       |
| 9. ¿Cuál es la fecha?     | ( )   | j. Lo quiero bien tostado.                               |
| 10. ¿Qué hora es?         | ( )   | k. Un auto es un modo de transportación.                 |
| 11. ¿Cómo está el tiempo? | ( )   | l. Quiero el más barato, no el más caro.                 |

**Exercise 3.** Match the exclamations to the dialogue.

1. ¡Qué vergüenza!
2. ¡Qué triste!
3. ¡Qué felicidad!
4. ¡Qué suerte!
5. ¡Qué bueno!
6. ¡Qué lindo!

**Exercise 4.** Add the information contained in sentence B to sentence A by using a relative pronoun (**que, a que, con que, de que, en que, quien, a quien, con quien, de quien**).

- Ex. (a) Mario es rubio.  
(b) Fui a la fiesta con Mario.

*Mario, con quien fui a la fiesta, es rubio.*

---

1. (a) Pancho y Clarisa compraron un departamento.  
(b) Ellos son casados.
- 

2. (a) La playa está cerrada.  
(b) Fuimos a la playa la semana pasada.
- 

3. (a) El español es difícil.  
(b) Estoy aprendiendo español.
- 

4. (a) Rosa es una chica muy simpática.  
(b) Carlos está enamorado de ella.
- 

5. (a) Señor Valdez es jefe de recursos humanos.  
(b) Pedí una entrevista con Señor Valdez.
- 

6. (a) El cajón está lleno.  
(b) José puso las cosas en el cajón.
- 

7. (a) El tema es muy interesante.  
(b) Hablábamos del tema.
-



**Exercise 5.** Fill in the blanks with **pero, sino, or sino que.**

Ex. No quiero nadar en la piscina, sino en la playa.

1. Iba a viajar hoy, \_\_\_\_\_ el tiempo se me voló.
2. No es importante que hagas el trabajo rápidamente \_\_\_\_\_ lo hagas bien.
3. El abrigo me parece muy caluroso, \_\_\_\_\_ no lo necesito porque todavía tengo el mío.
4. La conferencia no está en Miami \_\_\_\_\_ en Nueva York.
5. Nataniel, Carlos, y Felipe van juntos a la fiesta, \_\_\_\_\_ necesitan que alguien les traiga de regreso.
6. Joel no quiere ir en carro \_\_\_\_\_ por avión.
7. Piensas que te estoy escuchando, \_\_\_\_\_ en realidad estoy pensando en otras cosas.
8. Esperábamos buen clima para acampar, \_\_\_\_\_ llovió todo el fin de semana.
9. No hay peces en el bosque \_\_\_\_\_ en el mar.
10. No vamos a ir a comer inmediatamente, \_\_\_\_\_ nos quedamos aquí un rato más.

## ***Part V. The Future***

## 5.1 The Future

The easiest tense to conjugate in Spanish is the future. Why, you might ask, have I waited until now to introduce it to you? Because you really *don't need it*. You can communicate 90% of what you want to say with the tenses that you already have.

What do I mean? There are three ways in which you can use the present tense to express future actions.

1. You can use a conjugated form of the verb **ir + a +** an infinitive, e.g.,

**Voy a tomar un café.**



*I'm going to have a coffee.*

2. You can express what you want to happen with a suggestion or wish, e.g.

¿Qué dices si el próximo año pasamos las vacaciones en la costa?

- *What do you say if we spend our vacation on the coast next year?*

Espero estudiar en el exterior en cuatro años.

- *I hope to study abroad in four years.*

**Planifico ser abogado.**



*I plan to be a lawyer.*

3. You can use the present tense to express something that will happen in the near future, e.g.,

**Mañana lo hago.**



*Tomorrow I will do it.*

Comemos en un minuto.

*We'll eat in a minute.*

You should now be quite comfortable with the first way of expressing the future, but you may not have realized that you could express the future in the third way. When you say something like, "**Te llamo en una hora,**" you are expressing the certainty of the future action. It's almost as if you've already called that person—that's how certain you are it will happen. The action *must* occur soon: not in a few days, not in a week, but today or tomorrow.

Usually, you will use the **future tense** when you want to express what **will** happen. You may want to say what will happen if someone doesn't do what they're told, how long you will be somewhere, or when you'll come back from your trip.

The future tense expresses more certainty than the first and second methods above. For example, compare the following sentences:

- ✓ I am going to go to Mexico next summer.
- ✓ I plan to go to Mexico next summer.
- ✓ I will go to Mexico next summer.

The third sentence (in the future tense) expresses the highest degree of certainty that the action will occur.

To put a verb into the future tense, ALL you have to do is take the infinitive form of the verb and tack on one of the following verb endings!

**-é      -ás      -á      -emos      -éis      -án**

Let's take a look.

	<b>-AR verbs</b> <b>CAMINAR</b> <i>to walk</i>	<b>-ER verbs</b> <b>CORRER</b> <i>to run</i>	<b>-IR verbs</b> <b>SUBIR</b> <i>to go up, ascend</i>
Yo	caminaré	correré	subiré
Tú	caminarás	correrás	subirás
Ud., él, ella, nosotros/as	caminará	correrá	subirá
vosotros/as	caminar <b>emos</b>	correr <b>emos</b>	subir <b>emos</b>
Uds., ellos, ellas	caminar <b>éis</b>	correr <b>éis</b>	subir <b>éis</b>
	caminar <b>án</b>	correr <b>án</b>	subir <b>án</b>

The future tense isn't completely regular, but its irregular verbs are few. You learn more about the irregular verbs in the future tense in the next chapter. For now, look at some examples of the future tense in action.



 **Por ejemplo:**

- La próxima semana competiré en una competencia de atletismo.**  
- *Next week I will compete in a track and field competition.*
- En ocho años Felipe pasará el examen para ser doctor de medicina.  
- *In eight years Phillip will pass the exam to be a medical doctor.*
- Luego de esto subiré a la cafetería.  
- *After this I will go up to the cafeteria.*
- Espérame un momento ¿me estás diciendo que volarás a Cuba en solo 24 horas?  
- *Wait a moment, you're telling me that you will fly to Cuba in only 24 hours?*
- ¿Qué harás?  
- *What will you do?*
- ¿Cuándo será?  
- *When will it be?*

## 5.2 Irregular Verbs in the Future

The irregularities in the future tense are a bit difficult to predict. You will be happy to know that **ser** and **estar**, which are irregular in almost every other tense, are completely regular in the future. It's the following that you have to look out for:

	Irregular –ER verbs		Irregular –IR verbs	
	<b>SABER</b> <i>to know</i>	<b>PONER</b> <i>to put</i>	<b>VENIR</b> <i>to come</i>	<b>SALIR</b> <i>to leave, go out</i>
<i>yo</i>	sabré	pondré	vendré	saldré
<i>tú</i>	sabrás	pondrás	vendrás	saldrás
<i>Ud., él, ella,</i>	sabrás	pondrás	vendrás	saldrás
<i>nosotros/as</i>	sabremos	pondremos	vendremos	saldremos
<i>vosotros/as</i>	sabréis	pondréis	vendréis	saldréis
<i>Uds., ellos, ellas</i>	sabrán	pondrán	vendrán	saldrán

You will notice that the irregular **–er** verbs drop the **–e** from the infinitive ending, while the irregular **–ir** verbs replace the **–i** with an **–r**.

Other common verbs that follow this irregularity are:

**poder:** podré, podrás, podrá, podremos, podréis, podrán

**querer:** querré, querrás, querrá, querremos, querréis, querrán

**tener:** tendré, tendrás, tendrá, tendremos, tendréis, tendrán

**valer:** valdré, valdrás, valdrá, valdremos, valdréis, valdrán

There are two verbs that have an even stranger stem change in the future tense. You will simply have to memorize these.

	<b>HACER</b> <i>to make, to do</i>	<b>DECIR</b> <i>to say, to tell</i>
<i>yo</i>	haré	diré
<i>tú</i>	harás	dirás
<i>Ud., él, ella,</i>	hará	dirá
<i>nosotros/as</i>	haremos	diremos
<i>vosotros/as</i>	haréis	diréis
<i>Uds., ellos, ellas</i>	harán	dirán

 **Por ejemplo:**

1. Lo sabrás cuando te lo digo.  
- *You will know it when I tell you.*
2. Tendremos que hacer algo para el cumpleaños de Manuel.  
- *We will have to do something for Manuel's birthday.*
3. Harán ustedes toda su tarea para viernes, ¿no?  
- *You will do all your homework by Friday, right?*
4. ¿Vendrán ustedes a nuestra fiesta?  
- *Will you come to our party?*
5. **Me pondré ropa limpia más tarde.**  
- *I will put on clean clothes later.*



## 5.3 Unusual Ways of Using the Future Tense

The future tense can be used in some unusual ways in Spanish. The strangest way is to express what is likely or what one guesses will happen. For example, if you wonder what time something will happen, where you will probably go, or what could possibly be, you may use the future tense.

### Por ejemplo:

#### 1. **¿Cuándo vendrán de la excursión?**

- *I wonder when they'll return from the trip.*

#### 2. **¿Cuándo tendremos la paz?**

- *When might we have peace?*

#### 3. **¿Crees tú que Diego sabrá de la fiesta?**

- *Do you think that Diego would know about the party?*

#### 4. **¿Dirán algo sobre la bulla que estamos causando?**

- *I wonder if they'll say something about the racket we are causing.*

#### 5. **Saldremos muy temprano, con toda probabilidad.**

- *We'll leave very early, in all probability.*



Remember that the future tense can also be used alongside other tenses in the same sentence.

### Por ejemplo:

#### 1. **Ayer comimos pan, hoy comemos pan, mañana comeremos pan.**

- *Yesterday we ate bread, today we eat bread, tomorrow we will eat bread.*

#### 2. **El año pasado mi equipo favorito ganó, este año perdió, pero para el próximo año ganará.**

- *Last year my favorite team won, this year it lost, but next year it will win.*





## 5.4 Review

### *I. Section Summary*

After completing this section, you should know the following:

- ✓ **Why you might choose to use the future tense.**
- ✓ **Three other ways of expressing actions in the future using only the present tense.**
- ✓ **The verb endings for the future tense.**
- ✓ **Ten irregular verbs in the future (including the highly irregular verbs “hacer” and “decir”)**
- ✓ **How to express possibility or what you wonder might happen using the future tense.**

## II. Vocabulary Review

<b>Vocabulary List #5</b>	
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>	<b>NOUNS</b>
abogado (el)	<i>lawyer</i>
atletismo (el)	<i>athletics, track and field</i>
bullá (la)	<i>noise, racket</i>
café (el)	<i>coffee</i>
competencia (la)	<i>competition</i>
costa (la)	<i>coast</i>
cumpleaños (el)	<i>birthday</i>
doctor de medicina (el)	<i>medical doctor</i>
equipo (el)	<i>team</i>
examen (el)	<i>exam</i>
excursión (la)	<i>trip</i>
exterior (el)	<i>abroad</i>
paz (la)	<i>peace</i>
ropa (la)	<i>clothes, clothing</i>
tarea (la)	<i>homework</i>
vacaciones (las)	<i>vacation</i>
<b>VERBOS</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
causar	<i>to cause</i>
competir	<i>to compete</i>
esperar	<i>to hope, to wait</i>
ganar	<i>to win</i>
pasar	<i>to pass, to spend (time)</i>
perder	<i>to lose</i>
planificar	<i>to plan</i>
subir	<i>to go up, to ascend</i>
tomar	<i>to take, to drink</i>
volar	<i>to fly</i>
<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>	<b>ADJECTIVES</b>
favorito	<i>favorite</i>
limpia	<i>clean</i>
<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>	<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>
con toda probabilidad	<i>with all probability</i>
luego	<i>then</i>
luego de	<i>after</i>
próximo	<i>next</i>
temprano	<i>early</i>

### III. Read the Conversation

Practice your reading comprehension with the following conversation, in which Diego and Chavela talk about their plans for the future.

**Chavela:** Diego, ¿me quieres?

**Diego:** Claro que te quiero. ¿Por qué me preguntas?

**Chavela:** Porque no se que pasará con nosotros.

**Diego:** Mi esperanza es que siempre estaremos juntos.

**Chavela:** Pero no es tan fácil. Tenemos que pensar en lo que vamos a hacer cuando entramos la universidad en un mes.

**Diego:** Seguiremos lo mismo.

**Chavela:** ¿Cuándo estamos en otros lados de la ciudad? No será posible continuar como antes.

**Diego:** Chavela, te amo, y te juro que nada va a pasar.

**Chavela:** ¿Qué quieres hacer después de la universidad?

**Diego:** Tendré un buen trabajo, por supuesto, y ganar mucho dinero.

**Chavela:** Me gustaría tener una casa grande. A veces me imagino tener hijos, pero no estoy segura.

**Diego:** ¿No quieres hijos conmigo?

**Chavela:** Quiero tener una carrera, Diego. Si estudio mucho, seré la periodista más famosa de la ciudad.

**Diego:** Tú sabes que estaré feliz solo contigo a mi lado.

**Chavela:** Ésa es la razón que pienso mucho de nuestro futuro, Diego.

#### PALABRAS NUEVAS

<b>esperanza</b>	<i>hope</i>	<b>por supuesto</b>	<i>of course</i>
<b>tan fácil</b>	<i>so easy</i>	<b>ganar</b>	<i>earn</i>
<b>lo mismo</b>	<i>the same</i>	<b>me imagino</b>	<i>I imagine</i>
<b>como antes</b>	<i>like before</i>	<b>carrera</b>	<i>career</i>
<b>te juro</b>	<i>I swear to you</i>	<b>razón</b>	<i>reason</i>

## IV. Exercises

**Exercise 1.** Fill in the blank with the indicated verb in the future tense.

- Ex. Mañana yo iré al mercado contigo. (ir)
1. Yo te \_\_\_\_\_ después de clases. (decir)
2. ¿Cuándo me \_\_\_\_\_ tú con el trabajo que tengo que hacer? (ayudar)
3. Te \_\_\_\_\_ en un año, ¿no? (graduar)
4. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ todos los días para estar listos para el gran partido. (practicar)
5. Yo lo \_\_\_\_\_ para el fin de la semana, te juro. (hacer)
6. ¿Cuándo \_\_\_\_\_ ustedes? (salir)
7. Marta \_\_\_\_\_ un carro nuevo cuando vende su viejo. (comprar)
8. Nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ a tu casa cuando pare de llover. (venir)
9. El Señor Rodríguez \_\_\_\_\_ la empresa, estoy seguro. (vender)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ ustedes el carro en el garaje, ¿verdad? (poner)
11. Para mi cumpleaños, nosotros \_\_\_\_\_ hamburguesas, papas fritas, y torta. (comer)
12. Claudio y Carmen \_\_\_\_\_ el partido desde los asientos mejores del estadio. (ver)

**Exercise 2.** Read the following essay and answer the questions that follow. Your answers need not follow the text. Be imaginative!

Es difícil predicar lo que va a pasar en el futuro. ¿Quién pensaría que los seres humanos iban a poder caminar en la luna? ¿O ver todas las noticias del día en la televisión? ¿O hablar con los amigos por teléfonos tan chiquitos que entran en un bolsillo?

*predicar - to predict*  
*los seres humanos – human beings*

*un bolsillo – a pocket*

El futuro de nuestros ancestros es ahora. Pero debemos pensar en lo que pasará en nuestro futuro. Algunas personas dicen que muy pronto vendrá el fin del mundo y el día de juicio. Otras personas dicen que entraremos una época de paz, amor, y bienestar para toda la familia humana. Otros dicen que la ciencia mejorará y cambiará nuestras vidas.

*los ancestros – ancestors*

*día de juicio – judgment day*

*una época – a period*

*paz – peace*

*bienestar – wellbeing*

*la ciencia – science*

*mejorar – to improve*

¿Qué piensas tú?

1. ¿Qué pensaban los ancestros que iba a pasar en el año 2000?

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2. ¿Qué cosas parecen normales a nosotros ahora pero no normales a las personas de hace cincuenta años?

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3. ¿Qué cosas pasarán en los próximos cincuenta años?

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4. ¿Qué tipo de futuro te gustaría ver?

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## Until Next Time...

Congratulations on finishing the **Advanced Book** of **Rocket Spanish**! You have learned more than most students of Spanish ever achieve. The material in this book has given you the building blocks to carry on extensive conversations in Spanish. You should now be able to talk about what you did yesterday or last week and what you plan to do in the future. You should be able to communicate your thoughts more precisely with the proper use of prepositions and relative pronouns like *that* and *whom*. Most of all, you should have a greater understanding of exactly what you're up against in learning a foreign language. Hopefully, as you speak more and more Spanish, you'll let go of more and more of your English language habits. You'll start to repeat phrases and sentences according to how you heard them spoken in Spanish, even if their meaning is difficult to translate back into English!

Mastering the material in this book will put you squarely on the first step to fluency. Even if you stop your Spanish studies here, you will have gained the knowledge you need to try living abroad in a Spanish-speaking country. Everything else can be picked by practicing, listening, asking, and correcting yourself!

Watch out for the **Beyond Advanced Spanish** book! In it, you'll learn more nifty words and phrases to make your sentences more precise, as well as how to use the passive voice, the perfect tense (*I have done* something), the past perfect (*we had done* something), commands, and the subjunctive tense.

I suggest that you take a break right now to go out and practice what you have learned before you tackle the material in the next book. As you go out into the world to speak Spanish, here are some tips to improving your speaking skills:

- ✓ Make mistakes, ask to be corrected, and keep your ears tuned!
- ✓ Find a child who won't mind "tutoring" you in Spanish each day. Children have a lot of patience and have a knack for making language learning into a game!
- ✓ If you're of legal age, seek out your local Latino bar. It's amazing what a little alcohol can do to loosen up the tongue. You may think you're speaking better Spanish than you actually are, but the confidence you gain will stay with you as you try to speak Spanish in your daily life.
- ✓ If a sign says, "**Se habla español**," try out your Spanish!
- ✓ Browse your local *panadería*, *tapas* bar, *taquería*, or *tienda mexicana*. If you keep your eyes open, you'll find opportunities to speak Spanish everywhere ... without even going abroad.
- ✓ Go to your local video store and look through the foreign film section for films in Spanish with English subtitles.

*¡Buena suerte, y hasta la próxima vez!*

## Appendix 1. Answer Key

### Part 1

#### Exercise 1

1. Sí, lavé los platos.
2. No, no caminé el perro.
3. Sí, le pagué a Luis por el café.
4. No, no fuimos a pescar ayer.
5. No, no vivimos en esa casa.
6. Sí, visitamos el museo.
7. No, no sacamos la basura.
8. Sí, Lola escribió la carta.
9. Sí, dormimos bien ayer.
10. No, ellos no repitieron los ejercicios.
11. No, no fui a la playa con Juan.
12. No, no hablamos con el doctor.

#### Exercise 2

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. pasó     | 6. tuve |
| 2. vi       | 7. puse |
| 3. comenzó  | 8. di   |
| 4. golpeé   | 9. puse |
| 5. contestó |         |

#### Exercise 3

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. fuimos   | 8. fue     |
| 2. fuiste   | 9. fue     |
| 3. fueron   | 10. fuimos |
| 4. Fuistéis | 11. fue    |
| 5. Fue      | 12. fui    |
| 6. fue      | 13. fuiste |
| 7. fui      |            |

#### Exercise 4

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. e

## Part 2

### Exercise 1

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 4. b |
| 2. g | 5. d |
| 3. a | 6. e |

### Exercise 2

1. Cuando Marcelo estaba en escuela, aprendió utilizar un microscopio
2. Cuando Marcelo entró a la universidad, quería estudiar química.
3. Cuando Marcelo hablaba con su asesor, lo convenció seguir biología.
4. Cuando Marcelo terminó su curso, recibió muchas ofertas de trabajo.

### Exercise 3

1. Comencé mi primer trabajo cuando vivía en Valparaíso.
2. Aprendí a manejar un carro cuando tenía dieciséis años.
3. Perdí el reloj cuando nadaba en el río Guayas.
4. Compré mi primer casa cuando tuve mi primer hijo.
5. Viajé a Ecuador cuando trabaja con la empresa petrolera.
6. Hablé con tus padres cuando visitaba Santiago.

### Exercise 4

1. Desde hace cuatro años.
2. Desde el verano.
3. Desde que fui al mall.

### Exercise 5

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. conocimos | 5. conociste       |
| 2. teníamos  | 6. Conocías        |
| 3. supieron  | 7. tuve            |
| 4. tenían    | 8. sabía, supieron |

## Part 3

### Exercise 1

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. hacia          | 12. en      |
| 2. por            | 13. con     |
| 3. para, sobre/de | 14. a       |
| 4. a, en          | 15. de      |
| 5. a, por         | 16. sobre   |
| 6. para/a         | 17. hasta   |
| 7. hacia          | 18. sin     |
| 8. con            | 19. por     |
| 9. sin            | 20. en, en  |
| 10. de            | 21. en, por |
| 11. entre         |             |



### Exercise 2

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. por, para  | 6. para, para |
| 2. por, para  | 7. por, para  |
| 3. para, para | 8. para       |
| 4. para, para | 9. para, por  |
| 5. por, para  | 10. por, para |

### Exercise 3

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. e | 6. i |
| 2. g | 7. c |
| 3. a | 8. d |
| 4. f | 9. b |
| 5. h |      |

## Part 4

### Exercise 1

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. pregunta  | 7. pedir      |
| 2. pedir     | 8. preguntar  |
| 3. preguntar | 9. pedimos    |
| 4. piden     | 10. piden     |
| 5. preguntar | 11. preguntar |
| 6. pedir     | 12. preguntar |

### Exercise 2

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. e | 7. f  |
| 2. k | 8. c  |
| 3. l | 9. d  |
| 4. b | 10. g |
| 5. j | 11. i |
| 6. a |       |

### Exercise 3

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. c |
| 2. f | 5. e |
| 3. a | 6. b |

### Exercise 4

- Pancho y Clarisa, **quienes** son casados, compraron un departamento.
- La playa, **a la que** fuimos la semana pasada, está cerrada.
- El español, **que** estoy aprendiendo, es difícil.
- Rosa, **con quien** Carlos está enamorado, es una chica muy simpática.
- Señor Valdez, **con quien** pedí la entrevista, es jefe de recursos humanos.
- El cajón, **en que** José puso las cosas, está lleno.
- El tema **de que** hablábamos es muy interesante.

### Exercise 5

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. pero     | 6. sino      |
| 2. sino que | 7. pero      |
| 3. pero     | 8. pero      |
| 4. sino     | 9. sino      |
| 5. pero     | 10. sino que |

### Exercise 6

- Ellos no sólo nos dieron una recomendación sino una entrevista con el jefe.
- No sólo tengo suficiente dinero para viajar a Costa Rica, sino que estoy planeando ya el viaje.
- La familia no sólo está feliz en su nuevo hogar sino que quiere quedarse allí.
- Silvia no sólo terminó el trabajo a tiempo sino perfectamente.
- No sólo quiero muchos regalos para mi cumpleaños sino una fiesta grande para todos mis amigos.
- Busco un hotel con no sólo habitaciones grandes y limpias sino una piscina temperada también.

## Part 5

### Exercise 1

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. diré          | 7. compraré   |
| 2. ayudarás      | 8. vendremos  |
| 3. graduarás     | 9. venderá    |
| 4. practicaremos | 10. Pondrán   |
| 5. haré          | 11. comeremos |
| 6. saldrán       | 12. verán     |

### Exercise 2

*The following responses are just examples.*

- Pensaban que íbamos a viajar por "hovercraft," tener comidas preparadas instantáneamente, hablar con nuestros carros, y descubrir extraterrestres.
- Nos parece normal tener televisiones en todos lados (incluyendo las tiendas y los gimnasios), hablar por celular, y utilizar la computadora para buscar cualquier tipo de información.
- Tendremos mejores autos. Todas las televisiones tendrán acceso a internet. Podremos bajar películas directamente a la televisión. Todos los electrodomésticos (como la refrigeradora) tendrán computadoras pequeñas para anticipar nuestras necesidades.
- Me gustaría ver un futuro de paz, amor, y bienestar para toda la familia humana.

## Appendix 2. Complete Vocabulary List: Spanish to English

Spanish to English Vocabulary List	
Spanish	English
<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>	<b>NOUNS</b>
abogado (el)	lawyer
accidente (el)	accident
actora (la)	actress
aeropuerto (el)	airport
agua (el)	water
aire (el)	air
alarma (el)	alarm
amigo (el)	friend
amor (el)	love
año (el)	year
árbol (el)	tree
artesanías (las)	crafts
astronauta (el, la)	astronaut
atleta (el, la)	athlete
atletismo (el)	athletics, track and field
avión (el)	airplane
ayuda (la)	help
azúcar (el)	sugar
baile (el)	dance
banco (el)	bank
banda (la)	band
baño (el)	bathroom
bar (el)	bar
barco (el)	boat
bebida (la)	drink
biblioteca (la)	library
billar (el)	pool (game)
billetera (la)	wallet
boleto de avión (el)	plane ticket
bosque (el)	forest
brazo (el)	arm
bullá (la)	noise, racket
bus (el)	bus
café (el)	coffee
calor (el)	heat
camino (el)	road
camisa (la)	shirt
camiseta (la)	t-shirt
canción (la)	song
cantante (el, la)	singer
carne (la)	meat
carne de res (la)	beef
carrera (la)	race
carretera (la)	highway
carta (la)	letter
casca (la)	waterfall

centro (el)	<i>center</i>
cerveza (la)	<i>beer</i>
chica (la)	<i>girl</i>
cine (el)	<i>movie theater, cinema</i>
cirujano (el)	<i>surgeon</i>
cita (la)	<i>date, appointment</i>
ciudad (la)	<i>city</i>
colegio (el)	<i>high school</i>
comida (la)	<i>food</i>
compañía (la)	<i>company</i>
compañía eléctrica (la)	<i>electric company</i>
competencia (la)	<i>competition</i>
computadora (la)	<i>computer</i>
concierto (el)	<i>concert</i>
conductor (el)	<i>driver</i>
conferencia de prensa (la)	<i>press conference</i>
consecuencia (la)	<i>consequence</i>
cosa (la)	<i>thing</i>
costa (la)	<i>coast</i>
crema (la)	<i>cream</i>
cuadro (el)	<i>painting, picture</i>
cucharilla (la)	<i>teaspoon</i>
cuchillo (el)	<i>knife</i>
culpa (la)	<i>fault, blame</i>
cumpleaños (el)	<i>birthday</i>
curso (el)	<i>course</i>
día (el)	<i>day</i>
diario (el)	<i>daily newspaper, diary, journal</i>
diccionario (el)	<i>dictionary</i>
diferencia (la)	<i>difference</i>
dinero (el)	<i>money</i>
dirección (la)	<i>address</i>
doctor de medicina (el)	<i>medical doctor</i>
dueño (el)	<i>owner; landlord</i>
elección (la)	<i>election</i>
empleado (el)	<i>employee</i>
entrenamiento (el)	<i>training</i>
equipo (el)	<i>team</i>
Escocia	<i>Scotland</i>
escuela (la)	<i>school (primary)</i>
estación del tren (la)	<i>train station</i>
estrella (la)	<i>star</i>
estudiante (el, la)	<i>student</i>
examen (el)	<i>exam</i>
excursión (la)	<i>trip</i>
experto (el)	<i>expert</i>
exterior (el)	<i>abroad</i>
fábrica (la)	<i>factory</i>
falta (la)	<i>lack</i>
fecha (la)	<i>date</i>
fiesta (la)	<i>party</i>
fin (el)	<i>end</i>
fin de semana (el)	<i>weekend</i>
flor (la)	<i>flower</i>

frustración (la)	<i>frustration</i>
futuro (el)	<i>future</i>
Gales	<i>Wales</i>
gato (el)	<i>cat</i>
gerente (el, la)	<i>manager</i>
gran premio (el)	<i>grand prize</i>
grande (el)	<i>the large (one)</i>
gripe (la)	<i>cold (sickness)</i>
habitación (la)	<i>room</i>
hamburguesa (la)	<i>hamburger</i>
harina (la)	<i>flour</i>
helado (el)	<i>ice cream</i>
hermana (la)	<i>sister</i>
hermanos (los)	<i>brothers, siblings</i>
hija (la)	<i>daughter</i>
hijo (el)	<i>son</i>
historia (la)	<i>history, story</i>
hoja de papel (la)	<i>sheet of paper</i>
hombre (el)	<i>man</i>
horario de clases (el)	<i>class schedule</i>
hospitalidad (la)	<i>hospitality</i>
hostal (el)	<i>hostel</i>
hotel (el)	<i>hotel</i>
hueso (el)	<i>bone</i>
huésped (el, la)	<i>guest</i>
huevo (el)	<i>egg</i>
idioma (el)	<i>language, idiom</i>
instrucción (la)	<i>instruction</i>
inversión (la)	<i>investment</i>
Irlanda	<i>Ireland</i>
jardín (el)	<i>garden</i>
jefe (el)	<i>boss</i>
juego (el)	<i>game</i>
kilo (el)	<i>kilogram</i>
lago (el)	<i>lake</i>
lana (la)	<i>wool</i>
lápiz (el)	<i>pencil</i>
lección (la)	<i>lesson</i>
leche (la)	<i>milk</i>
lengua (la)	<i>language, tongue</i>
leyes (los)	<i>law</i>
libro (el)	<i>book</i>
licencia de manejar (la)	<i>driver's license</i>
luz (la)	<i>light, electricity</i>
mantequilla (la)	<i>butter</i>
manzana (la)	<i>apple</i>
maquina (la)	<i>machine</i>
Marte	<i>Mars</i>
matemáticas (las)	<i>mathematics</i>
materia (la)	<i>subject matter</i>
mediano (el)	<i>the medium (one)</i>
mercado (el)	<i>market</i>
merienda (la)	<i>dinner</i>
mes (el)	<i>month</i>

mexicano (el)	<i>Mexican</i>
mochilero (el)	<i>backpacker</i>
motor (el)	<i>motor</i>
muerte (la)	<i>death</i>
mujer (la)	<i>woman, wife</i>
negocio (el)	<i>business</i>
niño (el)	<i>boy, child</i>
noche (la)	<i>night</i>
nombre (el)	<i>name</i>
norte (el)	<i>north</i>
noticias (las)	<i>news</i>
novia (la)	<i>girlfriend</i>
Nueva York	<i>New York</i>
número telefónico (el)	<i>telephone number</i>
océano (el)	<i>ocean</i>
oferta (la)	<i>offer</i>
oficial (el, la)	<i>official</i>
otro (el)	<i>the other</i>
otros (los)	<i>the others</i>
paciente (el)	<i>patient</i>
padre (el)	<i>father</i>
padres (los)	<i>parents</i>
pájaro (el)	<i>bird</i>
palabra (la)	<i>word</i>
pan (el)	<i>bread</i>
parque (el)	<i>park</i>
partido (el)	<i>game (in the context of sports)</i>
pasado (el)	<i>past</i>
pastel (el)	<i>cake</i>
paz (la)	<i>peace</i>
pedazo (el)	<i>piece</i>
película (la)	<i>movie, film</i>
pelota (la)	<i>ball</i>
perro (el)	<i>paper</i>
persona (la)	<i>person</i>
pescado (el)	<i>fish (in the context of food, not the animal)</i>
piscina (la)	<i>swimming pool</i>
pistola (la)	<i>pistol</i>
planeta (el)	<i>planet</i>
plata (la)	<i>money; silver</i>
plátano (el)	<i>banana</i>
plato (el)	<i>dish</i>
playa (la)	<i>beach</i>
policía (el)	<i>policeman, policewoman</i>
policía (la)	<i>police (force)</i>
postal (el)	<i>postcard</i>
precio (el)	<i>price</i>
primo (el)	<i>cousin</i>
problema (el)	<i>problem</i>
producto (el)	<i>product</i>
profesor (el)	<i>professor, teacher</i>
prueba (la)	<i>test</i>
pueblo (el)	<i>village, town</i>
puesto (el)	<i>position</i>

queso (el)	<i>cheese</i>
rebaja (la)	<i>sale, discount, reduction</i>
recuerdo (el)	<i>souvenir</i>
regalo (el)	<i>gift, present</i>
restaurante (el)	<i>restaurant</i>
río (el)	<i>river</i>
risa (la)	<i>laugh</i>
ritmo (el)	<i>rhythm</i>
ropa (la)	<i>clothes, clothing</i>
ruta (la)	<i>route, trail</i>
seda (la)	<i>silk</i>
selva (la)	<i>jungle</i>
semana (la)	<i>week</i>
señora (la)	<i>lady</i>
SIDA	<i>AIDS</i>
sobrino (el)	<i>nephew</i>
sol (el)	<i>sun</i>
sombra (la)	<i>shade</i>
tanque (el)	<i>tank</i>
tarea (la)	<i>homework</i>
techo (el)	<i>roof</i>
teléfono (el)	<i>telephone</i>
televisión (la)	<i>television</i>
terremoto (el)	<i>earthquake</i>
tía (la)	<i>aunt</i>
tienda (la)	<i>store, shop</i>
trabajo (el)	<i>job</i>
tren (el)	<i>train</i>
turista (el, la)	<i>tourist</i>
tuyo (el)	<i>yours (your one)</i>
uniforme (el)	<i>uniform</i>
vacaciones (las)	<i>vacation</i>
vaso (el)	<i>glass</i>
vecino (el)	<i>neighbor</i>
ventana (la)	<i>window</i>
verano (el)	<i>summer, dry season (Latin America)</i>
verdad (la)	<i>truth</i>
vestido (el)	<i>dress</i>
viaje (el)	<i>trip</i>
victima (la)	<i>victim</i>
vino blanco (el)	<i>white wine</i>
vino tinto (el)	<i>red wine</i>
zapato (el)	<i>shoe</i>

<b>VERBOS</b>	<b>VERBS</b>
acampar	<i>to camp</i>
acordarse	<i>to remember</i>
agarrar	<i>to catch, to grasp, to take</i>
ahorrar	<i>to save</i>
almorzar	<i>to have lunch</i>
andar	<i>to walk</i>
aprender	<i>to learn</i>
arreglar	<i>to fix, to arrange, to order</i>
aterizar	<i>to land</i>

ayudar	<i>to help</i>
bailar	<i>to dance</i>
besar	<i>to kiss</i>
buscar	<i>to look for, to seek</i>
caer	<i>to fall</i>
cambiarse	<i>to change oneself</i>
caminar	<i>to walk</i>
cansarse	<i>to get tired</i>
cantar	<i>to sing</i>
casarse	<i>to marry, to get married</i>
causar	<i>to cause</i>
cocinar	<i>to cook</i>
comenzar	<i>to start, to commence</i>
comer	<i>to eat</i>
comprar	<i>to buy</i>
conocer	<i>to know (someone, a place)</i>
contar	<i>to tell, to count</i>
correr	<i>to run</i>
cortar	<i>to cut</i>
cortarse	<i>to cut off, to cut oneself</i>
costar	<i>to cost</i>
cruzar	<i>to cross</i>
cuidar (a)	<i>to take care (of)</i>
dar	<i>to give</i>
dar una vuelta	<i>to go for a walk</i>
decir	<i>to say, to tell</i>
dejar	<i>to leave</i>
dejar de	<i>to stop, to give up</i>
devolver	<i>to return (a thing)</i>
disfrutar	<i>to enjoy</i>
divertirse	<i>to enjoy oneself, to have a good time</i>
dormir	<i>to sleep</i>
elegir	<i>to choose, to select</i>
encontrar	<i>to find</i>
encontrarse	<i>to meet</i>
enfriar	<i>to get cold, to drop in temperature</i>
enseñar a	<i>to teach (something)</i>
entender	<i>to understand</i>
entrar	<i>to enter</i>
escaparse	<i>to escape (reflexive)</i>
escribir	<i>to write</i>
escuchar	<i>to listen to, to hear</i>
esperar	<i>to hope, to wait</i>
estar	<i>to be (health, location, feelings)</i>
estar a tiempo	<i>to be on time</i>
estar de régimen	<i>to be on a diet</i>
estar de vacaciones	<i>to be on vacation</i>
estudiar	<i>to study</i>
explicar	<i>to explain</i>
fumar	<i>to smoke</i>
ganar	<i>to win, to earn</i>
gastar	<i>to spend</i>
graduarse	<i>to graduate</i>
gritar	<i>to shout</i>



gustar	<i>to be pleasing to (to like)</i>
hablar	<i>to talk, to speak</i>
hacer	<i>to make, to do</i>
hacer compras	<i>to go shopping</i>
hacer ejercicio	<i>to exercise</i>
hacer una maleta	<i>to pack a bag</i>
halagar	<i>to flatter</i>
imitar	<i>to imitate</i>
ir	<i>to go</i>
ir a	<i>to go to</i>
jugar	<i>to play</i>
leer	<i>to read</i>
levantar	<i>to raise</i>
llamar	<i>to call</i>
llamarse	<i>to be called (to be named)</i>
llegar	<i>to arrive</i>
llenar	<i>to fill</i>
llover	<i>to rain</i>
mandar	<i>to send, to order</i>
manejar	<i>to drive, to manage</i>
mirar	<i>to look</i>
molestar	<i>to bother</i>
morir	<i>to die</i>
mostrar	<i>to show</i>
nacer	<i>to be born</i>
nadar	<i>to swim</i>
necesitar	<i>to need</i>
ofrecer	<i>to offer</i>
oír	<i>to hear</i>
oler	<i>to smell</i>
pagar	<i>to pay</i>
parar	<i>to stop</i>
parquear	<i>to park</i>
pasar	<i>to pass, to spend (time)</i>
pedir	<i>to ask for something, to request</i>
pensar (en)	<i>to think (about)</i>
perder	<i>to lose</i>
pescar	<i>to fish</i>
planificar	<i>to plan</i>
poder	<i>to be able to, can, may</i>
poner	<i>to put</i>
practicar	<i>to practice</i>
preferir	<i>to prefer</i>
preguntar	<i>to ask a question, to ask for information</i>
presentar	<i>to present</i>
prestar	<i>to lend</i>
quedar	<i>to be left, to fit</i>
quedarse	<i>to stay, to remain, to agree</i>
querer	<i>to want, to love</i>
recomendar	<i>to recommend</i>
recorrer	<i>to go round, visit, travel, cover distance</i>
regalar	<i>to give (as a gift)</i>
regresar	<i>to return (to come back)</i>
repetir	<i>to repeat</i>

respirar	<i>to breathe</i>
reunir	<i>to collect, raise, gather, to gather together</i>
robar	<i>to rob, to steal</i>
romper	<i>to break</i>
saber	<i>to know, to know how</i>
sacar	<i>to take out, to get</i>
salir	<i>to go out, to leave</i>
saludar	<i>to greet</i>
seguir	<i>to continue, to follow</i>
sentir	<i>to feel</i>
ser	<i>to be (permanent condition)</i>
servir	<i>to serve</i>
sonar	<i>to sound, to ring</i>
sorprender	<i>to surprise</i>
subir	<i>to go up, to get on, to ascend</i>
suceder	<i>to happen</i>
tener	<i>to have</i>
tener calor	<i>to be hot</i>
tener que	<i>to have to</i>
tener razón	<i>to be right</i>
terminar	<i>to finish</i>
timbrar	<i>to ring</i>
tomar	<i>to take, to drink</i>
trabajar	<i>to work</i>
traer	<i>to bring</i>
tratar	<i>to treat</i>
tratar de	<i>to try</i>
valer	<i>to be worth</i>
vender	<i>to sell</i>
venir	<i>to come</i>
ver	<i>to look at, to see</i>
viajar	<i>to travel</i>
vivir	<i>to live</i>
volar	<i>to fly</i>
volver	<i>to return (to come back)</i>
votar	<i>to vote</i>

<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>	<b>ADJECTIVES</b>
absoluto	<i>absolute</i>
aburrido	<i>boring</i>
atrasado	<i>late, behind</i>
bonito	<i>pretty</i>
borracho	<i>drunk</i>
bueno	<i>good</i>
cansado	<i>tired</i>
contaminado	<i>polluted</i>
contento	<i>happy, content</i>
demasiado	<i>too much</i>
enamorado	<i>in love</i>
especial	<i>special</i>
fácil	<i>easy</i>
famoso	<i>famous</i>
favorito	<i>favorite</i>
feliz	<i>happy</i>

feo	<i>ugly</i>
gordo	<i>fat</i>
gratis	<i>free</i>
importante	<i>important</i>
inglés	<i>English</i>
inteligente	<i>intelligent</i>
lejos	<i>far away</i>
lento	<i>slow</i>
libre	<i>free</i>
limpia	<i>clean</i>
maltratado	<i>mistreated</i>
médico	<i>medical, doctor</i>
mejor	<i>best</i>
natural	<i>natural</i>
negro	<i>black</i>
nuevo	<i>new</i>
ocupado	<i>busy</i>
pequeño	<i>small</i>
próximo	<i>next</i>
rápido	<i>fast, rapid</i>
rojo	<i>red</i>
sano	<i>healthy, well</i>
seguro	<i>sure</i>
serio	<i>serious</i>
suave	<i>soft</i>
suficiente	<i>enough, sufficient</i>
superbueno	<i>really good</i>
tonto	<i>dumb, silly</i>
triste	<i>sad</i>
último	<i>last</i>
vago	<i>lazy</i>
viejo	<i>old</i>

<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>	<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>
a	<i>to, at, from, by, on, for, upon</i>
a escondidas	<i>secretly</i>
a la derecha	<i>to the right</i>
a la fuerza	<i>by force</i>
a la izquierda	<i>to the left</i>
a la misma vez	<i>at the same time</i>
a menudo	<i>often</i>
a oscuras	<i>in the dark</i>
a que	<i>to which</i>
¿a qué hora?	<i>at what time?</i>
a quien	<i>who, whom, to whom</i>
a tiempo	<i>on time</i>
a veces	<i>sometimes</i>
absolutamente	<i>absolutely</i>
ahora	<i>now</i>
al anochecer	<i>at night</i>
al fin	<i>at last, in the end, finally</i>
al lado de	<i>beside</i>
al revés	<i>backwards, opposite</i>
algo	<i>something</i>

algún, alguna	<i>some</i>
algunas veces	<i>sometimes</i>
allí	<i>there</i>
anoche	<i>last night</i>
aquí	<i>here</i>
ayer	<i>yesterday</i>
bajo de	<i>below</i>
cada	<i>each, every</i>
cada año	<i>every year</i>
cada día	<i>every day</i>
cerca de	<i>near</i>
como	<i>like, how</i>
¿cómo es ella?	<i>what's she like? what sort of person is she?</i>
¿cómo está ella?	<i>how is she? how's she feeling?</i>
¿cómo se dice esto?	<i>what is the word for this?</i>
¿cómo te llamas?	<i>what is your name?</i>
¿cómo?	<i>how? what?</i>
completamente	<i>completely</i>
con	<i>with, to</i>
con que	<i>with which</i>
con quien	<i>with whom</i>
con toda probabilidad	<i>with all probability</i>
conmigo	<i>with me</i>
contigo	<i>with you (tú)</i>
¿cuál es la dirección?	<i>what is the address?</i>
¿cuál es la fecha?	<i>what is the date?</i>
¿cuál es tu nombre?	<i>what is your name?</i>
¿cuál es tu número telefónico?	<i>what is your telephone number?</i>
¿cuál?	<i>which?</i>
¿cuándo?	<i>when?</i>
de	<i>of, about, on, with, because of, by, at</i>
de arriba a bajo	<i>from top to bottom</i>
de día	<i>during daytime</i>
de golpe	<i>suddenly</i>
de memoria	<i>by memory</i>
de noche	<i>during nighttime</i>
de prisa	<i>in a hurry</i>
de que	<i>of which, about which</i>
de quien	<i>about whom, that</i>
de repente	<i>suddenly</i>
de vez en cuando	<i>once in a while</i>
de vuelta	<i>back, return</i>
debe haber	<i>there should be</i>
desde	<i>from, since</i>
¿desde cuándo?	<i>since when?</i>
después	<i>after</i>
donde	<i>where</i>
¿dónde?	<i>where?</i>
dos veces	<i>twice</i>
el año pasado	<i>last year</i>
el cual, los cuales	<i>which, that, those</i>
el domingo pasado	<i>last Sunday</i>
el otro día	<i>the other day</i>
el próximo año	<i>next year</i>

el que, los que	<i>he who, those who, who</i>
en	<i>in, on, at</i>
en casa	<i>at home</i>
en este momento	<i>at this moment</i>
en ninguna parte	<i>nowhere</i>
en otra parte	<i>elsewhere, somewhere else</i>
en que	<i>in which, at which</i>
en todas partes	<i>everywhere</i>
encima de	<i>on top of</i>
entre	<i>among, between</i>
ése/ésa	<i>that one</i>
este	<i>this (adjective)</i>
frecuentemente	<i>frequently</i>
generalmente	<i>usually</i>
gracias por	<i>thanks for</i>
¿hace cuánto tiempo que...?	<i>how long ago? how long have...?</i>
hacia	<i>towards, to, at about or around</i>
hasta	<i>until, to, up to, as far as, even, including</i>
hay	<i>there is, there are</i>
hoy	<i>today</i>
inmediatamente	<i>immediately</i>
juntos	<i>together</i>
la semana pasada	<i>last week</i>
lentamente	<i>slowly</i>
luego	<i>then</i>
luego de	<i>after</i>
más tarde	<i>later</i>
me gustaría	<i>I would like</i>
muchas veces	<i>many times</i>
mucho	<i>a lot</i>
muy	<i>very</i>
nada	<i>nothing</i>
normalmente	<i>normally</i>
otro	<i>other, another</i>
para	<i>for, by</i>
pero	<i>but</i>
poco	<i>little (quantity)</i>
por	<i>for, by</i>
por aquí	<i>around here, this way</i>
por un rato	<i>for a while</i>
próximo	<i>next</i>
rápidamente	<i>quickly, rapidly</i>
siempre	<i>always</i>
sin	<i>without</i>
sobre todo	<i>above all</i>
solo	<i>only</i>
suavemente	<i>softly</i>
tantas veces	<i>so many times</i>
tantos/as	<i>so many</i>
temprano	<i>early</i>
todas las semanas	<i>every week</i>
todo	<i>all, everything</i>
todo el día	<i>all day</i>
todo el tiempo	<i>all the time</i>

todos los días	<i>everyday</i>
una vez	<i>once</i>
ya	<i>already, since, any longer</i>

## Appendix 3. Complete Vocabulary List: English to Spanish

English to Spanish Vocabulary List	
English	Spanish
<b>NOUNS</b>	<b>SUSTANTIVOS</b>
abroad	<i>exterior (el)</i>
accident	<i>accidente (el)</i>
actress	<i>actora (la)</i>
address	<i>dirección (la)</i>
AIDS	<i>SIDA</i>
air	<i>aire (el)</i>
airplane	<i>avión (el)</i>
airport	<i>aeropuerto (el)</i>
alarm	<i>alarma (el)</i>
apple	<i>manzana (la)</i>
appointment	<i>cita (la)</i>
arm	<i>brazo (el)</i>
astronaut	<i>astronauta (el, la)</i>
athlete	<i>atleta (el, la)</i>
athletics	<i>atletismo (el)</i>
aunt	<i>tía (la)</i>
backpacker	<i>mochilero (el)</i>
ball	<i>pelota (la)</i>
banana	<i>plátano (el)</i>
band	<i>banda (la)</i>
bank	<i>banco (el)</i>
bar	<i>bar (el)</i>
bathroom	<i>baño (el)</i>
beach	<i>playa (la)</i>
beef	<i>carne de res (la)</i>
beer	<i>cerveza (la)</i>
bird	<i>pájaro (el)</i>
birthday	<i>cumpleaños (el)</i>
blame	<i>culpa (la)</i>
boat	<i>barco (el)</i>
bone	<i>hueso (el)</i>
book	<i>libro (el)</i>
boss	<i>jefe (el)</i>
boy	<i>niño (el)</i>
bread	<i>pan (el)</i>
brothers	<i>hermanos (los)</i>
bus	<i>bus (el)</i>
business	<i>negocio (el)</i>
butter	<i>mantequilla (la)</i>
cake	<i>pastel (el)</i>
cat	<i>gato (el)</i>
center	<i>centro (el)</i>
cheese	<i>queso (el)</i>
child	<i>niño (el), niña (la)</i>
cinema	<i>cine (el)</i>
city	<i>ciudad (la)</i>
class schedule	<i>horario de clases (el)</i>

clothes	<i>ropa (la)</i>
clothing	<i>ropa (la)</i>
coast	<i>costa (la)</i>
coffee	<i>café (el)</i>
cold (sickness)	<i>gripe (la)</i>
company	<i>compañía (la)</i>
competition	<i>competencia (la)</i>
computer	<i>computadora (la)</i>
concert	<i>concierto (el)</i>
consequence	<i>consecuencia (la)</i>
course	<i>curso (el)</i>
cousin	<i>primo (el)</i>
crafts	<i>artesanías (las)</i>
cream	<i>crema (la)</i>
daily newspaper	<i>diario (el)</i>
dance	<i>baile (el)</i>
date	<i>fecha (la)</i>
date	<i>cita (la)</i>
daughter	<i>hija (la)</i>
day	<i>día (el)</i>
death	<i>muerte (la)</i>
diary, journal	<i>diario (el)</i>
dictionary	<i>diccionario (el)</i>
difference	<i>diferencia (la)</i>
dinner	<i>merienda (la)</i>
dish	<i>plato (el)</i>
doctor	<i>médico (el), doctor (el)</i>
dress	<i>vestido (el)</i>
drink	<i>bebida (la)</i>
driver	<i>conductor (el)</i>
driver's license	<i>licencia de manejar (la)</i>
earthquake	<i>terremoto (el)</i>
egg	<i>huevo (el)</i>
election	<i>elección (la)</i>
electric company	<i>compañía eléctrica (la)</i>
electricity	<i>electricidad (la), luz (la)</i>
employee	<i>empleado (el)</i>
end	<i>fin (el)</i>
exam	<i>examen (el)</i>
expert	<i>experto (el)</i>
factory	<i>fábrica (la)</i>
father	<i>padre (el)</i>
fault	<i>culpa (la)</i>
film	<i>película (la)</i>
fish (food, not animal)	<i>pescado (el)</i>
flour	<i>harina (la)</i>
flower	<i>flor (la)</i>
food	<i>comida (la)</i>
forest	<i>bosque (el)</i>
friend	<i>amigo (el)</i>
frustration	<i>frustración (la)</i>
future	<i>futuro (el)</i>
game	<i>juego (el)</i>
game (sports)	<i>partido (el)</i>



garden	<i>jardín (el)</i>
gift	<i>regalo (el)</i>
girl	<i>chica (la)</i>
girlfriend	<i>novia (la)</i>
glass	<i>vaso (el)</i>
grand prize	<i>gran premio (el)</i>
guest	<i>huésped (el, la)</i>
hamburger	<i>hamburguesa (la)</i>
heat	<i>calor (el)</i>
help	<i>ayuda (la)</i>
high school	<i>colegio (el)</i>
highway	<i>carretera (la)</i>
history	<i>historia (la)</i>
homework	<i>tarea (la)</i>
hospitality	<i>hospitalidad (la)</i>
hostel	<i>hostal (el)</i>
hotel	<i>hotel (el)</i>
ice cream	<i>helado (el)</i>
instruction	<i>instrucción (la)</i>
investment	<i>inversión (la)</i>
Ireland	<i>Irlanda</i>
job	<i>trabajo (el)</i>
jungle	<i>selva (la)</i>
kilogram	<i>kilo (el)</i>
knife	<i>cuchillo (el)</i>
lack	<i>falta (la)</i>
lady	<i>señora (la)</i>
lake	<i>lago (el)</i>
landlord	<i>dueño (el)</i>
language, idiom	<i>idioma (el)</i>
language, tongue	<i>lengua (la)</i>
laugh	<i>risa (la)</i>
law	<i>leyes (los)</i>
lawyer	<i>abogado (el)</i>
lesson	<i>lección (la)</i>
letter	<i>carta (la)</i>
library	<i>biblioteca (la)</i>
light	<i>luz (la)</i>
love	<i>amor (el)</i>
machine	<i>maquina (la)</i>
man	<i>hombre (el)</i>
manager	<i>gerente (el, la)</i>
market	<i>mercado (el)</i>
Mars	<i>Marte (la planeta)</i>
mathematics	<i>matemáticas (las)</i>
meat	<i>carne (la)</i>
medical doctor	<i>doctor de medicina (el)</i>
Mexican	<i>mexicano (el)</i>
milk	<i>leche (la)</i>
money	<i>dinero (el), plata (la)</i>
month	<i>mes (el)</i>
motor	<i>motor (el)</i>
movie	<i>película (la)</i>
movie theater	<i>cine (el)</i>

name	<i>nombre (el)</i>
neighbor	<i>vecino (el)</i>
nephew	<i>sobrino (el)</i>
New York	<i>Nueva York</i>
news	<i>noticias (las)</i>
night	<i>noche (la)</i>
noise	<i>bullá (la), ruido (el)</i>
north	<i>norte (el)</i>
ocean	<i>océano (el)</i>
offer	<i>oferta (la)</i>
official	<i>oficial (el, la)</i>
owner	<i>dueño (el)</i>
painting	<i>cuadro (el)</i>
paper	<i>perro (el)</i>
parents	<i>padres (los)</i>
park	<i>parque (el)</i>
party	<i>fiesta (la)</i>
past	<i>pasado (el)</i>
patient	<i>paciente (el)</i>
peace	<i>paz (la)</i>
pencil	<i>lápiz (el)</i>
person	<i>persona (la)</i>
picture (art)	<i>cuadro (el)</i>
piece	<i>pedazo (el)</i>
pistol	<i>pistola (la)</i>
plane ticket	<i>boleto de avión (el)</i>
planet	<i>planeta (el)</i>
police (force)	<i>policía (la)</i>
policeman, policewoman	<i>policía (el)</i>
pool (game)	<i>billar (el)</i>
position	<i>puesto (el)</i>
postcard	<i>postal (el)</i>
present (gift)	<i>regalo (el)</i>
press conference	<i>conferencia de prensa (la)</i>
price	<i>precio (el)</i>
problem	<i>problema (el)</i>
product	<i>producto (el)</i>
professor, teacher	<i>profesor (el)</i>
race	<i>carrera (la)</i>
racket	<i>bullá (la)</i>
red wine	<i>vino tinto (el)</i>
restaurant	<i>restaurante (el)</i>
rhythm	<i>ritmo (el)</i>
river	<i>río (el)</i>
road	<i>camino (el)</i>
roof	<i>techo (el)</i>
room	<i>habitación (la)</i>
route, trail	<i>ruta (la)</i>
sale, discount, reduction	<i>rebaja (la)</i>
school (primary)	<i>escuela (la)</i>
Scotland	<i>Escocia</i>
shade	<i>sombra (la)</i>
sheet of paper	<i>hoja de papel (la)</i>
shirt	<i>camisa (la)</i>

shoe	<i>zapato (el)</i>
siblings	<i>hermanos (los)</i>
silk	<i>seda (la)</i>
silver	<i>plata (la)</i>
singer	<i>cantante (el, la)</i>
sister	<i>hermana (la)</i>
son	<i>hijo (el)</i>
song	<i>canción (la)</i>
souvenir	<i>recuerdo (el)</i>
star	<i>estrella (la)</i>
store, shop	<i>tienda (la)</i>
story	<i>historia (la)</i>
student	<i>estudiante (el, la)</i>
subject matter	<i>materia (la)</i>
sugar	<i>azúcar (el)</i>
summer, dry season (Latin America)	<i>verano (el)</i>
sun	<i>sol (el)</i>
surgeon	<i>cirujano (el)</i>
swimming pool	<i>piscina (la)</i>
tank	<i>tanque (el)</i>
team	<i>equipo (el)</i>
teaspoon	<i>cucharilla (la)</i>
telephone	<i>teléfono (el)</i>
telephone number	<i>número telefónico (el)</i>
television	<i>televisión (la)</i>
test	<i>prueba (la)</i>
the large (one)	<i>grande (el)</i>
the medium (one)	<i>mediano (el)</i>
the other	<i>otro (el)</i>
the others	<i>otros (los)</i>
thing	<i>cosa (la)</i>
tourist	<i>turista (el, la)</i>
track and field	<i>atletismo (el)</i>
train	<i>tren (el)</i>
train station	<i>estación del tren (la)</i>
training	<i>entrenamiento (el)</i>
tree	<i>árbol (el)</i>
trip	<i>excursión (la)</i>
trip	<i>viaje (el)</i>
truth	<i>verdad (la)</i>
t-shirt	<i>camiseta (la)</i>
uniform	<i>uniforme (el)</i>
vacation	<i>vacaciones (las)</i>
victim	<i>victima (la)</i>
village, town	<i>pueblo (el)</i>
Wales	<i>Gales</i>
wallet	<i>billetera (la)</i>
water	<i>agua (el)</i>
waterfall	<i>cascada (la)</i>
week	<i>semana (la)</i>
weekend	<i>fin de semana (el)</i>
white wine	<i>vino blanco (el)</i>
wife	<i>mujer (la), esposa (la)</i>
window	<i>ventana (la)</i>

woman	<i>mujer (la)</i>
wool	<i>lana (la)</i>
word	<i>palabra (la)</i>
year	<i>año (el)</i>
yours (your one)	<i>tuyo (el)</i>

<b>VERBS</b>	<b>VERBOS</b>
to arrange, to order	<i>arreglar</i>
to arrive	<i>llegar</i>
to ascend	<i>subir</i>
to ask (a question)	<i>preguntar</i>
to ask for something	<i>pedir</i>
to be (health, location, feelings)	<i>estar</i>
to be (permanent condition)	<i>ser</i>
to be able to, can, may	<i>poder</i>
to be born	<i>nacer</i>
to be called (to be named)	<i>llamarse</i>
to be hot	<i>tener calor</i>
to be left, to fit	<i>quedar</i>
to be on a diet	<i>estar de régimen</i>
to be on time	<i>estar a tiempo</i>
to be on vacation	<i>estar de vacaciones</i>
to be pleasing to (to like)	<i>gustar</i>
to be right	<i>tener razón</i>
to be worth	<i>valer</i>
to bother	<i>molestar</i>
to break	<i>romper</i>
to breathe	<i>respirar</i>
to bring	<i>traer</i>
to buy	<i>comprar</i>
to call	<i>llamar</i>
to camp	<i>acampar</i>
to catch	<i>agarrar</i>
to cause	<i>causar</i>
to change oneself	<i>cambiarse</i>
to choose	<i>elegir</i>
to collect, raise, gather, to gather together	<i>reunir</i>
to come	<i>venir</i>
to command, to order	<i>mandar</i>
to continue	<i>seguir, continuar</i>
to cook	<i>cocinar</i>
to cost	<i>costar</i>
to cross	<i>cruzar</i>
to cut	<i>cortar</i>
to cut off, to cut oneself	<i>cortarse</i>
to dance	<i>bailar</i>
to die	<i>morir</i>
to do	<i>hacer</i>
to drink	<i>tomar, beber</i>
to drive	<i>manejar</i>
to drop in temperature	<i>enfriar</i>
to earn	<i>ganar</i>
to eat	<i>comer</i>

to enjoy	<i>disfrutar</i>
to enjoy oneself	<i>divertirse</i>
to enter	<i>entrar</i>
to escape	<i>escaparse</i>
to exercise	<i>hacer ejercicio</i>
to explain	<i>explicar</i>
to fall	<i>caer, caerse</i>
to feel	<i>sentir</i>
to fill	<i>llenar</i>
to find	<i>encontrar</i>
to finish	<i>terminar</i>
to fish	<i>pescar</i>
to fix	<i>arreglar</i>
to flatter	<i>halagar</i>
to fly	<i>volar</i>
to follow	<i>seguir</i>
to get cold	<i>enfriar</i>
to get married	<i>casarse</i>
to get tired	<i>cansarse</i>
to give	<i>dar</i>
to give (as a gift)	<i>regalar</i>
to give up	<i>dejar de</i>
to go	<i>ir</i>
to go for a walk	<i>dar una vuelta, pasear</i>
to go out	<i>salir</i>
to go round, visit, travel, cover distance	<i>recorrer</i>
to go shopping	<i>hacer compras</i>
to go to	<i>ir a</i>
to go up, to get on	<i>subir</i>
to graduate	<i>graduarse</i>
to grasp, to take	<i>agarrar</i>
to greet	<i>saludar</i>
to happen	<i>suceder, pasar</i>
to have	<i>tener</i>
to have a good time	<i>divertirse</i>
to have lunch	<i>almorzar</i>
to have to	<i>tener que</i>
to hear	<i>escuchar, oír</i>
to help	<i>ayudar</i>
to hope	<i>esperar</i>
to imitate	<i>imitar</i>
to kiss	<i>besar</i>
to know (someone, a place)	<i>conocer</i>
to know, to know how	<i>saber</i>
to land	<i>atterrizar</i>
to learn	<i>aprender</i>
to leave	<i>dejar, salir</i>
to lend	<i>prestar</i>
to listen to	<i>escuchar</i>
to live	<i>vivir</i>
to look	<i>ver, mirar</i>
to look for, to search for	<i>buscar</i>
to lose	<i>perder</i>

to love	<i>querer, amar</i>
to make	<i>hacer</i>
to manage	<i>manejar</i>
to marry	<i>casarse</i>
to meet	<i>encontrarse, conocer, reunirse</i>
to need	<i>necesitar</i>
to offer	<i>ofrecer</i>
to pack a bag	<i>hacer una maleta</i>
to park	<i>parquear</i>
to pass	<i>pasar</i>
to pay	<i>pagar</i>
to plan	<i>planificar</i>
to play	<i>jugar</i>
to practice	<i>practicar</i>
to prefer	<i>preferir</i>
to present	<i>presentar</i>
to put	<i>poner</i>
to rain	<i>llover</i>
to raise, to lift up	<i>levantar</i>
to read	<i>leer</i>
to recommend	<i>recomendar</i>
to remember	<i>acordarse</i>
to repeat	<i>repetir</i>
to request	<i>pedir</i>
to return (a thing)	<i>devolver</i>
to return (to come back)	<i>regresar, volver</i>
to ring	<i>sonar, timbrar</i>
to rob	<i>robar</i>
to run	<i>correr</i>
to save	<i>ahorrar</i>
to say	<i>decir</i>
to see	<i>ver</i>
to seek	<i>buscar</i>
to select	<i>elegir</i>
to sell	<i>vender</i>
to send	<i>mandar</i>
to serve	<i>servir</i>
to shout	<i>gritar</i>
to show	<i>mostrar</i>
to sing	<i>cantar</i>
to sleep	<i>dormir</i>
to smell	<i>oler</i>
to smoke	<i>fumar</i>
to sound	<i>sonar</i>
to speak	<i>hablar</i>
to spend (money)	<i>gastar</i>
to spend (time)	<i>pasar</i>
to start, to commence	<i>comenzar</i>
to stay, to remain, to agree	<i>quedarse</i>
to steal	<i>robar</i>
to stop	<i>dejar de (hacer algo), parar</i>
to study	<i>estudiar</i>
to surprise	<i>sorprender</i>
to swim	<i>nadar</i>

to take	<i>tomar, agarrar, coger</i>
to take care (of)	<i>cuidar (a)</i>
to take out, to get	<i>sacar</i>
to talk	<i>hablar</i>
to teach (something)	<i>enseñar a</i>
to tell	<i>decir</i>
to tell a story, to count	<i>contar</i>
to think (about)	<i>pensar (en)</i>
to travel	<i>viajar</i>
to treat (a patient)	<i>tratar</i>
to try	<i>tratar de</i>
to understand	<i>entender</i>
to vote	<i>votar</i>
to wait	<i>esperar</i>
to walk	<i>andar, caminar</i>
to want	<i>querer</i>
to win	<i>ganar</i>
to work	<i>trabajar</i>
to write	<i>escribir</i>

<b>ADJECTIVES</b>	<b>ADJECTIVOS</b>
absolute	<i>absoluto</i>
best	<i>mejor</i>
black	<i>negro</i>
boring	<i>aburrido</i>
busy	<i>ocupado</i>
clean	<i>limpia</i>
drunk	<i>borracho</i>
dumb	<i>tonto</i>
easy	<i>fácil</i>
English	<i>inglés</i>
enough	<i>suficiente</i>
famous	<i>famoso</i>
far away	<i>lejos</i>
fast, rapid	<i>rápido</i>
fat	<i>gordo</i>
favorite	<i>favorito</i>
free	<i>gratis</i>
free	<i>libre</i>
good	<i>bueno</i>
good, really good	<i>superbueno</i>
happy	<i>feliz, contento</i>
healthy	<i>sano</i>
important	<i>importante</i>
in love	<i>enamorado</i>
intelligent	<i>inteligente</i>
last	<i>último</i>
late, behind	<i>atrasado</i>
lazy	<i>vago</i>
medical	<i>médico</i>
mistreated	<i>maltratado</i>
natural	<i>natural</i>
new	<i>nuevo</i>
next	<i>próximo</i>

old	<i>viejo</i>
polluted	<i>contaminado</i>
pretty	<i>bonito</i>
red	<i>rojo</i>
sad	<i>triste</i>
serious	<i>serio</i>
silly	<i>tonto</i>
slow	<i>lento</i>
small	<i>pequeño</i>
soft	<i>suave</i>
special	<i>especial</i>
sufficient	<i>suficiente</i>
sure	<i>seguro</i>
tired	<i>cansado</i>
ugly	<i>feo</i>
well, healthy	<i>sano</i>

<b>OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH</b>	<b>EXPRESIONES COMUNES</b>
a lot	<i>mucho</i>
about which	<i>de que</i>
about whom, that	<i>de quien</i>
above all	<i>sobre todo</i>
absolutely	<i>absolutamente</i>
after	<i>después</i>
after	<i>luego de</i>
all	<i>todo</i>
all day	<i>todo el día</i>
all the time	<i>todo el tiempo</i>
already, since, any longer	<i>ya</i>
always	<i>siempre</i>
among	<i>entre</i>
around here, this way	<i>por aquí</i>
at home	<i>en casa</i>
at last, in the end	<i>al fin</i>
at night	<i>al anochecer</i>
at the same time	<i>a la misma vez</i>
at this moment	<i>en este momento</i>
at what time?	<i>¿a qué hora?</i>
back, return	<i>de vuelta</i>
backwards, opposite	<i>al revés</i>
below	<i>bajo de</i>
beside	<i>al lado de</i>
between	<i>entre</i>
but	<i>pero</i>
by force	<i>a la fuerza</i>
by memory	<i>de memoria</i>
completely	<i>completamente</i>
during daytime	<i>de día</i>
during nighttime	<i>de noche</i>
each	<i>cada</i>
early	<i>temprano</i>
elsewhere	<i>en otra parte</i>
every	<i>cada</i>
every day	<i>cada día</i>



every week	<i>todas las semanas</i>
every year	<i>cada año</i>
everyday	<i>todos los días</i>
everything	<i>todo</i>
everywhere	<i>en todas partes</i>
finally	<i>al fin</i>
for a while	<i>por un rato</i>
for, by	<i>para</i>
for, by	<i>por</i>
frequently	<i>frecuentemente</i>
from top to bottom	<i>de arriba a bajo</i>
from, since	<i>desde</i>
he who, those who, who	<i>el que, los que</i>
here	<i>aquí</i>
how	<i>como</i>
how is she? how's she feeling?	<i>¿cómo está ella?</i>
how long ago? how long have...?	<i>¿hace cuánto tiempo que...?</i>
how? what?	<i>¿cómo?</i>
I would like	<i>me gustaría</i>
immediately	<i>inmediatamente</i>
in a hurry	<i>de prisa</i>
in the dark	<i>a oscuras</i>
in which, at which	<i>en que</i>
in, on, at	<i>en</i>
last night	<i>anoche</i>
last Sunday	<i>el domingo pasado</i>
last week	<i>la semana pasada</i>
last year	<i>el año pasado</i>
later	<i>más tarde</i>
like	<i>como</i>
little (quantity)	<i>poco</i>
many times	<i>muchas veces</i>
near	<i>cerca de</i>
next	<i>próximo</i>
next year	<i>el próximo año</i>
normally	<i>normalmente</i>
nothing	<i>nada</i>
now	<i>ahora</i>
nowhere	<i>en ninguna parte</i>
of which	<i>de que</i>
of, about, on, with, because of, by, de at	
often	<i>a menudo</i>
on time	<i>a tiempo</i>
on top of	<i>encima de</i>
once	<i>una vez</i>
once in a while	<i>de vez en cuando</i>
only	<i>solo</i>
other, another	<i>otro</i>
quickly, rapidly	<i>rápidamente</i>
return	<i>de vuelta</i>
secretly	<i>a escondidas</i>
since when?	<i>¿desde cuándo?</i>
slowly	<i>lentamente</i>

so many	<i>tantos/as</i>
so many times	<i>tantas veces</i>
softly	<i>suavemente</i>
some	<i>algún, alguna</i>
something	<i>algo</i>
sometimes	<i>a veces, algunas veces</i>
somewhere else	<i>en otra parte</i>
suddenly	<i>de golpe, de repente</i>
thanks for	<i>gracias por</i>
that one	<i>ése/ésa</i>
the other day	<i>el otro día</i>
then	<i>luego</i>
there	<i>allí</i>
there is, there are	<i>hay</i>
there should be	<i>debe haber</i>
this (adjective)	<i>este</i>
to the left	<i>a la izquierda</i>
to the right	<i>a la derecha</i>
to which	<i>a que</i>
to, at, from, by, on, for, upon	<i>a</i>
today	<i>hoy</i>
together	<i>juntos</i>
too much	<i>demasiado</i>
towards, to, at about or around	<i>hacia</i>
twice	<i>dos veces</i>
until, to, up to, as far as, even,	<i>hasta</i>
including	
usually	<i>generalmente</i>
very	<i>muy</i>
what is the address?	<i>¿cuál es la dirección?</i>
what is the date?	<i>¿cuál es la fecha?</i>
what is the word for this?	<i>¿cómo se dice esto?</i>
what is your name?	<i>¿cómo te llamas?</i>
what is your name?	<i>¿cuál es tu nombre?</i>
what is your telephone number?	<i>¿cuál es tu número telefónico?</i>
what's she like? what sort of person	<i>¿cómo es ella?</i>
is she?	
when?	<i>¿cuándo?</i>
where	<i>donde</i>
where?	<i>¿dónde?</i>
which, that, those	<i>el cual, los cuales</i>
which?	<i>¿cuál?</i>
who, whom, to whom	<i>a quien</i>
with all probability	<i>con toda probabilidad</i>
with me	<i>conmigo</i>
with which	<i>con que</i>
with whom	<i>con quien</i>
with you (tú)	<i>contigo</i>
with, to	<i>con</i>
without	<i>sin</i>
yesterday	<i>ayer</i>